

Statement of Accounts 2024 / 2025

SUBJECT TO AUDIT



Stafford Borough Council – Statement of Accounts

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Narrative Report

The Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2025 has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015. The format reflects the requirements of the Code of Practice in Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom which is supported by the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). It should be noted that IFRS 16 has not been implemented in full in these accounts due to resource constraints. The full implementation is a project that is currently underway. The Statement of Accounts therefore aims to provide information for the 2024/25 financial year so that members of the public (including electors and residents of Stafford Borough), Council Members, partners, stakeholders and other interested parties are able to:

- See the performance of the Council including progress against its strategic objectives;
- Understand the overarching financial position of the Council;
- Have confidence that the public money with which the Council has been entrusted has been used and accounted for in an appropriate manner; and
- Have sight of the progress made in monitoring the key risks faced by the Council.

This **Narrative Report** is structured as follows:

- Overview of the Borough
- Finance and resource allocation
- Performance
- Future Outlook

1.1 Overview of the Borough

Stafford Borough is one of eight District and Borough Councils that make up the County of Staffordshire in the West Midlands. The Borough is a County town and the largest district geographically stretching across 59,187 hectares equating to approximately 230 miles. Predominately rural, its economic scale score of 84.71 ranks it as medium size by British standards.

Stafford Borough is resident to a population in excess of 140,000 people. There are two main town centres, Stafford and Stone, located within the Borough that act as the hubs delivering services to large rural hinterlands, and are important economic centres in their own right. Although relatively affluent, the Borough does experience pockets of deprivation where there are large stocks of social housing, high numbers of people who are out of work and claiming benefits. Although some areas of Stafford Borough demonstrate positive results in terms of key quality of life indicators, there are a number of areas where families and communities face multiple issues such as unemployment or low incomes, low qualifications, poor housing or ill-health (physical and/or mental).

1.2 Political Composition and Leadership

Stafford Borough Council was formed on 1 April 1974, under the Local Government Act 1972, as a merger of the Municipal Borough of Stafford, Stone Urban District, Stafford Rural District and Stone Rural District and comprises of 23 ward areas. The Council is composed of 40 councillors who are elected every four years. The councillors are democratically accountable to residents of their wards.

All councillors meet together as the Council. Meetings of the Council are normally open to the public. Here Councillors decide the Council's overall policies and set the budget each year. The Council appoints the Leader of the Council who appoints the Cabinet. The Council appoints Scrutiny Committees which together with the Council hold the Leader and Cabinet to account.

The Cabinet is responsible for most day-to-day decisions and when major decisions are to be discussed or made; these are published in the forward plan. Decisions are made by the Cabinet in line with the Council's overall policies and budget. If the Cabinet wishes to make a decision which is outside the budget or policy framework, then this is referred to the Council as a whole to decide.

There are three scrutiny committees in place that support the work of the Cabinet and the Council as a whole. The scrutiny committees have been aligned to the Council's Corporate Business Plan and focus on Economic Growth and Development; Community Wellbeing and Financial Sustainability.

The strategic policies and priorities of the Council are directed by the Cabinet and implemented by the Leadership Team that comprises a Chief Executive and nine senior officers; the Leadership Team is shared with Cannock Chase District Council. The purpose of leadership team is to drive the delivery of excellent community services to achieve Local and National priorities.

The Council employs approximately 200 staff who collectively have a diverse range of skills and specialisms.

1.3 Purpose

The Council provides both statutory and non-statutory services to a population in excess of 140,000 people. These services range from:

- Growing a healthy economy: Supporting the development of key infrastructure and projects and encouraging good design of settlements and individual buildings
- Providing an attractive and clean borough: Keeping our environments clean and protected through waste collection, recycling and keeping streets free of litter, including removal of abandoned vehicles and fly tipped waste and carrying out conservation and wildlife management at protected sites
- As responsible authority for crime and disorder: Working in partnership to keep the Borough safe, free from crime and anti-social behaviour, inspecting food and drink premises to make sure they are safe and hygienic and monitoring CCTV
- Supporting and promoting community wellbeing to all our residents: Working in partnership to promote healthy lifestyles through leisure provision and by providing and maintaining our green open spaces
- Growing our visitor economy by supporting arts and culture, events and festivals, and tourism
- Providing support to our most vulnerable residents who are experiencing issues of social deprivation such as homelessness, mental health and rural isolation
- Collecting council tax and business rates and helping people access financial support through housing benefit and council tax discounts
- Supporting residents to improve the homes and areas they live in by dealing efficiently with planning applications and providing building control
- Compiling and maintaining the electoral register and administering elections

These services are supported by a number of internal services such as communications; corporate business; customer services; human resources; Information technology, finance and legal services. The Council operates within a 'two-tier' local government structure so services such as education, social care, children's services, highways, libraries and trading standards are delivered by Staffordshire County Council. This is currently being reviewed as part of local government reorganisation, which is discussed later in the narrative statement. There are also 32 Parish Councils across the district which also deliver services to the community.

1.4 Corporate Business Plan

The Corporate Business Plan for 2021-24 sets out how we will continue to deliver and sustain economic growth, respect our environment, support our communities and ensure that the borough is a great place in which to live, work and visit. The corporate business plan was extended for 12 months to allow for the development of a new plan for 2025-28.

Our Vision

A prosperous and attractive borough with resilient communities

Corporate Business Objectives:

- To deliver innovative, sustainable economic and housing growth to provide income and jobs.
- To improve the quality of life of local people by providing a safe, clean, attractive place to live and work and encouraging people to be engaged in developing resilient communities that promote health and wellbeing.
- To tackle Climate Change by implementing our Climate Change and Green Recovery objectives
- To be a well-run, financially sustainable and ambitious organisation, responsive to the needs of our customers and communities and focussed on delivering our objectives.

There are four delivery plans in place that detail how the council will achieve outcomes against each of the business objectives. Performance against each of the delivery plans is monitored by the respective scrutiny committees.

There are a number of existing partnerships in place that support the delivery of priorities for the Council such as the Chamber of Commerce, Staffordshire Police, Integrated Care Partnership and Public Health. The Council will continue to capitalise on these and forge new partnerships wherever possible.

The funding to local authorities has been substantially reduced in recent years. At present, the Council is largely dependent on the monies it raises from council tax, its share of business rates and income generated from a limited number of services. The Council will work to protect front-line services by reducing the cost of the services provided by cutting waste and looking for different ways to provide them.

We will continue to explore other avenues for income generation such as commercial opportunities and maximising our assets including the Civic Centre to offset the likely impact of the reset of business rates growth achieved to date. In addition, we need to be as efficient and effective as possible and this will mean that as an authority we will need to look at our own ways of working.

The Council identified a number of key strategic risks for the authority that could impact on the achievement of its corporate priorities, these included:

- The funding available to the Council from central Government resulting from changes to Business Rates etc. will not be known until the autumn at the earliest. This together with increases in inflation and uncertain interest rates makes accurate budget planning difficult, resulting in a risk of over commitment of financial resources or inappropriate use of reserves.
- Economy of the Borough impacted limiting the ability to deliver the Economic Growth Strategy for the Borough
- Council's key contractors remain sustainable and continue to provide value for money
- Reduced Organisational resilience may lead to reduced resources to support Council's service delivery and transformation
- Local government reorganisation - the structural changes and work required to deliver will absorb large amounts of the council's resources. This will necessitate reviews of priority projects and determination of what is possible to achieve whilst this work is ongoing.
- Cyber Security - failure to repel or recover from cyber-attack including targeted ransomware, malware and Distributed Denial of Service attacks
- Risk of failure in the Council's governance arrangements
- Failure to meet the Homelessness Statutory Duty

In particular the key financial risk relates to the proposed change in local government funding from 2025/26. The Council have set a balanced budget for 2025/26, based upon the current funding regime. However the introduction of Fair Funding, that reflects a change in the methodology for determining the Council's relative needs and relative resources, combined with

a Reset of Business Rates Baselines, creates a great degree of uncertainty for the Council's funding in 2026/27 and beyond.

The risks are managed in accordance with the Council's risk management policy and strategy and progress is reported to the Cabinet and the Audit & Accounts Committee.

Nevertheless the resource opportunities provided by economic and housing growth – a key objective of the Council's Corporate Plan – remains a key part of the Council's Medium Term Budget Strategy.

2. Financial Strategy and resource allocation

2.1 Overview of Portfolio Spending

The following pages provide a brief overview of the financial position of the Council for 2024/25, in terms of the Council's management accounting framework, rather than the statutory IFRS framework.

2.2 Revenue spending

The General Fund records all the day-to-day spending on Council services. The net cost of services contained within the General Fund are met from Council Tax and Central Government funds, including income derived from Business Rates payers

Stafford Preliminary Outturn 2024/2025				
		Revised Budget	Actual	Variance to Revised
		£'000	£'000	£'000
Portfolios				
1	Community	1,111	985	126
2	Environment	4,227	3,873	354
3	Leisure	2,084	1,941	143
4	Planning & Regen	2,006	2,268	(262)
5	Resources	8,608	9,083	(475)
6	Total Portfolios	18,036	18,150	(114)
7	Investment Income	(3,300)	(3,932)	632
8	Technical Items	5,247	5,772	(525)
9	Net Expenditure	19,983	19,990	(7)
10	Use of Government Grants	(1,682)	(2,135)	453
11	Net Revenue Budget	18,301	17,855	446
Financed by:				
Business Rates				
12	Core funding	(3,061)	(3,061)	-
13	Growth	(2,987)	(2,899)	(88)
14	Pooling	(1,472)	(1,553)	81
15	Revenue support grant	(120)	(120)	-
16	Fund guarantee grant	(2,120)	(2,120)	-
17	Services grant	(20)	(20)	-
18	Rural services delivery grant	(34)	(34)	-
19	Collection fund deficit	15	15	-
20	Council Tax	(8,557)	(8,549)	(8)
21	Total Financing	(18,356)	(18,341)	(15)
22	Trf (to)/from working balances	(55)	(486)	431
23	Net Revenue Budget	18,301	17,855	446

The table above shows that net expenditure including Investment Income, Technical financing adjustments and use of government grants was £17.855 million, £0.446 million (2.44%) less than the budget.

The actual expenditure on portfolio budgets was £0.114 million (0.63%) higher than anticipated with Investment Income being £0.632 million higher than expected due to the increased interest rates and reduced interest due on balances held. There was also £0.453 million of additional government grants, the majority of which is a one off receipt.

2.4 Collection Fund

The overall amount of Council Tax required by the precepting authorities to be collected through the Council's Collection Fund was £103.917 million, with the Borough Council's element being £8.557 million and £1.439 million required by Parish Councils in the Borough.

The net position on the Collection Fund for the year was a surplus of £1.059 million. The overall position after taking account the balance brought forward in relation to previous years' surpluses, leaves a net deficit on the fund of £0.335 million at 31 March 2025 (of which £0.033 million relates to this Council).

The detailed Collection Fund accounts show the overall position for the year in relation not only to Council Tax but also to the collection of National Non Domestic Rates.

2.5 Working balances

The final outturn shows a contribution to working balances to the General Fund of £0.486 million with a resultant £3.393 million balance as at the 31 March 2025. As the Council policy is to retain a working balance of £1.0 million the £2.393 million above this balance is available to support delivery and council priorities.

2.6 Pensions

Councils are required to account for pension costs to show any deficit, or surplus, on the Pension Fund in the balance sheet. The fund is administered by Staffordshire County Council and the actuarial valuation at 31 March 2025 showed the Council's share of the fund to be a deficit of £18.673 million (an decrease of £2.685 million). The fund deficit has no impact on the level of Council Tax. The remaining deficit on the scheme will be made good by increased contributions over the remaining working life of employees as assessed by the scheme actuary.

Although the Council has outsourced its Leisure services it remains liable for the pension deficit in respect of the transferred employees as it is operating on a pass through pension agreement. As such the pension figures include the Freedom leisure contributions. In accordance with the pass through arrangement the contributions from Freedom are more than expected to cover the liability arising.

2.7 Capital Expenditure

The Council approves the Capital Programme for the financial year as part of the budget process. The capital programme, the amount that can be spent, is effectively constrained by the amount of capital resources available to the Council however subject to a valid business case the Council can increase such resources by prudential borrowing.

Many of the schemes within the Capital Programme take some time to develop and implement, the detailed programme can experience many changes. Considerable variation can therefore arise over the 18 month period from the time the Capital Programme for the financial year is initially considered, right through to the end of March of the relevant year.

The Council spent £8.097 million on capital projects in 2024/25 which was £8.441 million less than the budget of £16.538 million. The main reason for the difference in 2024/25 is scheme slippage where the scheme will proceed later than planned and the expenditure will occur in a future year.

Capital Outturn Position			
	Budget	Actual	Variance from Budget
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Community	2,590	2,237	353
Environment	985	535	450
Leisure	2,328	1,016	1,312
Planning and Regeneration	10,329	4,061	6,268
Resources	306	248	58
Total	16,538	8,097	8,441

The major items of capital spend in the year were:

- **£2,395,803** on UK Shared Prosperity Fund
- **£2,208,844** on the provision of grants for disabled adaptations in homes;
- **£1,324,918** on Future High Streets
- **£440,459** on Streetscene Fleet Procurement
- **£400,000** on Stone Hockey and Rugby Club

The capital programme of £8.097 million was financed as below:

	£'000
Grants and contributions	7,094
Capital Receipts	158
Direct Revenue Financing	845
	8,097

2.8 Treasury Management

During most of 2024/25 investment decisions were driven by cash flow considerations and funds placed in Money Market Funds for easy access. However opportunities were also taken to place funds in higher interest bearing investments when cash flow requirements would allow.

3. The Council's Performance 2024-2025

Notable achievements for the council in 2024-25 are as follows:

- Commencement of demolition works in Stafford town centre;
 - Completion of station approach project;
 - Creation of a play area improvement programme;
 - New Homelessness and Rough Sleeper Strategy approved;
 - Approval of the Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan; and
 - The closure and publication of 3 sets of accounts bringing the Council up-to-date.
-
- Improved performance for planning applications;
 - 99.97% of bins were collected first time;
 - The target for DFGs was exceeded by 28%;
 - The target for securing accommodation for the homeless was exceeded by 21%;
 - Housing and council tax benefit claims were processed on average 34% quicker than last year
 - Council tax and business rates collection is back on track to pre-covid levels;
 - The average call wait time for the Council's main switchboard is less than 1 minute

4 Future Outlook and issues facing the Council

4.1 Planned future developments

The Council is at the heart of future development with its area either as a direct provider or acting as a facilitator with its private and public sector partners. The borough has seen unprecedented growth and figures show around £2 billion has been invested in, or planned for, the area. More than three thousand jobs have been created and hundreds of new homes have been built each year.

4.2 Financially sustainable

The Council approved its three year budget to 2027/28 however like all other authorities a great deal of uncertainty exists. The Council continues to progress the areas within its direct control with a balanced budget set for 2025/26. Reserves do exist to mitigate some of the estimated impacts but these can only be used on a one off basis. The existing settlement only

relates to 2025/26 and details of the regime for 2026/27 are currently being consulted on. The risks in relation to such funding are detailed below.

- Central government funding – The government has made considerable cuts in public spending. Austerity measures will inevitably lead to the Council being under continuing pressure to deliver efficiencies going forward.
- Business Rates Retention Scheme – Income being shared between central government, the Council, Staffordshire County Council, Staffordshire Commissioner Fire and Rescue Service and the Stoke on Trent and Staffordshire Business Rates Pool. The Business rates regime carries the following financial risks for the Council:
 - Failure to collect business rates income in accordance with the “Start-Up” funding assessment;
 - Failure to collect business rates billed;
 - Reduced business rates collectable as a result of appeals.
 - Delays in new developments

Nevertheless the Council has seen its income from business rates, reflecting the new developments, within its area, increase year on year.

This in itself creates a material future risk to the council. Although the Tax base for the Council will continue to grow the introduction of a revised regime is now planned for 2026/27.

The biggest risks however are in relation to the business rates reset and local government reorganisation. The impact of LGR is discussed further on in the narrative statement. In relation to the planned Reset of growth achieved to date two potential options exist, notably; Full Reset (No growth retained) or Partial Reset (Proportion of growth retained) with the growth not retained being redistributed across the local government sector.

As part of its financial planning the Council also identifies its key financial risks in relation to its own income and expenditure to ensure they are taken into account when considering the budget. Some of the key issues facing the Council in the future are:

- Income levels – a number of main income streams are subject to demand, in particular parking, bereavement services and planning. The Council has limited means to address issues of demand however income is an area that receives particular budget monitoring attention with new or diverse forms of income being explored
- Interest rates – the volatility in interest rates has impacted on investment returns. Any overall decrease in rates will reduce income.
- Pension’s costs – the Council continues to face the pressure of the rising costs of pension’s provision.

4.3 Local Government reorganisation

On 16 December 2024, the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) published its English Devolution White Paper. This document detailed the government’s aim that all parts of England should have a Strategic Authority, with the most far-reaching and flexible powers going to Mayoral Strategic Authorities and a proposed program of reorganisation for two-tier council areas and unitary councils where there is evidence of failure, or where their size or boundaries may be hindering their ability to deliver sustainable and high-quality public services.

Following the publication of the White Paper, the government wrote to affected Council’s in February 2025 asking them to work collectively within each area to develop and submit an interim plan for reorganisation by 21 March 2025. Final plans are required by 28 November 2025. The interim plan response did not confirm a preferred proposal.

There was no direct impact on the Council's 2024/25 statement of accounts. It is anticipated that this will not be the case in 2025/26 as resources are applied to the work up of the final proposal and work is undertaken around local government reorganisation. This work is likely to have a major impact on the councils delivery of services and further increase pressure on the financial resources of the council.

4.4 Auditors Annual Report on the Council

Under the National Audit Office (NAO) Code of Audit Practice ('the Code'), the new external auditors Azets are required to consider whether the Council has put in place proper arrangements to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources. This report is currently being undertaken. It will take into account the previous auditors work, and be reported to audit committee when completed.

Auditors are required to report their commentary on the Council's arrangements under specified criteria. This piece of work is currently being undertaken by the external auditors. Once this work has been completed it will be reported to the Audit & Accounts committee.

5 Explanation of Financial Statements

The Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 require the Council to produce a Statement of Accounts for each financial year. These statements contain a number of different elements which are explained below:

5.1 Statements to the Accounts

Statement of Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts sets out the respective responsibilities of the Council and the Deputy Chief Executive Resources (S151)

Auditors report gives the auditor's opinion of the financial statements and of the council's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in the use of resources,

5.2 Core Financial Statements

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement – This shows the cost of providing services in the year in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, rather than the amount funded from Council Tax and other government grants. The amount funded from Council Tax and grants differ from this by a series of adjustments made in accordance with regulations. These adjustments are made in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Movement in Reserves Statement - This statement provides a summary of the changes that have taken place in the Council's reserves over the financial year by analysing the increase or decrease. Reserves are divided into 'Usable' that can be invested in capital projects or service improvements, and 'Unusable' which must be set aside for specific purposes and cannot be used to fund expenditure.

Balance Sheet – shows the value of the Council's assets and liabilities at the Balance Sheet date. These are matched by reserves which are split into two categories, Usable and Unusable reserves. Unusable reserves are not available to support services and are in the main used to hold unrealised gains and losses, where the actual gain or loss will only become available once another event has occurred. For example, the Revaluation Reserve for Non-Current assets will only become available if the asset is sold and the full value of the asset realised.

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

5.3 Supplementary Statements

Collection Fund - is an agents' statement that reflects the statutory obligation of billing authorities to maintain a separate Collection Fund. The statement shows the transactions of the billing authority in relation to the collection from taxpayers of Council Tax and Business Rates (Non-Domestic Rates (NDR)) and its distribution to precepting bodies.

5.4 Notes to the Accounts

Expenditure & Funding Analysis - This note shows the expenditure and income which is reported to management as part of the final accounts outturn and scrutiny reports. It then seeks to demonstrate the adjustments which are made to comply with International Financial Standards to arrive at the figures reported within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (these are analysed in more detail in note 7 to the accounts).

Glossary - This provides an explanation of the technical terms contained within the statement of accounts.

5.5 Main Changes to the Core Statements and Significant Transactions in 2024/25

There was a major change planned for 2024/25 statements which was the introduction of IFRS 16. However, due to resource constraints the council was unable to implement this in time for preparation and publication of the accounts. The main areas to note in each core statement are as below,

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account (page 15)

- The largest change to the face of the CIES was the increase year on year in capital grants and contributions received. This increased the taxation and non specific grant income line by £8.3m. Some of the larger amounts received year on year were from UKSPF, Future High Streets and the Defra waste grant.

Balance Sheet (page 18)

- Short term creditors have increased by £1.062m. Further detail is contained in note 25 to the accounts.
- Usable reserves have increased, primarily due to an increase in the balance of earmarked reserves of £4.2m.

Cash Flow Statement (page 19)

- There is an overall increase of £8.6 million in cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period, primarily due to movement in short term investments and cash and cash equivalents on hand. This was driven in part by increased capital grants and receipts.

**CERTIFICATION OF ACCOUNTS
STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS**

The Council's Responsibilities

The Council is required to:

- make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to secure that one of its officers has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs. In this Council, that officer is the Deputy Chief Executive - Resources with S151 responsibilities;
- manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets;
- approve the Statement of Accounts.

The Deputy Chief Executive - Resources with S151 Responsibilities

The Deputy Chief Executive - Resources (S151) is responsible for the preparation of the Council's Statement of Accounts 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 of Practice").

In preparing this Statement of Accounts, the Deputy Chief Executive - Resources (S151) has:

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

The Deputy Chief Executive - Resources (S151) has also:

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

Certification by Deputy Chief Executive - Resources (S151)

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

C Forrester

Date

18/08/2025

C Forrester CPFA - Deputy Chief Executive - Resources (S151)

* original signed certificate held in Finance

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COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

This statement shows the accounting cost in the year of providing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the amount to be funded from taxation. Authorities raise taxation to cover expenditure in accordance with statutory requirements; this may be different from the accounting cost. The taxation position is shown in both the Expenditure and Funding Analysis and the Movement in Reserves Statement.

2023/24			2024/25		
Gross Expend £000	Gross Income £000	Net Expend £000	Gross Expend £000	Gross Income £000	Net Expend £000
4,018	(1,813)	2,205	5,102	(1,653)	3,449
11,255	(8,258)	2,997	11,949	(8,550)	3,399
3,514	(413)	3,101	3,166	(130)	3,036
6,459	(1,622)	4,837	6,500	(1,930)	4,570
28,927	(21,120)	7,807	29,942	(21,559)	8,383
54,173	(33,226)	20,947	56,659	(33,822)	22,837
83	(605)	(522)	107	(384)	(277)
54,256	(33,831)	20,425	56,766	(34,206)	22,560
		1,333			3,179
		(3,459)			(2,156)
		(24,372)			(32,697)
		(6,073)			(9,114)
		(4,509)			949
		21,271			(1,778)
		16,762			(829)
		10,689			(9,943)

MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT

This statement shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the Council, analysed into 'usable reserves' (i.e. those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and other 'unusable reserves'. The 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 for the year. The Net Increase/Decrease line shows the statutory General Fund Balance movements in the year following those adjustments.

The balance at 31 March for Usable Reserves represents the amount available for use in the delivery of services.

	General Fund Balance £000	Earmarked General Fund Reserves £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Capital Grants Unapplied £000	Total usable Reserves £000	Unusable Reserves £000	Total Council Reserves £000
Balance at 31 March 2024	(2,907)	(36,703)	(1,055)	(10,983)	(51,648)	(41,518)	(93,166)
Movement in reserves during 2024/25							
(Surplus)/deficit on the provision of services	(9,114)				(9,114)		(9,114)
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure					-	(829)	(829)
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	(9,114)	-	-	-	(9,114)	(829)	(9,943)
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (Note 11)	4,438		121	(3,569)	990	(990)	-
Net (Increase)/Decrease before Transfer to Earmarked Reserves	(4,676)	-	121	(3,569)	(8,124)	(1,819)	(9,943)
Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves (Note 12)	4,190	(4,190)			-		-
(Increase)/Decrease in 2024/25	(486)	(4,190)	121	(3,569)	(8,124)	(1,819)	(9,943)
Balance at 31 March 2025	(3,393)	(40,893)	(934)	(14,552)	(59,772)	(43,337)	(103,109)

The Total General Fund balance at 31 March 2025 is £44.286 million, comprising working balance of £3.393 million and earmarked reserves of £40.893 million.

	General Fund Balance £000	Earmarked General Fund Reserves £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Capital Grants Unapplied £000	Total usable Reserves £000	Unusable Reserves £000	Total Council Reserves £000
Balance at 31 March 2023	(2,569)	(32,266)	(1,443)	(15,859)	(52,137)	(51,718)	(103,855)
Movement in reserves during 2023/24							
(Surplus)/deficit on the provision of services	(6,073)				(6,073)		(6,073)
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure					-	16,762	16,762
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	(6,073)	-	-	-	(6,073)	16,762	10,689
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (Note 11)	1,298	-	388	4,876	6,562	(6,562)	-
Net (Increase)/Decrease before Transfer to Earmarked Reserves	(4,775)	-	388	4,876	489	10,200	10,689
Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves (Note 12)	4,437	(4,437)			-		-
(Increase)/Decrease in 2023/24	(338)	(4,437)	388	4,876	489	10,200	10,689
Balance at 31 March 2024	(2,907)	(36,703)	(1,055)	(10,983)	(51,648)	(41,518)	(93,166)

The Total General Fund balance at 31 March 2024 is £39.610 million, comprising working balance of £2.907 million and earmarked reserves of £36.703 million.

BALANCE SHEET

The Balance Sheet shows the value as at 31 March 2025 of the assets and liabilities recognised by the Council. The net assets of the Council (assets less liabilities) are matched by the reserves held by the Council. Reserves are reported in two categories:

The first category of reserves are Usable Reserves, i.e. those reserves that the Council may use to provide services, subject to the need to maintain a prudent level of reserves and any statutory limitations on their use (for example the Capital Receipts Reserve that may only be used to fund capital expenditure or repay debt).

The second category of reserves is those that the Council is not able to use to provide services. This category of reserves includes reserves that hold unrealised gains and losses (for example Revaluation Reserve), where amounts would only become available to provide services if the assets are sold; and reserves that hold timing differences shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement line 'Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations'.

31 March 2024 £000	Notes	31 March 2025 £000
62,497 Property, Plant & Equipment	16	62,539
686 Heritage Assets	17	686
2,527 Investment Properties	18	2,527
142 Intangible Assets	19	318
102 Long Term Debtors	20	102
65,954 Long Term Assets		66,172
18,194 Short Term Investments	20	18,142
35 Inventories	21	21
8,453 Short Term Debtors	22	9,186
40,847 Cash and Cash Equivalents	23	49,440
67,529 Current Assets		76,789
(11,684) Short Term Creditors	25	(12,746)
(2,455) Grants Receipts in Advance-Revenue	37	(1,852)
(138) Short Term Provisions	26	-
(14,277) Current Liabilities		(14,598)
(6) Long Term Creditors	20	(3)
(2,363) Provisions	26	(1,711)
Other Long Term Liabilities		
(18,485) Pensions	43	(17,217)
(1,401) Finance Leases	40	(2,750)
(3,785) Grants Receipts in Advance-Capital	37	(3,573)
(26,040) Long Term Liabilities		(25,254)
93,166 Net Assets		103,109
(51,648) Usable Reserves	27	(59,772)
(41,518) Unusable Reserves	28	(43,337)
(93,166) Total Reserves		(103,109)

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

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

2023/24		2024/25
£000		£000
(6,073)	Net (surplus) or deficit on the provision of services	(9,114)
7,520	Adjustments to net surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements (Note 29)	(2,999)
4,442	Adjustments for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities (Note 29)	10,700
5,889	Net cash flows from Operating Activities	(1,413)
11,932	Investing Activities (Note 30)	(7,622)
9,606	Financing Activities (Note 31)	442
27,427	Net (increase) / decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(8,593)
68,274	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	40,847
40,847	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period (Note 23)	49,440

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

1. Accounting Policies

(i) General Principles

The Statement of Accounts summarises the Council's transactions for the 2024/25 financial year and its position at the year end of 31 March 2025. The Council is required to prepare an Annual Statement of Accounts by the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015, which is required to be prepared in accordance with proper accounting practices. These practices under Section 21 of the 2003 Act primarily comprise the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2024/25, supported by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and statutory guidance issued under Section 12 of the 2003 Act.

In compiling the disclosure notes, the Council has given due regard to materiality and therefore detailed disclosures are not given for items below £50,000 unless there is a statutory override. The general principle used for rounding is to the nearest £000's.

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

The accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis.

(ii) 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 Council operates a de minimus for accruals of £2,000. In particular:

- Revenue from contracts with service recipients, whether for services or the provision of goods, is recognised when (or as) the goods or services are transferred to the service recipient in accordance with the performance obligations of the contract.
- Supplies are recorded as expenditure when they are consumed - where there is a gap between the date supplies are received and their consumption, they are carried as inventories on the Balance Sheet.
- Expenses in relation to services received (including services provided by employees) are recorded as expenditure when the services are received rather than when payments are made.
- Interest receivable on investments or payable on borrowings is accounted for respectively as income and expenditure on the basis of the effective interest rate for the relevant financial instrument rather than the cash flows fixed or determined by the contract.
- Where revenue and expenditure have been recognised but cash has not been received or paid, a debtor or creditor for the relevant amount is recorded in the Balance Sheet. Where debts may not be settled the balance of debtors is written down and a charge made to revenue for the income that might not be collected.

(iii) 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.

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

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

Changes in accounting policies are only made when required by proper accounting practices or the change provides more reliable or relevant information about the effect of transactions, other events and conditions on the Council's financial performance. Where a change is made, it is applied retrospectively (unless stated otherwise) by adjusting opening balances and comparative amounts for the prior period as if the new policy had always been applied.

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

(v) 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 property, plant and equipment during the year. This comprises:

- 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 assets attributable to the service.

The Council is not required to raise council tax to fund depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses or amortisations. However, it is required to make an annual contribution from revenue 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.

Depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses and amortisations are therefore replaced by the contribution in the General Fund Balance Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP), by way of an adjusting transaction with the Capital Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement for the difference between the two.

(vi) Employee Benefits

Benefits Payable During Employment

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

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 to the relevant Portfolio in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement at the earlier of when the Council can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits or when the Council recognises the costs for a restructuring.

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

Post Employment Benefits

Employees of the Council are members of the Local Government Pension Scheme, administered by Staffordshire County Council. The scheme provides defined benefits to members (retirement lump sums and pensions), earned as employees work for the Council.

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

- The liabilities of the Staffordshire County Council (SCC) pension fund attributable to the Council are included on the Balance Sheet on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method - i.e. an assessment of the future payments that will be made in relation to retirement benefits earned to date by employees, based on assumptions about mortality rates, employee turnover rates, etc, and projections of projected earnings for current employees.
- Liabilities are discounted to their value at current prices, using an appropriate discount rate determined by the actuary.
- The assets of the SCC pension fund attributable to the Council are included in the Balance Sheet at their fair value:
 - quoted securities - current bid price
 - unquoted securities - professional estimate
 - unitised securities - current bid price
 - property - market value
- The change in the net pensions liability is analysed into the following components:
 - Service cost comprising:
 - current service cost - the increase in liabilities as a result of years of service earned this year - allocated in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the services for which the employees worked
 - past service cost - the increase in liabilities as a result of a scheme amendment or curtailment whose effect relates to years of service earned in earlier years - debited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement within the Resources line as part of Non-distributed costs.
 - net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset), i.e. net interest expense for the Council - the change during the period in the net defined benefit liability (asset) that arises from the passage of time charged to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. This is calculated by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability (asset) at the beginning of the period, taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payments.
 - Reameasurements comprising:
 - the return on plan assets - excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) - charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and expenditure.
 - actuarial gains and losses - changes in the net pensions liability that arise because events have not coincided with assumptions made at the last actuarial valuation or because the actuaries have updated their assumptions - charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.
 - contributions paid to the SCC pension fund - cash paid as employer's contributions to the pension fund in settlement of liabilities; 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 negative balance that arises on the Pensions Reserve thereby measures the beneficial impact to the General Fund of being required to account for retirement benefits on the basis of cash flows rather than as benefits are earned by employees.

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 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.

(vii) Events After the Balance Sheet Date

Events after the Balance Sheet date are those events, both favourable and unfavourable, that occur between the end of the reporting period and the date when the 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 of authorisation for issue are not reflected in the Statement of Accounts.

(viii) Financial Instruments

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the Council becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measured at fair value and are carried at their amortised cost. Annual charges to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement 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 held by the Council, 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.

Financial Assets

Financial assets are classified based on the business model for holding the assets and based on the make up of the cashflows. There are three main classes of financial asset measured at:

- amortised cost
- fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)
- 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 who contractual payments are not solely payment of principal and interest (ie where the cash flows do not take the form of a basic debt instrument).

Financial Assets measured at amortised cost

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

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

Expected Credit Loss Model

The Council recognises expected credit losses on all of its financial assets held at amortised cost, either on a 12 month or lifetime basis. Only lifetime losses are recognised for trade receivables (debtors) held by the Council. The Council has also extended lifetime losses to lease receivables.

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 or remains low, losses are assessed on the basis of 12 month expected credit losses.

(ix) Government Grants and Contributions

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

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

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

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

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

(x) Heritage Assets

Tangible and Intangible Heritage Assets

The Council's heritage assets comprise the Civic Regalia, art collection held at the Civic Centre and collections held across the heritage sites. The collections are held in support of the primary objective of increasing the knowledge, understanding and appreciation of the Council's history and local area. Heritage assets are recognised and measured (including the treatment of revaluation gains and losses) in accordance with the Council's accounting policies on property, plant and equipment. However some of the measurement rules are relaxed in relation to heritage assets as detailed below.

Civic Regalia

These items are reported in the Balance Sheet at insurance valuation. These insurance valuations are reviewed every five years.

Art Collection at Civic Offices

These items are reported in the Balance Sheet based on the latest valuation available which for this item is an insurance valuation.

Heritage Sites Collections

These items are reported in the Balance Sheet based on the latest valuation available which for this item is a formal valuation.

Heritage Assets - General

The carrying amounts of heritage assets are reviewed where there is evidence of impairment for heritage assets, e.g. where an item has suffered physical deterioration or breakage or where doubts arise to its authenticity. Any impairment is recognised and measured in accordance with the Council's general policies on impairment (see note xvii in this summary of significant accounting policies). The Council may occasionally dispose of heritage assets if unsuitable for public display. The proceeds of such items are accounted for in accordance with the Council's general provisions relating to the disposal of property, plant and equipment. Disposal proceeds are accounted for in accordance with statutory accounting requirements relating to capital expenditure and capital receipts (see note xvii in this summary of significant accounting policies).

(xi) 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 and development expenditure cannot be capitalised).

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

Intangible assets are measured initially at cost. Amounts are only revalued where the fair value of the assets held by the Council can be determined by reference to an active market. In practice, no intangible asset held by the Council meets this criterion, and they are therefore carried at amortised cost. 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. 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 sale proceeds greater than £10,000) the Capital Receipts Reserve.

(xii) Interests in Companies and Other Entities

The Council has no material interests in companies and other entities that have the nature of subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities and require it to prepare group accounts.

(xiii) Inventories and Long Term Contracts

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

Long term contracts are accounted for on the basis of charging the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services with the value of works and services received under the contract during the financial year.

(xiv) 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 is held for sale.

Investment properties are measured initially at cost and subsequently at fair value, based on the amount at which the asset could be exchanged between knowledgeable parties at arms-length. They are not depreciated but are revalued annually at fair value. Gains and losses on revaluation and disposal are posted to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

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

Account and (for any sale proceeds greater than £10,000) the Capital Receipts Reserve.

(xv) Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases where the lease terms 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 building elements are considered separately for classification.

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

The Council as Lessee

Finance Leases

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

Lease payments are apportioned between:

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

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

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

Operating Leases

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

The Council as Lessor

Finance Leases

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

Lease rentals receivable are apportioned between:

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

The gain credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on disposal is not permitted by statute to increase the General Fund Balance and is 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 received, the element for the capital receipt for the disposal of the asset is used to write down the lease debtor. 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 Property, Plant and Equipment is fully provided for under separate arrangements for capital financing. Amounts are therefore appropriated to the Capital Adjustment Account from the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Operating Leases

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

(xvi) Overheads and Support Services

The costs of overheads and support services are charged to service segments in accordance with the Council's arrangements for accountability and financial performance. This means that the majority of the recharges are excluded as the budgets are produced and reported on within service segments at a controllable level, with only a small number of recharges included within the reported performance.

(xvii) Property, Plant and Equipment

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

Recognition

Expenditure on the acquisition, creation or enhancement of Property, Plant and Equipment is capitalised on an accruals basis, provided that it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the Council and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Expenditure that maintains but does not add to an asset's potential to deliver future economic benefits or service potential (i.e. repairs and maintenance) is charged as an expense when it is incurred. The de minimus value for items to be treated as capital expenditure is £20,000.

Measurement

Assets are initially measured at cost, comprising:

- the purchase price
- any costs attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management
- the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

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

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

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 (DHC)
- assets under construction - cost
- surplus assets - the current value measurement basis is fair value, estimated at highest and best use from a market participant's perspective
- all other assets - current value, determined as the amount that would be paid for the asset in its existing use (EUV).

Where there is no market-based evidence of fair value because of the specialist nature of an asset, depreciated replacement cost (DRC) is used as an estimate of fair value.

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

Assets included in the Balance Sheet at current value are revalued sufficiently regularly to ensure that their carrying amount is not materially different from their current value at the year-end, but as a minimum every five years.

Increases in valuations are matched by credits to the Revaluation Reserve to recognise unrealised gains. Exceptionally, gains might be credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement where they arise from the reversal of a loss previously charged to a service.

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

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

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

Impairment

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

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

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

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

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided for on all Property, Plant and Equipment assets by the systematic allocation of their depreciable amounts over their useful lives. An exception is made for assets without a determinable finite useful life (i.e. freehold land and 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 life of the property as estimated by the valuer
- vehicles, plant and equipment - straight-line allocation on historic cost over 7 to 15 years or over the period of the lease
- infrastructure - straight-line allocation on historic cost over 25 years

Where an item of Property, Plant and Equipment asset has major components whose cost is significant in relation to the total cost of the item, the components are depreciated separately. The Council has established a de minimus threshold in relation to componentisation of £1 million or 10% of the total asset value.

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

Disposals and Non-Current Assets Held for Sale

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

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

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

When an asset is disposed of or decommissioned, the carrying amount of the asset in the Balance Sheet (whether Property, Plant and Equipment or Assets Held for Sale) is written off to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure 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 and are 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 property, plant & equipment 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.

(xviii) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions

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

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

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

Contingent Liabilities

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

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

Contingent Assets

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

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

(xix) Reserves

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

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

(xx) Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute

Expenditure incurred during the year that may be capitalised under statutory provisions but that does not result in the creation of a non-current asset has been charged as expenditure to the relevant service in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the year. Where the 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.

(xxi) VAT

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

(xxii) Tax Income (Council Tax, Non-Domestic Rates (NDR) and Rates)

Billing authorities act as agents, collecting council tax and non-domestic rates (NDR) on behalf of the major preceptors (including government for NDR) and as principals, collecting council tax and NDR for ourselves. The Council is required to maintain a separate fund (i.e. Collection Fund) for the collection and distribution of amounts due in respect of council tax and NDR. Under the legislative framework for the Collection Fund, billing authorities, major preceptors and central government share proportionately the risks and rewards that the amount of council tax and NDR collected could be less or more than predicted.

Accounting for Council Tax and NDR

The council tax and NDR income included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is the Council's share of accrued income for the year. However, regulations determine the amount of council tax and NDR that must be included in the Council's General Fund. Therefore, the difference between the income included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the amount required by regulation to be credited to the General Fund is taken to the Collection Fund Adjustment Account and included as a reconciling item in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

The Balance Sheet includes the Council's share of the end of year balances in respect of council tax and NDR relating to arrears, impairment allowances for doubtful debts, overpayments and prepayments and appeals.

Where debtor balances for the above are identified as impaired because of a likelihood arising from a past event that payments due under the statutory arrangements will not be made (fixed or determinable payments), the asset is written down and a charge made to the Collection Fund. The impairment loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount and the revised future cash flows.

(xxiii) Fair Value Measurement

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

- (a) in the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- (b) in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The Council measures the fair value of an asset or liability using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

The Council uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

Inputs to the valuation techniques in respect of assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the Council's financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy as follows:

- Level 1 - quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Council can access at the measurement date
- Level 2 - inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly
- Level 3 - unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

2. Accounting Standards That Have Been Issued But Have Not Yet Been Adopted

The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the UK (the Code) requires an authority to disclose information relating to the impact of an accounting change that will be required by a new standard that has been issued but not yet adopted by the Code for the relevant financial year in question (i.e. on or before 1st January 2025 for 2024/25)

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

These new or amended standards may provide clarification but are unlikely to have a significant impact on the amounts anticipated to be reported in the financial statements of this Council:

- The changes to the measurement of non-investment assets within the 2025/26 Code include adaptations and interpretations of IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment and IAS 38 Intangible Assets. These include setting out three revaluation processes for operational property, plant and equipment, requiring indexation for tangible non-investment assets and a requirement to value intangible assets using the historical cost approach. These have the same effect as requiring a change in accounting policy due to an amendment to standards, which would normally be disclosed under IAS 8. However, the adaptations also include a relief from the requirements of IAS 8 following a change in accounting policy.

These new or amended standards are anticipated to be of limited application to this Council:

- IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts issued in May 2017. IFRS 17 replaces IFRS 4 and sets out principles for recognition,
- IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rate (Lack of Exchangeability) issued in August 2023

3. Critical Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies

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

- **Future levels of government funding**
There continues to be a high degree of uncertainty about future levels of funding for local government. However, the Council has determined, through its Medium Term Financial Planning, that the impact of this uncertainty is not yet sufficient to provide an indication that the assets of the Council might be impaired as a result of a need to close facilities and reduce levels of service provision.

4. 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.

The items in the Council's Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2025 for which there is a significant risk of material adjustment in the forthcoming financial year are as follows:

Item	Uncertainties	Effect if Actual Results Differ from Assumptions
Valuation of land and buildings and investment properties	The use of estimates - The accounts include estimates with regard to valuations of land and buildings of £52.497m and for investment properties of £2.527m at 31 March 2025. Professional valuers are engaged to provide expert advice in line with RICS guidance in relation to these valuations. Estimates and assumptions are provide from a number of sources including, for example, relevant market evidence where it is available, rebuild costs, and the expected life of the asset.	A +/- 10% change against the assets which have been subject to valuation will result in a £5.250m increase of decrease in the value shown in the balance sheet for land and buildings and £0.253m for investment property
Pensions Liability	Estimation of the net liability to pay pensions depends on a number of complex judgements relating to the discount rate used, the rate at which salaries are projected to increase, changes in retirement ages, mortality rates and expected returns on pension fund assets. A firm of consulting actuaries is engaged to provide the Council with expert advice about the assumptions to be applied.	The effects on the net pensions liability of changes in individual assumptions can be measured. The actuary has provided sensitivity information about the effects of changes in assumptions. The financial impact of these changes are detailed in note 43 to the accounts.
Sundry debt arrears	At 31 March 2025 the Council's balance of sundry debts was £1.304m. A review of significant balances suggested that an impairment of doubtful debts of 96.4% was appropriate (£1.257m). However, in the current economic climate this level of debt will require constant monitoring.	If collection rates were to deteriorate for a 1% increase in the amount of impairment of doubtful debts would require an additional £13,000 to set aside as an allowance.
Council tax arrears	At 31 March 2025 the Council's share of the council tax debtors included in the Councils accounts was £956,591. A review of significant balances suggested that an impairment of doubtful debts of 75.2% (£719,184) was appropriate. However, in the current economic climate this level of debt will require constant monitoring.	If collection rates were to deteriorate for a 1% increase in the amount of impairment of doubtful debts would require an additional £10,000 to set aside as an allowance.
Business rates arrears	At 31 March 2025 the Council's share of the business rates debtors included in the Council's accounts was £1,138,414. A review of significant balances suggested that an impairment of doubtful debts of 62.19% (£708,024) was appropriate. However, in the current economic climate this level of debt will require constant monitoring.	If collection rates were to deteriorate for a 1% increase in the amount of impairment of doubtful debts would require an additional £11,000 to set aside as an allowance.
Business rates appeals	At 31 March 2025 the Council's share of the business rates appeals included in the Council's accounts was £1,710,510.	If there was an increase of 1% in the appeals percentages (based on each individual category of property) this would require approx an additional £130,000 to be set aside.

5. Material Items of Income and Expense

There are no material items of income and expense that are no disclosed elsewhere in the accounts.

6. Expenditure and Funding Analysis

The Expenditure and Funding Analysis shows how annual expenditure is used and funded from resources (government grants, council tax and business rates) by local authorities in comparison with those resources consumed or earned by authorities in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices. It also shows how this expenditure is allocated for decision making purposes between the Council's directorates/services/departments. Income and expenditure accounted for under generally accepted accounting practices is presented more fully in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

2023/24					2024/25					
Net Expend Chargeable to the General Fund	Ear- marked Reserves	Adjust's between the Funding and Accounting Basis	Internal Recharge	Net Expend in the CIES		Net Expend Chargeable to the General Fund	Ear- marked Reserves	Adjust's between the Funding and Accounting Basis	Internal Recharge	Net Expend in the CIES
£000	£000	£000	£000	£000		£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
1,115	(204)	1,314	(20)	2,205	Community	985	293	2,180	(9)	3,449
3,391	77	(681)	210	2,997	Environment	3,873	(286)	(400)	212	3,399
1,992	(104)	1,568	(355)	3,101	Leisure	1,941	(353)	1,737	(289)	3,036
2,624	143	2,296	(226)	4,837	Planning & Regeneration	2,268	729	1,802	(229)	4,570
8,163	227	(974)	391	7,807	Resources	9,083	45	(1,060)	315	8,383
17,285	139	3,523	-	20,947		18,150	428	4,259	-	22,837
-	(515)	(7)	-	(522)	Hosted	-	(272)	(5)	-	(277)
17,285	(376)	3,516	-	20,425	Net Cost of Services	18,150	156	4,254	-	22,560
(17,623)	(4,061)	(4,814)	-	(26,498)	Other Income and Expenditure	(18,636)	(4,346)	(8,692)		(31,674)
(338)	(4,437)	(1,298)	-	(6,073)	(Surplus)/Deficit on Provision of Services	(486)	(4,190)	(4,438)	-	(9,114)
(2,569)	(32,266)				Opening General Fund Balance	(2,907)	(36,703)			
(338)	(4,437)				Less/Plus Surplus or Deficit on General Fund Balance in year	(486)	(4,190)			
(2,907)	(36,703)				Closing General Fund Balance at 31 March	(3,393)	(40,893)			

7. Expenditure and Funding Analysis

Adjustments between Funding and Accounting Basis 2024/25

Adjustments from General Fund to arrive at the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement amounts	Adjustments for Capital Purposes £000	Net change for the Pensions Adjustments £000	Other Statutory Adjustments £000	Total Statutory Adjustments £000	Other Non-Statutory Adjustments £000	Total Adjustments £000
Community	2,259	(83)	4	2,180	-	2,180
Environment	738	(466)	1	273	(673)	(400)
Leisure	2,014	(277)	-	1,737	-	1,737
Planning	2,047	(213)	(32)	1,802	-	1,802
Resources	(71)	(740)	(25)	(836)	(224)	(1,060)
	6,987	(1,779)	(52)	5,156	(897)	4,259
Hosted	-	(6)	1	(5)	-	(5)
Net Cost of Services	6,987	(1,785)	(51)	5,151	(897)	4,254
Other income and expenditure from the Expenditure and Funding Analysis	(9,929)	878	(538)	(9,589)	897	(8,692)
Difference between General Fund surplus or deficit and Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(2,942)	(907)	(589)	(4,438)	-	(4,438)

Adjustments between Funding and Accounting Basis 2023/24

Adjustments from General Fund to arrive at the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement amounts	Adjustments for Capital Purposes £000	Net change for the Pensions Adjustments £000	Other Statutory Adjustments £000	Total Statutory Adjustments £000	Other Non-Statutory Adjustments £000	Total Adjustments £000
Community	1,396	(75)	(7)	1,314	-	1,314
Environment	332	(348)	9	(7)	(674)	(681)
Leisure	1,814	(246)	-	1,568	-	1,568
Planning	2,455	(177)	18	2,296	-	2,296
Resources	(377)	(427)	14	(790)	(184)	(974)
	5,620	(1,273)	34	4,381	(858)	3,523
Hosted	-	(5)	(2)	(7)	-	(7)
Net Cost of Services	5,620	(1,278)	32	4,374	(858)	3,516
Other income and expenditure from the Expenditure and Funding Analysis	(4,305)	(31)	(1,336)	(5,672)	858	(4,814)
Difference between General Fund surplus or deficit and Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	1,315	(1,309)	(1,304)	(1,298)	-	(1,298)

Adjustments for Capital Purposes

This column adds in depreciation and impairment and revaluation gains and losses in the services line, and for:

- Other operating expenditure - adjusts for capital disposals with a transfer of income on disposal of assets and the amounts written off for those assets.
- Financing and investment income and expenditure - the statutory charges for capital financing i.e. Minimum Revenue Provision and other revenue contributions are deducted from other income and expenditure as these are not chargeable under generally accepted accounting practices.
- Taxation and non-specific grant income and expenditure - capital grants are adjusted for income not chargeable under generally accepted accounting practices. Revenue grants are adjusted from those receivable in the year to those receivable without conditions or for which conditions were satisfied through the year. The Taxation and Non specific Grant Income and Expenditure line is credited with capital grants receivable in the year without conditions or for which conditions were satisfied in the year.

Net Change for the Pensions Adjustments

For the removal of pension contributions and the addition of IAS19 Employee Benefits pension related expenditure and Income:

- Services - This represents the removal of the employer pension contributions made by the Council as allowed by statute and the replacement with current service costs and past service costs.
- Financing and investment income and expenditure - the net interest on the defined benefit liability is charged to the CIES.

Other Statutory Adjustments

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

- Financing and investment income and expenditure - the other statutory adjustments column recognises adjustments to the General Fund for the timing differences for premiums and discounts.
- Taxation and non-specific grant income and expenditure - represents the difference between what is chargeable under statutory regulations for council tax and NNDR 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.

Other Non-statutory Adjustments

Other non-statutory adjustments represent amounts debited/credited to service segments which need to be adjusted against the 'Other income and expenditure from the Expenditure and Funding Analysis' line to comply with the presentational requirements in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:

- Financing and investment income and expenditure - the other non-statutory adjustments column recognises adjustments to Portfolios e.g. for interest income and expenditure.
- Taxation and non-specific grant income and expenditure - the other non-statutory adjustments column recognises adjustments to Portfolios e.g. for unringfenced government grants.
- The Council's reportable segments are based on the portfolio's of the Council as structured by members and service departments.

8. Segmental Income

Income received from external customers (excluding grants) on a segmental basis is analysed below:

2023/24 Income from Services		2024/25 Income from Services
£000		£000
893	Community	950
8,323	Environment	8,278
214	Leisure	131
922	Planning & Regeneration	1,231
3,118	Resources	3,092
13,470	Sub Total	13,682
605	Hosted	384
14,075	Total income analysed on a segmental basis	14,066

9. Expenditure and Income Analysed by Nature

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

2023/24 £000		2024/25 £000
	Expenditure	
12,094	Employee benefits expenses	11,869
36,943	Other services expenses	37,784
5,724	Depreciation, amortisation, impairment	7,460
447	Interest payments	1,470
1,391	Precepts and levies	1,515
(58)	Gain on the disposal of assets	1,664
56,541	Total Expenditure	61,762
	Income	
14,075	Fees, charges and other service income	14,066
4,009	Interest and investment income	3,932
17,807	Income from council tax and non-domestic rates	19,276
26,723	Government grants and contributions	33,602
62,614	Total Income	70,876
(6,073)	Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(9,114)

10. Revenue from Contracts with Service Recipients

The Council exposure to this area is only in relation to a limited number of areas. These are:

- a) Planning fees
- b) Land charges fees

These amounts occur due to timings from receipt of monies to processing of application. There are no contract assets or liabilities held for either 2023/24 or 2024/25.

Amounts included in the Comprehensive income and Expenditure Statement for contracts with service recipients:

2023/24 £000		2024/25 £000
241	Revenue from contracts with service recipients	85
241	Total Included in Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	85

Amounts included in the Balance Sheet for contracts with service recipients:

2023/24	2024/25
£000	£000
241 Receivables, which are included within debtors (note 22)	85
241 Total Included in Net Assets	85

The value of revenue that is expected to be recognised in the future related to performance obligations that are unsatisfied (or partially unsatisfied) at the end of the year is:

31 March	31 March
2024	2025
£000	£000
241 Not later than one year	85
- Later than one year	-
241 Amounts of transaction price, partially or fully unsatisfied	85

11. Adjustments Between Accounting Basis And Funding Basis Under Regulations

This note details the adjustments that are made to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure recognised by the Council in 2024/25 in the year in accordance with proper accounting practice to the resources that are specified by statutory provisions as being available to the Council to meet future capital and revenue expenditure.

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

General Fund Balance

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

Capital Receipts Reserve

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

Capital Grants Unapplied

The Capital Grants Unapplied Account (Reserve) holds the grants and contributions received towards capital projects for which the Council has met the conditions that would otherwise require repayment of the monies but which have yet to be applied to meet expenditure. The balance is restricted by grant terms as to the capital expenditure against which it can be applied and/or the financial year in which this can take place.

2024/25	Usable Reserves			
	General Fund Balance £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Capital Grants Unapplied £000	Movement in Unusable Reserves £000
Adjustments to the Revenue Resources				
Amounts by which income and expenditure included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are different from revenue for the year calculated in accordance with statutory requirements:				
◦ Pension costs (transferred to (or from) the Pensions Reserve)	907			(907)
◦ Council Tax and NDR (transfer to or from Collection Fund)	538			(538)
◦ Holiday pay (transferred to the Accumulated Absences Reserve)	50			(50)
◦ Reversal of entries included in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in relation to capital expenditure (these items are charged to the Capital Adjustment Account).	1,502		(3,965)	2,463
◦ Gain / loss non current deferred receipts	-			-
Total Adjustments to the Revenue Resources	2,997	-	(3,965)	968
Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources				
◦ Transfer of non-current asset sale proceeds from revenue to the Capital Receipts Reserve	37	(37)		-
◦ Administrative costs of non-current asset disposals (funded by a contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve)	-	-		-
◦ Statutory provision for the repayment of debt (transfer from the Capital Adjustment Account)	559			(559)
◦ Capital expenditure financed from revenue balances (transfer to the Capital Adjustment Account)	845			(845)
Total Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources	1,441	(37)	-	(1,404)
Adjustments to Capital Resources				
◦ Use of Capital Receipts Reserve to finance capital expenditure		158		(158)
◦ Application of capital grants to finance capital expenditure			396	(396)
◦ Cash payments in relation to deferred capital receipts				-
Total Adjustments to Capital Resources	-	158	396	(554)
Total Adjustments	4,438	121	(3,569)	(990)

	Usable Reserves			
	General Fund Balance £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Capital Grants Unapplied £000	Movement in Unusable Reserves £000
2023/24				
Adjustments to the Revenue Resources				
Amounts by which income and expenditure included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are different from revenue for the year calculated in accordance with statutory requirements:				
◦ Pension costs (transferred to (or from) the Pensions Reserve)	1,309			(1,309)
◦ Council Tax and NDR (transfer to or from Collection Fund)	1,336			(1,336)
◦ Holiday pay (transferred to the Accumulated Absences Reserve)	(33)			33
◦ Reversal of entries included in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of	(1,921)		(1,144)	3,065
◦ Services in relation to capital expenditure (these items are charged to				
◦ the Capital Adjustment Account.				
◦ Gain / loss non current deferred receipts				-
Total Adjustments to the Revenue Resources	691	-	(1,144)	453
◦				
Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources				
Transfer of non-current asset sale proceeds from revenue to the Capital Receipts Reserve	355	(355)		-
◦ Administrative costs of non-current asset disposals (funded by a contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve)	(6)	6		-
◦ Statutory provision for the repayment of debt (transfer from the Capital Adjustment Account)	191			(191)
◦ Capital expenditure financed from revenue balances (transfer to the Capital Adjustment Account)	67			(67)
◦ Total Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources	607	(349)	-	(258)
Adjustments to Capital Resources				
Use of Capital Receipts Reserve to finance capital expenditure		737		(737)
Application of capital grants to finance capital expenditure			6,020	(6,020)
◦ Cash payments in relation to deferred capital receipts				-
◦ Total Adjustments to Capital Resources	-	737	6,020	(6,757)
◦				
Total Adjustments	1,298	388	4,876	(6,562)

12 Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves

This note details the amounts set aside from the General Fund balances in earmarked reserves to provide financing for future expenditure plans and the amounts posted back from earmarked reserves to meet General Fund expenditure in 2024/25.

	Balance at 31 March 2023 £000	Transfers Out 2023/24 £000	Transfers in 2023/24 £000	Balance at 31 March 2024 £000	Transfers Out 2024/25 £000	Transfers in 2024/25 £000	Re-allocation £000	Balance at 31 March 2025 £000
General Fund:								
Revenue								
General	(13,597)	1,167	(2,122)	(14,552)	1,676	(3,596)	6,843	(9,629)
Section 106	(3,067)	149	(606)	(3,524)	172	(384)	-	(3,736)
Grants	(2,680)	797	(729)	(2,612)	786	(589)	366	(2,049)
Insurance Reserve	(620)	2	(43)	(661)	1	(43)	-	(703)
Business Rates Reserve	(851)	1,647	-	796	1,232	(795)	-	1,233
Subtotal	(20,815)	3,762	(3,500)	(20,553)	3,867	(5,407)	7,209	(14,884)
Capital								
VAT shelter	(177)	14	-	(163)	32	-	-	(131)
RCCO	(958)	46	(3,590)	(4,502)	330	(3,290)	6,700	(762)
Capital reserves	(10,316)	7	(1,176)	(11,485)	455	(177)	(13,909)	(25,116)
Subtotal	(11,451)	67	(4,766)	(16,150)	817	(3,467)	(7,209)	(26,009)
TOTAL	(32,266)	3,829	(8,266)	(36,703)	4,684	(8,874)	-	(40,893)

The earmarked reserves balance from 2023/24 to 2024/25 has increased by £4.190 million.

The disclosure of earmarked reserves clearly highlights that a substantial proportion of reserves are earmarked to fund the Council's Capital programme.

In accordance with best practice, the grants reserve relates to external funding received for which no condition exists for repayment but has not yet been spent.

The Council's self insurance reserve meets insurance liabilities in respect of its obligations as an employer, liability to the public and for Council property. The level of the fund is reviewed once every 3 years by external advisors.

The Business Rates Reserve balance is not available for general use. This represents the Council's share of any surplus on the Collection Fund. This reserve has been set aside to absorb the timing difference in accounting for collection fund balances.

The VAT shelter reserve relates to income received as part of the housing stock transfer agreement. The receipts currently are earmarked to support capital spend, these receipts have now ceased.

13. Other Operating Expenditure

2023/24 £000		2024/25 £000
1,391	Parish council precepts	1,515
297	(Gains)/Losses on the disposal of non-current assets	1,701
(355)	Other income-fixed assets	(37)
<u>1,333</u>	TOTAL	<u>3,179</u>

14. Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure

2023/24 £000		2024/25 £000
479	Interest payable and similar charges	590
(5,500)	Net interest on the net defined benefit liability / (asset)	(6,201)
5,469	Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability/(asset)	7,080
	- Income and Expenditure in relation to investment properties and changes in their fair value	-
(4,287)	Interest receivable and similar income	(3,931)
667	(Gain) / loss on trading accounts	553
(287)	Expected credit loss allowance	(247)
<u>(3,459)</u>	TOTAL	<u>(2,156)</u>

15. Taxation and Non Specific Grant Incomes

2023/24 £000		2024/25 £000
(9,519)	Council tax income	(10,092)
(8,288)	Non domestic rates	(9,184)
(2,473)	Non-ringfenced government grants	(2,758)
(4,092)	Capital grants and contributions	(10,663)
<u>(24,372)</u>	TOTAL	<u>(32,697)</u>

16. Property, Plant and Equipment

Movements in 2024/25 Cost or Valuation	Other Land & Buildings £000	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment £000	Leased Plant & Equipment £000	Infrastructure Assets £000	Community Assets £000	Surplus Assets £000	Assets Under Construction £000	Total Property, Plant & Equipment £000
◦ At 1 April 2024	55,091	4,908	1,963	800	800	489	4,621	68,672
◦ Prior year adjustment/additions			3,540					3,540
◦ Additions (in year)	564	719	-	-	-	-	1,844	3,127
◦ Revaluation increases/ (decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	(2,751)	-	-	-	-	(38)	-	(2,789)
◦ Revaluation increases/ (decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	417	-	-	-	-	-	-	417
◦ Derecognition - disposals	(2,048)	(824)	-	-	-	-	-	(2,872)
◦ Derecognition - other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
◦ Other movements in cost or valuation	1,874					(21)	(1,853)	-
at 31 March 2025	53,147	4,803	5,503	800	800	430	4,612	70,095
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment								
◦ At 1 April 2024	(530)	(3,517)	(1,744)	(384)	-	-	-	(6,175)
◦ Prior year adjustment/additions			(1,308)					(1,308)
◦ Depreciation charge	(2,342)	(229)	(516)	(32)	-	-	-	(3,119)
◦ Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	1,839	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,839
◦ Depreciation written out to the surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
◦ Derecognition - disposals	347	824	-	-	-	-	-	1,171
◦ Derecognition - other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
◦ Other movements in depreciation and impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
at 31 March 2025	(650)	(2,922)	(3,568)	(416)	-	-	-	(7,556)
Net Book Value								
at 31 March 2025	52,497	1,881	1,935	384	800	430	4,612	62,539
at 31 March 2024	54,561	1,391	219	416	800	489	4,621	62,497

Movements in 2023/24	Other Land & Buildings	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	Leased Plant & Equipment	Infrastructure Assets	Community Assets	Surplus Assets	Assets Under Construction	Total Property, Plant & Equipment
Cost or Valuation	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
◦ At 1 April 2023	50,758	4,701	1,963	800	800	489	675	60,186
◦ Additions	1,708	207					4,043	5,958
◦ Revaluation increases/ (decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	2,133							2,133
◦ Revaluation increases/ (decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	723							723
◦ Derecognition - disposals	(328)							(328)
◦ Derecognition - other								-
◦ Assets reclassified (to)/from Held For Sale								-
◦ Other movements in cost or valuation	97						(97)	-
at 31 March 2024	55,091	4,908	1,963	800	800	489	4,621	68,672
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment								
◦ At 1 April 2023	(895)	(3,092)	(1,637)	(352)	-	-	-	(5,976)
◦ Depreciation charge	(2,198)	(425)	(107)	(32)				(2,762)
◦ Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	2,376							2,376
◦ Depreciation written out to the surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	150							150
◦ Derecognition - disposals	37							37
◦ Derecognition - other								-
◦ Other movements in depreciation and impairment								-
at 31 March 2024	(530)	(3,517)	(1,744)	(384)	-	-	-	(6,175)
Net Book Value								
at 31 March 2024	54,561	1,391	219	416	800	489	4,621	62,497
at 31 March 2023	49,863	1,609	326	448	800	489	675	54,210

Depreciation

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

- Other Land and Buildings - 1 - 74 years
- Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment - straight line on historic cost over 7 - 15 years or period of the lease
- Infrastructure - straight line on historic cost over 25 years

Capital Commitments

There were capital commitments as at 31st March 2025 amounting to £0.960m. These related to externally funded projects at the former Co-op and Guildhall, as well as works on the Station Approach. There were no capital commitments as at 31st March 2024.

Revaluations

The Council carries out a rolling programme that ensures that all Property, Plant and Equipment required to be measured at fair value is revalued at least every five years. Land and Buildings are subject to detailed valuations every 5 years. The valuations are carried out by the external valuer, Lambert Smith Hampton (Director R Buncombe BSc (Hons) MRICS).

Valuations of land and buildings were carried out in accordance with the methodologies and bases for estimation set out in the professional standards of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

The significant assumptions applied in estimating the fair values are:

- In respect of the Civic Centre the valuation is based on the assumption that the freehold title is vested with the Council, in spite of the fact they occupy the premises on a leasehold basis and pay a full market rent for the property.
- The apportionment between land and buildings has been undertaken in accordance with RICS Valuation Standards by deducting the value of the land for existing use from the valuation with the residual sum being the depreciable amount attributable to the building.
- In the appraisal of useful life regard is given to the Council's continuing use of the asset being equal to the physical and economic life of the building assuming a programme of reasonable maintenance.
- The Depreciated Replacement Cost (DRC) method has been applied to a significant number of the properties valued as these assets are rarely, if ever, sold and therefore can be classified as specialised properties where there is limited, if any, evidence of market transactions.

	Other Land and Buildings £000	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment £000	Leased Plant & Equipment £000	Infrastructure Assets £000	Community Assets £000	Surplus Assets £000	Assets Under Construction £000	Total Property, Plant & Equipment £000
Carried at historical cost	-	1,881	1,935	384	800	-	4,612	9,612
valued at fair value as at:								
31 March 2021	1,013							1,013
31 March 2022	1,832							1,832
31 March 2023	57							57
31 March 2024	4,214							4,214
31 March 2025	45,381					430		45,811
Total Cost or Valuation	52,497	1,881	1,935	384	800	430	4,612	62,539

17. Heritage Assets

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

	Civic Regalia £000	Art collection at Civic Offices £000	Collections at Heritage Sites £000	Total Assets £000
Cost or Valuation				
1 April 2024	343	70	273	686
31 March 2025	343	70	273	686

Cost or Valuation	Civic Regalia £000	Art collection at Civic Offices £000	Collections at Heritage Sites £000	Total Assets £000
1 April 2023	343	70	273	686
31 March 2024	343	70	273	686

18. Investment Properties

The Council holds four assets as investment properties let on long leases and therefore there are restrictions on disposal.

The first relates to land at Chell Road, Stafford. The asset is held solely for capital appreciation and there are no rentals or operating expenses receivable in relation to this asset. The asset value as at 31 March 2025 is £1.6 million. The land is leased to J Sainsburys plc on a long lease (125 years).

The second relates to shops at 47/49 Greengate Street, Stafford. The Council's interest has been valued at £0.002m as at 31 March 2025.

The third relates to land at Broad Street, Stafford which is leased to J Sainsbury Limited for a period of 99 years. The asset value as at 31 March 2025 is £0.345 million.

The fourth relates to land at Stafford Street, Stone which is leased to LMV Overseas Investments Limited for a period of 250 years. The Council's interest has been valued at £0.580 million.

Fair Value Measurement of Investment Property

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

The fair value of the properties is based on Level 2 inputs in the fair value hierarchy. These have been based on the market approach using current market conditions and recent sales prices (where available to the market) and other relevant information for similar assets in the local authority area.

There have been no transfers between the levels of the fair value hierarchy and valuation techniques from those used in 2023/24.

The fair value of the Council's investment properties is measured annually at each reporting date. All valuations are carried out externally, in accordance with the methodologies and bases for estimation set out in the professional standards of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

19. Intangible Assets

The Council accounts for its software as intangible assets, to the extent that the software is not an integral part of a particular IT system and accounted for as part of the hardware item of Property, Plant and Equipment. The intangible assets currently relate only to purchased licences as the council does not currently have any internally generated intangible assets.

All software is given a finite useful life, based on assessments of the period that the software is expected to be of use to the Council. The carrying amount of intangible assets is amortised on a straight-line basis.

Due to the low value of the Council's intangible asset amortisation a detailed disclosure of where the charge is made in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure account is not required.

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

2023/24 Total £000		2024/25 Total £000
Balance at start of year:		
235	Gross carrying amounts	235
(74)	Accumulated amortisation	(93)
161	Net carrying amount at start of year	142
Additions:		
-	Purchases	195
(19)	Amortisation for the period	(19)
142	Net carrying amount at end of year	318
Comprising:		
235	Gross carrying amounts	430
(93)	Accumulated amortisation	(112)
142		318

The table below shows the amortisation profile of the intangible assets, where the carrying value of individual assets are above £100,000 they are detailed separately.

Carrying Amount 31 March 2024		Carrying Amount 31 March 2025
£000	Remaining Amortisation Period	£000
2	1 Year	-
-	7 Years	123
140	8 Years	-
-	10 Years	195
142		318

The Council purchased the Civica finance system for £175,000 which went live in 2021/22. This asset has a carrying value of £123,000 and is being amortised over 10 years. In addition, the Council purchased a new Revenues and Benefits System in 2024/25 for £195,000 which will be amortised over 10 years.

The Council revalues intangible assets where there is an active market, however it is currently considered that there is no active market for the software held and they have consequently not been revalued.

20. Financial Instruments

Categories of Financial Instruments

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

	31 March 2024	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	31 March 2025
	Non-current				Current				Total	Total
Financial Assets	Investments £000	£000	Debtors £000	£000	Investments £000	£000	Debtors £000	£000	£000	£000
Amortised cost:										
Short Term Investments	-	-	-	-	18,194	18,142	-	-	18,194	18,142
Cash & Cash Equivalents	-	-	-	-	40,847	49,440	-	-	40,847	49,440
Long Term Debtors	-	-	102	102	-	-	-	-	102	102
Trade Debtors	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,581	1,945	2,581	1,945
Available for Sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets	-	-	102	102	59,041	67,582	2,581	1,945	61,724	69,629
Non-financial assets							5,872	7,241	5,872	7,241
Total	-	-	102	102	59,041	67,582	8,453	9,186	67,596	76,870

	31 March 2024	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	31 March 2025
	Non-current				Current				Total	Total
Financial Liabilities	Borrowings £000	£000	Creditors £000	£000	Borrowings £000	£000	Creditors £000	£000	£000	£000
Amortised cost										
Trade Creditors	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,337	5,592	3,337	5,592
Finance Lease	-	-	1,401	2,750	-	-	77	486	1,478	3,236
Long Term Creditors	-	-	6	3	-	-	-	-	6	3
Total financial liabilities	-	-	1,407	2,753	-	-	3,414	6,078	4,821	8,831
Non-financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,270	6,668	8,270	6,668
Total	-	-	1,407	2,753	-	-	11,684	12,746	13,091	15,499

Reclassifications

There were no reclassifications during 2024/25

Financial Instruments Gains and Losses

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

Income, Expense, Gains and Losses

	2023/24		2024/25	
	Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services £000	Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure £000	Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services £000	Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure £000
Interest Revenue:				
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	(3,951)	-	(3,870)	-
Total interest revenue	(3,951)	-	(3,870)	-
(Surplus) / deficit arising on revaluation of financial assets in Other comprehensive Income				
Net (gain)/loss for the year	(3,951)	-	(3,870)	-

There has been no change in the valuation technique used during the year for the financial instruments

The Fair Values of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities that are not measured at Fair Value (but for which Fair Value disclosures are required)

All of the Council's financial assets and liabilities have been classified as and are held in 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 (Level 2), using the following assumptions:

- 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.

Mark to Model Valuation for Financial Instruments

All the financial assets are classed at amortised cost and held with Money Market Funds and Notice Accounts. The financial liabilities are held with PWLB and Market lenders. All of these investments and borrowings were not quoted on an active market and a Level 1 valuation is not available. To provide a fair value which provides a comparison to the carrying amount, the Council has used a financial model valuation provided by Link Asset Services. This valuation applies the Net Present Value approach, which provides an estimate of the value of payments in the future at today's terms as at the balance sheet date. This is a widely accepted valuation technique commonly used by the private sector. The Council's accounting policy is to use new borrowing rates to discount the future cash flows.

The fair values calculated are as follows:

31 March 2024			31 March 2025		
Carrying Amount	Fair Value		Carrying Amount	Fair Value	
£000	£000	Financial Liabilities	£000	£000	
3,337	3,337	Trade Creditors	5,592	5,592	
77	77	Short Term Creditor - Finance Lease	486	486	
6	6	Long Term Creditors	3	3	
1,401	1,401	Other Long Term Liabilities - Finance Leases	2,750	2,750	
4,821	4,821	Total Financial Liabilities	8,831	8,831	

There is no difference in the fair value of liabilities as the instruments held at 31 March 2025 are valued at cost as this is a fair approximation of their value.

31 March 2024			31 March 2025		
Carrying Amount	Fair Value		Carrying Amount	Fair Value	
£000	£000	Financial Assets	£000	£000	
18,194	18,194	Fixed Term Deposits	18,142	18,099	
40,847	40,847	Cash & Cash Equivalents	49,440	49,440	
102	102	Long Term Debtors	102	102	
2,581	2,581	Trade Debtors	1,945	1,945	
61,724	61,724	Total Financial Assets	69,629	69,586	

There is minimal difference in the fair value of financial assets as the instruments are largely held at amortised cost as this is a fair approximation of their value.

Short term debtors and creditors are carried at cost as this is a fair approximation of their value.

21. Inventories

The Council only carries stock as consumable stores and the balance carried is not material, therefore detailed disclosure notes of movements are not shown. At 31 March 2025 the balance of stocks held was £21,000 a reduction of £14,000 from the previous financial year.

22. Debtors

Short Term Debtors			
31 March 2024		31 March 2025	
£000		£000	
1,540	Central Government	4,652	
2,581	Trade Debtors	1,945	
420	Pre Payments	342	
2,453	Local taxation - Council Tax	1,119	
910	Local taxation - NNDR	430	
549	Other Receivables	698	
8,453		9,186	

The balances detailed above are net of impairment allowances. The amount of impairment allowance per category is set out below:

31 March 2024		31 March 2025	
£000		£000	
(85)	Trade receivables	(58)	
(678)	Local taxation - Council Tax	(719)	
(619)	Local taxation - NNDR	(708)	
(2,117)	Other receivable amounts	(1,897)	
(3,499)		(3,382)	

The balances below set out the debtors for Local Taxation gross of any impairment allowance.

Debtors for Local Taxation - Council Tax

31 March 2024 £000	31 March 2025 £000
250 Less than three months	146
167 Three to six months	58
122 Six months to one year	178
417 More than one year	575
956	957

Debtors for Local Taxation - NNDR

31 March 2024 £000	31 March 2025 £000
690 Less than three months	243
116 Three to six months	64
278 Six months to one year	196
444 More than one year	635
1,528	1,138

23. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents is made up of the following elements:

31 March 2024 £000	31 March 2025 £000
Current Assets	
8 Cash held by the Council	7
42,674 Cash & Cash Equivalents held by the Council	48,844
(1,835) Bank current accounts	589
40,847 Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	49,440

24. Assets Held For Sale

There were no assets held for sale as at 31 March 2025 (or 31 March 2024).

25. Short Term Creditors

31 March 2024 £000	31 March 2025 £000
5,168 Central Government	3,401
181 Local taxation - Council Tax	176
1,519 Local taxation - NNDR	1,542
3,337 Trade Payables	5,592
1,479 Other Payables	2,035
11,684	12,746

26. Provisions

Current Liabilities

The Council held short term employee related provisions as at 31st March 2024 amounting to £138,000, this was reduced to zero as at 31st March 2025

Long Term Liabilities

2023/24 Business Rates Appeals £000		2024/25 Business Rates Appeals £000
3,374	Balance at 1 April	2,363
570	Additional provisions made/(reduced)	(95)
(1,581)	Amounts used	(557)
<u>2,363</u>	Balance at 31 March	<u>1,711</u>

The balance reflects the Council's use of the provision for business rates appeals. The business rates provision was an estimate as detailed in note 4 to the accounts. It was included within long term liabilities as there was uncertainty on timing and amount.

27. Usable Reserves

31 March 2024 £000		31 March 2025 £000
(2,907)	General Fund Balance	(3,393)
(36,703)	Earmarked General Fund Reserves	(40,893)
(1,055)	Capital Receipts Reserve	(934)
(10,983)	Capital Grants Unapplied	(14,552)
<u>(51,648)</u>	Total Usable Reserves	<u>(59,772)</u>

Movements in the Council's usable reserves are detailed in the Movement in Reserves Statement and Notes 11 and 12.

28. Unusable Reserves

31 March 2024 £000		31 March 2025 £000
(27,280)	Revaluation Reserve	(23,663)
(34,981)	Capital Adjustment Account	(37,143)
21,358	Pensions Reserve	18,673
(102)	Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve	(102)
(661)	Collection Fund Adjustment Account	(1,199)
148	Accumulated Absences Account	97
<u>(41,518)</u>	Total Unusable Reserves	<u>(43,337)</u>

Revaluation Reserve

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

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

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

2023/24		2024/25	
£000		£000	
(24,309) Balance at 1 April		(27,280)	
(6,996)	Upward revaluation of assets	(2,268)	
2,487	Downward revaluation of assets and impairment losses not charged to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	3,217	
	(4,509) (Surplus) or deficit on revaluation of non-current assets not posted to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services		949
1,470	Difference between fair value depreciation and historical cost depreciation	1,557	
68	Accumulated gains on assets sold or scrapped	1,111	
	1,538 Amount written off to the Capital Adjustment Account		2,668
<u>(27,280) Balance at 31 March</u>		<u>(23,663)</u>	

Capital Adjustment Account

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

The Account contains accumulated gains and losses on Investment Properties and gains recognised on donated assets that have yet to be consumed by the Council.

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

Note 11 provides details of the source of all the transactions posted to the Account, apart from those involving the Revaluation Reserve.

2023/24 £000		2024/25 £000
(29,493)	Balance at 1 April	(34,981)
	Reversal of items relating to capital expenditure debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:	
2,762	Charges for depreciation	3,119
(873)	Revaluation losses on Property, Plant and Equipment	(451)
19	Amortisation of intangible assets	19
3,815	Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital Under Statute	4,774
291	Amounts of non-current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the gains/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	1,701
-	Fair Value of Investment Property	-
6,014		9,162
(1,538)	Adjusting amounts written out of the Revaluation Reserve	(2,668)
(25,017)	Net written out amount of the cost of non-current assets consumed in the year	(28,487)
	Capital financing applied in the year:	
(737)	Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	(158)
(2,949)	Capital grants and contributions credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement that have been applied to capital financing	(6,698)
(6,020)	Application of grants to capital financing from the Capital Grants Unapplied Account	(396)
(191)	Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment charged against the General Fund	(559)
(67)	Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund	(845)
(9,964)		(8,656)
<u>(34,981)</u>	Balance at 31 March	<u>(37,143)</u>

Pensions Reserve

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

2023/24 £000	2024/25 £000
1,396 Balance at 1 April	21,358
(11,475) Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability/(asset)	(15,893)
1,823 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	2,640
(3,132) Employers pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	(3,547)
32,746 Asset Ceiling Adjustment	14,115
<u>21,358 Balance at 31 March</u>	<u>18,673</u>

Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve

The Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve holds the gains recognised on the disposal of non-current assets but for which cash settlement has yet to take place. Under statutory arrangements, the Council does not treat these gains as usable for financing new capital expenditure until they are backed by cash receipts. When the deferred cash settlement eventually takes place, amounts are transferred to the Capital Receipts Reserve.

2023/24 £000	2024/25 £000
(102) Balance at 1 April	(102)
- Transfer of deferred sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	-
- Transfer to the Capital Receipts Reserve upon receipt of cash	-
<u>(102) Balance at 31 March</u>	<u>(102)</u>

Collection Fund Adjustment Account

The Collection Fund Adjustment Account manages the differences arising from the recognition of council tax and non-domestic rates income in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as it falls due from council tax payers and business rates payers compared with the statutory arrangements for paying across amounts to the General Fund from the Collection Fund.

2023/24 £000	2024/25 £000
675 Balance at 1 April	(661)
311 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	(101)
(1,647) Amount by which non domestic rates income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from non domestic rates income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(437)
<u>(661) Balance at 31 March</u>	<u>(1,199)</u>

Accumulated Absences Account

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

2023/24 £000		2024/25 £000
	115 Balance at 1 April	148
(115)	Settlement or cancellation of accrual made at the end of the preceding year	(148)
148	Amounts accrued at the end of the current year	97
	33 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	(51)
148	Balance at 31 March	97

29. Cash flow Statement - Operating Activities

The cash flows for operating activities include the following items:

2023/24 £000	2024/25 £000
(4,123) Interest received	(4,300)
479 Interest paid	590

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

2023/24 £000	2024/25 £000
(2,762) Depreciation	(3,118)
873 Impairments and downward valuations	452
(19) Amortisation	(19)
2,083 (Increase)/ decrease in Creditors	(575)
2,528 Increase/(decrease) in Debtors	1,331
4 Increase/(decrease) in Inventories	(14)
4,182 Movement in pension liability	(510)
(291) Carrying amount of non-current assets sold or derecognised	(1,701)
922 Other non-cash items charged to the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services	1,155
7,520	(2,999)

The surplus or deficit on the provision of services has been adjusted for the following items that are investing and financing activities:

2023/24 £000	2024/25 £000
349 Proceeds from the sales of Plant, Property and Equipment, investment property and intangible assets	37
4,093 Any other item for which the cash effects are investing or financing cash flows	10,663
4,442	10,700

30. Cash flow Statement - Investing Activities

The cash flows for investing activities include the following items:

2023/24 £000		2024/25 £000
6,519	Purchase of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	2,590
61,000	Purchase of short-term and long-term investments	26,000
-	- Other payments for investing activities	-
(349)	Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	(37)
(51,000)	Proceeds from short-term and long-term investments	(26,000)
(4,238)	Capital grants & receipts	(10,175)
11,932	Net cash flows from investing activities	(7,622)

31. Cash flow Statement - Financing Activities

The cash flows for financing activities include the following items:

2023/24 £000		2024/25 £000
107	Cash payments for the reduction of the outstanding liabilities relating to finance leases	477
9,499	Billing Authorities - Council Tax & NNDR adjustments	(35)
9,606	Net cash flows from financing activities	442

Reconciliation of Liabilities Arising from Financing Activities

	1 April 2024 £000	Financing cash flows £000	Non-cash changes Acquisition (Prior Year Adjustment) £000	Other non cash changes £000	31 March 2025 £000
Lease liabilities	1,484	(477)	2,232	-	3,239
Total liabilities from financing activities	1,484	(477)	2,232	-	3,239

	1 April 2023 £000	Financing cash flows £000	Non-cash changes Acquisition £000	Other non cash changes £000	31 March 2024 £000
Lease liabilities	1,591	(107)	-	-	1,484
Total liabilities from financing activities	1,591	(107)	-	-	1,484

32. Acquired and Discontinued Operations

The Council discontinued operating Stafford Indoor Market and acquired various properties associated with the purchase of the Guildhall as part of the Stafford Town Centre Regeneration Project. Neither of these operations are material in the context of the (Surplus)/ Deficit shown in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

33. Agency Services

The Council undertook distribution of Ukraine payments on behalf of Staffordshire County Council during both 2023/24 and 2024/25.

34. Members Allowances

Members allowances paid during 2024/25 totalled £310,688.05 (2023/24 totalled £307,362.91). Further details are available on the Council's website.

35. Officers Remuneration

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

Senior Officers emoluments 2024/25 - salary is between £50,000 and £150,000 per year

Post Title	Salary, Fees and Allowances £	Benefits in Kind £	Pension Contribution £	Total £
Joint Chief Executive	149,068	-	32,795	181,863
Head of Transformation and Development	90,506	-	19,911	110,417
Head of Operations	90,506	26	19,911	110,443
Head of Law and Governance	90,506	-	19,911	110,417
Head of Economic Development and Planning	92,241	-	19,911	112,152
Deputy Chief Executive (Place)	104,702	-	23,034	127,736
	617,529	26	135,473	753,028

Further notes with regard to the above statement include:

The Council operates a number of shared services with Cannock Chase District Council which operate on the basis of a lead authority. The posts set out below are responsible for the provision of services to the recipient authority:-

Post	Lead Authority	Recipient Authority
Joint Chief Executive	Stafford Borough Council	Cannock Chase District Council
Deputy Chief Executive - Place	Stafford Borough Council	Cannock Chase District Council
Head of Operations	Stafford Borough Council	Cannock Chase District Council
Head of Economic Development & Planning	Stafford Borough Council	Cannock Chase District Council
Head of Law & Governance	Stafford Borough Council	Cannock Chase District Council
Head of Transformation & Assurance	Stafford Borough Council	Cannock Chase District Council

In addition the Council also receives services from Cannock Chase District Council for provision of services to the recipient authority:-

Post	Lead Authority	Recipient Authority
S151 Officer & Deputy Chief Executive (Resources)	Cannock Chase District Council	Stafford Borough Council
Head of Wellbeing	Cannock Chase District Council	Stafford Borough Council
Head of Housing, HRA & Corporate Assets	Cannock Chase District Council	Stafford Borough Council
Head of Regulatory Services	Cannock Chase District Council	Stafford Borough Council

Senior Officers emoluments 2023/24 - salary is between £50,000 and £150,000 per year

Post Title	Salary, Fees and £ Allowances	Benefits in £ Kind	Pension £ Contribution	£ Total
Chief Executive	145,432		31,995	177,427
Head of Transformation and Development	88,298		19,484	107,782
Head of Operations	84,835		18,751	103,586
Head of Law and Governance	88,294		19,425	107,719
Head of Economic Development and Planning	84,835		18,755	103,590
Deputy Chief Executive (Place)	92,380		20,324	112,704
	584,074	-	128,734	712,808

Further notes with regard to the above statement include:

There was a senior officer restructuring exercise which came into effect from 1st April 2023 and this is reflected in the table above.

The number of other employees within the Council receiving more than £50,000 remuneration for the year (excluding employer's pension contributions) are:

2023/24 Number of employees	Hosted Service Remuneration band	2024/25 Number of employees
2	£50,000 - £54,999	4
4	£55,000 - £59,999	4
3	£60,000 - £64,999	4
1	£65,000 - £69,999	1

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

Exit package cost band (including special payments) Council	Number of compulsory redundancies		Number of other departures agreed		Total number of exit packages by cost band		Total cost of exit packages in each band	
	2023/24	2024/25	2023/24	2024/25	2023/24	2024/25	2023/24 £000	2024/25 £000
£0 - £20,000	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
£20,001 - £40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
£40,001 - £60,000	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	44
£60,001 - £80,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
£80,001 - £100,000	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	84
£100,001 - £150,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	1	1	1	1	2	1	128

In addition to the above, the Council incurred £142,309 relating to its share of exit package costs relating to two positions directly employed by Cannock Chase Borough Council under the shared Service Arrangements.

36. External Audit Costs

The auditors for 2024/25 financial year were appointed by the PSAA (Public Sector Audit Appointments).

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

2023/24 £	2024/25 £
(iii) 149,423 Services carried out by the appointed auditor	60,681 (i)
(iv) 42,500 Certification of grant claims and returns	69,170 (ii)
191,923 Total	129,851

- (i) This includes a scale fee for 2024/25 of £165,940 and fee variations/rebates amounting to £105,259 in relation to prior years.
- (ii) This relates to grant fees in respect of the 2023/24 and 2024/25 certification of benefit grant fees amounting to £28,000 per year and variations to the prior year.
- (iii) This includes a scale fee for 2023/24 of £151,069, and refund in relation to 2022/23 of £1,646.
- (iv) This relates to grant fees in respect of the 2022/23 certification of grant fees.

37. Grant Income & Precepts on the Collection Fund

The Council credited the following grants, contributions and donations to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in 2024/25:

2023/24 £000		2024/25 £000
Credited to Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income		
8,186	Collection Fund Income (council tax- council)	8,653
1,333	Collection Fund Income (council tax - parishes)	1,439
8,288	NNDR	9,184
598	New Homes Bonus Grant	432
113	Revenue Support Grant	120
114	Services Grant	20
1,587	Funding Guarantee Grant	2,120
-	- Defra - Waste Grant	1,463
650	Future High Street Fund	3,078
1,655	Disabled Facilities Grant	1,902
626	UK Shared Prosperity Fund	2,376
-	- Levelling Up Grant	604
-	- Section 106 capital grants	673
56	Rough Sleepers Accommodation	-
122	Rural Prosperity Grant	234
881	Stone Leisure	-
-	- Swimming Pool Support Grants	214
163	Other grants	185
24,372	Total	32,697
Credited to Services		
17,424	Housing Benefit Subsidy	17,879
221	Housing Benefit Administration Grant	220
170	Cost of Collection Allowance	170
94	Discretionary Housing Payments	95
641	Homelessness Grants	667
509	UK Shared Prosperity Fund	595
197	Swimming Pool Support Grants	-
194	Health Inequalities Grant	-
173	Hardship Grant	61
-	- Garden Waste and Waste Recycling	286
100	Planning Skills Delivery Grant	50
91	Station Gateway Grant	54
68	Elections Grants	-
50	Asylum Grant	-
226	Other grants	104
20,158	Total	20,181

Other grants shown in the tables above includes all grants received less than £50,000.

The Council has received a number of grants, contributions and donations 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 giver. The balances at the year-end are as follows:

(i) **Current Liabilities**

31 March 2024		31 March 2025
£000	Revenue Grants Receipts in Advance	£000
2,454	Other	1,852
<u>2,454</u>	Total	<u>1,852</u>

(ii) **Long Term Liabilities**

31 March 2024		31 March 2025
£000	Capital Grants Receipts in Advance	£000
3,785	Section 106 Developers capital contributions	3,573
<u>3,785</u>	Total	<u>3,573</u>

The Council does not hold a donated assets account.

38. Related Parties

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

Central Government

Central government has significant influence over the general operations of the Council as it is responsible for providing the statutory framework within which the Council operates, provides the majority of its funding in the form of grants and prescribes the terms of many of the transactions that the Council has with other parties (e.g. council tax bills, housing benefits). Grants received from government departments are set out in Note 37 Grant Income and Precepts on the Collection Fund.

Members

Members of the Council have direct control over the Council's financial and operating policies. The total of members allowances paid in 2024/25 is shown in Note 34. Details of Members' interest are recorded in the Register of Members' Interest maintained by the Council. During 2024/25 there were no significant works and services commissioned from companies in which members had an interest.

Officers

During 2024/25 there were no significant works or services commissioned from companies in which senior officers had an interest.

Other Public Bodies (subject to common control by central government)

There are no transactions with other public bodies in 2024/25 that are required to be disclosed.

Entities Controlled or Significantly Influenced by the Council

As part of the shared services with Cannock Chase District Council, Stafford Borough Council paid £3.277 million for Cannock Chase District Council hosted services and received £1.415 million for services hosted at Stafford.

39. Capital Expenditure and Capital Financing

The total amount of capital expenditure incurred in the year is shown in the table below (including the value of assets acquired under finance leases), 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 used by the Council, the expenditure results in an increase in the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR), a measure of the capital expenditure incurred historically by the Council that has yet to be financed. The CFR is analysed in the second part of this note.

2023/24 £000		2024/25 £000
3,777	Opening Capital Financing Requirement	3,586
	Prior Year Adjustment - Leased Vehicles	2,232
	Capital Investment	
5,958	Property, Plant and Equipment	3,323
3,815	Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute	4,774
	Sources of finance	
(737)	Capital receipts	(158)
(8,969)	Government grants and other contributions	(7,094)
	Sums set aside from revenue:	
(67)	Direct revenue contributions	(845)
(191)	Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP)	(559)
3,586	Closing Capital Financing Requirement	5,259
2023/24 £000	Explanation of movements in year	2024/25 £000
(191)	Increase/(Decrease) in underlying need to borrowing (unsupported by government financial assistance)	(559)
	- Assets acquired under finance leases	2,232
(191)	Increase/(decrease) in Capital Financing Requirement	1,673

40. Leases

Council as Lessee

Finance Leases

The Council has acquired its administrative building under a finance lease. It has also acquired a number of assets under finance assets for vehicles.

The administrative building assets is carried as Property, Plant and Equipment in the Balance Sheet, and the vehicles as Leased Plant and Equipment at the following net amounts:

31 March 2024 £000		31 March 2025 £000
2,653	Other Land and Buildings	2,783
220	Leased Plant & Equipment	1,935
2,873		4,718

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

**31 March
2024
£000**

Finance lease liabilities (net present value of minimum lease payments):	
77	current
1,401	non-current
4,042	Finance costs payable in future years
5,520	Minimum lease payments

**31 March
2025
£000**

486
2,750
4,308
7,544

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

31 March 2024
Minimum Lease Payments
£000

183	77	Not later than one year
548	138	Later than one year and not later than five years
4,789	1,263	Later than five years
5,520	1,478	

31 March 2025
Minimum Lease Payments
£000

695	486
1,919	1,264
4,930	1,486
7,544	3,236

The minimum lease payments do not include rents that are contingent on events taking place after the lease was entered into, such as adjustments following rent reviews. In 2024/25 £368,919 contingent rents were payable by the Council (2023/24 £368,919).

The Council has sub-let some of the office accommodation held under this finance lease. At 31 March 2025 the minimum payments expected to be received under non-cancellable sub-leases were £954,668. (£931,750 at 31 March 2024).

Operating Leases

The Council does not have any assets held under operating leases.

Council as Lessor:

Finance Leases

The Council has a number of assets that are leased to third parties on long leases. The Council does not receive any rentals and the land values are carried as Investment Assets in the Balance Sheet.(see note 18).

Operating Leases

The Council leases out property and equipment under operating leases for the following purposes:

- for economic development purposes to provide suitable affordable accommodation for local businesses and the voluntary sector

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

**31 March
2024
£000**

129	Not later than one year
381	Later than one year and not later than five years
17	Later than five years
527	

**31 March
2025
£000**

261
673
182
1,116

There is a significant increase since 2023/24 as a result of the Council's acquisition of properties associated with the Guildhall Shopping Centre.

The minimum lease payments receivable do not include rents that are contingent on events taking place after the lease was entered into, such as adjustments following rent reviews. There were no contingent rents receivable for either 2024/25 or 2023/24.

41. Impairment Losses

During 2024/25 the Council has recognised no impairment losses other than movements in valuation as part of the planned valuation programme and capital expenditure incurred.

42. Termination Benefits

The number of agreed departures/ exit packages and total cost per band are set out in Note 35.

43. Defined Benefit Pension Schemes

Participation in Pension Schemes

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

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

The Staffordshire Pension Fund is operated under the regulatory framework for the Local Government Pension Scheme and the governance of the scheme is the responsibility of the pensions committee of Staffordshire County Council. Policy is determined in accordance with the Pensions Fund Regulations.

The principal risks to the Council of the scheme are the longevity assumptions, statutory changes to the scheme, structural changes to the scheme (i.e. large scale withdrawals from the scheme), changes to inflation, bond yields and the performance of the equity investments held by the scheme. These are mitigated to a certain extent by the statutory requirements to charge to the General Fund, the amounts required by statute as described in the accounting policies note.

During 2017/18 the Council outsourced its Leisure service to a new provider, Freedom Leisure. As part of this the pension contributions were based on a pass through arrangement through Stafford Borough Council. As the pension contributions are fixed the ultimate liability remains with the Council and therefore the figures set out below include the transferred employees.

Transactions Relating to Post-employment Benefits

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

2023/24 £000		2024/25 £000
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		
Service Cost		
1,854	Current service cost	1,714
-	Past service cost (including curtailments)	47
<u>1,854</u>	Total Service Cost	<u>1,761</u>
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure		
(5,500)	Interest income on scheme assets	(6,201)
5,469	Interest cost on defined benefit obligation	5,508
-	Interest on the effect of the asset ceiling	1,572
<u>(31)</u>	Total Net Interest	<u>879</u>
<u>1,823</u>	Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the (Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services	<u>2,640</u>

Remeasurements of the Net Defined Liability Comprising:		
(9,063)	Return on plan assets excluding amounts included in net interest	2,060
(685)	Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	(202)
(5,034)	Actuarial (gains) / losses arising on changes in financial assumptions	(16,661)
32,746	Effect of asset ceiling	14,115
3,307	Other	(1,090)
21,271	Total remeasurements recognised in other comprehensive income	(1,778)
23,094	Total Other Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	862
Movement in Reserves Statement		
(1,823)	Reversal of net charges made to the (surplus) or deficit on the provision of Services	(2,640)
3,132	Employers Contributions Payable to the Scheme	3,547 *

* Includes £1.417m pre-paid in 2023/24 and chargeable to the General Fund in 2024/25.

Includes Freedom Leisure contributions to the scheme during the year were approximately £163,000

Pensions Assets and Liabilities Recognised in the Balance Sheet

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

31 March 2024 £000		31 March 2025 £000
130,858	Fair value of employer assets	131,785
(114,229)	Present value of funded liabilities	(98,401)
(32,746)	Effect of asset ceiling	(48,433)
(2,368)	Present value of unfunded liabilities	(2,168)
(18,485)	Net Liability arising from the Defined Benefit Obligation	(17,217)

Reconciliation of the Movements in the Fair Value of Scheme Assets

2023/24 £000		2024/25 £000
115,304	Opening fair value of scheme assets	130,858
5,500	Interest income	6,201
	Remeasurement gain/(loss)	
9,063	Return on plan assets excluding the amounts included in net interest	(2,060)
-	- Other	-
6,005	Contributions from employer	2,130
545	Contributions from employees into the scheme	553
(5,559)	Benefits paid	(5,897)
130,858	Closing Fair Value of Scheme Assets	131,785

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

2023/24		2024/25
£000		£000
116,700	Opening fair value of scheme liabilities	116,597
1,854	Current service cost	1,714
5,469	Interest cost	5,508
545	Contributions from scheme participants	553
	Remeasurement (gains)/losses:	
(685)	Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	(202)
(5,034)	Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(16,661)
3,307	Other	(1,090)
	- Past service cost	47
(5,559)	Benefits paid	(5,897)
116,597	Closing Fair Value of Scheme Liabilities	100,569

Local Government Pension Scheme Assets comprised:

	Period Ended 31 March 2024				Period Ended 31 March 2025			
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets £000	Quoted Prices not in Active Markets £000	Total £000	Percentage Total of Asset £000	Quoted Prices in Active Markets £000	Quoted Prices not in Active Markets £000	Total £000	Percentage Total of Asset £000
Equity Securities								
Consumer	3,544		3,544	3%	1,898		1,898	2%
Manufacturing	1,766		1,766	1%	-		-	0%
Energy and utilities	806		806	1%	-		-	0%
Financial Institutions	4,808		4,808	4%	1,827		1,827	1%
Health and Care	3,623		3,623	3%	1,100		1,100	1%
Information Technology	5,787		5,787	5%	1,120		1,120	1%
Other	-		-	0%	-		-	0%
Debt Securities								
Investment grade	9,741		9,741	7%	9,943		9,943	8%
Private Equity								
All		6,887	6,887	5%	-	6,883	6,883	5%
Real Estate								
UK Property		9,659	9,659	7%	-	11,013	11,013	8%
Investment Funds and Unit Trusts								
Equities	59,298		59,298	45%	64,870		64,870	49%
Bonds	10,269		10,269	8%	10,058		10,058	8%
Hedge Funds			-	0%	-		-	0%
Infrastructure		5,687	5,687	4%		7,853	7,853	6%
Other		6,855	6,855	5%	6,588	5,632	12,220	9%
Cash and Cash Equivalents								
All	2,128		2,128	2%	3,000		3,000	2%
Total Assets	101,770	29,088	130,858	100	100,404	31,381	131,785	100

Basis for Estimating Assets and Liabilities

Liabilities have been assessed on an actuarial basis using the projected unit credit method, an estimate of the pensions that will be payable in future years dependent on assumptions about mortality rates, salary levels etc. The Local Government Pension Scheme liabilities have been assessed by Hymans Robertson, an independent firm of actuaries, estimates for the County Council operated Fund are based on the latest full valuation of the scheme as at 31 March 2022.

The significant assumptions used by the actuary have been:

2023/24		2024/25
Mortality assumptions		
Longevity at 65 for current pensioners:		
21.4	Men	21.3
23.8	Women	23.7
Longevity at 65 for future pensioners:		
21.7	Men	21.6
25.6	Women	25.5
Rate of Inflation		
3.30%	Rate of increase in salaries	3.30%
2.80%	Rate of increase in pensions	2.80%
4.80%	Rate for discounting scheme liabilities	5.80%

The estimation of the defined benefit obligations is sensitive to the actuarial assumptions set out in the table above. The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period and assumes for each change that the assumption analysed changes while all other assumptions remain constant. The assumptions in longevity, for example, assume that life expectancy increases or decreases for men and women. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be interrelated. The estimations in the sensitivity analysis have followed the accounting policies for the scheme, i.e. on an actuarial basis using the projected unit credit method. The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis below did not change from those used in 2023/24.

Change in Assumption at 31 March 2025	Approximate % Increase to Employee Liability	Approximate Monetary Value
	%	£000
0.1% decrease in real discount rate	2%	1,572
1 year increase in member life expectancy	4%	4,023
0.1% increase in the salary increase rate	0%	80
0.1% increase in the pension increase rate	2%	1,535

Impact on the Council's Cash Flows

The objectives of the scheme are to keep employers' contributions at as constant a rate as possible. The County Council has agreed a strategy with the scheme's actuary to achieve a funding strategy to recoup the past deficit over the next 20 years. Funding levels are monitored on an annual basis. The next triennial valuation is due to be dated March 2025.

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

The Council anticipates to pay £1,848,000 expected contributions to the scheme in 2025/26. This includes contributions made by Freedom Leisure outlined above.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation for the funding scheme members for 2024/25 is 16 years. (2023/24 16 years).

44. Contingent Liabilities

Municipal Mutual Insurance

Under the Municipal Mutual Insurance Limited Scheme of Arrangement, the Council has a potential claw-back should there be a deficit in the winding up of the company. An initial payment was made in 2013/14 for £65,000 based on a 15% levy notice, in 2015/16 a further creditor provision of £45,947 has been made to increase to a 25% levy. As there is no certainty on the remaining liability this has been left as a contingent liability. It is the view of the Board at 31 March 2025 that a solvent run off of the Company's business cannot be guaranteed.

45. Contingent Assets

At the Balance Sheet date, 31st March 2025, the Council was in the process of obtaining the freehold interest in the Civic Centre (the main administrative base in Stafford). Contracts had been exchanged and completion took place on 8th April 2025. The Council had an existing leasehold interest in the property and as such the building element is already included in the Balance Sheet under Property, Plant and Equipment as at the 31st March 2025.

46. Nature and Extent of Risks Arising from Financial Instruments

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

- credit risk - the possibility that other parties might fail to pay amounts due to the Council
- liquidity risk - the possibility that the Council might not have funds available to meet its commitments to make payments
- market risk - the possibility that financial loss might arise for the Council as a result of changes in such measures as interest rates and stock market movements.

Overall procedures for managing risks

The Council's overall risk management procedures focus on the unpredictability of financial markets, and implementing restrictions to minimise these risks.

Risk management is carried out by a central treasury section, under policies approved by the Council in the annual treasury management strategy. The Council provides written principles 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.)

Credit Risk

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

This risk is minimised through the Annual Investment Strategy, which requires that deposits are not made with financial institutions unless they meet identified minimum credit criteria, in accordance with the Fitch, Moody's and Standard & Poors Credit Rating Services. The Annual Investment Strategy also considers maximum amounts and time limits with a financial institution located in each category.

The Annual Investment Strategy for 2024/25 was approved by Full Council on 27th February 2024 and is available on the Council's website.

Credit Risk Management Practices

The Council's credit risk management practices are set out in the Annual Investment Strategy. The key elements are:

- It requires that deposits are not made with financial institutions unless they meet identified minimum credit criteria, in accordance with the Fitch, Moody's and Standards & Poors Credit Rating Services.
- sets out maximum amounts and time limits with a financial institution located in each category.

The credit criteria in respect of financial assets held by the Council are detailed below:

This Council used the creditworthiness service provided by Link Asset Services during 2024/25. This service uses a sophisticated modelling approach with credit ratings from all three ratings agencies - Fitch, Moodys and Standard and Poors, forming the core element. However, it does not rely solely on the current credit ratings of counterparties but also uses the following as overlays.

- credit watches and credit outlooks from credit rating agencies;
- sovereign ratings to select counterparties from only the most creditworthy countries
- Credit Default Swaps spreads to give early warning of likely changes in credit ratings

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

Due to the nature of the financial assets held by the Council it is considered that the credit risk is low. Set out below is the key overview of financial assets held, an assessment of their credit risk and methodology for calculation of credit loss:

Long Term Debtors

These relate to loans which are a charge on property therefore no credit losses are calculated or defaults and write offs have taken place.

Investments

This category includes Money Market Funds, Fixed Term deposits and Cash held at bank. Recent experience has shown that it is rare for such entities to be unable to meet their commitments. To date there has been no default or write off in relation to this category of financial asset.

Short Term Debtors

The short term debtors are split into two elements being non financial assets and financial assets. The non financial assets relate to transactions with the Government, Local authorities and statutory debt. For transactions with government and local authorities no loss allowance is calculated on these elements. For statutory debt loss allowance is calculated based on historic experience which has remained unchanged.

The financial assets primarily relate to sundry debtors and capital payments due. The criteria in relation to these assets are set out below:

- The Council's definition of default is that the counterparty has failed to make the payment and all enforcement action has been unsuccessful
- Debts are written off by the Council where the debt is greater than 6 years old, or where all enforcement has been unsuccessful. Debts below £2,500 are authorised by the S151 Officer and Deputy Chief Executive (Resources) and above that value by Council.
- In determining the expected credit losses this is based on experience of default and uncollectability over the last five years based on a lifetime expected credit loss model. There has been no material impact of adopting a forward looking model or changes in the estimation technique.

Amounts Arising from Expected Credit Losses

The Council has assessed its investments and concluded that the expected credit loss is not material therefore no allowances have been made.

A summary of the credit quality of the Council's investments at 31 March 2025 is shown below, along with the potential maximum exposure to credit risk, based on experience of default and uncollectability.

	Lowest Long Term Rating	Principal Balance at 31 March 2025 £000	Estimated maximum exposure to default and uncollect- ability at 31 March 2025 £000
Deposits with Banks and Financial Institutions			
Aberdeen Standard MMF *	AAA	9,000,000	-
Federated Investors (UK) MMF *	AAA	9,000,000	-
Invesco Liquidity MMF	AAA	9,000,000	-
Deutsche MMF*	AAA	9,000,000	-
Morgan Stanley MMF*	AAA	9,000,000	-
Handelsbanken Plc Call Ac	AA-	1,000,000	0.134
Bank of Scotland	A+	2,650,000	0.543
National Bank of Kuwait (International) PLC	A	6,000,000	1.095
Al Rayan Bank PLC	A	6,000,000	0.823
Santander UK Plc 180 Notice Ac	A	6,000,000	0.819
Total		66,650,000	3.414

* Money Market Fund

Loss allowances on treasury investments have been calculated by reference to historic default data published by credit rating agencies, multiplied by 86% to adjust for current and forecast economic conditions.

No credit limits were exceeded during the reporting period and the Council does not expect any losses from non-performance by any of its counterparties in relation to deposits and bonds.

In relation to Expected Credit Losses for debtors, the Council does not generally allow extended credit for customers, but some of the current balance is past its due date for payment.

Trade debtors are based on lifetime expected credit losses. The trade debtors expected credit losses have been calculated based on debt type and recovery stage of debt. The expected credit loss is approximately £59,000. (2023/24 £85,000)

Collateral and Other Credit Enhancements

During the period the Council held no collateral as security.

Liquidity Risk

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

The Council has ready access to borrowings from the money markets to cover any day to day cash flow need, and the PWLB and money markets for access to longer term funds. The Council is also required to provide a balanced budget through the Local Government Finance Act 1992, which ensures sufficient monies are raised to cover annual expenditure. There is therefore no risk that it will be unable to raise finance to meet its commitments under financial instruments.

All sums owing £66.6m are due to be paid in less than one year.

Refinancing and Maturity Risk

The Council maintains a debt and investment portfolio. Whilst the cash flow procedures above are considered against the refinancing risk procedures, longer term risk to the Council relates to managing the exposure to replacing the financial instruments as they mature. This risk relates to both the maturing of longer term financial liabilities and longer term financial assets.

The approved treasury indicator limits for the maturity structure of debt and the limits on investments placed for greater than one year in duration are the key parameters used to address this risk. The Council approved treasury and investment strategies address the main risks and the central treasury section address the operational risks within the approved parameters. This includes:

- monitoring the maturity profile of financial liabilities and amending the profile through either new borrowing or the rescheduling of the 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 the longer term cash flow needs.

The maturity of financial liabilities is as follows:

31 March 2024 £000		31 March 2025 £000
79	Less than one year	488
81	Between one and two years	478
61	Between two and five years	787
1,263	More than five years	1,486
<u>1,484</u>		<u>3,239</u>

All trade and other payables are due to be paid in less than one year.

Market Risk

Interest Rate Risk

The Council is exposed to risk in terms of its exposure to interest rate movements on its borrowings and investments. Movements in interest rates have a complex impact on the Council. For instance, a rise in interest rates would have the following effects:

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

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

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

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

	£000
Increase in interest payable on variable rate borrowings	
Increase in interest receivable on variable rate investments	806
Impact on Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	806

The fair values for fixed assets have been calculated at carrying value as the instruments are held for less than 1 year and the difference in rates is not material.

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

Price Risk

The Council has not invested in any equity shares and therefore has no exposure to price risk.

Foreign Exchange Risk

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

47. Heritage Assets Five Year Summary of Transactions

There have been no acquisitions or disposals of the Council's heritage assets in the five year period ended 31 March 2025.

48. Heritage Assets: Further Information on the Collections Held

Civic Regalia

The Council's Civic Regalia includes items such as civic chains and items in connection with civic duties. There is also a collection of silverware and other items given to the Council on various occasions. Items are held and governed under Council regulations and procedures governing all Council assets.

Art Collection at Civic Offices

The Collection contains paintings and Coats of Arms and China held at the Civic Offices. It also includes 5,000 photographic slides, posters and 18th and 19th Century Wallpaper. In addition the Council owns a painting by Matthew Craddock which was donated by Sir Hugh Fraser of Bradshaw.

First Edition of the Compleat Angler by Izaak Walton at Mayors Chambers

Izaak Walton's book, The Compleat Angler, was first published on 9 May 1653 and is arguably the most important book in Old English style, having gone through over 600 editions since the author's death. Besides angling advice, the book expounds a philosophy for life which has value and relevance today.

Art Collection at Heritage Sites

- Statue of Izaak Walton**
 The statue of Izaak Walton was presented to the people of Stafford by the Staffordshire Newspaper to commemorate the Second Millennium. The statue depicts Izaak Walton in an angling repose on the banks of the River Sow.
- Collection at the Ancient High House Museum**
 The Ancient High House Museum opened in 1987 following extensive restoration work. The museum currently houses the museum of the Staffordshire Yeomanry and exhibitions are staged throughout the year reflecting Stafford's history.

 The Collection covers items reflecting the social context of the building including furniture, decorative art, tools and utensils from the late Tudor period up until the Edwardian/Georgian age. The Collection also included an intricately carved 16th Century coat of arms which was presented to the Corporation of Stafford by Mayor William Feake in 1677, and a picture of Thomas Sidney, one of only three Staffordians to become Mayor of London.
- Collection at Izaak Walton Cottage**
 The Izaak Walton Cottage Museum opened in its current form in 1990 and houses exhibits dedicated to social history interpreting the life and times of Izaak Walton on the ground floor and angling artefacts and Izaak's written works on the first floor. There are approximately 350 objects and 200 photographs in the Collection.

49. Trust Funds

The Council acts as custodian trustee for two charities. As a custodian trustee, the Council holds the property but takes no decisions on its use. The funds do not represent the assets of the Council and therefore they have not been included in the Balance Sheet.

	Income	Expenditure	Assets	Liabilities
	£000	£000	£000	£000
2024/25				
Sidney's	-	-	6.187	-
Izaak Walton	-	-	0.102	-
Total	-	-	6.289	-

	Income	Expenditure	Assets	Liabilities
	£000	£000	£000	£000
2023/24				
Sidney's	-	-	6.187	-
Izaak Walton	-	-	0.102	-
Total	-	-	6.289	-

50. Events After The Balance Sheet Date

The Statement of Accounts was authorised for issue by Deputy Chief Executive (Resources) on 18 August 2025. Events taking place after this date are not reflected in the financial statements or notes. Where events taking place before this date provided information about conditions existing at 31 March 2025, the figures in the financial statements and notes have been adjusted in all material respects to reflect the impact of this information.

COLLECTION FUND INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

The Collection Fund (England) is an agent's statement that reflects the statutory obligation for billing authorities to maintain a separate Collection Fund. This statement shows the transactions of the billing authority in relation to the collection from taxpayers and distribution to local authorities and the Government of Council Tax and Non Domestic Rates.

The Council has a statutory requirement to operate a Collection Fund as a separate account to the General Fund. The purpose of the Collection Fund therefore, is to isolate the income and expenditure relating to Council Tax and National Non Domestic Rates. The administrative costs associated with the collection process are charged to the General Fund.

Collection Fund (surpluses) / deficits for Council Tax declared by the billing authority on 15 January each year, are apportioned to the relevant precepting authorities in the subsequent financial year. The major precepting authorities are Staffordshire County Council, Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner Staffordshire, Staffordshire Commissioner Fire & Rescue Service, (formerly Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire Fire and Rescue Authority).

In 2013/2014 the local government finance regime was revised with the introduction of the Business Rates Retention (50%) Scheme. Business Rates now forms part of the funding of local authorities whereby the income is shared between the Government/County Council/Fire Authority and the District Council. Stafford Borough are set a predetermined overall level of Business Rates income and retain 40% of that figure; any growth above that level is then subject to a 50% levy that is paid to the Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Business Rates Pool.

The national code of practice followed by Local Authorities in England stipulates that a Collection Fund Income and Expenditure Account is included in the Council's accounts. The Collection Fund Balance Sheet is incorporated into the Council's Consolidated Balance Sheet.

2023/24	Business Rates	2024/25 Council Tax	Total
Total £000	£000	£000	£000
Income			
99,099 Council Tax Receivable	-	105,551	105,551
47,327 Business Rates Receivable	53,020	-	53,020
2,806 Transitional Protection Received from Government	1,307	-	1,307
1,975 Contributions to previous estimated deficit (NNDR1)	-	153	153
151,207 Total Income	54,327	105,704	160,031
Expenditure			
Precepts and Demands			
76,449 Staffordshire County Council	4,835	76,155	80,990
28,495 Stafford Borough Council	21,490	8,557	30,047
1,333 Parishes	-	1,439	1,439
4,624 Staffordshire Commissioner Fire & Rescue Service	537	4,278	4,815
12,732 Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner Staffordshire	-	13,488	13,488
25,327 Payments to Central Government	26,863	-	26,863
148,960	53,725	103,917	157,642
Charges to Collection Fund			
- Write offs of uncollectable amounts			-
1,222 Increase/(decrease) in bad debts provision	519	728	1,247
(2,527) Reduction in provision for appeals	(1,630)	-	(1,630)
- Interest charged to the collection fund	164	-	164
170 Costs of Collection	170	-	170
(222) S13A(1)(c) Discretionary Reliefs Funded by General Fund	-	-	-
2,638 Distribution of estimated Collection Fund Surplus	284	-	284
150,241 Total Expenditure	53,232	104,645	157,877
(966) (Surplus)/Deficit for Year	(1,095)	(1,059)	(2,154)
Movement of Collection Fund Balances			
374 Balance brought Forward	(1,986)	1,394	(592)
(966) Add (Surplus)/Deficit for the Year	(1,095)	(1,059)	(2,154)
(592) Balance Carried Forward	(3,081)	335	(2,746)

NOTES TO THE COLLECTION FUND INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

1. Council Tax Base and Council Tax Levels

Council Tax income is derived from charges made to taxpayers according to the value of residential properties. Charges are levied in accordance with the valuation band assigned to a property.

The calculation of the Council Tax chargeable in any year is obtained by dividing the total of the precepts and the demands made on the fund by the Council's Tax Base, which represents the total equivalent number of Band D properties as adjusted for discounts and an estimated collection rate of 97.4%. The following shows how the tax base for the year was calculated and the amount of tax chargeable for the year.

Council Tax Base 2024/25

Band		Number of Properties (adj for discounts)	Ratio	Band D Equivalent
A	Disabled	38.75	5/9	21.50
A		10,375.55	6/9	6,917.00
B		12,468.35	7/9	9,697.60
C		12,867.25	8/9	11,437.60
D		9,141.25	1	9,141.30
E		6,497.50	11/9	7,941.40
F		3,541.00	13/9	5,114.80
G		1,572.25	15/9	2,620.40
H		88.25	2	176.50
		<u>56,590.15</u>		<u>53,068.10</u>
Other Adjustments and Discounts				(3,765.37)
				<u><u>49,302.73</u></u>

The actual Council Tax base for 2024/25 was 49,732.41, an increase of 429.68 (0.9%)

2. Council Tax Chargeable for a Band D Property

2023/24		2024/25	
Council		Precept	Council
Tax		£000	Tax
£			£
1,471.23	Staffordshire County Council	76,155	1,544.64
168.52	Stafford Borough Council	8,557	173.56
27.28	Parish Council (Average)	1,439	29.18
260.57	Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner - Staffordshire	13,488	273.57
84.25	Staffordshire Commissioner Fire & Rescue Service	4,278	86.77
<u>2,011.85</u>	Total	<u>103,917</u>	<u>2,107.72</u>

Individual amounts chargeable are derived from the above according to property banding and individual Parish Demands.

3. Non-Domestic Rates (NDR)

The Council is responsible for the collection of Non-Domestic Rates from businesses in its area.

The rates payable, subject to reliefs and reductions, are calculated on the basis of Rateable Value of individual properties (provided by the Valuation Office Agency) multiplied by a specified rate as determined by Central Government. The specified rate for 2024/25 was 54.6p (2023/24 51.2p).

The total non-domestic rateable value at 31 March 2025 was £136.108 million (£134.866 million at 31 March 2024).

In addition to the local management of business rates, authorities are expected to finance appeals made in respect of rateable values as defined by the VOA and hence business rates outstanding as at 31 March 2025. As such, authorities are required to make a provision for these amounts. Appeals are charged and provided for in proportion to the precepting shares.

4. The Fund Balance

The movement in the **Council Tax Collection Fund Balance** is summarised as follows:

Fund Balance at 31 March 2024		Surplus in year (Net Position)	Fund Balance at 31 March 2025
£000		£000	£000
134	Stafford Borough Council	(101)	33
1,021	Staffordshire County Council	(776)	245
181	Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner - Staffordshire	(138)	43
58	Staffordshire Commissioner Fire & Rescue Service	(44)	14
1,394		(1,059)	335

The movement in the **Business Rates Collection Fund Balance** is summarised as follows:

Fund Balance at 31 March 2024		Surplus in year (Net Position)	Fund Balance at 31 March 2025
£000		£000	£000
(795)	Stafford Borough Council	(437)	(1,232)
(178)	Staffordshire County Council	(99)	(277)
(993)	Central Government	(548)	(1,541)
(20)	Staffordshire Commissioner Fire & Rescue Service	(11)	(31)
(1,986)		(1,095)	(3,081)

The surplus for the year includes a contribution towards the estimated deficit of £0.284m million as at the 15 January 2024 position.

5. Precepts and Demands on the Collection Fund

The following authorities have made a Precept / Demand on the Collection Fund:

2023/24		2024/25		
Precept/ Demand plus Share of Surplus	Council Tax	Precept/ Demand for Year	Plus Share of Shortfall	Total Paid in Year
£000		£000	£000	£000
8,496	Stafford Borough Council	8,557	(15)	8,542
1,333	Parishes	1,439	-	1,439
73,814	Staffordshire County Council	76,155	(112)	76,043
13,074	Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner - - Staffordshire	13,488	(20)	13,468
4,227	Staffordshire Commissioner Fire & Rescue Service	4,278	(6)	4,272
100,944		103,917	(153)	103,764

The following authorities have made a demand on the Collection Fund for Business Rates (the Demand is determined in accordance with regulations) and reflects the estimate outturn reported to Government and other precepting bodies in the NNDR1 return and the designated percentage share:

2023/24		2024/25	
Precept/ Demand for Year Business Rates		Precept/ Demand for Year	
£000		£000	
19,471	Stafford Borough Council (40%)	21,604	
4,381	Staffordshire County Council (9%)	4,860	
24,339	Central Government (50%)	27,005	
487	Staffordshire Commissioner Fire & Rescue Service (1%)	540	
<u>48,678</u>		<u>54,009</u>	

The precept/demand for the year includes the recovery of the deficit recorded in NNDR1 of £0.284 million in accordance with statutory requirements.

The amount in relation to Stafford Borough Council forms part of the General Fund accounts and is subject to the Tariffs and Levy arrangements of the Business Rates funding regime.

6. Provision for Appeals

As at 31 March 2025 the estimated value of appeals provision against Rateable Value amounts to £4.276 million (£5.907 million as at 31st March 2024). The provision is split into two periods covering 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2023, £1.569 million (£4.482 million at 31st March 2024) relating to the 2017 List , and a period covering 1 April 2023 onwards £2.707 million (£1.425 million as at 31st March 2024) for the 2023 List.

GLOSSARY OF FINANCIAL TERMS

For the purpose of the Statement of Accounts and the interpretation of CIPFA's Code of Practice, where appropriate, the following definitions have been adopted.

Accounting Concepts

The fundamental accounting principles that are applied to ensure that the Statement of Accounts 'present fairly' the financial performance and position of the local authority.

Accounting Policies

Accounting policies and estimation techniques are the principles, bases, conventions, rules and practices applied by the Council that specify how the effects of transactions and other events are to be reflected in its financial statements. An accounting policy, for example, will specify the estimation basis for accruals where there is uncertainty over the amount.

Accruals

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

Agent

This is where the Council when providing a service is acting as an intermediary which is not part of the councils core business.

Balance Sheet

This shows a summary of the overall financial position of the Council at the end of the financial year.

Business Rates

The level of business rates income eligible for pooling under the business rates retention funding regime.

Capital Adjustment Account

This reflects the difference between the cost of fixed assets consumed and the capital financing set aside to pay for them.

Capital Charges

Charges to service revenue accounts to reflect the cost of property, plant and equipment used in the provision of services.

Capital Expenditure

Expenditure on the acquisition of fixed assets or expenditure, which adds to and does not merely maintain existing assets.

Capital Receipts Reserve

Income received from the sale of capital assets a specified proportion of which may be used to finance new capital expenditure. The balance is set aside in the form of a provision to meet credit liabilities.

Carrying Amount

This is the amount at which an asset is recognised on the balance sheet after deducting any accumulated depreciation and impairment.

Cash Equivalents

Short term highly liquid investments that are convertible into cash within 24 hours and are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

CIPFA

The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) is one of the leading accountancy bodies in the United Kingdom and specialises in public services.

Code of Practice

This is the Statement of Recommended Practice which was the framework for published accounts to 31 March 2024.

Collection Fund

A fund accounting for Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rates received by the Council and the payments which are made from the fund including precepts to other authorities, the Council's own demand and payments to the NNDR pool.

Collection Fund Adjustment Account

This account represents the Council's share of deficit on the Collection Fund and absorbs timing differences in distribution of surplus / deficits between statutory requirements and full accruals accounting.

Community Assets

Assets which 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 historic buildings.

Consistency

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

Corporate and Democratic Core

The corporate and democratic core comprises all activities which local authorities engage in specifically because they are elected, multi-purpose authorities. The cost of these activities are thus over and above those which would have been incurred by a series of independent, single purpose, nominated bodies managing the same services.

Current Service Cost

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

Curtailment

For a defined benefit pension scheme, an event that reduces the expected years of future service of present employees or reduces for a number of employees the accrual of defined benefits for some or all of their future service. Curtailments include:

- termination of employees' services earlier than expected
- termination of, or amendment to the terms of, a defined benefit scheme so that some or all future service by current employees will no longer qualify for benefits or will qualify only for reduced benefits.

Creditors

Amounts owed by the Council for goods and services, where payments have not been made at the end of the financial year.

Debtors

Amounts owed to the Council for goods and services, where the income has not been received at the end of the financial year.

Deferred Credits

These consist of deferred capital receipts, which are amounts derived from the sales of assets which will be received in instalments over agreed periods of time.

Defined Benefit Pension Scheme

A pension or other retirement benefit scheme other than a defined contribution scheme. Usually, the scheme rules define the benefits independently of the contributions payable, and the benefits are not directly related to the investments of the scheme.

Depreciable Replacement Cost (DRC)

This is a method of valuation which provides the current cost of replacing an asset with its modern equivalent asset less deductions for all physical deterioration and all relevant forms of obsolescence.

Depreciation

The measure of the cost or revalued amount of the benefits of the property, plant & equipment that have been consumed during the period. Consumption includes wearing out, using up or other reduction in the useful life whether arising from use, effluxion of time or obsolescence through either changes in technology or demand for the goods and services produced by the asset.

Discontinued Operations

Operations comprise services and divisions of service as defined in CIPFA's Standard Classification of Income and Expenditure. An operation should be classified as discontinued if all of the following conditions are met:

- the termination of the operation is completed either in the period or before the earlier of three months after the commencement of the subsequent period and the date on which the financial statements are approved;
- the activities related to the operation have ceased permanently;
- the termination of the operation has a material effect on the nature and focus of the local authority's operations and represents a material reduction in its provision of local services resulting either from its withdrawal from a particular activity (whether a service or division of service or its provision in a specific geographical area) or from a material reduction in net expenditure in the local authority's continuing operations;
- the assets, liabilities, income and expenditure of operations and activities are clearly distinguishable physically, operationally and for financial reporting purposes. Operations not satisfying these conditions are classified as continuing.
- activities are discontinued where they cease completely and are not simply transferred to another part of the public sector.

Emoluments

All sums paid to or receivable by an employee and sums due by way of expenses allowances (as far as those sums are chargeable to UK income tax) and the money value of any other benefits received other than in cash. Pension contributions payable by either employer or employee are excluded.

Expected Rate of Return on Pension Assets

For a funded defined benefit pension scheme, the average rate of return, including both income and changes in fair value but net of scheme expenses, expected over the remaining life of the related obligation on the actual assets held by the scheme.

Fair Value

The price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Fees and Charges

Income arising from the provision of services.

Finance Lease

A lease that transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of property, plant or equipment to the

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

Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another. The term includes trade receivables and payables, borrowings, financial guarantees, bank deposits, investments, swaps, forwards and options, debt instruments with embedded swaps or embedded options.

Financial Reporting Standards (FRSs)

Statements prepared by the Accounting Standards Committee. Many of the Financial Reporting Standards (FRSs) and the earlier Statements of Standard Accounting Practice (SSAPs) apply to local authorities and any departure from these must be disclosed in the published accounts.

Financial Year

Period of time to which a Statement of Accounts relates. The financial year of the Council runs from 1st April to 31st March.

GAAP

GAAP (Generally Accepted Accounting Principles), is the standard framework of guidelines for financial accounting. It includes standards, conventions and rules accountants follow in recording and summarising transactions, and in the preparation of financial statements.

Government Grants

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

Heritage Assets

These are assets held by the Council principally for their contribution to knowledge and culture, it does not relate to assets used in the delivery of services.

Impairment

A reduction in the value of a fixed asset below its carrying amount on the balance sheet.

Income and Expenditure Account

The Income and Expenditure account combines the income and expenditure relating to all the Council's functions including the General Fund and the Collection Fund. It is structured on the basis of the private sector and thereby excludes calculations done due to statutory and non statutory practices e.g. gains and losses on the sale of fixed assets and statutory provision for the repayment of debt.

Infrastructure Assets

Fixed assets that are inalienable, expenditure on which is recoverable only by continued use of the asset created. Examples of infrastructure are highways and footpaths.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are those assets whereby access to the future economic benefits that it represents is controlled by the reporting entity, either through custody or legal protection. Examples include development expenditure and goodwill.

Interest Cost

For a defined benefit pension scheme, the expected increase during the period in the present value of the scheme liabilities because the benefits are one period closer to settlement.

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 classified only where an intention to hold the investment for the long term can clearly be demonstrated or where there are restrictions as to the investor's ability to dispose of the investment. Investments which do not meet the above criteria should be qualified as current assets.

Leasing

Method of financing the provision of various capital assets, usually in the form of an operating lease, which do not provide for the title to the asset to pass to the Council.

Liquid Resources

Current investments that are readily disposable by the Council without disrupting its business and are readily convertible to cash.

Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP)

The minimum amount which must be charged to the Council's revenue accounts each year and set aside as a provision to meet the Council's credit liabilities.

National Non-Domestic Rate (NNDR)

Amounts payable to local authorities from non-domestic properties. The rate poundage is set nationally and amounts collected by local authorities are subject to arrangements as determined under the business rates retention scheme.

Net Book Value

Amount at which property, plant & equipment are included in the balance sheet, i.e. their historical cost or current value value less the cumulative amounts provided for depreciation.

Net Current Replacement Cost

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

Net Debt

The Council's borrowings less cash and liquid resources. Where cash and liquid resources exceed borrowings, reference should be to net funds rather than net debt.

Net Realisable Value

Open market value of the asset in its existing use (or open market value in the case of non-operational assets), less the expenses to be incurred in realising the asset.

Non Distributed Costs

These are overheads that are not apportioned to services to accord with CIPFA's Best Value Accounting Code of Practice.

Non-Operational Assets

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

Operating Leases

A lease other than a finance lease.

Operational Assets

Fixed assets held and occupied, used or consumed by the local authority in the direct delivery of those services for

which it has either a statutory or discretionary responsibility.

Past Service Cost

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.

Post Balance Sheet Events

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

Precept

Demands made upon the collection fund by other authorities (Staffordshire County, Police and Fire Authorities) for the services that they provide.

Principal

This is when the Council is providing a service as part of its own core business.

Prior Year Adjustments

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

Property, plant & equipment

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

Provisions

Amounts set aside to meet liabilities or losses which are likely to be incurred but where the amount remains uncertain.

Prudence

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

Public Works Loan Board (PWLB)

Central Government Agency which lends money to local authorities usually at interest rates which are more favourable than those found elsewhere.

Related Party

Two or more parties are related where one party has control or is able to influence the financial or operational policies of another.

Reserves

Sums set aside to meet future expenditure for specific purposes.

Revaluation Reserve

This is used to record the net gain from revaluations made after 1 April 2007.

Revenue Expenditure

Expenditure on the day-to-day running of the Council, including employee costs, running expenses and capital financing costs.

Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital Under Statute (Formerly Deferred Charges)

Expenditure that is not capital in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles but which statute allows to be funded from capital resources.

Revenue Support Grant (RSG)

Grant paid to local authorities by Central Government to help finance its general expenditure. It is determined under the SSA system.

Scheme Liabilities

The liabilities of a defined benefit pension scheme for outgoings due after the valuation date. Scheme liabilities measured using the projected unit method reflect the benefits that the employer is committed to provide for service up to the valuation date.

SeRCOP

SeRCOP (Service Reporting Code of Practice) provides guidance on local authority financial reporting to stakeholders below the Statement of Accounts level. It aims to ensure consistency in reporting across local authorities.

Settlement

An irrevocable action that relieves the employer (or the defined benefit pension scheme) of the primary responsibility for a pension obligation and eliminates significant risks relating to the obligation and the assets used to effect the settlement. Settlements include:

- a lump-sum cash payment to scheme members in exchange for their rights to receive specified pension benefits;
- the purchase of an irrevocable annuity contract sufficient to cover vested benefits; and
- the transfer of scheme assets and liabilities relating to a group of employees leaving the scheme.

Stocks

The amount of unused or unconsumed stocks held in expectation of future use. When use will not arise until a later period, it is appropriate to carry forward the amount to be matched to the use or consumption when it arises.

Termination Benefits

These are employee benefits payable as a result of either an entity's decision to terminate an employee's employment before the normal retirement date or an employee's decision to accept voluntary redundancy in exchange for those benefits.

Useful Life

Period over which the local authority will derive benefits from the use of a fixed asset.