

# Statement of Accounts 2023 - 2024



**Hull**  
City Council

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## NARRATIVE REPORT

### 1. **Introduction**

Hull is a unique city with a proud maritime heritage. As an 'entirely urban island' surrounded by the deeply rural East Riding of Yorkshire and the Humber Estuary; it serves a large hinterland of coast and countryside.

Covering 7,145 hectares (27.59 square miles) Hull has one of the most tightly drawn administrative boundaries in the country. Its population of 268,900 live across 21 wards and include a disproportionate share of low-income, poorly-qualified, unemployed and economically inactive residents living in some of the most deprived areas of England. The city's natural suburban villages (e.g. Cottingham, Hedon, Hessle, and Willerby) are in the more affluent East Riding of Yorkshire, many of whose residents commute into the city for work and for retail / leisure activities.

Hull is the only east coast city to have a port within its administrative boundaries. The Port of Hull is the largest single item of transport infrastructure within the City and is a major national centre for the offshore renewables sector. The sustained redevelopment programme undertaken by Associated British Ports has made Hull one of the best-equipped freight and passenger centres in the UK, with additional capacity for growth. The M62, stretching across Britain, links Hull to Liverpool (via Leeds and Manchester) and intersects with the north-south A1/M1 (London to Edinburgh) route.

#### Hull Key Facts

- Hull is home to 268,900 people (2022) with a travel to work population of 520,500 (2020). Recently revised population estimates for each year 2012 to 2021 show that previously released mid-year estimates were significantly under counting the local population in the years preceding the 2021 Census. In fact, during the ten-year period between 2011 and 2021 there was a total cumulative population undercount of 47,848 people. This undercount has largely occurred amongst young people aged 7 – 20 (1,973 undercount), and working aged people aged 33 + (6,756 undercount).
- There are currently 123,600 residential properties in Hull. This number has grown by an average of over 820 properties in each year over the last five years; with continued large-scale house building and city centre conversions / developments (2022).
- The local economy is worth £6,930m (2023); an increase of £605m (9.6%) compared to the previous year. GVA per head of population is now estimated at £25,776, which is below both the regional figure of £27,309 and the national figure of £33,976 (2022).
- In 2023, 3,900 residents are classed as unemployed (3.0%); which is a 2,400 reduction from the previous year. This is the lowest unemployment number / rate on recent record and the unemployment rate in Hull is now lower than both regionally (3.4%) and nationally (3.7%) for the first time.
- The number residents in Hull who are in employment (126,400; 73.2%) is at one of the highest levels since 2000; despite current economic inactivity (42,500; 25.2%) being at one of the highest level in seven years.
- The DWP unemployment benefit claimant count provides a more up to date picture of unemployment in Hull. As of April 2024 there are 10,455 residents of Hull claiming unemployment benefit (6.1%); this is the seventh consecutive monthly increase in unemployment benefit claimants, and the current number / rate of unemployment benefit claimants is at the highest level since May 2022. This is a 4% increase from April of the previous year, and figures are 6% higher than in March 2020 immediately prior to the start of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- There are 139,000 jobs based in Hull (2022) – an increase of 2,000 jobs from the preceding years and the highest number since 2018. Most of the jobs in Hull are based in manufacturing (17.3%), human health and social work (15.7%), wholesale and retail trade (15.0%) and administrative and support service activities (11.0%).
- In 2023, Hull is home to just over 8,800 local businesses – a small reduction of around 100 businesses from the previous year. Whilst most of these businesses are micro, employing 0 – 9 people (77.2%); Hull has a higher proportion of medium and large sized businesses compared to regionally and nationally.

- Median resident full time weekly wages in Hull are currently £574.70 (2023). This is £109 below the England average. Over the last year weekly wages in Hull rose £38.10 (7.1%), to their highest level on record, and this growth was above both regional (6.2%) and national (5.4%) wage growth.
- Hull is ranked as the 4th most deprived local authority in England (2019). 45% of LSOA in Hull are amongst the 10% most deprived nationally, 22.7% of households experience income deprivation and 16.6% of households experience employment deprivation.
- Over 15,300 (28.5%) of all children under 16 in Hull are estimated to live in low-income families (2023); little change from 15,100 (28.5%) the previous year. Over 23,500 households (19.9%) experience fuel poverty in 2021 – compared to 20.8% the previous year.
- Life expectancy at birth is approximately 3 years below the national average for males and 4 years below the national average for females (2020-22). Life expectancy for males has fallen during each of the previous two years and is currently the lowest on recent record. Life expectancy for females has fallen over the last year but remains higher than previous years.
- Healthy life expectancy is significantly below both the national average and life expectancy at birth, suggesting residents of Hull experience an average of around 22 years of ill health.
- The GCSE average Attainment 8 score (2022/23) in Hull is 43.0; below the regional figure of 46.9 and the national figure of 46.4, and a decrease from 44.3 the previous year. 38.9% of students in Hull achieved grades 5 or above in English and Maths (compared to 45.5% nationally) and 58.0% achieved grades 4 or above (compared to 65.4% nationally). Both are a decrease from the previous year.
- As at 31 March 2023 the rate of Children in Need in Hull (571.1 per 10,000 children) was almost double the national rate (342.7 per 10,000 children), but a reduction compared to the previous year (642.0 per 10,000 children). Likewise, the rate of Looked After Children (128 per 10,000 children) was nearly twice the national rate (71 per 10,000 children), a reduction compared to the previous year (149 per 10,000 children).
- Current estimates suggest that there are approximately 49,900 working age people in Hull with a disability (2023). This equates to 29.6% of working age people (compared to 24.4% nationally) and is the second annual consecutive decrease (from 33.2% in 2021).
- Crime in FY2023/24 was 1% lower compared to the previous year (538 fewer offences). However, over this period there was a more notable 30% decrease in incidents of ASB.

#### Council Statistics

- Responsible for over 23,000 council homes (2022/23).
- Responsible for (state funded) 117 nursery school children, 25,432 primary school children, 16,514 secondary school children, 746 special school students and 354 students in Alternative Provision (2022/23).
- 8,110 children with Special Educational Needs (2022/23).
- 4,314 children referred to children's social care services (2023).
- Over 14,100 school children known to be eligible for free school meals (2022/23).
- Over 103,300 tonnes of household waste collected, of which 48,200 (46.6%) sent for recycling (2022/23).
- Assessed 3,530 households of which nearly 3,299 were assessed as owed a duty (1,621 prevention duty and 1,678 relief duty). 1,605 households secured accommodation for 6 months or more. (2021/22)
- 5,189 employees (4,360.28 FTE's) (workforce report - 31 March 2024).

## 2. **Significant Issues for 2023/24 and Beyond**

The Council's key challenge is responding to increasing demand for services but reductions in the money it has available. The Council, and City, as Yorkshire's only major port, faces specific challenges and opportunities in relation to exiting the European Union. There are also a wide range of further challenges as well as opportunities:

- Maintaining key infrastructure and improving the environment.
- Improving economic productivity, skills and education.
- Devolution and the role of cities.
- Climate change and living with water.
- Rising service demands and expectations of adult and children's social care services.
- Income inequality and impacts of welfare reform.
- Digital access and the provision of online services.
- Working more efficiently within the council and across partnerships.
- Future funding of local government.

Responding to these challenges, the Council will design and develop services that not only identify opportunities for working together with partners, but also to an approach that:

- **Promotes independence** – people and communities are able to do things for themselves rather than relying on public services for care and support.
- **Supports community resilience / family networks** – an emphasis on supporting existing and new community networks and providers.
- **Intervenes quickly and effectively at an early stage** – identifying and targeting our support on early signs of difficulty, rather than on the high cost / acute services, on the basis that prevention is better than cure.
- **Prioritises independent, self-supported communities** – rather than institutional support and care.

With regard to devolution, following a period of public consultation between January and March 2024, the Leaders of both Hull City Council and the East Riding of Yorkshire Council, agreed to jointly take forward plans to create a Combined Authority. However, the calling of the General Election for 4 July 2024 subsequently delayed the legislative process required to establish the new body. Further progress will be determined by the approach of the new Government and any proposals will be subject to final agreement of both Councils.

## 3. **Community Plan**

The Council approved a new Community Plan for 2024-2034 in November 2023. The Community Plan sets out six ambitions and three commitments which will be the key areas of focus for the Council, along with its partners, over the next ten years: The six ambitions are:

- Safe and Welcoming Neighbourhoods
- A Healthier and Fairer Hull
- Reaching our potential
- Economic Growth that works for all
- Responding to the Climate Emergency
- Our Culture, Our Heritage, Our City

The three Commitments are:

- Engagement of all residents and communities
- Strong, united leadership committed to improving outcomes
- A focus on inclusion

In developing the Community Plan, the Council has been clear that development and delivery will only be as strong as the engagement, listening, and working with communities that has been, and will continue to be, created. During the development the Council has sought feedback from a wide range of partners, residents, and stakeholders all of which has informed the final draft plan.

As the City Plan came to an end, it was timely to develop a new plan for the city. This presents a new opportunity to reset the relationship with our residents and ensure resident voice directly informs strategic priorities going forward.

The adoption of a Community Plan by the Council enabled the implementation of policy, investment, and savings decisions to be carried out within a clear framework. The Community Plan, together with other key strategies, will help support the ongoing development of area-based plans.

The provision of a clear statement of intent, in the context of ongoing public austerity and increasing service demands, will support services and partners to prioritise resource allocation for revenue, capital, savings and transformational programmes.


The Community Plan will also provide a simple communication tool to ensure that the Council's staff, partners, and residents are able to understand the priorities of the Council and the areas in which we are seeking to work with others and the role of the Council in Hull. This clarity is particularly important for partners involved in investment decisions who require evidence of prioritisation and ongoing commitment to funding support and that these priorities and commitments are embedded in policy.

The Community Plan will provide a framework for assessing delivery against key outcomes for the Council and its partners, and therefore influence performance management and measurement. For the Council, this will be articulated within a Council Plan which is in development and scheduled for final approval in the autumn of 2024.


The plan will provide a framework for prioritising its scarce resources and , supported by a wide range of other strategies and plans, create a golden thread running across the organisation, demonstrating how activity is linked to delivery of the ambitions and priorities.


Ahead of this timeline, and to provide consistency with the 2022/23 Accounts, the City Plan measures are shown below.


## City Plan Performance: 2023-2024




 <b>Population</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>England</b>	<b>Previous</b>	<b>Direction</b>
Total Population	Mid 2022	268,852	-	-	266,516	▲
Working Age (16 – 64)	Mid 2022	173,312	64.5%	62.9%	64.7%	—
Median Age	Mid 2022	36	-	40	37	▼
Non UK Born Population	2021 Census	34,962	13.1%	17.4%	7.5%	▲

 <b>Working Age Employment</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>England</b>	<b>Previous</b>	<b>Direction</b>
In Employment	Jan 23 – Dec 23	126,400	73.2%	76.0%	71.0%	▲
Unemployment	Jan 23 – Dec 23	3,900	3.0%	3.7%	4.9%	▼
Economically Inactive	Jan 23 – Dec 23	42,500	25.2%	21.0%	25.2%	—
Claimant Count	April 2024	10,455	6.1%	3.9%	5.8%	▲

 <b>Economy</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>England</b>	<b>Previous</b>	<b>Direction</b>
GVA / GVA Per Head	2022	£6,930m	£25,776	£33,976	£23,733	▲
No of Enterprises / No Per 1,000	2023	6,690	24.9	41.5	26.3	▼
No of Local Units / No Per 1,000	2023	8,845	32.9	47.9	34.5	▼
Jobs / Jobs Per 1000 Aged 16-64	2022	139,000	0.81	0.88	137,000/0.79	▲

 <b>Deprivation</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>% / Rate</b>	<b>England</b>	<b>Previous</b>	<b>Direction</b>
Multiple Deprivation (LA Rank)	2019	4th	-	-	3rd	▲
GDHI / GDHI Per Head	2021	£4,007m	£15,038	£22,213	£15,130	▼
Resident Median FT Weekly Wages	2023	£574.70	-	£683.40	£536.60	▲
Children in Poverty (Under 16)	2023	15,321	28.5%	20.1%	28.5%	—

 <b>Health</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>England</b>	<b>Previous</b>	<b>Direction</b>
Male Life Expectancy	2020 – 22	75.0	-	78.9	75.2	▼
Female Life Expectancy	2020 – 22	79.9	-	82.8	80.1	▼
Working Age Disability	Jan 23 – Dec 23	49,900	29.6%	24.4%	30.1%	▼
ESA Claimants	Nov 2023	9,892	5.7%	3.6%	6.0%	▼

	<b>Crime</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>England</b>	<b>Previous</b>	<b>Direction</b>
	All Offences	Yr to Mar – 24	37,290	-	-	37,828	▼
	Criminal Damage and Arson	Yr to Mar – 24	3,703	-	-	4,359	▼
	Violence and Sexual Offences	Yr to Mar – 24	16,528	-	-	15,424	▲
	ASB	Yr to Mar – 24	2,990	-	-	4,274	▼
	<b>Young People and Education</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>% / Rate</b>	<b>England</b>	<b>Previous</b>	<b>Direction</b>
	Pupil achieving a 9 – 5 pass	2022/23	-	38.9%	45.5%	42.0%	▼
	Pupil achieving a 9 – 4 pass	2022/23	-	58.0%	65.4%	59.8%	▼
	16 – 17 Year Olds NEET (inc NK)	2023/23	425	6.7%	5.2%	5.6%	▲
	Overall State Funded School Absence	2022/23	-	7.8%	7.4%	8.0%	▼
	Looked After Children / Per 10,000 Child	As at 31 Mar 23	773	128	71	149	▼
	Children in Need / Per 10,000 Child	As at 31 Mar 23	3,372	571.1	342.7	642.0	▼
	<b>Housing</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>% / Rate</b>	<b>England</b>	<b>Previous</b>	<b>Direction</b>
	No of House Sales	Yr to Jan – 24	2,250	-	-	3,658	▼
	Average House Price (All Types)	March 2024	£131,305	-	£299,321	£136,004	▼
	Average Private Rent (All Types)	Yr to Sep-23	£509	-	£994	£486	▲
	Homeless and In Priority Need / Per 1,000	2022/23	189	1.66	2.20	1.75	▼
	Prevention and Relief Cases / Per 1,000	2021/22	3,299	29.0	11.7	20.7	▲



#### 4. **Financial Outlook for Council**

As reported to Council in February 2024 as part of the General Fund Revenue Budget 2023/24 and Medium Term Financial Plan 2024/25 to 2026/27, the Local Government Settlement for 2024/25, which was issued on the 18 December 2023, provided funding allocations for one year only.

Whilst there has been an increase in Core Spending Power (CSP) for 2024/25, with the local government financial settlement, it is firstly important to note that this is within the context of significant inflationary costs arising since 2022/23 which have continued to impact in 2023/24 and the significant loss in funding over the last decade. Whilst there has been an increase in Core Spending Power, this has done little to address significant loss in funding in the ten years from 2010. The Council lost £109m in CSP between 2010 and 2024, a real terms percentage cut of 25.9%. Although significant reductions were faced across the whole local government sector, Hull and similar authorities, which have a high level of need but suffer from relatively low property values and economic growth, have continued to suffer disproportionately from the cuts in funding.

As further context it is also important to consider the continued inflationary pressures incurred by the Council over 2023/24 and the implications for 2024/25. Formal revenue monitoring reports during 2023/24 have highlighted the continuing of significant costs for general inflation on non-pay, pay inflation, and interest rate increases which have informed the budget proposals detailed in the report.

Inflation within the UK economy was higher than anticipated throughout 2023. Throughout the first half of 2024, inflation has dropped to 2%, the lowest level in nearly three years. Current predictions expect that Inflation rates will maintain this level in the coming months but increase slightly towards the end of 2024. with anticipated interest rate cuts not expected until summer 2024. There remains significant uncertainties, particularly with regard to the wars in the Ukraine and Middle East, and their economic impact, and continued high levels of pay inflation, sustained high energy costs and the cost of living crisis. Contingencies have been included within next years budget to mitigate the associated risks. The largest expected increase in costs is associated with meeting the increased costs of the providers of adult care and children's social care pressures such as Home to School Transport and SEND for which the Government have provided earmarked grant support and announced further funding post settlement.

The Chancellors Autumn Statement and the subsequent Local Government Settlement confirmed that any material changes to the funding mechanism (previously referred to as Fair Funding) and the associated Business Rate Retention mechanism have been shelved until beyond the next election. The Chancellor's statement did not provide sufficient information to make a meaningful judgement regarding the current Government's approach to public services beyond March 2025. Clearly this highlights the on-going uncertainty around future local government funding which continues to make long term planning for Council's exceedingly difficult.

The financial uncertainty is furthered due to the ongoing ad-hoc funding model of grants across a number of key preventative services, with £7.6million of specific grant funding for which no financial commitment has been given beyond March 2025, creating a real financial 'cliff edge'. This funding relates to critical services, for example 'Early Help', 'Homelessness', 'Drug and Alcohol Prevention' and 'Domestic Violence', which we need to support many of our most vulnerable residents.

During 2024/25 the Council will look to introduce a "Best Value Service Framework" bringing together comparative cost and performance data which can then be overlaid with relative priorities. The intention would be to build the framework to support the decision making and budget process for 2025/26 which will be informed by the latest funding intelligence throughout the coming calendar year.

The Budget and MTFP approved by Council in February 2023 provided for a balanced budget in 2023/24 but highlighted a predicted deficit in 2024/25 of £3M. However, whilst as set out in the paragraphs above inflationary pressures have created sustained financial pressures throughout 2023/24, the 2024/25 budget has been balanced without the need for additional savings beyond those detailed in February 2023, with the Council able to continue to deliver Council priorities and maintain key services.

Although the Council can enter 2024/25 in a financially balanced position, it is important to note that the future year projections continue to indicate potentially significant deficits. The funding position remains very uncertain and whilst the Government have indicated that they recognise the importance of multi-year settlements in providing the stability, no financial information has been provided beyond 2024/25. It is hoped councils will receive the required settlement information in a timely manner for 2025/26 to enable robust service and financial planning after the next general election.

The challenge of delivering reductions in the cost base over the medium term, in the face of continuing demand increases, is shared by many other councils, and has been further exacerbated by the inflationary pressures within the economy. These issues have created both service pressure and increased uncertainty undermining both the stability of the Council and hat of the City and its residents.

## 5. **Revenue Outturn 2023/24**

The Provisional 2023/24 Outturn was reported to Cabinet on 24 June, and, as noted in the table below, the Council, at an overall Council level incurred an underspend of £0.252m against budget which represented a small improvement from the position reported at Period 9.

In year and future year projections will be informed by the first round of monitoring and the updated positions will be considered by Cabinet in July.

<b>Reported Revenue Outturn</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Variations</b>
	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>
Net position - Services	319,927	324,141	4,214
Net position - Corporate Accounts including Receipts from Council Tax, Business Rates, Revenue Grant	(319,927)	(324,393)	(4,466)
	-	<b>(252)</b>	<b>(252)</b>

The level of general reserves at 31 March 2024 have remained in line with the previous year and stand at £20.968m.

## 6. **Capital Programme**

Expenditure by the Council in 2023/24 was £152m with expenditure aimed at underpinning the Council's objectives and providing for investment in long term assets which will be used to deliver Council services. The largest spending areas for 2023/24 were:

- Investment in Schools (£14m)
- ICT (£2m)
- Parks and Leisure (£5m)
- Property Maintenance, Improvements and Service Transformation (£12m)
- Works to Housing Stock (£54m)
- Private Housing (£7m)
- Transport Projects (£13m)
- Major Projects and Regeneration (£32m)

## 7. **Housing**

The current Government's rent policy allows for annual increases of CPI plus 1% and has been extended to cover the year 2025/26. Following the July 2024 General Election, the new Government will need to set the future policy and legislate accordingly.

In recent years there has been a significant amount of additional new legislation & guidance that applies to the housing sector, with the most wide ranging impact arising from the Social Housing (Regulation) Bill and specifically the role of the Regulator of Social Housing (RSH).

The RSH is focused on ensuring that the landlord meets the standards set for social housing providers. This includes that the landlord is well-managed and financially viable, provides tenants with decent, safe and energy efficient accommodation and choice and protection, operates in a transparent manner and that its tenants can hold their landlords to account. The RSH is now empowered to serve a Performance Improvement Plan (“PIP”) on a Registered Provider where it has failed to meet a standard and/or its tenants are at risk. The only route of appeal against a PIP is via the High Court. The RSH will also have the powers to enter any premises at any reasonable time to carry out a survey and if there are serious concerns can intervene and carry out remedial works with the landlord being billed where there is “an imminent risk of serious harm to the health or safety of the occupants”.

The regulator of social housing's new consumer standards came into effect from April 2024 which will include the need to start a programme of regular inspections of larger landlords (defined as those with over 1000 homes) and introduces the first year of mandatory reporting on tenant satisfaction measures.

## **8. Statement of Accounts**

The following pages detail the Statement of Accounts for Kingston upon Hull City Council for the financial year ended 31 March 2024. It shows the financial position of the Council and the cost of the services it provided in the year. A list of the accounts together with a brief explanation of the purposes of each account is shown below:-

### **(i) Movement in Reserves**

This statement shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the Council, analysed into ‘usable reserves’ (ie. those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and other reserves.

### **(ii) Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement**

This account summarises the resources that have been generated or consumed in providing services and managing the Council during the last year. It includes all day-to-day expenses and related income on an accruals basis, as well as transactions measuring the value of non-current assets consumed and the real projected value of retirement benefits earned by employees in the year.

### **(iii) The Balance Sheet**

This statement sets out the financial position of the Council at 31 March 2024. It shows a summary of non-current assets held, the current assets employed, the balances and reserves available to the Council and the Council's long term indebtedness.

### **(iv) Cash Flow Statement**

This statement summarises the Council's inflows and outflows of cash arising from transactions with third parties for revenue and capital purposes.

### **(v) The Housing Revenue Account Income and Expenditure Statement**

The HRA Income and Expenditure Statement shows the economic cost in the year of providing housing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the amount to be funded from rents and government grants. Authorities charge rents to cover expenditure in accordance with regulations; this may be different from the accounting cost. The increase or decrease in the year, on the basis of which rents are raised, is shown in the Movement on the HRA Statement.

(vi) **The Collection Fund**

All the money collected from council taxpayers and non-domestic ratepayers is paid into this account. The precept, being the money required by the City Council, the Police Authority and the Fire Authority to meet net spending on services provided, is paid out of the account. In 2013/14 the Local Government Finance regime was revised with the introduction of the Retained Business Rates Scheme. The main aim of the scheme is to give Local Authorities greater incentives to grow businesses in the area, as the scheme allows Councils to retain a proportion of the total Business Rates collected. It does, however, also increase the financial risk due to non-collection and the volatility of the NNDR tax base.

**9. Housing Revenue Account (HRA)**

The Council is required to keep a separate account in respect of Council Housing. The HRA will show major elements of expenditure (maintenance, management and capital financing) and income (rents and charges). The balance at 31 March 2024, on the Housing Revenue Account is £23.608m though most of this is earmarked for future costs arising from the Modern Homes Programme.

**10. Balance Sheet**

The Council's Balance Sheet demonstrates a sound financial platform for the Council to respond to the financial challenges ahead. The significant movements in the year are detailed below:

	<b>2023/24</b> <b>£'000</b>	<b>2022/23</b> <b>£'000</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
Property, Plant and Equipment	1,608,014	1,645,818	Decrease reflects impact of asset revaluations based partly on updated BCIS All In Tender Price Index rates as published by RIC, and an overall decrease in Council Dwellings
Short Term Debtors	93,793	74,348	Increase predominantly relates to significant invoices raised close to the year end with the Council's NHS partners.
Cash and Cash Equivalents	6,816	46,613	Reflects the continued reduction in cash balances to avoid further long term borrowing in light of higher interest rates.
Short term borrowing	(193,975)	(116,563)	Increases in the short term borrowing balances reflect the increase of the short term loan book in light of higher longer term interest rates and the temporary refinancing of £56M of LOBO loans.

Other Long Term Liabilities	(92,538)	(4,355)	Pension fund Investment returns greater than expected has resulted in a positive return on assets. An increase in the net discount rate has resulted in a reduction in pension obligations. A positive assets position along with reduced pension obligations has resulted in a net pension asset position. However, as detailed in Note 47, the pension asset has been reduced by the Asset Ceiling Adjustment.
Long Term Borrowing	(514,633)	(581,551)	The Council has repaid all remaining Lender Option Borrowing Option (LOBO) loans (£56M) and temporarily refinanced these from additional short term borrowing.
Unusable Reserves	(622,190)	(744,388)	Reflects the significant change in Pensions Reserve due to movements as described above.

#### **11. Group Accounts**

The Council's 2023/24 Accounts are very similar in presentation to last years with no significant change in accounting regulations impacting this year.

#### **12. Humber Bridge Debt**

In March 2012 the Government agreed to write down £150m of the Humber Bridge debt to enable car tolls to be reduced from £3 to £1.50 and thereby boosting the local economy on the condition that there was a radical reform of the Bridge Board and that the four Humber area authorities took responsibility for any operating deficit that the Bridge Board may incur after fully utilising all of its reserves. Any deficit would be shared equally between all authorities. The Bridge Board's current financial plans give no concern that any call will be made on the authorities in the foreseeable future. The Council will continue to monitor the financial plans and outturn of the Bridge Board.

David Bell, C.P.F.A.  
Director of Finance and Transformation (Section 151 Officer)

## STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

### 1. **The Council's Responsibilities**

The City Council is required:

- To make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to ensure that one of its officers has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs. In Kingston upon Hull City Council, that officer is the Director of Finance and Transformation (Section 151 Officer).
- To manage its affairs to secure the economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets.
- To approve the statement of accounts.

### 2. **The Responsibilities of the Director of Finance and Transformation (Section 151 Officer)**

2.1. The Director of Finance and Transformation (Section 151 Officer) is responsible for the preparation of the Council's Statement of Accounts in accordance with proper practices as set out in the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) and Local Authority (Scotland) Accounts Advisory Committee (LASAAC) Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom (the Code) and the update to the Code and specifications for future Codes for Infrastructure Assets published November 2022.

2.2. In preparing this Statement of Accounts, the Director of Finance and Transformation (Section 151 Officer) has:

- Selected suitable accounting policies and applied them consistently;
- Made judgements and estimates that were reasonable and prudent;
- Complied with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting;
- Kept proper accounting records that were up to date;
- Taken reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

## Certification of the Accounts

I certify that the Statement of Accounts gives a true and fair view of the position of Hull City Council as at 31 March 2024 and the income and expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2024.

*The draft Statement of Accounts was certified and signed by David Bell on 28 June 2024*

David Bell, C.P.F.A.  
Director of Finance and Transformation (Section 151 Officer)

**MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT**

This statement shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the Council, analysed into 'usable reserves' (ie those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and other reserves.

<b>2023/24</b>	<b>Note</b>	<b>General Fund Balance</b>	<b>Earmarked GF Reserves</b>	<b>Earmarked HRA Reserves</b>	<b>Housing Revenue Account</b>	<b>Major Repairs Reserve</b>	<b>Capital Receipt Reserve</b>	<b>Capital Grants Unapplied</b>	<b>Total Usable Reserves</b>	<b>Unusable Reserves</b>	<b>Total Authority Reserves</b>
		<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>
Balance at 31 March 2023		20,968	25,678	15,373	3,750	55,789	36,500	17,827	<b>175,885</b>	744,388	<b>920,273</b>
Surplus/(deficit) on provision of Services (accounting basis)		(31,360)	-	-	(23,383)	-	-	-	<b>(54,743)</b>	-	<b>(54,743)</b>
Other Comprehensive Expenditure and Income		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(90,300)	<b>(90,300)</b>
<b>Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income</b>		<b>(31,360)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(23,383)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(54,743)</b>	<b>(90,300)</b>	<b>(145,043)</b>
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations	9	25,868	-	-	27,868	(55,789)	2,336	31,615	<b>31,898</b>	(31,898)	-
Net increase / (decrease) before transfers to Earmarked Reserves		(5,492)	-	-	4,485	(55,789)	2,336	31,615	<b>(22,845)</b>	(122,198)	<b>(145,043)</b>
Transfers to / (from) Earmarked Reserves	10	5,492	(5,492)	4,485	(4,485)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase / (Decrease) in Year		-	(5,492)	4,485	-	(55,789)	2,336	31,615	<b>(22,845)</b>	(122,198)	<b>(145,043)</b>
<b>Balance at 31 March 2024</b>		<b>20,968</b>	<b>20,186</b>	<b>19,858</b>	<b>3,750</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>38,836</b>	<b>49,442</b>	<b>153,040</b>	<b>622,190</b>	<b>775,230</b>

Kingston upon Hull City Council Statement of Accounts 2023/24

2022/23	Note	General Fund Balance	Earmarked GF Reserves	Earmarked HRA Reserves	Housing Revenue Account	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Receipt Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	Total Usable Reserves	Unusable Reserves	Total Authority Reserves
		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance at 31 March 2022		20,968	47,747	14,594	3,500	26,068	33,367	12,060	158,304	323,911	482,215
Surplus/(deficit) on provision of Services (accounting basis)		(92,342)	-	-	19,589	-	-	-	(72,753)	-	(72,753)
Other Comprehensive Expenditure and Income		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	510,811	510,811
Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income		(92,342)	-	-	19,589	-	-	-	(72,753)	510,811	438,058
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations	9	70,273	-	-	(18,560)	29,721	3,133	5,767	90,334	(90,334)	-
Net increase / (decrease) before transfers to Earmarked Reserves		(22,069)	-	-	1,029	29,721	3,133	5,767	17,581	420,477	438,058
Transfers to / (from) Earmarked Reserves	10	22,069	(22,069)	779	(779)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase / (Decrease) in Year		-	(22,069)	779	250	29,721	3,133	5,767	17,581	420,477	438,058
<b>Balance at 31 March 2023</b>		<b>20,968</b>	<b>25,678</b>	<b>15,373</b>	<b>3,750</b>	<b>55,789</b>	<b>36,500</b>	<b>17,827</b>	<b>175,885</b>	<b>744,388</b>	<b>920,273</b>



**COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT**

This account summarises the resources that have been generated or consumed in providing services and managing the Council during the last year. It includes all day-to-day expenses and related income on an accruals basis, as well as transactions measuring the value of non-current assets actually consumed and the real projected value of retirement benefits earned by employees in the year.

2022/23				2023/24		
Gross Expenditure	Income	Net Expenditure	Note	Gross Expenditure	Income	Net Expenditure
£'000	£'000	£'000		£'000	£'000	£'000
178,608	(125,152)	53,456	Public Health and Adults	203,000	(146,436)	56,564
159,742	(66,187)	93,555	Regeneration	172,371	(72,402)	99,969
178,825	(117,503)	61,322	City Services and Resources	180,331	(116,084)	64,247
128,436	(20,386)	108,050	Children's Services	128,128	(21,717)	106,411
67,514	(68,477)	(963)	School Services	85,602	(86,041)	(439)
72,974	(99,430)	(26,456)	Local Authority Housing (HRA)	128,063	(105,588)	22,475
17,656	(1,020)	16,636	Corporate Costs	6,001	(9,835)	(3,834)
<b>803,755</b>	<b>(498,155)</b>	<b>305,600</b>	<b>Cost of Services</b>	<b>903,496</b>	<b>(558,103)</b>	<b>345,393</b>
	25,532		11 Other Operating Income and Expenditure			15,957
	33,141		12 Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure			23,031
	(291,520)		13 Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income			(329,638)
	<b>72,753</b>		<b>(Surplus) / Deficit on Provision of Services</b>			<b>54,743</b>
	(74,819)		(Surplus) / deficit on revaluation of non-current assets			(14,956)
	14,604		Impairment losses on non-current assets charged to the revaluation reserve			13,275
	(537,115)		47 Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability			(176,430)
	86,519		47 Asset Ceiling Adjustment			268,411
	<b>(510,811)</b>		<b>Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure</b>			<b>90,300</b>
	<b>(438,058)</b>		<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE</b>			<b>145,043</b>

**THE BALANCE SHEET**

The Balance Sheet summarises the financial position of the Council, including the Housing Revenue Account and the Collection Fund. It shows the value of the Council's assets and liabilities at the end of the financial year. It excludes Trust Funds and Pension Fund balances.

<u>At 31 March 2023</u> £'000		<u>Note</u>	<u>At 31 March 2024</u> £'000
1,645,818	Property, Plant and Equipment	14	1,608,014
5,834	Heritage Assets	15	5,793
63,317	Investment Property	16	63,284
11,055	Intangible Assets	17	9,483
10	Long Term Investments	18	10
14,143	Long Term Debtors	18	11,401
<b>1,740,177</b>	<b>Long Term Assets</b>		<b>1,697,985</b>
-	Short Term Investments	18	-
457	Inventories	19	438
74,348	Short Term Debtors	21	93,793
46,613	Cash and Cash Equivalents	18/22	6,816
-	Assets Held for Sale	23	-
<b>121,418</b>	<b>Current Assets</b>		<b>101,047</b>
(116,563)	Short Term Borrowing	18	(193,975)
(80,210)	Short Term Creditors	24	(73,081)
(1,732)	Provision for accumulated absences	27g	(2,354)
(381)	Capital Grants Receipts in Advance	39	(1,005)
(6,773)	PFI Finance Lease - Liability	18/43	(6,665)
<b>(205,659)</b>	<b>Current Liabilities</b>		<b>(277,080)</b>
(1,235)	Long Term Creditors	18	(1,355)
(9,220)	Provisions	25	(6,909)
(581,551)	Long Term Borrowing	18	(514,633)
(4,355)	Other Long Term Liabilities	47	(92,538)
(1,436)	Capital Grants Receipts in Advance	39	(791)
(137,866)	PFI Finance Lease - Liability	18/43	(130,496)
<b>(735,663)</b>	<b>Long Term Liabilities</b>		<b>(746,722)</b>
<b>920,273</b>	<b>NET ASSETS</b>		<b>775,230</b>
175,885	Usable Reserves	26	153,040
744,388	Unusable Reserves	27	622,190
<b>920,273</b>	<b>TOTAL RESERVES</b>		<b>775,230</b>

**CASH FLOW STATEMENT**

This statement summarises the inflows and outflows of cash arising from transactions with third parties for revenue and capital purposes.

<u>2022/23</u> £'000		<u>Note</u>	<u>2023/24</u> £'000
(72,753)	Net surplus or (deficit) on the provision of services		(54,743)
218,999	Adjustment to surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements	28	108,371
(223,730)	Adjustments for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities	28	(125,731)
<u>(77,484)</u>	<b>Net Cash flows from Operating Activities</b>		<u>(72,103)</u>
82,155	Net cash flows from Investing Activities	29	(10,765)
(7,561)	Net cash flows from Financing Activities	30	43,071
(2,890)	Net increase or (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(39,797)
49,503	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		46,613
<u><b>46,613</b></u>	<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period</b>	22	<u><b>6,816</b></u>

## NOTES TO THE MAIN FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### 1. **Accounting Policies**

#### *i. General Principles*

The Statement of Accounts summarises the Council's transactions for the 2023/24 financial year and its position at the year-end of 31 March 2024. The authority is required to prepare an annual statement of accounts by the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015, which those Regulations require to be prepared in accordance with proper accounting practices. These practices under Section 21 of the 2003 Act primarily comprise the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2023/24, supported by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and statutory guidance issued under Section 12 of the 2003 Act.

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. In accordance with the temporary relief offered by the Update to the Code on infrastructure assets this note does not include disclosure of gross cost and accumulated depreciation for infrastructure assets

The majority of figures in this document have been rounded to the nearest £1,000. This means that there may be very minor inconsistencies between tables and notes, due to rounding adjustments.

#### *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. There is a de-minimus for these adjustments of £10k. Examples include;

- 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 in 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 and 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 in financing and investment income and expenditure for the income that might not be collected.

#### *iii. Acquisitions and Discontinued Operations*

##### **Acquired Operations**

Acquired operations are the operations that the Council has acquired during the accounting period or the transfer of services acquired as a consequence of legislation. The Council did not acquire any operations during the financial reporting period.

### ***Discontinued Operations***

To qualify as discontinued operations activities must cease completely and, where applicable, these are presented separately on the face of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. No operations were discontinued during the financial reporting period.

#### ***iv. Cash & Cash Equivalents***

Cash includes all bank credit balances and overdrafts held by the Council as part of its normal cash management, including all deposit accounts accessible without notice.

Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. Cash equivalents include investments with a fixed maturity of less than three months from the date of acquisition and available for sale assets such as cash placed in money market funds.

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.

#### ***v. Exceptional Items***

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

#### ***vi. Prior-period Adjustments, Changes in Accounting Policies and Estimates and Errors***

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

Changes in Accounting Policies are only made when required by proper accounting practices or when the change provides more reliable or relevant information about the effect of transactions, other events and conditions on the Council's financial position or financial performance. Where a change is made, it is applied retrospectively (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.

#### ***vii. Charges to Revenue for Non-Current Assets***

Service revenue accounts, support services and trading accounts are debited with the following amounts to record the real cost of holding non-current assets during the year:

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

The Council is not required to raise Council Tax to cover depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses or amortisations. However, it is required to make an annual provision from revenue to contribute towards the reduction in its overall borrowing requirement (equal to either 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 revenue provision in the General Fund Balance in the Statement of Movement in Reserves, by way of an adjusting transaction with the Capital Adjustment Account for the difference between the two.

**viii. Council Tax and Non-Domestic 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 themselves. Billing authorities are required by statute to maintain a separate fund (ie the 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 (for NDR) 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 (CIES) is the authority's share of accrued income for the year. However, regulations determine the amount of council tax and NDR that must be included in the authority's General Fund. Therefore, the difference between the income included in the CIES 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 authority'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, the asset is written down and a charge made to the taxation and non-specific grant income and expenditure line in the CIES. The impairment loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount and the revised future cash flows.

**ix. Employee Benefits****Benefits Payable during Employment**

Short-term employee benefits are those due to be settled wholly 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 (eg cars) for current employees and are recognised as an expense for services in the year in which employees render service to the authority. An accrual is made for the cost of holiday entitlements (or any form of leave, eg time off in lieu) earned by employees but not taken before the year-end that 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 to the accumulated absences account so that holiday entitlements are charged to revenue in the financial year in which the holiday absence occurs.

**Termination Benefits**

Termination benefits are amounts payable as a result of a decision by the authority to terminate an officer's employment before the normal retirement date or an officer's decision to accept voluntary redundancy in exchange for those benefits and are charged on an accruals basis to the appropriate service segment or, where applicable, to a corporate service segment at the earlier of when the authority can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits or when the authority recognises costs for a restructuring.

Where termination benefits involve the enhancement of pensions, statutory provisions require the General Fund balance to be charged with the amount payable by the authority to the pension fund or pensioner in the year, not the amount calculated according to the relevant accounting standards. In the Movement in 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.

## **Benefits Payable after Employment**

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

- The Teachers' Pension Scheme, administered by Capita Teachers' Pensions on behalf of the Department for Education.
- The NHS Pension Scheme, administered by NHS Pensions.
- The Local Government Pensions Scheme, administered by the East Riding of Yorkshire Council.

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

However, the arrangements for the teachers' and NHS schemes mean that liabilities for these benefits cannot be identified to the Council. The schemes are therefore accounted for as if it were a defined contributions scheme – no liability for future payments of benefits is recognised in the Balance Sheet and the service revenue accounts are charged with the employer's contributions payable to teachers' and NHS pensions in the year.

## **The Local Government Pension Scheme**

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

- The liabilities of the East Riding Pension Scheme attributable to the Council are included in the Balance Sheet on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method – i.e. an assessment of the future payments that will be made in relation to retirement benefits earned to date by employees, based on assumptions about mortality rates, employee turnover rates, etc, and projections of projected earnings for current employees. The value of the liabilities is heavily dependent on the assumptions underpinning the calculations. Assumptions used in calculating the liabilities are as follows:
  - Liabilities are discounted to their value at current prices, using a discount rate based on the indicative rate of return on a basket of high quality corporate bonds [Iboxx Sterling Corporate AA over 15 years Index]
  - The inflation and pension increase rate is assumed to be equivalent to breakeven inflation
  - Salary growth is assumed to continue in line with real salary increases as reflected in the most recent formal funding valuation
  - The expected return on assets is derived from a proprietary asset model, which has parameters that are calibrated to market conditions on a monthly basis
  - Pensioner mortality is based on the 92-series of mortality tables of the Continuous Mortality Investigation Bureau (CMIB) of experience of life insurance company pensioners, adjusted to tailor them to Local Government Pension Scheme mortality patterns
  - Commutation assumptions are that Local Government Pension Scheme members exchange 30% of their pension for additional cash at retirement, which is based on data gathered since this option became available
  - Other demographic assumptions, e.g. withdrawal assumption, ill-health early retirements, are derived from specific past experience of Local Government Pension Scheme funds.
- The assets of the East Riding 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 result of years of service earned this year – allocated in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the revenue accounts of services for which the employees worked
    - past service cost – the increase in liabilities as a result of a scheme amendment or curtailment whose effect relates to years of service earned in earlier years – debited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of Corporate 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 in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement – this is calculated by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined 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
  - Re-measurements comprising:
    - The return on plan assets – excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) – charged to the Pension 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 Pension Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure
    - Contributions paid to the East Riding 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 in the year or directly to pensioners in the year, not the amount calculated according to the relevant accounting standards. In the Movement of Reserves Statement this means that there are transfers 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 to the fund 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 (including teachers and NHS 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.



**x. Events after the Balance Sheet Date**

Where an event occurs after the Balance Sheet date, favourable or unfavourable, which provides evidence of conditions that existed at the Balance Sheet date, the amounts recognised in the Statement of Accounts are adjusted to reflect this. Where an event occurs after the Balance Sheet date that is indicative of conditions that arose after the Balance Sheet date, the amounts recognised in the Statement of Accounts are not adjusted but are disclosed as a separate note to the accounts.

Events after the Balance Sheet date are reflected up to the date when the Statement of Accounts are authorised for issue.

**xi. 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 (CIES) for interest payable are based on the carrying amount of the liability, multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments over the life of the instrument to the amount at which it was originally recognised.

For most of the borrowings that the Council has, this means that the amount presented in the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal repayable (plus accrued interest); and interest charged to the CIES is the amount payable for the year according to the loan agreement.

Where premiums and discounts have been charged to the CIES, regulations allow the impact on the General Fund Balance to be spread over future years. The Council has a policy of spreading the gain or loss over the term that was remaining on the loan against which the premium was payable or discount receivable when it was repaid. The reconciliation of amounts charged to the CIES to the net charge required against the General Fund Balance is managed by a transfer to or from the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

**Financial Assets**

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

- Amortised cost
- Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), and
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

The Council's business model is to hold investments to collect contractual cash flows. Financial assets are therefore classified as amortised cost, except for those whose contractual payments are not solely payment of principal and interest (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 amount 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 CIES is the amount receivable for the year in the loan agreement.

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

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

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

### **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. The expected credit loss model also applies to lease receivables and contract assets. Only lifetime losses are recognised for trade receivables (debtors) held by the Council.

Impairment losses are calculated to reflect the expectation that the future cash flows might not take place because the borrower could default on their obligations. Credit risk plays a crucial part in assessing losses. Where risk has increased significantly since an instrument was initially recognised, losses are assessed on a lifetime basis. Where risk has not increased significantly or remains low, losses are assessed on the basis of 12-month expected losses.

### **Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss**

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

The fair value measurements of the financial assets are based on the following techniques:

- Instruments with quoted market prices – the market price
- Other instruments with fixed and determinable payments – discounted cash flow analysis.

The inputs to the measurement techniques are categorised in accordance with the following three levels:

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

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

## ***xii. 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 when 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 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 must be consumed by the recipient as specified.

Monies advanced as grants and contributions for which conditions have not been satisfied are carried in the Balance Sheet as receipts in advance. When conditions are satisfied, the grant or contribution is credited to the relevant service line (ie revenue grants and contributions which are attributable to a specific service) or Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income (non-ring fenced revenue grants and all capital grants which are not attributable to specific services) 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.

**xiii. Community Infrastructure Levy**

The Council has elected to charge a community infrastructure levy (CIL). The levy will be charged on new builds with appropriate planning consent. The Council charges for and collects the levy, which is a planning charge. The income from the levy will be used to fund infrastructure projects to support development of the area,

The CIL is received without outstanding conditions, it is therefore recognised at the commencement date of the chargeable development in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement in accordance with the accounting policy for government grants and conditions. CIL charges will be largely used to fund capital expenditure, however, a proportion of the charges may be used to fund revenue expenditure.

**xiv. Heritage Assets**

The Council's Heritage assets portfolio is comprised of assets held in the Council's museums, galleries and historic buildings and equipment held principally for their contribution to knowledge or culture, including monuments and statues. Heritage assets are assets with historical, artistic, scientific, technological, geographical or environmental qualities that are held and maintained principally for their contribution to knowledge and culture. 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 specific heritage assets as described below. The accounting policies in relation to heritage assets which include elements of intangible heritage asset are included in the details below.

- **Museum exhibits**

The collection of museum exhibits includes paintings, vehicles, furniture, silver, and objects relating to the archaeology and history of Hull and the local area. No reliable market value exists for such items. Therefore, the assets are carried at historical cost (less any accumulated depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses). The assets are deemed to have indeterminate lives and a high residual value. Therefore, the Council does not consider it appropriate to charge depreciation.

The collection is relatively static and acquisitions and donations are rare, but the Council continues to collect. Where they do occur, acquisitions are initially recognised at cost and donations are recognised at valuation ascertained by the museum's curators in accordance with the Council's policy on valuation of assets.

- **Art Collection**

The art collection includes paintings reported in the Balance Sheet at historical cost. Items in the collection are not valued by an external valuer. The assets within the art collection are deemed to have indeterminate lives and a high residual value; hence the Council does not consider it appropriate to charge depreciation.

Acquisitions are made by purchase or donation. Acquisitions are initially recognised at cost and donations are recognised at valuation with valuations provided by the external valuers and with reference to appropriate commercial markets for the paintings using the most relevant and recent information from sales at auctions.

- **Monuments and statues**

Monuments and statues are reported in the Balance Sheet at historical cost. The assets are deemed to have indeterminate lives and a high residual value; hence the Council does not consider it appropriate to charge depreciation.

- **Historic buildings and equipment held principally for their contribution to knowledge and culture**

Historic buildings and equipment are reported in the Balance Sheet at historical cost. Historic buildings are deemed to have determinate lives and low residual values; hence the Council charges depreciation in accordance with the Council's accounting policies on property, plant and equipment.

### **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 as to its authenticity. Any impairment is recognised and measured in accordance with the Council's general policies on impairment see Accounting Policy note xxi. There is a strong presumption against disposal of heritage assets. Disposal is controlled by the Acquisitions and Disposal Policy, which outlines national museum guidelines, and conforms to national accreditation standards. The sale of objects that have been through the disposal policy process can only be undertaken with approval from the Arts Council, and any revenue generated from such a sale must go back into the care of the museum collections. 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 disclosed separately in the notes to the financial statements and are accounted for in accordance with statutory accounting requirements relating to capital expenditure and capital receipts (see Accounting Policy notes xxv and xxi).

### **xv. Intangible Assets**

Expenditure on assets that do not have physical substance but are identifiable and controlled by the Council (e.g. software licences) is capitalised when it is expected that future economic benefits will flow from the intangible asset.

The Council does not have any intangible assets that meet the strict criteria for internally generated intangible assets to be recognised.

Intangible assets are measured initially at cost. A de minimis level for recognition has been set at £10,000. Assets are only re-valued where the fair value of the assets can be determined by reference to an active market. In practice, no intangible assets held by the Council meet this criterion and they are therefore carried at amortised cost.

The balance of the intangible asset is amortised over its useful life to the relevant service in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. An asset is tested for impairment whenever there is an indication that the asset might be impaired – any losses recognised are posted to the relevant service lines in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal of an intangible asset is posted to Other Operating Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Gains and losses are 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.

**xvi. Interests in Companies and Other Entities**

If the Council has material interests in companies and other entities that have the nature of subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, it is required to prepare group accounts. The Council has material interests in companies, specifically Kingstown Works Ltd and Hull Culture and Leisure Ltd, and has therefore completed Group Accounts.

In the Council's own single-entity accounts, the interests in companies and other entities are recorded as financial assets, i.e. at cost, less any provision for losses.

**xvii. Inventories and Long Term Contracts**

Inventories are included in the Balance Sheet at the lower of cost and 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.

**xviii. Investment Property**

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

Investment properties are measured initially at cost and subsequently at fair value, being the price that would be received to sell such an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. As a non-financial asset, investment properties are measured at highest and best use. (See xxix Fair Value Measurement). A de minimis level for recognition has been set at £10,000.

Properties are not depreciated but are re-valued annually according to market conditions at the year end. Gains and losses on revaluation are posted to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The same treatment is applied to gains and losses on disposal.

Rentals received in relation to investment properties are credited to the Financing and Investment Income line and result in a gain for the General Fund Balance. However, revaluation and disposal gains and losses are not permitted by statutory arrangements to have an impact on the General Fund Balance. The gains and losses are therefore reversed out of the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement and posted to the Capital Adjustment Account (for any sale proceeds greater than £10,000) and the Capital Receipts Reserve.

**xix. Joint Arrangements**

Joint Arrangements are arrangements by which two or more parties have joint control bound by contract. A Joint Arrangement can be classed as

- A Joint Venture
- A Joint Operation

**Joint Venture**

A Joint Venture is an arrangement under which two or more parties have contractually agreed to share control, such that decisions about the activities of the arrangement are given unanimous consent from all parties.

## **Joint Operation**

A Joint Operation is an arrangement by which the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have the rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities relating to the arrangement. All parties have joint control with decisions of the activities of the arrangement requiring unanimous consent from all parties. The Council does not recognise on its balance sheet any assets or liabilities in regards to joint arrangements.

## **xx. Leases**

The Council accounts for leases as finance leases when substantially all the risks and rewards relating to the leased property transfer to the Council.

Where a lease covers both land and buildings, the land and buildings elements are considered separately for classification.

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

### **The Council acting as a Lessee**

#### ***Finance Leases:***

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.

The asset recognised is matched by a liability for the obligation to pay the lessor. Initial direct costs to 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
- 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 is 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 authority at the end of the lease period).

The authority 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 and 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***

Leases that do not meet the definition of finance leases are accounted for as operating leases. Rentals payable are charged to the relevant service in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

**The Council acting as a 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. Where the Council acts as a lessor of an asset under a finance lease, a long term debtor is established with the amount receivable equal to the net investment in the lease. The lease payment receivable is treated as a capital receipt for the repayment of principal, reducing the debtor outstanding and the finance income is credited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, calculated to produce a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment.

Rentals payable are apportioned between:

- a charge for the acquisition of the interest in the property, plant or equipment – applied to write down the lease debtor (together with any premiums received), and
- Finance charge (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 years, this is posted out of the General Fund Balance to the Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve in the Movement of Reserves Statement. When 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 non-current assets 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.

***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. Credits are made on a straight-line basis over the life 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.

***xxi. Property, Plant and Equipment***

Assets that have physical substance and are held for use in the provision of services or for administrative purposes and 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 non-current assets is capitalised on an accruals basis, provided that it is probable that 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 secures but does not extend the previously assessed standards of performance of asset (e.g. repairs and maintenance) is charged to revenue as it is incurred.

**Measurement:** assets are initially measured at cost subject to a de minimis level of £10,000, 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 was located

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

- infrastructure assets, community assets and assets under construction – depreciated historical cost
- dwellings – determined using the basis of existing use value for social housing (EUV-SH)
- council offices – current value, determined as the amount that would be paid for the asset in existing use (existing use value – EUV)
- school buildings – current value, but because of their specialist nature, are measured at depreciated replacement cost which is used as an estimate of current value
- surplus assets – the current value measurement base is fair value, estimated at highest and best use from a market participant's perspective (see xxix Fair Value Measurement)
- all other assets – current value, determined as the amount that would be paid for the asset in existing use (existing use value – EUV)

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

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

Assets included in the Balance Sheet at current value are re-valued 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 an impairment loss previously charged to a service revenue account.

Where decreases in value are identified, they are accounted for as follows:

- 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 recognised, 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, the reverse 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), assets that are not yet available for use (i.e. assets under construction) and assets held for sale.

Depreciation is charged for a full year, based on the final asset balances reflected as at the end of the previous financial year.

Depreciation is calculated on the following basis:

- dwellings and other buildings – straight-line allocation over the useful life of the property as estimated by the valuer
- vehicles, plant, furniture and equipment – a percentage of the value of each class of assets in the Balance Sheet as advised by a suitably qualified officer
- infrastructure – reducing balance over 20 years

Where confirmation is provided at the end of the reporting period (i.e. 31 March 2024) that schools have converted to academy status within the first month in the following year, depreciation is accelerated to account for the shorter economic life of the asset while under control of the Local Authority.

**Component Accounting:** material assets are recognised as a series of components for depreciation purposes when the component is of significant cost compared to the total cost of the item and has a materially different useful life to the main asset. The number of components is limited to five components per property. Enhancement expenditure requires the component to be de-recognised where replaced or refurbished, and the new component reflected in the carrying amount, even where parts of an asset have not previously been recognised as a separate component. Non-current assets (excluding Council housing stock) with a property value of £5 million or more is considered to be material.

Council housing stock is grouped together into beacons. A beacon is a collection of properties of the same type i.e. flat, bungalow, two bedroom house, etc. Component accounting will apply to each beacon in full.

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 re-valued 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 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 requirements to be classified as Assets Held for Sale, they are reclassified back to non-current assets and valued at 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 value of the asset in the Balance Sheet (whether property, plant and equipment or Assets Held for Sale) is written off to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of the gain or loss on disposal. Receipts from disposals (if any) are credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement 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 in the Revaluation Reserve are transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account.

Amounts in excess of £10,000 are categorised as capital receipts. A proportion of receipts relating to housing disposals are payable to the Government. The balance of receipts is required to be credited to the Usable 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 General Fund Reserve in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

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

## **xxii. Private Finance Initiatives**

Private Finance Initiative (PFI) arrangements are accounted for in accordance with International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee 12 (IFRIC 12) Service Concession Arrangements. This involves a private sector entity (the operator) constructing or enhancing infrastructure used in the provision of a public service, and operating and maintaining that infrastructure for a specified period of time. The Council's PFI schemes have been accounted for in accordance with IFRIC 12, with the property, plant and equipment constructed and enhanced as part of the arrangement recognised on the Council's Balance Sheet because the contractual service arrangement conveys the right to control the use of the infrastructure. The property, plant and equipment recognised under this arrangement are accounted for under the accounting policies applied to all other property, plant and equipment of that type.

A corresponding liability (equal to the initial fair value of assets created/enhanced under the arrangement) is recognised for the requirement to pay the PFI limited companies for the construction work they undertook. The unitary payments made to the contractors are analysed into five elements:

- fair value of the services received during the year – debited to the relevant service in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
- finance cost – an interest charge of an agreed percentage on the outstanding Balance Sheet liability, debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
- contingent rent – increases in the amount to be paid for the property arising during the contract, debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
- payment towards liability – applied to write down the Balance Sheet liability towards the PFI operator (the profile of write-downs is calculated using the same principles as for a finance lease)
- lifecycle replacement costs – proportion of the amounts payable is posted to the Balance Sheet as a prepayment and then recognised as additions to Property, Plant and Equipment when the relevant works are eventually carried out

Where PFI schools are transferred to academy status during the year, the school building is disposed of as at 31 March with the corresponding liability remaining on balance sheet.

**xxiii. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets**

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Council an obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefits, but where the timing of the transfer is uncertain. 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 to the appropriate service line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the year that the Council becomes aware of the obligation, based on the best estimate of the likely settlement. When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision set up in the Balance Sheet. Estimated settlements are reviewed at the end of each financial year – where it becomes more likely than not that a transfer of economic benefits will not now be required (or a lower settlement than anticipated is made), the provision is reversed and credited back to the relevant service revenue account.

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

**Contingent Liabilities**

A contingent liability arises where an event has taken place that gives the Council a possible obligation, the existence of which will only be confirmed by the occurrence 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 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, the existence of which 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.

**xxiv. Reserves**

The Council sets aside specific amounts as earmarked 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, and retirement and employee benefits and do not represent usable resources for the Council – these reserves are explained in the relevant policies.

**xxv. Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute**

Expenditure incurred during the year that may be capitalised under statutory provisions but does not result in the creation of non-current assets 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 to the Capital Adjustment Account then reverses out the amounts charged to the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement so there is no impact on the level of Council Tax.

**xxvi. VAT**

Income and expenditure excludes any amounts related to Value Added Tax (VAT), as all VAT collected is payable to HM Revenue & Customs and all VAT paid is recoverable from it.

**xxvii. Fair Value Measurement**

The Council has categories of assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. These include non-financial assets such as surplus assets, investment properties and assets held for sale plus some financial assets and liabilities.

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. 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 assets 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.

Fair value measurements are categorised in their entirety based on the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement. The level into which a fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety is determined with reference to a hierarchy that reflects the significance of the observable market inputs in calculating those fair values. The three levels of the fair value are:

- Level 1 – Valuation using quoted market prices

Assets and liabilities are classified as Level 1 if their value is observable in an active market. Such instruments are valued by reference to unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets where the quoted price is readily available, and the price reflects actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. An active market is one in which transactions occur with sufficient volume and frequency to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

- Level 2 – Valuation technique using observable inputs

Assets and liabilities classified as Level 2 are valued using inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (ie. as prices) or indirectly (ie. derived from prices).

- Level 3 – Valuation technique using significant unobservable inputs

Assets and liabilities are classified as Level 3 if their valuation incorporates significant inputs that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). A valuation input is considered observable if it can be directly observed from transactions in an active market, or if there is compelling external evidence demonstrating an executable exit price. An input is significant if it is shown to contribute more than 10% to the valuation of an asset or liability. Unobservable input levels are generally determined based on observable inputs of a similar nature, historical observations or other analytical techniques.

**xxviii. Borrowing Costs**

The Council shall account for borrowing costs in accordance with IAS 23 which requires borrowing costs in respect of qualifying assets to be capitalised. Borrowing costs are interest and other costs that the Council incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. A qualifying asset is an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale. Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset form part of the cost of that asset.

The Council will begin capitalising borrowing costs as part of the cost of a qualifying asset on the commencement date. The commencement date for capitalisation is the date when the Council first meets all of the following conditions:

- It incurs expenditures for the asset
- It incurs borrowing costs, and

- It undertakes activities that are necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use of sale

The Council will cease capitalising borrowing costs when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the qualifying asset for its intended use or sale are complete. This is a change in Accounting Policy as previously all borrowing costs were expensed and disclosed within interest payable.

#### **xxix. Schools**

The Code confirms that the balances of control for local authority maintained schools (i.e. those categories of school identified in the School Standards and Framework Act 1998, as amended) lies with the local authority. The Code also stipulates that those schools' assets, liabilities, reserves and cash flows are recognised in the local authority financial statements. Therefore, schools' transactions, cash flows and balances are recognised in each of the financial statements of the authority as if they were the transactions, cash flows and balances of the authority.

### **2. Accounting Standards issued but not yet adopted**

The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom (the Code) requires the disclosure of information relating to the expected impact of an accounting change that will be required by a new standard which has been issued but is yet to be adopted by the 2023/24 Code.

The Code also requires that changes in accounting policy are to be applied retrospectively unless transitional arrangements are specified, this would result in an impact on disclosures spanning two financial years.

Accounting changes that are introduced by the 2024/25 code are:

- IFRS 16 Leases, where authorities did not elect to implement voluntarily in the 2023/24 year
- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to IAS 1)
- Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (Amendments to IFRS 16)
- Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to IAS 1)
- International Tax Reform: Pillar Two Model Rules (Amendments to IAS 12)
- Supplier Finance Arrangements (Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7)

These changes are not expected to have a material impact on the Council's single entity statements or group statements.

The Council has chosen not to adopt IFRS 16 (Leases) in 2023/24 but will be effective from 1 April 2024.

### **3. Critical Judgements in applying Accounting Policies**

In preparing these financial statements, significant judgements and estimates have been used. The main areas where this has arisen are in the valuation of intangible and tangible non-current assets; including estimated economic lives, component accounting and depreciation (notes 14, 15, 16, 17 and 43), debtors (note 21), creditors (note 24) and provisions (note 25). In addition, new contracts and property arrangements are reviewed each year to assess whether a finance lease arrangement exists (see note 42). Details are given in the respective notes to the accounts.

The Council completed an exercise to establish whether the production of Group Accounts is required. (See Accounting Policy xvi – Interest in Companies and Other Entities and Note 40 – Related Parties). Balances and transactions for companies controlled or influenced by the Council were assessed and judged to be material therefore Group Accounts have been completed. Group Accounts include Hull City Council, Hull Culture and Leisure Limited and Kingstown Works Limited.

### **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 Authority 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 at 31 March 2024 for which there is a significant risk of material adjustment in the forthcoming financial year are as follows:

<b>Item</b>	<b>Uncertainties</b>	<b>Effect if actual results differ from assumptions</b>
Property, Plant and Equipment	Assets are depreciated over useful lives that are dependent on assumptions about the level of repairs and maintenance that will be incurred in relation to individual assets. The current economic climate makes it uncertain that the Authority will be able to sustain its current spending on repairs and maintenance, bringing into doubt the useful lives assigned to assets.	<p>If the useful life of assets is reduced, depreciation increases and the carrying amount of the assets falls.</p> <p>It is estimated that the annual depreciation charge for buildings (excluding Council dwellings) would increase by £0.467m for every year that useful lives had to be reduced.</p>
Pension 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 Authority with expert advice about the assumptions to be applied.	The effects on the net pension's liability of changes in individual assumptions can be measured. For instance, a 0.1% decrease in the discount rate assumption would result in an increase in the pension liability of £25m. Further sensitive changes are reported in Note 47 Defined Benefit Pension Schemes under 'Basis for Estimating Assets and Liabilities'.

#### **5. Exceptional and Material Items of Income and Expense**

No items of income and expense considered exceptional and material were included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

#### **6. Events after the Balance Sheet Date**

##### **Adjusting Events**

There are no adjusting events after the Balance Sheet date.

## 7. Expenditure and Funding Analysis

The Expenditure and Funding Analysis shows how annual expenditure is used and funded from resources (government grants, rents, 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 / departments. Income and expenditure accounted for under generally accepted accounting practices is presented more fully in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

2022/23			2023/24		
Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund and HRA Balances	Adjustments between the Funding and Accounting Basis	Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure	Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund and HRA Balances	Adjustments between the Funding and Accounting Basis	Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure
£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
49,531	3,925	53,456	52,912	3,652	56,564
37,043	56,512	93,555	50,942	49,027	99,969
43,729	17,593	61,322	41,269	22,978	64,247
81,243	26,807	108,050	85,371	21,040	106,411
(403)	(560)	(963)	608	(1,047)	(439)
779	(27,235)	(26,456)	4,485	17,990	22,475
13,548	3,088	16,636	5,957	(9,791)	(3,834)
<b>225,470</b>	<b>80,130</b>	<b>305,600</b>	<b>241,544</b>	<b>103,849</b>	<b>345,393</b>
(204,430)	(28,417)	(232,847)	(240,537)	(50,113)	(290,650)
<b>21,040</b>	<b>51,713</b>	<b>72,753</b>	<b>1,007</b>	<b>53,736</b>	<b>54,743</b>
86,809			65,769		
(21,040)			(1,007)		
<b>65,769</b>			<b>64,762</b>		

The adjustments between the funding and accounting basis can be further analysed between:

- Adjustments for Capital purposes
- The net change in relation to Pensions adjustments
- Other differences

### Adjustments for Capital Purposes

- Net Cost of Services – this column adds in depreciation and impairment and revaluation gains and losses in the services line.
- Other Income and Expenditure – adjusts for capital disposals, adjustments to taxation and non-specific grant income.

### Net Change for Pension Adjustments

- Net Cost of Services – this represents the removal of the employer pension contributions made by the Council as allowed by statute and replacement with current service costs and past service costs.
- Other Income and Expenditure – the net interest on the defined benefit liability is charged to the CIES.

**Other differences**

- Net Cost of Services – this includes adjustments made to and from Reserves plus accrued compensated absences earned but not taken in the year.
- Other Income and Expenditure – this includes adjustments made to and from Reserves plus other adjustments to Revenue such as Council Tax and PFI interest costs.

**A. Note to the Expenditure and Funding Analysis****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	Net Change for the Pensions Adjustments	Other Differences	Total Adjustments
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Public Health and Adults	3,216	436	-	3,652
Regeneration	47,310	1,717	-	49,027
City Services and Resources	21,619	1,359	-	22,978
Children's Services	18,970	2,070	-	21,040
School Services	(1,348)	-	301	(1,047)
Local Authority Housing (HRA)	17,372	618	-	17,990
Corporate Costs	-	(10,113)	322	(9,791)
<b>Cost of Services</b>	<b>107,139</b>	<b>(3,913)</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>103,849</b>
Other income and expenditure from the Expenditure and Funding Analysis	(52,934)	111	2,710	(50,113)
<b>Difference between General Fund surplus or deficit and Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services</b>	<b>54,205</b>	<b>(3,802)</b>	<b>3,333</b>	<b>53,736</b>

**Adjustments between Funding and Accounting Basis 2022/23**

Adjustments from General Fund to arrive at the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement amounts	Adjustments for Capital Purposes	Net Change for the Pensions Adjustments	Other Differences	Total Adjustments
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Public Health and Adults	2,663	1,262	-	3,925
Regeneration	51,309	5,203	-	56,512
City Services and Resources	13,497	4,096	-	17,593
Children's Services	20,189	6,618	-	26,807
School Services	(640)	-	80	(560)
Local Authority Housing (HRA)	(31,443)	4,208	-	(27,235)
Corporate Costs	-	2,863	225	3,088
<b>Cost of Services</b>	<b>55,575</b>	<b>24,250</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>80,130</b>
Other income and expenditure from the Expenditure and Funding Analysis	(32,203)	11,360	(7,574)	(28,417)
<b>Difference between General Fund surplus or deficit and Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services</b>	<b>23,372</b>	<b>35,610</b>	<b>(7,269)</b>	<b>51,713</b>



**8. Expenditure and Income Analysed by Nature**

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

<u>2022/23</u> £'000	Expenditure / Income	<u>2023/24</u> £'000
	<b>Expenditure</b>	
185,624	Employee benefits expenses	210,912
531,355	Other services expenses	590,837
81,522	Depreciation, amortisation, impairment	96,490
38,115	Interest payments	29,078
424	Precepts and levies	443
-	Payments to Housing Capital Receipts Pool	-
25,388	(Gain) / loss on the disposal of assets	14,666
<u><b>862,428</b></u>	<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<u><b>942,426</b></u>
	<b>Income</b>	
(277,158)	Fees, charges and other service income	(329,758)
(2,106)	Interest and investment income	(4,038)
(158,451)	Income from council tax, non-domestic rates, district rate income	(176,523)
(351,960)	Grants and contributions	(377,364)
<u><b>(789,675)</b></u>	<b>Total Income</b>	<u><b>(887,683)</b></u>
<u><b>72,753</b></u>	<b>Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services</b>	<u><b>54,743</b></u>

**9. Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under Regulations**

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

2023/24

	Usable Reserves							Movement in Unusable Reserves
	General Fund Balance	Earmarked GF Reserves	Earmarked HRA Reserves	Housing Revenue Account	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Receipts Reserve	Capital Grant Unapplied Reserve	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
<b>Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Adjustment Account</b>								
<b>Reversal of items debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income &amp; Expenditure Statement</b>								
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	30,083	-	-	63,164	-	-	-	(93,247)
Revaluation losses on Property, Plant and Equipment	43,206	-	-	7,866	-	-	-	(51,072)
Movements in the fair value of investment properties	(303)	-	-	58	-	-	-	245
Amortisation of intangible assets	3,243	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,243)
Capital grants and contributions applied	(30,463)	-	-	(2,778)	-	-	-	33,241
Income in relation to donated assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	21,546	-	-	-	-	-	-	(21,546)
Amounts of non-current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	18,517	-	-	5,681	-	-	-	(24,198)
<b>Insertion of items not debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement</b>								
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment	(11,783)	-	-	(49,191)	-	-	-	60,974
Capital expenditure charged against the General fund and HRA balances	(1,095)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,095
HRA depreciation on Non-Dwellings adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Adjustments primarily involving Capital Grants Unapplied Account</b>								
Capital grants and contributions unapplied credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (where no condition exists)	(43,030)	-	-	-	-	-	43,030	-
Application of grants to capital financing transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account	-	-	-	-	-	-	(11,415)	11,415
<b>Transfers in respect of Community Infrastructure Levy Receipts</b>								
<b>Adjustments primarily involving Capital Receipts Reserve</b>								
Transfer of cash sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(2,846)	-	-	(6,686)	-	9,532	-	-
Use of the capital receipts reserve to finance new capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	(7,196)	-	7,196
Contribution from the capital receipts reserve towards administrative costs of non-current asset disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contribution from the capital receipts reserve to finance the amount payable to the Government capital receipts pool	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from deferred capital receipts reserve upon receipt of cash	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Totals carried forward</i>	27,075	-	-	18,114	-	2,336	31,615	(79,140)

2023/24

	Usable Reserves							
	General Fund Balance	Earmarked GF Reserves	Earmarked HRA Reserves	Housing Revenue Account	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Receipts Reserve	Capital Grant Unapplied Reserve	Movement in Unusable Reserves
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
<i>Totals brought forward</i>	27,075	-	-	18,114	-	2,336	31,615	(79,140)
<b>Adjustments primarily involving the Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve</b>								
Transfer of deferred sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Adjustments primarily involving the Major Repairs Reserve</b>								
Credit MRR with sum equal to HRA Depreciation	-	-	-	(11,101)	11,101	-	-	-
Contribution of HRA resources to finance capital expenditure	-	-	-	20,238	(20,238)	-	-	-
Use of Major Repairs Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	(46,652)	-	-	46,652
<b>Adjustments primarily involving the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account</b>								
Amount by which finance costs charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are different from finance costs chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(122)	-	-	-	-	-	-	122
<b>Adjustments primarily involving the Pension Reserve</b>								
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	26,371	-	-	2,953	-	-	-	(29,324)
Employers pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	(30,789)	-	-	(2,336)	-	-	-	33,125
<b>Adjustments primarily involving the Collection Fund Adjustment Account</b>								
Amount by which Council Tax and non-domestic rating income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from Council Tax and non-domestic rate income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	2,711	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,711)
<b>Adjustments primarily involving the Accumulated Absences Account</b>								
Amount by which officers remuneration charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on an accruals basis is different from the remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	622	-	-	-	-	-	-	(622)
Employee benefits recognised	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Adjustments primarily involving the Dedicated Schools Grant Adjustment Account</b>								
Transfer of deficit in respect on schools budget	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Adjustments</b>	<b>25,868</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>27,868</b>	<b>(55,789)</b>	<b>2,336</b>	<b>31,615</b>	<b>(31,898)</b>

2022/23

	Usable Reserves							Movement in Unusable Reserves
	General Fund Balance	Earmarked GF Reserves	Earmarked HRA Reserves	Housing Revenue Account	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Receipts Reserve	Capital Grant Unapplied Reserve	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
<b>Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Adjustment Account</b>								
<b>Reversal of items debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income &amp; Expenditure Statement</b>								
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	28,148	-	-	50,430	-	-	-	(78,578)
Revaluation losses on Property, Plant and Equipment	43,750	-	-	(32,484)	-	-	-	(11,266)
Movements in the fair value of investment properties	(2,466)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,466
Amortisation of intangible assets	2,944	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,944)
Capital grants and contributions applied	(49,027)	-	-	(920)	-	-	-	49,947
Income in relation to donated assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	20,453	-	-	-	-	-	-	(20,453)
Amounts of non-current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	31,654	-	-	7,717	-	-	-	(39,371)
<b>Insertion of items not debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement</b>								
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment	(10,962)	-	-	(8,901)	-	-	-	19,863
Capital expenditure charged against the General fund and HRA balances	(553)	-	-	-	-	-	-	553
HRA depreciation on Non-Dwellings adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Adjustments primarily involving Capital Grants Unapplied Account</b>								
Capital grants and contributions unapplied credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (where no condition exists)	(12,583)	-	-	-	-	-	12,583	-
Application of grants to capital financing transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,816)	6,816
<b>Transfers in respect of Community Infrastructure Levy Receipts</b>								
<b>Adjustments primarily involving Capital Receipts Reserve</b>								
Transfer of cash sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(5,093)	-	-	(8,889)	-	13,982	-	-
Use of the capital receipts reserve to finance new capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	(10,849)	-	10,849
Contribution from the capital receipts reserve towards administrative costs of non-current asset disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contribution from the capital receipts reserve to finance the amount payable to the Government capital receipts pool	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from deferred capital receipts reserve upon receipt of cash	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Totals carried forward</i>	46,265	-	-	6,953	-	3,133	5,767	(62,118)

2022/23

	Usable Reserves							Movement in Unusable Reserves
	General Fund Balance	Earmarked GF Reserves	Earmarked HRA Reserves	Housing Revenue Account	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Receipts Reserve	Capital Grant Unapplied Reserve	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
<i>Totals brought forward</i>	46,265	-	-	6,953	-	3,133	5,767	(62,118)
<b>Adjustments primarily involving the Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve</b>								
Transfer of deferred sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Adjustments primarily involving the Major Repairs Reserve</b>								
Credit MRR with sum equal to HRA Depreciation	-	-	-	(11,474)	11,474	-	-	-
Contribution of HRA resources to finance capital expenditure	-	-	-	(18,247)	18,247	-	-	-
Use of Major Repairs Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Adjustments primarily involving the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account</b>								
Amount by which finance costs charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are different from finance costs chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(122)	-	-	-	-	-	-	122
<b>Adjustments primarily involving the Pension Reserve</b>								
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	60,963	-	-	6,705	-	-	-	(67,668)
Employers pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	(29,562)	-	-	(2,497)	-	-	-	32,059
<b>Adjustments primarily involving the Collection Fund Adjustment Account</b>								
Amount by which Council Tax and non-domestic rating income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from Council Tax and non-domestic rate income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(7,575)	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,575
<b>Adjustments primarily involving the Accumulated Absences Account</b>								
Amount by which officers remuneration charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on an accruals basis is different from the remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	304	-	-	-	-	-	-	(304)
Employee benefits recognised	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Adjustments primarily involving the Dedicated Schools Grant Adjustment Account</b>								
Transfer of deficit in respect on schools budget	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Adjustments</b>	<b>70,273</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(18,560)</b>	<b>29,721</b>	<b>3,133</b>	<b>5,767</b>	<b>(90,334)</b>

**10. Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves**

This note sets out the amounts set aside from the General Fund and HRA balances in earmarked reserves to provide financing for future expenditure plans and the amounts posted back from earmarked reserves to meet General Fund and HRA expenditure in 2023/24.

	Balance at 31 March 2022	Transfers Out 2022/23	Transfers In 2022/23	Balance at 31 March 2023	Transfers Out 2023/24	Transfers In 2023/24	Balance at 31 March 2024
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
<b>Earmarked Reserves</b>							
<b>General Fund:</b>							
Business Rate Reserve	11,964	(8,500)	387	3,851	-	-	3,851
Insurance Reserve	2,585	(499)	-	2,086	(429)	-	1,657
Litigation Reserve	1,849	-	-	1,849	(150)	-	1,699
Flood Defence	581	(250)	-	331	(250)	250	331
<b>Miscellaneous:</b>							
Regeneration Reserve	40	-	-	40	-	-	40
Other	619	(367)	112	364	554	974	1,892
<b>Capital Funding:</b>							
Capital Financing Reserve	11,113	(4,116)	-	6,997	(1,500)	-	5,497
<b>Schools Reserves:</b>							
Schools Financial Reserve	3,221	(1,541)	-	1,680	(860)	-	820
DSG Reserve	-	-	1,352	1,352	-	-	1,352
<b>Total Earmarked Reserves</b>	<b>31,972</b>	<b>(15,273)</b>	<b>1,851</b>	<b>18,550</b>	<b>(2,635)</b>	<b>1,224</b>	<b>17,139</b>
<b>Carry Forwards to Support Future Budgets:</b>							
<b>General Fund:</b>							
Reorganisation Reserve	34	-	-	34	(34)	-	-
Corporate Contingency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leaders Contingency	52	(47)	78	83	(25)	12	70
Brexit	633	(603)	-	30	(30)	-	-
Tax Income Guarantee Scheme	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GF Balance	260	(100)	-	160	(505)	596	251
Service Carry Forwards	4,259	(3,280)	2,805	3,784	(3,784)	2,681	2,681
Apprentice Levy	24	-	-	24	-	21	45
Cash Postings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Carry Forwards</b>	<b>5,262</b>	<b>(4,030)</b>	<b>2,883</b>	<b>4,115</b>	<b>(4,378)</b>	<b>3,310</b>	<b>3,047</b>
<b>Covid-19</b>	<b>10,513</b>	<b>(7,500)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,013</b>	<b>(3,013)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total General Fund Earmarked Reserves and Carry Forward Balances</b>	<b>47,747</b>	<b>(26,803)</b>	<b>4,734</b>	<b>25,678</b>	<b>(10,026)</b>	<b>4,534</b>	<b>20,186</b>
<b>HRA (see HRA note 9)</b>	<b>44,162</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>30,750</b>	<b>74,912</b>	<b>(66,890)</b>	<b>15,586</b>	<b>23,608</b>

**Business Rates Reserve**

This reserve is primarily held to support the smoothing out of potential variations in Business Rate income and appeals.

**Insurance Reserve**

This reserve contains an estimate of anticipated insurance claims which the Council may have to meet. Some risks are 'self-insured' whilst others are covered through the payment of premiums to external insurance companies with the Council having to meet any excess. The Council also holds an insurance provision which covers claims received for which there is some certainty that they will be paid.

**Litigation Reserve**

This reserve has been established to meet potential claims arising from litigation against the Council.

**Flood Reserve**

This reserve is to offset costs of future flooding events.

**Miscellaneous Reserves**

These minor reserves exist to meet various expected costs.

**Capital Financing Reserves**

These reserves will be required in future years to finance the Council's planned capital investment strategy.

**Schools' Financial Reserves**

The Authority's Scheme for Financing Schools, which is based on the legislative provisions of the School Standards and Framework Act 1998, provides for any balances or deficits on schools' budgets to be carried forward from one financial year to the next.

**Dedicated Schools Grant Reserve**

This reserve holds the in-year surplus on the Dedicated Schools Grant. The cumulative deficit on the Dedicated Schools grant is held separately in the Dedicated Schools Grant Adjustment Account (an unusable reserve) in accordance with legislation. See further details in Note 27(h) Unusable Reserves.

**Carry Forwards to support Future Budgets**

The carry forwards of underspends from 2023/24 to the new financial year are to meet anticipated expenditure commitments.

**11. Other Operating Income and Expenditure**

<u>2022/23</u> £'000	<u>2023/24</u> £'000
424 Levies	443
- Payments to the Government Housing Capital Receipts Pool	-
25,388 (Gains) / losses on the disposal of non-current assets	14,666
(280) Other	848
<b>25,532</b>	<b>15,957</b>

**12. Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure**

<u>2022/23</u> £'000	<u>2023/24</u> £'000
26,755 Interest payable and similar charges	28,967
11,360 Pension interest cost and expected return on pension assets	111
(1,756) Interest receivable and similar income	(3,358)
525 (Surplus)/Deficit from Trading Operations	325
(927) Net income/expenditure from investment properties	(2,089)
(2,466) Change in fair value of investment properties	(245)
(350) Other investment income	(680)
<b>33,141</b>	<b>23,031</b>

**13. Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income**

<u>2022/23</u> £'000	<u>2023/24</u> £'000
(98,759) Council Tax income	(105,710)
(59,692) Non-Domestic Rates	(70,813)
(77,213) Non-ringfenced Government Grants	(82,910)
(55,856) Capital Grants and Contributions	(70,205)
<b>(291,520)</b>	<b>(329,638)</b>



**14. Property, Plant and Equipment****Movements in 2023/24**

	Council Dwellings	Other Land and Buildings	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	Community Assets	Surplus Assets	Assets under Construction	Total Property, Plant and Equipment	PFI Assets included in Property, Plant and Equipment
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
<b>Cost or valuation</b>								
At 1 April 2023	927,684	884,719	82,675	164	23,419	760	1,919,421	95,366
Additions	53,970	52,877	2,385	-	1,351	1,823	112,406	-
Donations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation increases / (decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	-	(8,918)	-	(164)	(711)	-	(9,793)	(73)
Revaluation increases / (decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(7,928)	(11,729)	-	-	83	-	(19,574)	88
Derecognition - Disposals	(5,681)	(17,160)	-	-	(1,708)	-	(24,549)	-
Derecognition - Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assets reclassified (to)/from Held for Sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other movements in cost or valuation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2024	968,045	899,789	85,060	-	22,434	2,583	1,977,911	95,381
<b>Accumulated Depreciation and Impairments</b>								
At 1 April 2023	(235,096)	(143,623)	(74,402)	-	(2,265)	(176)	(455,562)	(7,023)
Depreciation charge	(11,014)	(18,408)	(2,229)	-	-	-	(31,651)	(1,989)
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	-	11,748	-	-	-	-	11,748	689
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	-	1,229	-	-	-	-	1,229	-
Impairment losses / (reversals) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment losses / (reversals) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(52,072)	(28,990)	(832)	-	-	-	(81,894)	-
Derecognition - Disposals	-	629	-	-	-	-	629	-
Derecognition - Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other movements in depreciation and impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2024	(298,182)	(177,415)	(77,463)	-	(2,265)	(176)	(555,501)	(8,323)
<b>Net Book Value</b>								
at 31 March 2024	669,863	722,374	7,597	-	20,169	2,407	1,422,410	87,058
at 31 March 2023	692,588	741,096	8,273	164	21,154	584	1,463,859	88,343

## Movements in 2022/23

	Council Dwellings	Other Land and Buildings	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	Community Assets	Surplus Assets	Assets under Construction	Total Property, Plant and Equipment	PFI Assets included in Property, Plant and Equipment
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
<b>Cost or valuation</b>								
At 1 April 2022	863,594	810,047	78,069	812	40,133	1,718	1,794,373	87,922
Additions	39,193	48,906	4,606	-	2,473	584	95,762	-
Donations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation increases / (decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	-	50,939	-	-	(1,360)	-	49,579	7,360
Revaluation increases / (decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	32,485	(6,330)	-	-	(6,556)	-	19,599	84
Derecognition - Disposals	(7,588)	(21,033)	-	-	(11,951)	-	(40,572)	-
Derecognition - Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assets reclassified (to)/from Held for Sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other movements in cost or valuation	-	2,190	-	(648)	680	(1,542)	680	-
At 31 March 2023	927,684	884,719	82,675	164	23,419	760	1,919,421	95,366
<b>Accumulated Depreciation and Impairments</b>								
At 1 April 2022	(184,663)	(113,323)	(70,204)	-	(1,828)	(176)	(370,194)	(5,722)
Depreciation charge	(11,403)	(17,324)	(1,950)	-	-	-	(30,677)	(1,880)
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	-	11,098	-	-	-	-	11,098	552
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	-	945	-	-	-	-	945	27
Impairment losses / (reversals) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment losses / (reversals) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(39,030)	(26,652)	(2,248)	-	(568)	-	(68,498)	-
Derecognition - Disposals	-	1,633	-	-	131	-	1,764	-
Derecognition - Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other movements in depreciation and impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2023	(235,096)	(143,623)	(74,402)	-	(2,265)	(176)	(455,562)	(7,023)
<b>Net Book Value</b>								
at 31 March 2023	692,588	741,096	8,273	164	21,154	584	1,463,859	88,343
at 31 March 2022	678,931	696,724	7,865	812	38,305	1,542	1,424,179	82,200

## Infrastructure Assets

In accordance with the temporary relief offered by the Update to the Code on infrastructure assets this note does not include disclosure of gross cost and accumulated depreciation for infrastructure assets because historical reporting practices and resultant information deficits mean that this would not faithfully represent the asset position to the users of the financial statements.

The Council has chosen not to disclose this information as the previously reported practices and resultant information deficits mean that gross cost and accumulated depreciation are not measured accurately and would not provide the basis for the users of the financial statements to take economic or other decisions relating to infrastructure assets.

<u>2022/23</u> £'000		<u>2023/24</u> £'000
	<b>Net book value (modified historical cost)</b>	
169,998	<b>at 1 April</b>	181,959
20,834	Additions	13,043
-	Derecognition	-
(8,769)	Depreciation	(9,398)
(104)	Impairment	-
-	Other movements in cost	-
<b>181,959</b>	<b>Net book value at 31 March</b>	<b>185,604</b>
<u>2022/23</u> £'000		<u>2023/24</u> £'000
181,959	Infrastructure assets	185,604
1,463,859	Other PPE assets	1,422,410
<b>1,645,818</b>	<b>Total PPE assets</b>	<b>1,608,014</b>

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

## Surplus Assets

The Council's surplus assets are valued at fair value. When measuring 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.

Fair value is based on 'Significant Observable Inputs – Level 2'. (See Accounting Policy xxviii Fair Value Measurement)

Assets categorised as 'Surplus Assets' are measured annually at each reporting date. All valuations are carried out internally, in accordance with the methodologies and bases for estimation set out in the professional standards of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. The Council's valuation experts work closely with finance officers reporting directly to the Head of Accountancy on a regular basis regarding all valuation issues.

## Depreciation

Economic useful lives of property, plant and equipment are regularly reviewed and, where appropriate, revised to reflect changing circumstances and changing economic conditions.

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

- Council Dwellings – 5-40 years
- Other Land and Buildings – 1-120 years (general buildings up to 60 years, building substructures up to 120 years)
- Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment – 2-50 years (vehicles up to 10 years and a small number of equipment assets from 3-50 years)
- Infrastructure – 20 years

Depreciation is charged for a full year, based on the final asset balances reflected as at the end of the previous financial year.

### Capital Commitments

At 31 March 2024, the Council has plans in place for a number of capital schemes relating to the construction or enhancement of Property, Plant and Equipment budgeted to cost £491m over the next three years. A first formal review of the 3 year programme, in light of 2023/24 Outturn, is due to be considered by the Council's Cabinet Committee in July 2024. Similar commitments at 31 March 2023 were £517m. The major commitments are:

- Investment in Schools - £22m
- Investment in Highways and Bridges - £68m
- Investment in Council Housing Stock - £236m
- Investment in Private Housing - £19m
- Investment in Carbon Reduction - £20m
- Investment in Museums and Heritage - £9m
- Investment in Corporate Assets Estate - £30m
- Albion Square regeneration £16m
- Queens Gardens regeneration £10m

### Revaluations

The Council carries out a rolling programme that ensures that all Property, Plant and Equipment required to be measured at current value is revalued at least every five years. 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.

	<b>Council Dwellings</b>	<b>Other Land and Buildings</b>	<b>Vehicles, Plant, Furniture and Equipment</b>	<b>Community Assets</b>	<b>Surplus Assets</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>
Carried at historical cost	-	-	7,597	-	-	7,597
Valued as at:						
31 March 2024	669,863	58,322	-	-	20,169	748,354
31 March 2023	-	162,860	-	-	-	162,860
31 March 2022	-	53,370	-	-	-	53,370
31 March 2021	-	392,405	-	-	-	392,405
31 March 2020	-	55,417	-	-	-	55,417
<b>Total Cost or Valuation</b>	<b>669,863</b>	<b>722,374</b>	<b>7,597</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20,169</b>	<b>1,420,003</b>

### Trust, Voluntary Aided, Voluntary Controlled and Academy Schools

#### Trust Schools

The local authority funds and manages the Trust School admissions policy and forms part of the Council's capital spending plan. Therefore, non-current assets (land and buildings) have been recognised in the Council's balance sheet for 2023/24.

**Voluntary Aided Schools**

Voluntary aided schools are endowed by a trust, often religious in character. The Schools Standards Framework Act determines that the trustees own the school buildings and the governing bodies are responsible for the provision of premises and all capital work to school buildings. However, the Council is statutorily responsible for the land. Consequently, values for the buildings have not been recognised in the Council's balance sheet, but values for the playing fields have been included as non-current assets.

**Voluntary Controlled**

Voluntary controlled schools are owned by a charity but the local authority runs the schools and employs the staff. The Council is normally the freeholder of the non-current assets and accordingly the school premises have been recognised as property, plant and equipment in the balance sheet.

**Academies**

There were no school transfers to academy status in 2023/24. Therefore, at 31 March there are ninety three in total. The schools are owned and managed completely independently of the local authority and therefore the non-current assets have been excluded from this balance sheet. Schools transferring to academy status are disposed of at the end of the financial year and charged a full year's depreciation.

**15. Heritage Assets**

	Historical Buildings £'000	Historical Vessels £'000	Statues & Monuments £'000	City Hall Organ £'000	Art Collections £'000	Civic Regalia £'000	Total Assets £'000
<b>Cost or valuation</b>							
At 1 April 2023	2,944	750	192	1,069	350	529	5,834
Additions	-	1,694	-	-	-	-	1,694
Revaluations	(33)	(1,572)	-	-	-	-	(1,605)
Other movements in cost or valuation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment Losses/(reversals) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	(31)	(99)	-	-	-	-	(130)
<b>At 31 March 2024</b>	<b>2,880</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>1,069</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>5,793</b>

	Historical Buildings £'000	Historical Vessels £'000	Statues & Monuments £'000	City Hall Organ £'000	Art Collections £'000	Civic Regalia £'000	Total Assets £'000
<b>Cost or valuation</b>							
At 1 April 2022	2,726	664	192	1,069	350	529	5,530
Additions	-	2,318	-	-	-	-	2,318
Revaluations	246	(2,155)	-	-	-	-	(1,909)
Other movements in cost or valuation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment Losses/(reversals) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	(28)	(77)	-	-	-	-	(105)
<b>At 31 March 2023</b>	<b>2,944</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>1,069</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>5,834</b>

All heritage assets shown in the above table are tangible assets. There are no intangible assets.

**Historical Buildings**

The only historical building identified as meeting the required definitions of a Heritage Asset is the Wilberforce House Museum, as it is principally held for the purposes of knowledge and culture.

**Historical Vessels**

The Council has two historical vessels; Spurn Lightship and the Arctic Corsair. These are valued at current value within the asset portfolio.

**Statues and Monuments**

The Council has a number of statues and monuments located across the city. These assets are held at historic cost.

**City Hall Organ**

Given the value and nature of this asset, its individual disclosure in the above note was deemed to be appropriate. This asset is valued at historical cost.

**Art Collections**

The art collections are summarised as those held within the Council's corporate buildings and are held at historical cost.

**Civic Regalia**

The collection incorporates items of silver and insignia relating to the corporate and local history of Hull, and is valued at historic cost.

See note 51 for further details on heritage assets.

**16. Investment Properties**

The following items of income and expense have been accounted for in the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

<u>2022/23</u>		<u>2023/24</u>
£'000		£'000
(4,242)	Rental income from investment property	(4,592)
3,315	Operating expenses arising from investment property	2,503
<u>(927)</u>	Net (gain) / loss	<u>(2,089)</u>

There are no restrictions on the Council's ability to realise the value inherent in its investment property or on the Council's right to remittance of income and the proceeds of disposal. The Council has an obligation to repair and maintain properties in its investment portfolio.

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

<b>2022/23</b>		<b>2023/24</b>
<b>£'000</b>		<b>£'000</b>
61,941	Balance at start of year	63,317
	Additions:	
-	Acquisitions	-
152	Enhancements	-
(563)	Disposals	(278)
2,467	Net gains/losses from fair value adjustments	245
	Transfers:	
-	to/from Assets held for Sale	-
(680)	to/from Property, Plant and Equipment	-
-	Other Changes	-
<b>63,317</b>	Balance at end of year	<b>63,284</b>

### Fair Value Hierarchy

Details of the Council's investment properties and information about the fair value hierarchy as at 31 March 2024 are as follows:

	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Other significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Fair value as at 31 March 2024
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
<i>Recurring fair value measurements using:</i>				
Agriculture	-	2,768	-	2,768
Commercial	-	25,955	-	25,955
Industrial	-	20,608	-	20,608
Offices	-	5,686	-	5,686
Other	-	8,267	-	8,267
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>63,284</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>63,284</b>
	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Other significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Fair value as at 31 March 2023
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
<i>Recurring fair value measurements using:</i>				
Agriculture	-	2,765	-	2,765
Commercial	-	26,523	-	26,523
Industrial	-	20,291	-	20,291
Offices	-	5,654	-	5,654
Other	-	8,084	-	8,084
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>63,317</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>63,317</b>

### Transfers between Levels of the Fair Value Hierarchy

There were no transfers between Levels during the year.

**Valuation Techniques used to determine Level 2 Fair Values for Investment Properties**

## Significant Observable Inputs – Level 2

Investment properties' fair value is calculated using the term & reversion approach. The term income reflects the current rent passing under the existing lease agreements. The reversionary income represents the market rent (the full rental value) derived from observable market transactions as at the date of valuation as defined in the RICS Valuation Professional Standards January 2014 (VOPS 4.1.3.1).

**Highest and Best Use of Investment Properties**

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

**Valuation Techniques**

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

**Valuation Process for Investment Properties**

The fair value of the Council's investment property is measured annually at each reporting date. All valuations are carried out internally, in accordance with the methodologies and bases for estimation set out in the professional standards of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. The Council's valuation experts work closely with finance officers reporting directly to the Assistant City Treasurer (Corporate Finance) on a regular basis regarding all valuation matters.

**17. 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 relate to purchased software licences.

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 useful life assigned to the major software suite, Oracle IT software licence is 5 years.

The carrying amount of intangible assets is amortised on a straight line basis. The majority of amortisation of £3m charged to revenue in 2023/24 was charged to the IT administration cost centre and then absorbed as an overhead across all the service headings in the Net Expenditure of Services.

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

<u>2022/23</u> £'000		<u>2023/24</u> £'000
	Balance at start of year:	
24,464	Gross carrying amounts	27,983
<u>(13,985)</u>	Accumulated amortisation	<u>(16,928)</u>
10,479	Net carrying amount at start of year	11,055
	Additions:	
3,593	Purchases	3,005
(2,944)	Amortisation for the period	(3,243)
<u>(73)</u>	Other changes	<u>(1,334)</u>
<u>11,055</u>	Net carrying amount at end of year	<u>9,483</u>
	Comprising:	
27,983	Gross carrying amounts	29,654
<u>(16,928)</u>	Accumulated amortisation	<u>(20,171)</u>
<u>11,055</u>		<u>9,483</u>



No individual capitalised items of software are individually material to the financial statements.

## 18. **Financial Instruments**

### **Categories of Financial Instruments**

The following categories of financial instruments are carried in the Balance Sheet at Amortised Cost:

	Long-term		Current	
	31 March 2024 £'000	31 March 2023 £'000	31 March 2024 £'000	31 March 2023 £'000
<b>Investments</b>				
Investments (principal amount)	10	10	-	-
Investments (accrued interest)	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents (principal amount)	-	-	6,750	46,467
Cash and cash equivalents (accrued interest)	-	-	66	146
<b>Total Investments</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6,816</b>	<b>46,613</b>
<b>Debtors</b>				
Loans and receivables	11,401	14,143	68,640	50,399
<b>Total Debtors</b>	<b>11,401</b>	<b>14,143</b>	<b>68,640</b>	<b>50,399</b>
<b>Borrowings</b>				
Financial liabilities (principal amount)	514,633	581,551	188,979	113,056
Financial liabilities (accrued interest)	-	-	4,996	3,507
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	514,633	581,551	193,975	116,563
<b>Total Borrowings</b>	<b>514,633</b>	<b>581,551</b>	<b>193,975</b>	<b>116,563</b>
<b>Other Long Term Liabilities</b>				
PFI	130,496	137,866	6,665	6,773
<b>Total Other Long Term Liabilities</b>	<b>130,496</b>	<b>137,866</b>	<b>6,665</b>	<b>6,773</b>
<b>Creditors</b>				
Financial liabilities at amortised costs	1,355	1,235	64,959	61,700
<b>Total Creditors</b>	<b>1,355</b>	<b>1,235</b>	<b>64,959</b>	<b>61,700</b>

Loans and receivables and creditor elements only include contracted debt/liabilities and therefore exclude statutory debt/liabilities such as Council Tax / NNDR.

### **Reclassifications**

There has been no reclassification of financial assets during 2023/24.

### **Soft Loans**

The Council holds no material soft loans.

### **Employee Car Loans**

The total of Employee Car Loans held at 31 March 2024 was £0.045m.

**Income, Expense, 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:

This note shows the effect of reclassification of financial assets and liabilities following the adoption of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments by the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting.

	2023/24		2022/23	
	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
<b>Interest Revenue</b>				
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	4,038	-	2,106	-
<b>Total Interest Revenue</b>	<b>4,038</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,106</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Fee Expense</b>				
Financial assets or liabilities that are not at fair value through profit and loss	(242)	-	(225)	-
Trust and other fiduciary activities	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Fee Expense</b>	<b>(242)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(225)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Interest Expense</b>	<b>(28,725)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(26,530)</b>	<b>-</b>

**Fair Values of Assets and Liabilities**

Financial liabilities, financial assets represented by loans and receivables and long-term debtors and creditors are carried in the Balance Sheet at amortised cost. When measuring the fair value of a financial instrument, 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. Disclosure of fair value is not required where the carrying amount is thought to be a reasonable approximation of fair value, such as when the interest rate remains the same for the life of the instrument. This applies to all of the Council's other financial instruments.

The Council's Treasury Management Advisors, Link Group, provide the required fair value calculations of the Council's financial assets and liabilities.

**Valuation Techniques – Methodology and Assumptions**

The 2023/24 Code of Practice sets out the fair value valuation hierarchy that authorities are required to follow to increase consistency and comparability in fair value measurements and related disclosures.

The valuation basis adopted uses Level 2 Inputs – ie. inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the financial asset/liability.

Except for financial assets and financial liabilities carried in the Balance Sheet at fair value, all other financial assets and financial liabilities are carried in the Balance Sheet at amortised cost. Fair value can be assessed by calculating the net present value of cash flows that are expected to take place over the remaining life of the instruments. This is a widely accepted valuation technique commonly used in the private sector.

Link Group have applied the following valuation bases:

Valuation of fixed term deposits (maturity investments)

Valuation is made by comparison of the fixed term investment with a comparable investment with the same/similar lender for the remaining period of the deposit.

Valuation of loans receivable

For loans receivable prevailing benchmark market rates have been used to provide fair value.

Valuation of PWLB Loans

For loans from the PWLB, Link Group have provided fair value estimates using the new market loan discount rates.

Valuation of non-PWLB Loans

For non-PWLB loans, Link Group have provided fair value estimates using the new PWLB Certainty Rate loan discount rates. The PWLB rates provide a reasonable proxy for rates that a number of market participants appear to have used when asked about early redemption costs for market loans. It is appreciated that there are a wide range of market loans, including previously stepped LOBOs, vanilla LOBOs and term loans. In the absence of any tangible market evidence, the rates Link Group have used for new borrowing is based on discussions with possible market participants for new lending. The new lenders are targeting lending at lower than PWLB rates to encourage public sector bodies to look at alternatives to the PWLB. Based on discussions with these potential lenders and the differing structures being offered compared to the spot rate would suggest an immaterial difference between the spot rate and the PWLB certainty borrowing rates the PWLB rates have been applied.

Inclusion of accrued interest

The purpose of the fair value disclosure is primarily to provide a comparison with the carrying value in the Balance Sheet. Since this will include accrued interest as at the Balance Sheet date, Link Group have also included accrued interest in the fair value calculation. This figure will be calculated up to and including the valuation date.

Discount rates used in NPV calculation

The rates quoted in this valuation were obtained by Link Group from the market on 31 March 2024, using bid prices where applicable.

Assumptions:

It is noted that the following assumptions do not have a material effect on the fair value of the instrument:

- Interest is calculated using the most common market convention, Actual/365, a day-count formula.
- Interest is not paid/received on the start date of an instrument, but is paid/received on the maturity date.

The following categories of financial instruments are carried in the Balance Sheet at Amortised Cost. The carrying amounts and fair values calculated are as follows:

**Financial Instruments as at 31 March 2024**

	Carrying amount	N/A	Level 1	Fair Value			Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	Level 2	Level 3	£'000	£'000
<b>Financial assets measured at fair value</b>							
Short term investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long term investments	10	10	-	-	-	-	10
	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Financial assets not measured at fair value</b>							
Cash and cash equivalents	6,816	-	6,816	-	-	-	6,816
Short term debtors	68,640	68,640	-	-	-	-	68,640
Long term debtors	11,401	11,401	-	-	-	-	11,401
	<b>86,857</b>	<b>80,041</b>	<b>6,816</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>86,857</b>
<b>Financial liabilities held at amortised cost</b>							
PWLB debt	577,602	-	-	372,728	-	-	372,728
Non-PWLB debt	130,944	-	-	130,944	-	-	130,944
Other short term borrowing	62	62	-	-	-	-	62
	<b>708,608</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>503,672</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>503,734</b>
<b>Financial liabilities not measured at fair value</b>							
Short term creditors	64,959	64,959	-	-	-	-	64,959
PFI	137,161	137,161	-	-	-	-	137,161
Long term creditors	1,355	1,355	-	-	-	-	1,355
	<b>203,475</b>	<b>203,475</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>203,475</b>

The fair value of liabilities is higher than the carrying amount because the Council's portfolio of loans includes a number of fixed rate loans where the interest rate payable is higher than the prevailing rates at the Balance Sheet date. This shows a notional future loss (based on economic conditions as at 31 March 2024) arising from a commitment to pay interest to lenders above current market rates.

The fair value of assets is on par with the carrying amount as the Council's portfolio of investments is of a short term nature and the interest rate receivable is comparable to rates available for similar loans at the Balance Sheet date.

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

The following categories of financial instruments are carried in the Balance Sheet at Amortised Cost. The carrying amounts and fair values calculated are as follows:

#### Financial Instruments as at 31 March 2023

	Carrying amount	N/A	Fair Value			Total
	£'000	£'000	Level 1 £'000	Level 2 £'000	Level 3 £'000	£'000
<b>Financial assets measured at fair value</b>						
Short term investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long term investments	10	10	-	-	-	10
	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	-	-	-	<b>10</b>
<b>Financial assets not measured at fair value</b>						
Cash and cash equivalents	46,613	-	46,613	-	-	46,613
Short term debtors	50,399	50,399	-	-	-	50,399
Long term debtors	14,143	14,143	-	-	-	14,143
	<b>111,155</b>	<b>64,542</b>	<b>46,613</b>	-	-	<b>111,155</b>
<b>Financial liabilities held at amortised cost</b>						
PWLB debt	542,850	-	-	365,485	-	365,485
Non-PWLB debt	155,202	-	-	156,506	-	156,506
Other short term borrowing	62	62	-	-	-	62
	<b>698,114</b>	<b>62</b>	-	<b>521,991</b>	-	<b>522,053</b>
<b>Financial liabilities not measured at fair value</b>						
Short term creditors	61,700	61,700	-	-	-	61,700
PFI	144,639	144,639	-	-	-	144,639
Long term creditors	1,235	1,235	-	-	-	1,235
	<b>207,574</b>	<b>207,574</b>	-	-	-	<b>207,574</b>

#### 19. Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and realisable value.

<u>2022/23</u>		<u>2023/24</u>	
£'000		£'000	
401	Balance outstanding at start of year	457	
3,085	Purchases	2,426	
(3,012)	Recognised as an expense in the year	(2,429)	
(17)	Written off balances	(16)	
<b>457</b>	<b>Balance outstanding at year-end</b>	<b>438</b>	

**20. Construction Contracts**

The Council does not provide construction services to other external bodies.

**21. Short Term Debtors**

<b>31 March 2023</b>		<b>31 March 2024</b>	
<b>£'000</b>		<b>£'000</b>	
20,429	Central government bodies	19,229	
1,342	Other local authorities	1,282	
6,827	NHS bodies	17,479	
75,587	Other entities and individuals	81,809	
(29,837)	Less: Impairment allowance for doubtful debts	(26,006)	
<b>74,348</b>		<b>93,793</b>	

Where income which relates to the reporting year is expected to be received after the financial year end, an estimate is made of the amount to be accrued.

**Impairment Allowance for Doubtful Debts**

<b>31 March 2023</b>		<b>31 March 2024</b>	
<b>£'000</b>		<b>£'000</b>	
(5,482)	Accounts Receivable	(4,351)	
(1,938)	Housing Revenue Account	(1,920)	
(3,555)	Housing Benefit Overpayments	(3,135)	
(833)	Commercial Rents	(833)	
(18,029)	Collection Fund	(15,767)	
<b>(29,837)</b>		<b>(26,006)</b>	

The past due but not impaired amount for local taxation (council tax and non-domestic rates) can be analysed as follows:

<b>31 March 2023</b>		<b>31 March 2024</b>	
<b>£'000</b>		<b>£'000</b>	
9,140	Less than 1 year	5,382	
6,912	1 - 2 years	3,651	
2,117	2 - 6 years	1,055	
124	More than 6 years	88	
<b>18,293</b>		<b>10,176</b>	

The above analysis only shows those balances where assessment has indicated that, by exception, no impairment is required.

**22. Cash and Cash Equivalents**

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

<b>31 March 2023</b>		<b>31 March 2024</b>	
<b>£'000</b>		<b>£'000</b>	
210	Cash held by the Authority	168	
(4,094)	Bank current accounts	(8,391)	
50,497	Short-term deposits with banks/building societies	15,039	
<b>46,613</b>	<b>Total Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	<b>6,816</b>	

**23. Assets Held for Sale**

Council assets are transferred from Property, Plant and Equipment and categorised as held for sale where the asset is available for immediate sale, there is a commitment to sell the asset, the asset has been actively marketed and a sale is expected within the next twelve months. There are currently no assets meeting this criteria.

**24. Short Term Creditors**

An analysis of the Council's creditors for amounts falling due within one year is shown below.

<b>31 March 2023</b>		<b>31 March 2024</b>	
<b>£'000</b>		<b>£'000</b>	
29,140	Central government bodies	25,266	
1,170	Other local authorities	1,151	
2,723	NHS bodies	122	
47,177	Other entities and individuals	46,542	
<b>80,210</b>		<b>73,081</b>	

Where expenditure has been incurred but not invoiced, an estimate is made of the amount to be accrued.

**25. Provisions**

	<b>Balance at 1 April 2023</b>	<b>Additional provisions made in 2023/24</b>	<b>Amounts used in 2023/24</b>	<b>Unused amounts reversed in 2023/24</b>	<b>Balance at 31 March 2024</b>
	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>
Insurance Provision	(1,780)	-	-	-	(1,780)
Litigation Claims	(144)	(144)	90	-	(198)
Disrepair Provision	(2,133)	(422)	-	-	(2,555)
Collection Fund Appeals	(5,163)	-	2,787	-	(2,376)
<b>Total Provisions per Balance Sheet</b>	<b>(9,220)</b>	<b>(566)</b>	<b>2,877</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(6,909)</b>

**Insurance Provision**

The Council holds insurance provisions to cover the amount of claims lodged against the Council which have been assessed as being likely to be successful. The claims are for employers and public liability and while catastrophic cover is externally insured, self-insurance is used for the majority of these claims. The insurance provisions are created from internal premiums charged to service revenue accounts. Claims are met directly from these provisions. The provisions cover future liabilities where there is some likelihood it will arise but for which the exact amount and timing is not known. There are additional monies which are to cover the same risks but where no claim has yet been received by either the Council or its insurer. This does not meet the definition of a provision and is held as a reserve.

**Litigation Claims**

The Council is currently dealing with litigation claims where it is now anticipated that costs will be incurred.

**Disrepair Provision**

The Council has made a provision for the costs of outstanding Housing Disrepair claims reflecting the number of claims received by 31 March 2024.

**Collection Fund Appeals**

The Council has made a provision for NNDR Appeals based upon its best estimates of the actual liability as at the year-end in known appeals.

**26. Usable Reserves**

<u>2022/23</u> £'000		<u>2023/24</u> £'000
20,968	General Fund Balance	20,968
25,678	Earmarked General Fund Reserves	20,186
3,750	Housing Revenue Account	3,750
15,373	Earmarked Housing Revenue Account Reserves	19,858
55,789	Major Repairs Reserve	-
36,500	Capital Receipt Reserves	38,836
17,827	Capital Grants Unapplied	49,442
<u>175,885</u>		<u>153,040</u>

Movements in the Council's usable reserves are detailed in the Movement in Reserves Statement, supported by the detailed movements in note 9 – Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under Regulations.

**27. Unusable Reserves**

<u>2022/23</u> £'000		<u>2023/24</u> £'000
412,989	Revaluation Reserve	392,202
338,352	Capital Adjustment Account	328,332
(2,402)	Financial Instruments Adjustment Account	(2,280)
-	PFI Reserve	-
(4,261)	Pension Reserve	(92,441)
4,951	Collection Fund Adjustment Account	2,240
(1,732)	Accumulated Absences Account	(2,354)
(3,509)	Dedicated Schools Grant Adjustment Account	(3,509)
<u>744,388</u>	<b>Total Unusable Reserves</b>	<u>622,190</u>



**(a) Revaluation Reserve**

The Revaluation Reserve contains the gains made by the Council arising from increases in the value of its Property, Plant and Equipment (and intangible assets). 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.

<u>2022/23</u>		<u>2023/24</u>
£'000		£'000
374,851	<b>Balance at 1 April</b>	412,989
75,523	Upward revaluation of assets	15,197
(14,604)	Downward revaluation of assets and impairment losses not charged to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(13,275)
<u>435,770</u>	Surplus or deficit on revaluation of non-current assets not posted to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	<u>414,911</u>
(8,961)	Difference between fair value depreciation and historical cost depreciation	(10,089)
<u>(13,820)</u>	Accumulated gains on assets sold or scrapped	<u>(12,620)</u>
<u>(22,781)</u>	Amount written off to the Capital Adjustment Account	<u>(22,709)</u>
<u><b>412,989</b></u>	<b>Balance at 31 March</b>	<u><b>392,202</b></u>

**(b) Capital Adjustment Account**

The Capital Adjustment Account absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for the consumption of non-current assets and for financing the acquisition, construction or enhancement of those assets under statutory provisions. The Account is debited with the cost of acquisition, construction or enhancement as depreciation, impairment losses and amortisations are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (with reconciling postings from the Revaluation Reserve to convert fair value figures to a historical cost basis). The Account is credited with the amounts set aside by the 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 9 provide details of the source of all the transactions posted to the Account, apart from those involving the Revaluation Reserve.

<b>2022/23</b>		<b>2023/24</b>	
<b>£'000</b>		<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>
<b>378,467</b>	Balance at 1 April		<b>338,352</b>
	Reversal of items relating to capital expenditure debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:		
(78,578)	Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	(93,247)	
(11,266)	Revaluation losses on Property, Plant and Equipment	(51,072)	
(2,944)	Amortisation of Intangible Assets	(3,243)	
(20,453)	Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	(21,546)	
(39,371)	Amounts of non-current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(24,198)	
(152,612)			(193,306)
(778)	Repayment of long term debtors		(241)
22,781	Adjusting amounts written out of the Revaluation Reserve		22,709
(130,609)	Net written out amount of the cost of non-current assets consumed in the year		(170,838)
	Capital financing applied in the year:		
10,849	Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	7,196	
-	Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	46,652	
49,947	Capital grants and contributions credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement that have been applied to capital financing	33,241	
6,816	Application of grants to capital financing from the Capital Grants Unapplied Account	11,415	
19,863	Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	60,974	
553	Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	1,095	
88,028			160,573
2,466	Movements in the fair value of Investment Properties debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		245
<b>338,352</b>	<b>Balance at 31 March</b>		<b>328,332</b>

**(c) Financial Instrument Adjustment Account**

The Financial Instrument Adjustment Account absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for income and expenses relating to certain financial instruments and for bearing losses or benefiting from gains per statutory provisions. The Council uses the Account to manage premiums paid on the early redemption of loans. Premiums are debited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement when they are incurred, but reversed out of the General Fund Balance to the Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement. Over time, the expense is posted back to the General Fund Balance in accordance with statutory arrangements for spreading the burden on Council Tax. In the Council's case, this period is the unexpired term that was outstanding on the loans when they were redeemed. As a result, the balance on the Account at 31 March 2024 will be charged to the General Fund over the next 26 years.

<u>2022/23</u>		<u>2023/24</u>	
£'000		£'000	£'000
(2,524)	Balance at 1 April		(2,402)
-	Premiums incurred in the year and charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	-	
122	Proportion of premiums incurred in previous financial years to be charged against the General Fund Balance in accordance with statutory requirements	122	
122	Amount by which finance costs charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are different from finance costs chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements		122
<u>(2,402)</u>	<b>Balance at 31 March</b>		<u>(2,280)</u>

**(d) PFI Reserve**

The PFI Reserve was introduced on 1 April 2008 as a result of accounting changes required under IFRIC 12 PFI and Service Concessionary Arrangements. The Account holds the accumulated PFI grant credits received through the General Fund from inception of the Victoria Dock PFI contract. This balance will unwind over the remaining life of the asset.

<u>2022/23</u>		<u>2023/24</u>	
£'000		£'000	
(74)	Balance at 1 April		-
74	Movement in reserve		-
<u>-</u>	<b>Balance at 31 March</b>		<u>-</u>

**(e) Pensions Reserve**

The Pensions Reserve absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for post employment benefits and for funding benefits in accordance with statutory provisions. The 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, charging 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 employers' contributions to pension funds or eventually pays any pensions for which it is directly responsible.

In 2022/23, the actuarial valuation has seen a significant movement from a deficit to a surplus position. Under the International Accounting Standard (IAS19) the Council must disclose the lower of the actuarial valuation or Asset Ceiling calculation. The Asset Ceiling calculation resulted in a lower valuation and has therefore been included within the accounts for 2023/24.

<u>2022/23</u> £'000		<u>2023/24</u> £'000
(419,248)	Balance at 1 April	(4,261)
-	Opening balance adjustment	-
537,115	Actuarial gains or losses on pensions assets and liabilities	176,430 Note 47
(67,668)	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	(29,324)
32,059	Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	33,125
(86,519)	Asset Ceiling Adjustment	(268,411)
<u>(4,261)</u>	<b>Balance at 31 March</b>	<u>(92,441)</u>

**(f) Collection Fund Adjustment Account**

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

<u>2022/23</u> £'000		<u>2023/24</u> £'000
(2,624)	Balance at 1 April	4,951
7,575	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	(2,711)
<u>4,951</u>	<b>Balance at 31 March</b>	<u>2,240</u>

**(g) Accumulated Absences Account**

The Accumulated Absences Account absorbs the difference that would otherwise arise on the General Fund Balance from accruing for compensated absences earned but not taken in the year, eg 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.

<u>2022/23</u>		<u>2023/24</u>	
£'000		£'000	£'000
(1,428)	Balance at 1 April		(1,732)
-	Settlement or cancellation of accrual made at the end of the preceding year	-	
(304)	Amounts accrued at the end of the current year	(622)	
(304)	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		(622)
<u>(1,732)</u>	<b>Balance at 31 March</b>		<u>(2,354)</u>

**(h) Dedicated Schools Grant Adjustment Account**

The Dedicated Schools Grant Adjustment Account is a new statutory ring-fenced account introduced for those authorities with a deficit on the schools budget, to allow separation of such deficits from the general fund. This is in response to the School and Early Years Finance (England) Regulations (2020) setting out that a schools budget deficit must be carried forward to be funded from future Dedicated Schools Grant income, unless permission is sought from the Secretary of State for Education to fund the deficit from general resources.

The instrument amends the 2003 Regulations by establishing new accounting practices in relation to the treatment of local authorities' schools budget deficits such that where the Council has a deficit on its schools budget, it must not charge the amount of that deficit to a revenue account. The Council must record any such deficit in a separate account established solely for the purpose of recording deficits relating to its school's budget. The new accounting practice has the effect of separating schools budget deficits from the Councils' General Fund for a period of three financial years.

This issue can only be fully resolved by closing the deficits. Therefore, the accounting treatment introduced by this regulation is limited to provide time for Government and the Council to look at budgetary and financial management strategies to reduce the deficit.

<u>2022/23</u>		<u>2023/24</u>	
£'000		£'000	
(3,509)	Balance at 1 April		(3,509)
-	Adjustment for DSG reserve	-	
<u>(3,509)</u>	Restated Opening Balance	<u>(3,509)</u>	
-	In Year DSG overspend	-	
<u>(3,509)</u>	<b>Balance at 31 March</b>		<u>(3,509)</u>

**28. Cash Flow Statement – Operating Activities**

Adjustments to net surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements:

<u>2022/23</u>		<u>2023/24</u>
£'000		£'000
78,578	Depreciation and Impairment	93,247
(18,388)	Downward (upward) valuations	19,917
2,944	Amortisation	3,243
(22,375)	Increase/(decrease) in Creditors	(11,165)
(17,352)	(Increase)/decrease in Debtors	(18,171)
(56)	(Increase)/decrease in Stock	19
59,494	Movement in pension liability	(3,801)
39,371	Carrying amount of non-current assets and non-current assets held for sale, sold or de-recognised	24,198
96,783	Other non-cash items charged to the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services	884
<u><b>218,999</b></u>		<u><b>108,371</b></u>

Adjustments for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities:

<u>2022/23</u>		<u>2023/24</u>
£'000		£'000
(98,519)	Proceeds from short-term and long-term investments	-
(13,982)	Proceeds from the sale of PP&E, investment property and intangible assets	(9,532)
(111,229)	Any other items for which the cash effects are investing or financing cash flows	(116,199)
<u><b>(223,730)</b></u>		<u><b>(125,731)</b></u>

The cash flows for operating activities include the following items:

<u>2022/23</u>		<u>2023/24</u>
£'000		£'000
1,756	Interest received	3,358
(26,755)	Interest paid	(28,967)
350	Dividends received	680
<u>(24,649)</u>		<u>(24,929)</u>

**29. Cash Flow Statement – Investing Activities**

<u>2022/23</u>		<u>2023/24</u>
£'000		£'000
(92,489)	Purchase of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	(96,189)
-	Purchase of short-term and long-term investments	-
(338)	Other payments for investing activities	(6)
13,982	Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	9,532
98,519	Proceeds from short-term and long-term investments	-
62,481	Other receipts from investing activities	75,898
<u>82,155</u>	<b>Net cash flows from investing activities</b>	<u>(10,765)</u>

**30. Cash Flow Statement – Financing Activities**

<u>2022/23</u>		<u>2023/24</u>
£'000		£'000
97,000	Cash receipts of short and long-term borrowing	178,000
48,399	Other receipts/(payments) from financing activities	40,209
(7,441)	Cash payments for the reduction of the outstanding liabilities relating to finance leases and on-balance sheet PFI contracts	(7,476)
(145,628)	Repayments of short and long-term borrowing	(167,506)
109	Other payments for financing activities	(156)
<u>(7,561)</u>	<b>Net cash flows from financing activities</b>	<u>43,071</u>

**A. Reconciliation of Liabilities arising from Financing Activities**

	2022/23 £'000	Financing Cash Flows	Changes which are not financing cash flows		2023/24 £'000
			Acquisition	Other	
Long Term Borrowings	581,551	(66,918)	-	-	514,633
Short Term Borrowings	116,563	77,412	-	-	193,975
Lease Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
PFI Liabilities	144,639	(7,478)	-	-	137,161
<b>Total Liabilities from Financing Activities</b>	<b>842,753</b>	<b>3,016</b>	-	-	<b>845,769</b>

	2021/22 £'000	Financing Cash Flows	Changes which are not financing cash flows		2022/23 £'000
			Acquisition	Other	
Long Term Borrowings	597,545	(15,994)	-	-	581,551
Short Term Borrowings	149,197	(32,634)	-	-	116,563
Lease Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
PFI Liabilities	152,079	(7,440)	-	-	144,639
<b>Total Liabilities from Financing Activities</b>	<b>898,821</b>	<b>(56,068)</b>	-	-	<b>842,753</b>

**31. Acquired and discontinued operations**

The Council did not acquire any operations during the financial year 2023/24. Furthermore, no operations were discontinued during the 2023/24 financial reporting period.

**32. Agency Services**

The Council carries out certain work on an agency basis, which is reimbursed. The principal areas of work are:

- As a highways agent for the Department of Transport

A summary of expenditure incurred in respect of the activity is as follows:

2022/23 £'000		2023/24 £'000
255	Highways agent for the Department of Transport	180
<b>255</b>	<b>Total amount reimbursable</b>	<b>180</b>

**33. Road Charging Schemes under the Transport Act 2000**

Under the provisions of the Transport Act 2000, details of any scheme of road user charging or workplace parking levy should be notified. During 2023/24, no such activities were entered into by the Council.



**34. Pooled Budgets**

Section 75 National Health Service Act 2006 enables the establishment of joint working arrangements between NHS bodies and local authorities and the pooling of funds to deliver specific local health issues. The Council has a pooled budget arrangement with the Humber Teaching NHS Foundation Trust for the delivery of the Yorkshire & Humber Integrated Care Record which is governed by a Section 75 Agreement.

**Better Care Fund**

The Better Care Fund was announced nationally in June 2013 to drive the transformation of local services to ensure that people receive better and more integrated care and support. The Council has entered into a pooled budget arrangement with Hull CCG (now the NHS Humber & North Yorkshire Integrated Care Board) under a Section 75 Agreement to deliver Better Care. The Council's contribution to the pooled budget in 2023/24 - including monies made available to the Council by the Government through the Improved Better Care Fund and in respect of the ASC Discharge Fund announced by the Government in September 2022 - was £28.4m, which includes £3.1m for capital equipment; a further £2.2m of capital resources was carried forward on the pooled budget from 2022/23 by the Council. The amount allocated to the Council from the fund (including the carry forwards) was £39.1m, of which £38.7m was spent in the year. The unspent balance - all of which relates to capital resources - will be carried forward to support the Better Care programme in 2024/25.

<b>Total Better Care Funding - allocations to the pooled budget</b>	<b>£'000</b>
Hull City Council	28,389
ICB	31,584
Carried forward from 2021/22	
- capital (HCC)	2,215
- revenue (HCC)	-
<b>Total allocations to the pooled budget in 2023/24</b>	<b>62,188</b>
<b>Funding allocated from the pooled budget</b>	<b>£'000</b>
Hull City Council	36,918
ICB	23,055
Carry forwards - HCC	2,215
<b>Total allocations from the pooled budget in 2023/24</b>	<b>62,188</b>
<b>Expenditure incurred in 2023/24</b>	<b>£'000</b>
Hull City Council	(38,697)
ICB	(23,055)
<b>Total spend in 2023/24</b>	<b>(61,752)</b>
<b>Total Better Care Funding Remaining</b>	<b>436</b>
Note: Use of remaining balance	<b>£'000</b>
Capital - slippage into 2024/25	436
	<u>436</u>

Hull CCG ceased to be operational with effect from 30 June 2022 and was replaced by the NHS Humber & North Yorkshire Integrated Care Board from 1 July 2022 as part of the reorganisation of the NHS nationally. The Section 75 agreement formerly operated by the Council with Hull CCG has continued in partnership with the ICB. The move towards joint commissioning continues to develop and is reflected in the agreement which incorporates the alignment of several budgets between the partners in addition to the Better Care Pooled Budget itself.

**Yorkshire & Humber Integrated Care Record**

In March 2018 NHS England (NHSE) and the Local Government Association invited proposals from NHS and local government partner organizations to participate in a programme of Local Health and Care Record Exemplars (LHCRE) across England. The Programme is designed to support the adoption of best practice in the collection, protection, and use of health and care data to promote greater efficiency and effectiveness in the handling of patient/client data across the health and social care continuum in any locality. In July 2018, 74 partner organizations across the Yorkshire & Humber region (the Yorkshire & Humber Collaborating Partners) were awarded £7.5 million in capital funding by NHSE for this purpose. The Collaborating Partners subsequently agreed that the programme would be delivered through the Yorkshire & Humber Digital Care Board, and that the Humber Teaching NHS Foundation Trust (HTFT) would act as lead commissioner on behalf of the Yorkshire & Humber LHCRE. It was further agreed that the balance of funding held by HTFT at the close of 2020/21 (£4.1 million) would be used to create a pooled budget between HTFT and Hull City Council (also a member of the Y&H Collaborating Partners) to further facilitate the application of the remaining funds. Hull City Council acts as the host of the pooled fund and has defrayed £0.9 million from the fund during 2023/24 to HTFT in line with approved decisions of the Board. Further funding of £1.6 million has been paid in to the pooled fund by HTFT during the year to leave a closing balance of £6.0m at 31 March. This will again be available for drawdown by HTFT in 24/25 in line with Yorkshire & Humber Digital Care Board approvals.

<b>2022/23</b>		<b>2023/24</b>
<b>£'000</b>	<b>Yorkshire &amp; Humber Integrated Care Record - total allocations to the pooled budget</b>	<b>£'000</b>
-	Hull City Council	-
584	Humber Teaching NHS Foundation Trust	1,641
<b>584</b>	<b>Total allocations to the pooled budget</b>	<b>1,641</b>
<b>£'000</b>	<b>Funding allocated from the pooled budget</b>	<b>£'000</b>
584	Hull City Council	1,641
-	Humber Teaching NHS Foundation Trust	-
<b>584</b>	<b>Total allocations from the pooled budget</b>	<b>1,641</b>
<b>£'000</b>	<b>Expenditure incurred in 2023/24</b>	<b>£'000</b>
-	Hull City Council	-
(2,922)	Humber Teaching NHS Foundation Trust	(938)
<b>(2,922)</b>	<b>Total spend</b>	<b>(938)</b>
<b>(2,338)</b>	<b>Yorkshire &amp; Humber Integrated Care Record - Funding Remaining</b>	<b>703</b>
<b>£'000</b>	<b>Note: Use of remaining balance</b>	<b>£'000</b>
7,651	Brought forward	5,313
5,313	Carried forward	6,016

**35. Members' Allowances**

The Council paid the following amounts to members of the Council during the year.

<u>2022/23</u>			<u>2023/24</u>	
£'000			£'000	
1,204	Allowances		1,254	
-	Expenses		-	
<b>1,204</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>1,254</b>	

**36. Officers' Remuneration**

The number of senior officers and employees whose remuneration, excluding employer's pension contributions, was £50,000 or more in bands of £5,000 were:

**Including Termination Benefits**

	<u>2023/24</u>	<u>2022/23</u>	<u>2023/24</u>	<u>2022/23</u>
	<b>Non Teaching</b>		<b>Teaching</b>	
	<b>(Number of posts)</b>		<b>(Number of posts)</b>	
£170,000 - £174,999	1	-	-	-
£165,000 - £169,999	-	1	-	-
£160,000 - £164,999	-	-	-	-
£155,000 - £159,999	-	-	-	-
£150,000 - £154,999	-	-	-	-
£145,000 - £149,999	-	-	-	-
£140,000 - £144,999	-	-	-	-
£135,000 - £139,999	-	-	-	-
£130,000 - £134,999	4	-	-	-
£125,000 - £129,999	-	5	-	-
£120,000 - £124,999	-	-	-	-
£115,000 - £119,999	-	-	-	-
£110,000 - £114,999	3	-	1	-
£105,000 - £109,999	13	-	-	1
£100,000 - £104,999	1	10	-	-
£95,000 - £99,999	1	2	1	1
£90,000 - £94,999	4	1	-	1
£85,000 - £89,999	1	1	1	-
£80,000 - £84,999	8	1	-	-
£75,000 - £79,999	2	5	2	1
£70,000 - £74,999	45	2	3	2
£65,000 - £69,999	9	41	-	5
£60,000 - £64,999	26	7	2	2
£55,000 - £59,999	60	27	8	1
£50,000 - £54,999	155	98	16	9
	<b>333</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>23</b>

**Excluding Termination Benefits**

	2023/24	2022/23	2023/24	2022/23
	Non Teaching (Number of posts)		Teaching (Number of posts)	
£170,000 - £174,999	1	-	-	-
£165,000 - £169,999	-	1	-	-
£160,000 - £164,999	-	-	-	-
£155,000 - £159,999	-	-	-	-
£150,000 - £154,999	-	-	-	-
£145,000 - £149,999	-	-	-	-
£140,000 - £144,999	-	-	-	-
£135,000 - £139,999	-	-	-	-
£130,000 - £134,999	4	-	-	-
£125,000 - £129,999	-	5	-	-
£120,000 - £124,999	-	-	-	-
£115,000 - £119,999	-	-	-	-
£110,000 - £114,999	3	-	1	-
£105,000 - £109,999	13	-	-	1
£100,000 - £104,999	1	10	-	-
£95,000 - £99,999	1	2	1	-
£90,000 - £94,999	4	1	-	1
£85,000 - £89,999	1	1	1	-
£80,000 - £84,999	8	-	-	-
£75,000 - £79,999	2	5	2	2
£70,000 - £74,999	44	2	3	2
£65,000 - £69,999	10	42	-	5
£60,000 - £64,999	26	7	2	2
£55,000 - £59,999	60	27	8	1
£50,000 - £54,999	155	98	16	9
	<b>333</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>23</b>

The tables above include all individual senior officers and post holders listed below.

**Senior Officers' emoluments – Salary is £150,000 or more per year:****2023/24**

Post Holder Information	Note	Salary (Including fees and Allowances)	Bonuses	Expense Allowances	Compensation for loss of office	Benefits in Kind	Total Remuneration excl pension contributions	Pension Contributions	Total Remuneration incl pension contributions
Chief Executive M Jukes		173,832	-	25	-	-	173,857	34,593	208,450
		<b>173,832</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>173,857</b>	<b>34,593</b>	<b>208,450</b>

**2022/23**

Post Holder Information	Note	Salary (Including fees and Allowances)	Bonuses	Expense Allowances	Compensation for loss of office	Benefits in Kind	Total Remuneration excl pension contributions	Pension Contributions	Total Remuneration incl pension contributions
Chief Executive M Jukes		167,954	-	-	-	-	167,954	24,857	192,811
		<b>167,954</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>167,954</b>	<b>24,857</b>	<b>192,811</b>

**Senior Officers' Emoluments – Salary is between £50,000 and £150,000 per year:**

2023/24									
Post Holder Information	Note	Salary (Including fees and Allowances)	Bonuses	Expense Allowances	Compensation for loss of office	Benefits in Kind	Total Remuneration excl pension contributions	Pension Contributions	Total Remuneration incl pension contributions
Director of Regeneration		72,746	-	-	-	-	72,746	12,225	84,971
Director of Public Health		132,431	-	169	-	-	132,600	-	132,600
Corporate Director Children & Family Services		132,431	-	-	-	-	132,431	26,354	158,785
Director of Finance & Transformation		132,431	-	-	-	-	132,431	24,990	157,421
Director of Legal Services and Partnerships		132,431	-	-	-	-	132,431	26,354	158,785
Statutory Director Adults Social Care (Non Exec)		106,253	-	25	-	-	106,278	21,144	127,422
		<b>708,723</b>	-	<b>194</b>	-	-	<b>708,917</b>	<b>111,067</b>	<b>819,984</b>

Note: The Director of Regeneration was in post until 17 September 2023. The total annualised salary is £132,431.

2022/23									
Post Holder Information	Note	Salary (Including fees and Allowances)	Bonuses	Expense Allowances	Compensation for loss of office	Benefits in Kind	Total Remuneration excl pension contributions	Pension Contributions	Total Remuneration incl pension contributions
Director of Regeneration		127,953	-	-	-	-	127,953	18,937	146,890
Director of Public Health		126,641	-	31	-	-	126,672	8,985	135,657
Corporate Director Children & Family Services		127,953	-	-	-	-	127,953	18,937	146,890
Director of Finance & Transformation		127,953	-	-	-	-	127,953	17,923	145,876
Director of Legal Services and Partnerships		127,953	-	-	-	-	127,953	18,937	146,890
Statutory Director Adults Social Care (Non Exec)		104,906	-	80	-	-	104,986	15,281	120,267
		<b>743,359</b>	-	<b>111</b>	-	-	<b>743,470</b>	<b>99,000</b>	<b>842,470</b>

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

Exit package cost band (including special payments)	Number of compulsory redundancies		Number of other departures agreed		Total number of exit packages by cost band		Total cost of exit packages in each band	
	2023/24	2022/23	2023/24	2022/23	2023/24	2022/23	2023/24	2022/23
	#							
£1 - £20,000	5	-		2		2	32,158	20,488
£20,001 - £40,000		-	1	-		-	32,081	-
£40,001 - £60,000		-		-		-		
£60,001 - £80,000		-		-		-		
£80,001 - £100,000		-		-		-		
£100,001 - £120,000		-		-		-		
£120,001 - £140,000		-		-		-		
£140,001 - £160,000		-		-		-		
£160,001 - £180,000		-		-		-		
over £180,000		-		-		-		
Total included in bandings	5	-	1	2	-	2	64,239	20,488
Add: Amounts provided for in CIES not included in bandings							-	-
<b>Total cost included in CIES</b>							<b>64,239</b>	<b>20,488</b>

The above cost of exit packages includes pension strain costs and compensation payments also relating to schools staff.

### 37. External Audit Costs

In 2023/24 the following costs were incurred in relation to external audit and inspection fees:

2022/23		2023/24
£'000		£'000
168	Fees payable to auditors appointed under the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 with regard to external audit services carried out by the appointed auditor for the year	446
19	Fees payable to auditors appointed under the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 for the certification of grant claims and returns for the year	21
-	Fees payable to auditors appointed under the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 in respect of other services provided during the year	-
<b>187</b>		<b>467</b>

Notes:

The fee payable in 2022/23 and 2023/24 with regard to external audit services remains subject to confirmation by the PSAA.

**38. Dedicated Schools Grant**

The Council's expenditure on schools is funded primarily by grant monies provided by the Education and Skills Funding Agency, the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG). DSG is ring fenced and can only be applied to meet expenditure properly included in the Schools Budget, as defined in the School Finance and Early Years (England) (No 2) Regulations 2018. The Schools Budget includes elements for a range of educational services provided on a council-wide basis and for the Individual Schools Budget, which is divided into a budget share for each maintained school.

Details of the deployment of DSG receivable for 2023/24 are as follows:

	2023/24		2022/23
	Central Expenditure	Individual Schools Budget	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Final DSG for 2023/24 before Academy and high needs recoupment			295,080
Academy and high needs figure recouped for 2023/24			(227,287)
Total DSG after Academy and high needs recoupment for 2023/24			67,793
Brought forward from 2022/23			1,352
Carry forward to 2023/24 agreed in advance			-
Agreed initial budgeted distribution in 2023/24	58,511	10,634	69,145
In year adjustments	(662)	662	-
Final budget distribution for 2023/24	57,849	11,296	69,145
Less Actual Central Expenditure	(55,674)	-	(55,674)
Less Actual ISB deployed by schools	-	(11,296)	(11,296)
Plus Local Authority contribution for 2023/24	-	-	-
<b>Carry forward to 2024/25</b>	<b>2,175</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,175</b>
Plus: Carry-forward to 2024/25 agreed in advance			-
<b>Carry forward to 2024/25</b>			<b>2,175</b>
DSG unusable reserve at the end of 2022/23			(3,509)
Addition to DSG unusable reserve at the end of 2023/24			-
Total DSG unusable reserve at the end of 2023/24			(3,509)
<b>Net DSG position at the end of 2023/24</b>			<b>(1,334)</b>

The Council is working with the schools sector on a plan to bring spend in line with grant income and to address the deficit position.

**39. Grant Income**

The Council credited the following grants, contributions and donations to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in 2023/24:

<u>2022/23</u>		<u>2023/24</u>
£'000		£'000
	<b>Credited to Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income</b>	
25,268	Revenue Support Grant	28,353
39,896	Business Rates	43,296
2,111	New Homes Bonus Scheme	89
1,035	Covid-19	-
8,903	Other	11,172
<u>77,213</u>		<u>82,910</u>
	<b>Credited to Services</b>	
83,410	Housing Benefit Rents	83,325
3,825	Skills Funding Agency, adult education and sixth form	5,052
61,447	Dedicated Schools Grant	67,228
1,919	Pupil Premium Grant	1,852
25,343	Public Health	26,198
26,379	Better Care Fund	26,221
17,605	Social Care Grant	27,217
5,658	Extra Care PFI	5,658
11,311	Partnership for Schools	11,311
642	16 to 19 Funding	1,208
-	Youth Justice Grant	704
-	Construction Products Border Programme	168
37,208	Other Grants	38,312
<u>274,747</u>		<u>294,454</u>

The Council has received a number of grants and contributions that have yet to be recognised as income as they have conditions attached to them that may require the monies or property to be returned to the giver. The balances at the year-end are as follows:

<u>31 March 2023</u>	<b>Current Liabilities</b>	<u>31 March 2024</u>
£'000		£'000
	<b>Grants Receipts in Advance (Capital Grants)</b>	
78	Devolved Formula Capital - Partnership for Schools	25
259	Other Grants	980
44	Other Contributions	-
<u>381</u>	<b>Total</b>	<u>1,005</u>
	<b>Grants Receipts in Advance (Revenue Grants)</b>	
59	Housing Benefit Rent	909
2,597	Other Grants	1,508
3,405	Section 31 Grant	6,586
<u>6,061</u>	<b>Total</b>	<u>9,003</u>



31 March 2023	Long-term Liabilities	31 March 2024
	<b>Grants Receipts in Advance (Capital Grants)</b>	
101	Devolved Formula Capital - Partnership for Schools	103
646	Other Grants	-
689	Other Contributions	688
<b>1,436</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>791</b>

The Council does not have a donated assets account.

#### 40. **Related Parties**

The Council is required to disclose material transactions with related parties – 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.

The aggregation option for individual transactions has been taken on the basis that the Council has satisfied itself that all the transactions entered into have been concluded in accordance with its proper procedures for preventing undue influence.

##### **Central Government**

Central Government has statutory oversight of the general operations of the Council – 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 (eg Council Tax bills, housing benefits). Grant Income is detailed at note 39.

##### **Members**

Members of the Council have direct control over the Council's financial operating policies. The total of members' allowances paid in 2023/24 is shown in note 35.

In 2023/24, 57 elected members declared an interest in related parties (57 in 2022/23). The relevant members did not take part in any discussion or decision relating to the transactions. A full list of member's interests is available from the Guildhall, Alfred Gelder Street, Hull, HU1 2AA. It is also available to view on the Council's website, [www.hullcc.gov.uk](http://www.hullcc.gov.uk).

##### **Officers**

The Council officers' interests are listed below:

##### **Absolutely Cultured Limited**

Julia Weldon was a Director until 19<sup>th</sup> July 2023

##### **Hull & Goole Port Health Authority**

Ian Anderson, the Council's Director of Legal Services and Partnerships, was the Clerk to the Authority during 2023/24.

David Bell, the Director of Finance and Transformation (Section 151 Officer), was Treasurer to the Authority during 2023/24.

##### **Hull Esteem Consortium LEP Limited**

Tracy Harsley was a Director during 2023/24.

Ian Anderson was a Director during 2023/24.

##### **Hull Maritime Foundation**

David Bell was a Trustee during 2023/24.

##### **Hull City Centre (BID) Limited**

Garry Taylor was a Director during 2023/24.

**NHS Humber and North Yorkshire ICB**

Julia Weldon was an Associate Board Member (no voting rights) during 2023/24.

**Freedom Festival Arts Trust**

Garry Taylor was a Director during 2023/24.

Information in respect of material transactions with member and officer related parties not disclosed in this Statement of Accounts, is presented below:

2022/23			2023/24	
Expenditure	Income		Expenditure	Income
£'000	£'000		£'000	£'000
42,743	(323)	Hull Esteem Consortium LEP Ltd	35,504	(359)
45,917	(1,193)	Kingstown Works Ltd	48,029	(1,187)
11,187	(2,217)	Hull Culture & Leisure Ltd	11,329	(2,120)
10,408	(88)	NPS Humber Ltd	-	-
17,740	(758)	Humberside Police	17,738	(1,784)
9,213	(17)	Humberside Fire Authority	7,161	(14)
8,925	(755)	Humber Teaching NHS Foundation Trust	7,641	(1,996)
57	(15)	Absolutely Cultured Ltd	51	-
417	(4)	Pickering & Ferens Homes	96	(29)
8,749	(574)	Other	14,391	(1,076)
<b>155,356</b>	<b>(5,944)</b>		<b>141,940</b>	<b>(8,565)</b>

The Property and Asset service have been brought in house from 1 April 2023 therefore NPS is no longer a related party.

The following amounts were due from related parties at 31 March 2024 and are included in debtors:

	2023/24
	£'000
Hull Esteem Consortium LEP Ltd	81
Kingstown Works Ltd	7,500
Hull Culture & Leisure Ltd	2,881
Humberside Police	-
Humberside Fire Authority	-
Other	102
	<b>10,564</b>

The following amounts were due to related parties at 31 March 2023 and are included in creditors:

	2023/24
	£'000
Hull Esteem Consortium LEP Ltd	168
Kingstown Works Ltd	1,034
Hull Culture & Leisure Ltd	3,968
Humberside Police	-
Humberside Fire Authority	-
Other	1,916
	<b>7,086</b>

Of those that returned the declaration form, no other Council members, Chief Officers, nor their close relations or members of the same household have undertaken any declarable related party transactions with the Council.

***Other Public Bodies***

Pension Fund – see notes 46 and 47 for details of pension fund transactions during the 2023/24 financial year for the Teachers Pension Scheme, the NHS Pension Scheme and the Local Government Pension Scheme.

***Entities Controlled or Significantly Influenced by the Council***

**Hull & East Yorkshire Local Enterprise Partnership Limited**

The Hull & East Yorkshire LEP Limited (“the LEP”) is a wholly owned Council company, formed to act as the legal entity for the Local Enterprise Partnership. The company itself is dormant. The Council acts as Accountable body for the LEP (as it did for its predecessor the Humber LEP), and has incurred expenditure of £1.198m and income of £1.500m in the year in respect of the LEP. Unused funding is carried forward to future years.

The government intends for the functions of Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs) to be delivered by local government in the future and at the budget 2023, stated that it ‘intends to withdraw central government support for LEPs from April 2024’. The Government has stated that it ‘remains committed to integrating LEP functions into local democratic institutions’ and that they will ‘work with local areas to determine how the functions currently undertaken by LEPs are best delivered at a local level in future, where appropriate and where they are not already delivered by a Combined Authority’.

Information on the LEP can be found at <https://heylep.com/>

**Freedom Festival Arts Trust**

The Freedom Festival Arts Trust was incorporated on 15 May 2013 as a not-for-profit organisation and Charity to deliver the Freedom Festival and an all-year programme of work.

The company has traded during the period ended 31 March 2024 with transactions totalling £0.294m.

**Absolutely Cultured Limited**

Absolutely Cultured Limited is an independent company, limited by guarantee. Built on the foundations of Hull UK City of Culture 2017 Limited, the company continues to deliver cultural experiences in partnership with Kingston upon Hull City Council.

During 2023/24 the Council provided funding in the sum of £0.051m to the company for running costs. The Council also provided a range of support services to the Company at no cost to the Company.

**41. Capital Expenditure and Financing**

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

<u>2022/23</u>		<u>2023/24</u>
<u>£'000</u>		<u>£'000</u>
930,448	<i>Opening Capital Financing Requirement</i>	985,877
	<b>Capital investment</b>	
118,914	Property, Plant and Equipment	127,143
152	Investment Properties	-
3,593	Intangible Assets	3,005
345	Capital Long Term Debtors	-
20,453	Revenue expenditure funded from Capital under Statute	21,546
	<b>Sources of finance</b>	
(10,849)	Capital receipts	(7,196)
(56,763)	Government grants and other contributions	(44,656)
	Sums set aside from revenue:	
(553)	Direct revenue financing	(47,747)
(19,863)	MRP and voluntary set aside	(60,974)
<u>985,877</u>	<i>Closing Capital Financing Requirement</i>	<u>976,998</u>
	<b>Explanation of movements in year</b>	
-	Increase in underlying need to borrowing (supported by Government financial assistance)	-
55,429	Increase in underlying need to borrowing (unsupported by Government financial assistance)	(8,879)
-	Assets acquired under finance leases	-
-	Assets acquired under PFI/PPP contracts	-
<u>55,429</u>	<i>Increase/(decrease) in Capital Financing Requirement</i>	<u>(8,879)</u>

**42. Leases**

The Council examines its contracts database and property portfolio on an annual basis, to assess whether new leases are classified as either operational or finance leases. In some cases the lease transaction is not always conclusive and the Council uses judgement in determining whether the lease is a finance lease arrangement (that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership) or classified as an operating lease. The Council found no new finance leases in the financial reporting period and therefore considers all new leases as operating leases.

***The Council as Lessee*****Finance Leases**

The Council has no material assets leased in under finance leases.

**Operating Leases**

The Council leases in a number of properties under operating leases to deliver services to the public with average remaining lives of 2 years. The Council has no leased in machinery or vehicles as at 31 March 2024.

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

<u>31 March 2023</u>		<u>31 March 2024</u>
£'000		£'000
240	Not later than one year	240
961	Later than one year and not later than five years	961
2,898	Later than five years	2,667
<u>4,099</u>		<u>3,868</u>

Expenditure charged to cost of services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement during the year in relation to these leases was:

<u>31 March 2023</u>		<u>31 March 2024</u>
£'000		£'000
338	Minimum lease payments	310
-	Contingent rents	-
(458)	(sublease payments receivable)	(417)
<u>(120)</u>	<b>Minimum lease payments</b>	<u>(107)</u>

***The Council as Lessor*****Finance Leases**

The Council has no assets leased out under finance leases.

**Operating Leases**

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

- For the provision of community services, such as sports facilities, charitable organisations and community centres.
- For economic development purposes to provide suitable affordable accommodation for local businesses.

The future minimum lease payments receivable under non-cancellable leases in future years, up to 75 years, are:

<u>31 March 2023</u>		<u>31 March 2024</u>
£'000		£'000
3,484	Not later than one year	3,477
7,503	Later than one year and not later than five years	7,327
62,245	Later than five years	62,119
<u>73,232</u>		<u>72,923</u>

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 2023/24, no contingent rents were receivable by the Council (2022/23 - £nil).

#### **43. Private Finance Arrangements and Similar Contracts**

Under IFRIC 12 – Service Concession Arrangements, property used within a PFI arrangement should be recognised as an asset or assets of the local authority.

##### **BSF Schools**

###### General

The Council has entered into a 25 year contract with the Hull Esteem Group to design, build, finance and operate five new schools in Hull:

- Winifred Holtby / Tweendykes School – The school building includes two schools; Winifred Holtby (secondary school) and Tweendykes (special needs school). The schools opened in September 2011. Therefore, the asset and corresponding long term liability were brought onto the balance sheet during 2011/12. The Winifred Holtby / Tweendykes arrangement is included as one PFI scheme.
- Two secondary schools (Andrew Marvell Business and Enterprise College and Kingswood College of Arts) and a special needs school (Oakfield) were opened in January 2013. Asset values and corresponding long term liabilities were brought onto balance sheet during 2012/13.
- Winifred Holtby, Tweendykes and Kingswood College of Arts converted to academy status in 2013/14. Andrew Marvell Business and Enterprise College transferred to academy status in 2016/17. Assets were removed from the balance sheet in 2013/14 and 2016/17 respectively, but the liability remains on the balance sheet.
- No new schools have been built during this financial year under a PFI arrangement.

###### Significant Contractual Information

###### *Significant terms of the arrangement*

Market testing exercises must be completed every five years by an independent third party on behalf of the Hull Esteem Group. Should the service costs change by 5% or more, the unitary charge must be adjusted accordingly. Market testing will assess grounds maintenance, pest control, cleaning and waste management.

Should the Hull Esteem Group opt to refinance its debts and has obtained the Council's consent, the Council is entitled to a 50% share of any gains.

###### *Rights to use specified assets*

The Council has full rights to use the schools for the provision of educational services. Each school is made available for use in the following priority order: i) provision of education services, ii) community use, iii) and third party use. The contractor may enter into arrangements for third party use, subject to satisfying criteria laid out in the contract, and may be entitled to charge for such use.

*Rights to receive specified assets at the end of the concession period*

The schools are under the operational control of the Hull Esteem Group during the contract period, with the legal title of the land remaining with the Council throughout the contract. At the end of the contract period, the buildings will revert to the Council for nil consideration.

*Renewal and termination options*

The contract does not include an option to extend or renew beyond the contractual expiry date. The significant risks that the Council is exposed to under a PFI contract are changes in inflation and changes in demand for the services. There is provision within the agreement for the termination of the contracts, under certain conditions, by either the Council or by the contractor on Council default, or termination by the Council on contractor default. Compensation payments are payable upon termination and the calculation of these is determined in the contracts.

*Other rights and obligations*

It is anticipated that any staff employed by Hull Esteem Group or its subcontractors running the schools will have the legal right to transfer over to the Council at the end of the contract.

**Other PFI Contractual Arrangements**Orchard Park Neighbourhood Integrated Service Centre

The Council entered a 25 year contract in December 2009 with the Sewell Group to provide a health centre on the Orchard Park Estate. The facility is jointly occupied with the local Primary Care Trust. The asset and corresponding long term liability were brought onto the Balance Sheet in 2009/10, with effect from the commencement of the contract.

Extra Care Housing

The Council completed the first stage of a 25 year contract in March 2017 with Riverside Group to operate Extra Care Housing facilities at Hall Road in the City of Hull which included 65 new apartments.

In July 2017, the Council completed the second and final stage of the 25 year contract with the Riverside. The second stage introduced an additional 251 apartments.

**Payments**

The Council makes agreed unitary payments each year to the seven PFI schemes mentioned above for services provided. Where services are not provided or fall short of agreed standards, the Council can reduce the unitary payment by the value of the lost services. Unitary payments are calculated for future years based on an estimated inflation rate of 2.5% per annum. Payments remaining outstanding for the six schemes are as follows:

	<b>Payment for Services</b>	<b>Repayment of Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>Lifetime Replacement Costs</b>	<b>Interest &amp; Contingent Rents</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>
Payable in 2024/25	6,315	6,665	2,644	8,103	23,727
Payable within two to five years	26,882	28,854	14,610	28,349	98,695
Payable within six to ten years	37,557	47,897	18,924	23,919	128,297
Payable within eleven to fifteen years	28,511	42,188	19,583	3,963	94,245
Payable within sixteen to twenty years	4,736	11,557	6,493	(2,994)	19,792
Payable within twenty-one to twenty-five years	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>104,001</b>	<b>137,161</b>	<b>62,254</b>	<b>61,340</b>	<b>364,756</b>

Although the payments made to the contractor are described as unitary payments, they have been calculated to compensate the contractor for the fair value of the services they provide, the capital expenditure incurred and interest payable whilst the capital expenditure remains to be reimbursed.

The liability outstanding to pay the contractor for capital expenditure incurred is as follows:

<u>2022/23</u> £'000		<u>2023/24</u> £'000
152,079	Balance outstanding at start of year	144,639
(7,440)	Payments during the year	(7,478)
-	Capital expenditure incurred in the year	-
-	Other movements	-
<b>144,639</b>	Balance outstanding at year end	<b>137,161</b>

#### 44. **Impairment Losses and Other Revaluation Movements**

Hull City Council Property Services led a review of assets subject to impairment due to consumption of economic benefit. A number of assets were identified for review but no impairment was required except for Housing Regeneration assets and Council Dwellings.

The significant assets which were subject to an impairment review and subsequently reduced in value and other revaluation movements are as follows:

<b>Name of Asset</b>	<b>Impaired by</b> £'000
Capital spend not adding value (HRA)	52,072
Total Impairment losses and Revaluation movements	<b>52,072</b>

#### 45. **Capitalisation of Borrowing Costs**

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs that the Council incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. A qualifying asset is an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale. Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset form part of the cost of that asset.

The Council will begin capitalising borrowing costs as part of the cost of a qualifying asset on the commencement date. The commencement date for capitalisation is when the Council first meets all of the following conditions:

- It incurs expenditures for the asset
- It incurs borrowing costs, and
- It undertakes activities that are necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale

The Council will cease capitalising borrowing costs when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the qualifying asset for its intended use or sale are complete.

The Council has capitalised borrowing costs during the financial year. The amount of borrowing costs capitalised in 2023/24 is as follows;



	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
<b>2019/20</b>					
Rate (%)	3.07%	3.07%	3.07%	3.07%	3.07%
Amount (£'000)	313	313	201	201	201
<b>2020/21</b>					
Rate (%)		2.82%	2.82%	2.82%	2.82%
Amount (£'000)		204	152	133	133
<b>2021/22</b>					
Rate (%)			2.59%	2.59%	2.59%
Amount (£'000)			221	156	156
<b>2022/23</b>					
Rate (%)				2.92%	2.92%
Amount (£'000)				626	626
<b>2023/24</b>					
Rate (%)					3.12%
Amount (£'000)					914
<b>Total</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>1,116</b>	<b>2,030</b>

#### 46. Pension Schemes Accounted for as Defined Contribution Schemes

##### **Teachers' Pension Scheme**

Teachers employed by the Council are members of the Teachers' Pension Scheme. Administered by the Department for Education, it provides teachers with defined benefits upon their retirement and the Council contributes towards the costs by making contributions based on a percentage of members' pensionable salaries.

In 2023/24 the Council paid £1.767m in respect of teachers' pension costs representing a contribution rate of 23.68%. In 2022/23 the Council paid £1.620m representing a contribution rate of 23.68%. In addition, the Council is responsible for the pension payments relating to added years' benefits previously awarded.

The scheme is a defined benefit scheme, but it is not possible for the Council to identify a share of the underlying liabilities in the scheme attributable to its own employees, therefore for the purposes of the Statement of Accounts it is accounted for on the same basis as a defined contribution scheme.

##### **NHS Staff Pension Scheme**

During 2013/14, NHS Staff transferred to the Council. These staff maintained their membership in the NHS Pension Scheme. The Scheme provides staff with specified benefits upon their retirement and the Council contributes towards the costs by making contributions based on a percentage of members' pensionable salaries.

The scheme is an unfunded defined benefit scheme. However, the Council is not able to identify its share of the underlying financial position and performance of the Scheme with sufficient reliability for accounting purposes. For the purposes of this Statement of Accounts, it is therefore accounted for on the same basis as a defined contribution scheme.

In 2023/24, the Council paid £0.021m to the NHS Pension Scheme in respect of former NHS staff retirement benefits, representing 14.38% of pensionable pay. In 2022/23, the Council paid £0.037m, representing 14.38% of pensionable pay. There were no contributions remaining payable at the year end.

**47. Defined Benefit Pension Schemes****Local Government Pension Scheme**

As part of the Council's terms and conditions of employment, retirement benefits are offered to its non-teaching employees through the East Riding of Yorkshire Council's pension scheme (the Local Government Pension Scheme) which provides members with defined benefits related to pay and service. This is a funded final salary scheme to which both the Council and its employees pay contributions calculated at a level intended to balance the pension liabilities with investment assets. The contribution rate is determined by the County Fund's Actuary based on triennial valuations, and under Pension Fund Regulations the contribution rates are set to meet 100% of the overall liabilities of the fund.

The latest triennial valuation was as at the 31 March 2022 and the Actuary indicated a minimum primary contribution rate of 19.9% of contributing members plus a secondary sum of £2.490m per annum, from 1 April 2023. This rate will apply until 2025/26.

<b>Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement</b>		
<i>Net Cost of Services:</i>		
<i>Service cost comprising:</i>		
56,166	- current service cost	29,209
142	- past service costs	4
-	- (gains)/losses from settlements	-
<i>Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure</i>		
11,360	- Net interest expense	111
<b>67,668</b>		<b>29,324</b>
<i>Other Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement</i>		
<b>Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability comprising:</b>		
(29,489)	- Return on plan assets (excluding the amount included in the net interest expense)	56,286
12,712	- Actuarial gains and losses arising on changes in demographic assumptions	8,847
659,030	- Actuarial gains and losses arising on changes in financial assumptions	63,516
-	- Changes in the effect of the asset ceiling	90,629
(105,138)	- Other	(42,848)
<b>537,115</b>	<b>Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement</b>	<b>176,430</b>
<i>Movement in Reserves Statement:</i>		
(67,668)	- reversal of net charges made for retirement benefits in accordance with IAS19	(29,324)
<i>Actual amount charged against the General Fund Balance for pensions in the year:</i>		
28,384	- employers' contributions payable to scheme	29,339
3,731	- retirement benefits payable to pensioners	3,786
<b>32,115</b>		<b>33,125</b>

**Assets and Liabilities in Relation to Post-Employment Benefits:**

<u>2022/23</u>		<u>2023/24</u>
£'000		£'000
	<b>Reconciliation of fair value of the scheme (plan) assets</b>	
1,524,624	Opening balance at 1 April	1,508,228
-	Opening balance adjustment	-
40,676	Interest income	71,206
	<b>Remeasurement gain / (loss)</b>	
(29,489)	Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in the net interest expense)	56,286
-	Other	-
8,230	Employer Contributions	33,125
7,830	Contributions by scheme participants	8,818
9,551	Entity combinations	-
(53,194)	Benefits paid	(60,481)
-	Settlements	-
<b>1,508,228</b>	<b>Closing balance at 31 March</b>	<b>1,617,182</b>
	<b>Reconciliation of present value of scheme liabilities (defined benefit obligation)</b>	
(1,919,987)	Opening balance at 1 April	(1,425,970)
(56,166)	Current Service Cost	(29,209)
(52,036)	Interest Cost	(67,207)
(7,830)	Contributions by scheme participants	(8,818)
	<b>Remeasurement gain / (loss)</b>	
12,712	Actuarial gains/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	8,847
659,030	Actuarial gains/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	63,516
(105,138)	Other	(42,848)
(142)	Past service costs	(4)
(9,607)	Entity combinations	-
53,194	Benefits paid	60,481
-	Settlements	-
<b>(1,425,970)</b>	<b>Closing balance at 31 March</b>	<b>(1,441,212)</b>

**Pension 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 scheme is as follows:

<u>2022/23</u>		<u>4</u>
<u>£'000</u>		<u>£'000</u>
1,508,228	Fair value of employer assets	1,617,182
(1,381,038)	Present value of funded liabilities	(1,399,630)
(44,932)	Present value of unfunded liabilities	(41,582)
(86,519)	Asset Ceiling Adjustment	(268,411)
<b>(4,261)</b>	*	<b>(92,441)</b>

\* The Balance Sheet entry for Other Long Term Liabilities at 31 March 2024 includes £0.097m of outstanding mortgages (2022/23 total of £4.355m includes £0.094m).

**Asset Ceiling**

Following the pensions valuation by the Councils actuary, Hymans Robertson LLP, the Council determined that the fair value of its pension plan assets outweighed the present value of the plan obligations at 31 March 2024 resulting in a pension plan asset for the first time. IAS19 Employees Benefits requires that, where a pension plan asset exists, it is measured at the lower of:

- The surplus in the defined benefit plan; and
- The asset ceiling.

The asset ceiling is the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reduction in future contributions to the plan. The Council's actuary calculated the asset ceiling as the net present value of future service costs less net present value of future contributions.

The Council has therefore limited the Pension asset recognised in its balance sheet to the asset ceiling. The adjustment has been recognised within other comprehensive income and expenditure of the CIES.

Quoted prices in active markets	Quoted prices not in active markets	Total	% of Total Assets		Quoted prices in active markets	Quoted prices not in active markets	Total	% of Total Assets
£'000	£'000	£'000			£'000	£'000	£'000	
				<b>Equity Securities:</b>				
-	-	-	0%	Consumer	-	-	-	0%
-	-	-	0%	Manufacturing	-	-	-	0%
-	-	-	0%	Energy and Utilities	-	-	-	0%
-	-	-	0%	Financial Institutions	-	-	-	0%
-	-	-	0%	Health and Care	-	-	-	0%
-	-	-	0%	Information Technology	-	-	-	0%
151,992	-	151,992	10%	Other	-	-	-	
				<b>Debt Securities:</b>				
-	-	-	0%	Corporate Bonds (investment grade)	-	-	-	0%
14,785	79,012	93,797	6%	Corporate Bonds (non-investment grade)	31,715	53,210	84,925	5%
25,692	-	25,692	2%	UK Government	27,966	-	27,966	2%
13,745	-	13,745	1%	Other	13,116	-	13,116	1%
				<b>Private Equity:</b>				
17,534	75,703	93,237	6%	All	18,963	81,892	100,855	6%
				<b>Real Estate:</b>				
16,390	120,167	136,557	9%	UK Property	16,765	117,612	134,377	8%
-	-	-	0%	Overseas Property	-	-	-	0%
				<b>Investment Funds and Unit Trusts:</b>				
621,997	-	621,997	41%	Equities	810,130	-	810,130	50%
101,322	-	101,322	7%	Bonds	125,826	13,412	139,238	9%
-	-	-	0%	Hedge Funds	-	-	-	0%
-	-	-	0%	Commodities	-	-	-	0%
11,742	88,513	100,255	7%	Infrastructure	12,275	99,694	111,969	7%
106,067	35,421	141,488	9%	Other	121,203	55,590	176,793	11%
				<b>Derivatives:</b>				
-	-	-	0%	Inflation	-	-	-	0%
-	-	-	0%	Interest rate	-	-	-	0%
-	-	-	0%	Foreign Exchange	-	-	-	0%
-	-	-	0%	Other	-	-	-	0%
				<b>Cash and Cash Equivalents:</b>				
28,147	-	28,147	2%	All	17,813	-	17,813	1%
<b>1,109,413</b>	<b>398,816</b>	<b>1,508,229</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>Totals</b>	<b>1,195,772</b>	<b>421,410</b>	<b>1,617,182</b>	<b>100%</b>

### Basis for Estimating Assets and Liabilities

Liabilities have been assessed on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method, an estimate of the pensions that will be payable in future years dependent on assumptions about mortality rates, salary levels, etc. The pension fund liabilities have been assessed by Hymans Robertson LLP, an independent firm of actuaries, based on the latest full valuation of the scheme as at 31 March 2022.

Significant assumptions used by the actuary have been:

<b>31 March 2023</b>		<b>31 March 2024</b>
	Mortality assumptions (in years):	
	- Longevity at 65 for current pensioners:	
20.8	- Men	20.6
23.7	- Women	23.5
	- Longevity at 65 for future pensioners:	
21.5	- Men	21.4
25.2	- Women	25.0
	Rate of inflation	
3.00%	Rate of increase in salaries	2.80%
3.00%	Rate of increase in pensions	2.80%
4.75%	Rate for discounting scheme liabilities	4.80%

The estimation of the defined benefit obligations is sensitive to the actuarial assumptions set out in the table above. The sensitivity analyses below based on reasonably possible changes occurring at the end of the reporting period and assumes for each change that the assumption analysed changes while all the other assumptions remain constant. The assumptions in longevity, for example, assume that life expectancy increases or decreases for men and women. In practice this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be interrelated. The estimations in the sensitivity analysis have followed the accounting policies for the scheme, ie on an actuarial basis using the projected unit cost method. The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis below did not change from those used in 2022/23.

	<b>Approximate % Increase to Employer Liability</b>	<b>Approximate Monetary Amount (£000)</b>
0.5% decrease in Real Discount Rate	2%	24,797
0.5% increase in the Salary Increase Rate	0%	1,137
0.5% increase in the Pension Increase Rate	2%	24,098

### **Impact on the Council's Cash Flows**

The objectives of the scheme are to keep employers' contribution at a constant rate. The Council has agreed a strategy with the scheme's actuary to achieve a funding level of 100% over the next 20 years. Funding levels are monitored on an annual basis. The next triennial valuation is due to be completed on 31 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 services.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation for scheme members is 16 years.

**48. Contingent Liabilities*****Potential Grant Clawback Arising from the Council Role as Accountable Body***

The Council is acting as the accountable body in respect of a number of grant funded regeneration projects. Such regeneration projects included the Gateway Programme and Preston Road New Deal for Communities and Local Enterprise Partnership. In the event of any related grant clawback, the Council is therefore liable to fund any excess expenditure incurred. In addition, there are grants received directly by the Council for which there is the potential for grant clawback if grant conditions are not met.

In recent years no clawback has been payable and it is not possible to accurately quantify any future potential payments.

***Municipal Mutual Insurance Company***

Municipal Mutual Insurance Company (MMI), which provided insurance to the Council until 1992, is in liquidation. The solvency of MMI was largely dependent on the decision of the Supreme Court regarding the employer's liability trigger litigation. The judgement of the Supreme Court was handed down on 28 March 2012. The finding of the Court was that the insurer on risk at the time of negligent exposure to asbestos is liable to pay compensation to an employee who contracts mesothelioma as a result of the exposure.

Significant numbers of outstanding claims are in respect of mesothelioma and MMI's financial position will depend on the number of mesothelioma claims it faces and the cost of those claims in the future. The Directors indicated, in the 30 June 2011 Financial Statements, that if as has happened, the Supreme Court decision went against MMI, they would be unable to foresee a position in which future investment income would be adequate to achieve payment of agreed claims in full and that appropriate alternative arrangements, which might involve the triggering of the Scheme of Arrangement, would be made.

Hence, as the Directors considered insolvency unavoidable, the scheme of arrangement was triggered on 1 January 2014 and a 15% levy charged based on the amount paid to the scheme creditors from 30 September 1993. As a result, the Council paid over £2.115m on 14 January 2014 to meet the Council's liability. During 2015/16, following a further review of the company's financial position, the Directors increased the levy to 25%. The Council has provided for a further payment of £1.441m to fund the additional levy.

The Company prepares a run-off forecast to assist the Scheme Administrator in the setting of the Levy and Payment Percentage rate. As per the latest MMI annual report and accounts of June 2023:

The run-off forecast is prepared using low, mid and high actuarial projections so a range of possible outcomes can be shared with the Creditors' Committee. These outcomes do not constitute an upper or lower ultimate range of outcomes but represent a potential range of possible outcomes based on flexed assumptions. The run-off forecast prepared for 2023/24 indicates that under the mid-IBNR forecast MMI's assets are sufficient to pay all its forecast expenses and insurance liabilities at the current Payment Percentage of 75%

The Scheme Administrators have advised that it is possible that a further levy may be required to meet future costs but at the moment none is payable and as such any further liabilities cannot be reliably quantified.

**49. Contingent Assets*****Housing Market Renewal Schemes***

The council has an equity loan product that is available to assist our regeneration activities across the city. On redemption of individual loan agreements, a proportion of the principal and any capital gain realised may become repayable to the Council, subject to the fulfilment of liabilities in relation to administration fees due to Places for People Homes Ltd. Any subsequent expenditure from this receipt may be subject to approval of the Homes and Communities Agency.

The Council has entered into development agreements with partners to develop various sites across the whole city as part of our Housing Growth and Regeneration programmes. In the event of any of the individual sites achieving overall profit an overage may become payable to the Council. On some subsequent expenditure on specific schemes from this receipt may be subject to approval of the Homes and Communities Agency.

It is currently not practical to assess or estimate the potential capital gains or clawback which may become due to the Council if circumstances change which result in cash inflows.

## **50. Nature and Extent of Risks Arising from Financial Instruments**

### **Key risks**

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

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

### **Overall procedures for managing risk**

The Council's overall risk management programme focus on the unpredictability of financial markets, and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the resources available to fund services. The procedures for risk management are set out through a legal framework based on the Local Government Act 2003 and associated regulations. These require the Council to comply with the CIPFA Prudential Code, the CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management in the Public Services and investment guidance issued through the Act. Overall, these procedures require the Council to manage risk in the following ways:

- By formally adopting the requirements of the CIPFA Treasury Management Code of Practice;
- By the adoption of a Treasury Policy Statement and treasury management clauses within its financial regulations/standing orders/constitution;
- By approving annually in advance prudential and treasury indicators for the following three years limiting:
  - The Council's overall borrowing;
  - Its maximum and minimum exposures to fixed and variable rates;
  - Its maximum and minimum exposures to the maturity structure of its debt;
  - Its maximum annual exposures to investments maturing beyond a year.
- By approving an investment strategy for the forthcoming year setting out its criteria for both investing and selecting investment counterparties in compliance with Government guidance;

These are required to be reported and approved at or before the Council's annual Council Tax setting budget or before the start of the year to which they relate. These items are reported with the annual treasury management strategy which outlines the detailed approach to managing risk in relation to the Council's financial instrument exposure. Actual performance is also reported after each year, as is a mid-year update.

The annual treasury management strategy for 2023/24 which incorporates the prudential indicators was approved by Council on 24/02/23 and is available on the Council website. The key issues within the strategy were:

- The Authorised Limit for 2023/24 was set at £1,061m, revised to £988m as part of the mid-year review. This is the maximum limit of external borrowings or other long term liabilities.
- The Operational Boundary was expected to be £1,083m, revised to £944m as part of the mid-year review. This is the expected level of debt and other long term liabilities during the year.
- The maximum amounts of fixed and variable interest rate exposure were set based on the Council's net debt.
- The maximum and minimum exposures to the maturity structure of debt.



Risk Management is carried out by a central treasury team, under the policies approved by the Council in the annual treasury management strategy. The Council maintains written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies (Treasury Management Practices – TMPs) covering specific areas, such as interest rate risk, credit risk, and the investment of surplus cash. These TMPs are a requirement of the Code of Practice and are reviewed periodically.

### **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 Ratings Services. The Annual Investment Strategy also considers maximum amounts and time limits in respect of each financial institution. Deposits are not made with banks and financial institutions unless they meet the minimum requirements of the investment criteria outlined above. Additional selection criteria are also applied after this initial criteria is applied. Details of the Investment Strategy can be found on the Council's website.

- The Council does not apply normal commercial principles to credit risk its customers but follows the It maintains a policy covering both the categories of investment types it will invest in, criteria for choosing investment counterparties with adequate security, and monitoring their security. This is set out in the Specified and Non-Specified investment sections below; and
- It has sufficient liquidity in its investments. For this purpose it will set out procedures for determining the maximum periods for which funds may prudently be committed. These procedures also apply to the Council's prudential indicators covering the maximum principal sums invested.

The Director of Finance and Transformation will maintain a counterparty list in compliance with the following criteria and will revise the criteria and submit them to Council for approval as necessary. These criteria are separate to that which determines which types of investment instrument are either Specified or Non-Specified as it provides an overall pool of counterparties considered high quality which the Council may use, rather than defining what types of investment instruments are to be used.

The rating criteria use the lowest common denominator method of selecting counterparties and applying limits. This means that the application of the Council's minimum criteria will apply to the lowest available rating for any institution. For instance, if an institution is rated by two agencies, one meets the Council's criteria, the other does not, the institution will fall outside the lending criteria. This is in compliance with a CIPFA Treasury Management Panel recommendation in March 2009 and the CIPFA Treasury Management Code of Practice.

Credit rating information is supplied by Link Asset Services, the Council's treasury consultants, on all active counterparties that comply with the criteria below. Any counterparty failing to meet the criteria would be omitted from the counterparty (dealing) list. Any rating changes, rating watches (notification of a likely change), rating outlooks (notification of a possible longer term change) are provided to officers almost immediately after they occur and this information is considered before dealing. For instance, a negative rating watch applying to a counterparty at the minimum Council criteria will be considered for suspension from use, with all others being reviewed in light of market conditions.

On occasions ratings may be downgraded when an investment has already been made. The criteria used are such that a minor downgrading should not affect the full receipt of the principal and interest.

The criteria for providing a pool of high quality investment counterparties (both specified and non-specified investments) is as follows:

- Banks 1 – a good credit quality – the Council will only use banks which:
  - are UK banks only,
  - and have, as a minimum, the following Fitch credit ratings:

- Banks 1 – a good credit quality – the Council will only use banks which hold a minimum rating of:
  - Short term – F1
  - Long term – A-
- Banks 2 – part nationalised UK bank – Royal Bank of Scotland. This bank can be included if they continue to be part nationalised or they meet the rating in Banks 1 above.
- Banks 3 – The Council's own banker (Natwest Bank) for transactional purposes if the bank falls below the above criteria, although in this case balances will be minimised in both monetary size and time.
- Bank subsidiary and treasury operation – The Council will use these where the parent bank has provided an appropriate guarantee or has the necessary ratings outlined above.
- Building societies – The Council will use all societies which meet the ratings for banks as outlined above.
- Money Market Funds – AAA rating.
- UK Government (DMADF)
- Local authorities.

Due care will be taken will be taken to consider the group exposure of the Council's investments. In addition limits in place above will apply to a group of companies.

Additional requirements under the Code require the Council to supplement credit rating information. Whilst the above criteria relies primarily on the application of credit ratings to provide a pool of appropriate counterparties for officers to use, additional operational market information will be applied before making any specific investment decision from the agreed pool of counterparties. This additional market information (for example Credit Default Swaps, negative rating watches/outlooks) will be applied to compare the relative security of differing investment counterparties.

The time and monetary limits for institutions on the Council's counterparty list are as follows (these will cover specified and non-specified investments):

- Only UK Banks
- Banks and building societies with a minimum rating of F1+ /AA- to have a limit of £30m (part nationalised banks £40m), with an investment period of up to 1 year
- Banks and building societies with a minimum rating of F1/A to have a limit of £20m (part nationalised banks £25m), with an investment period of up to 1 year
- Banks and building societies with a minimum rating of F1/A- to have a limit of £10m (part nationalised banks £15m), with an investment period of up to 1 year
- Council's own banker (if not meeting the above criteria) to have a limit of £5m, with an investment limit of 1 day
- UK Government (DMADF) to have an unlimited limit, with an investment period of up to 6 months
- Local Authorities to have a limit of £15m per authority, with an investment period of up to 1 year
- Money Market Funds to have a limit of £15m per fund, with an investment period of up to 1 year (liquid funds).

Given the over riding objective of maintaining the security of the Council's cash it is currently not considered feasible or advantageous to invest in alternative non bank deposits i.e. government gilts, treasury bonds, given the nature and volatility of these tradeable investments, and given the previous poor performance of external fund managers.

The Council applies the creditworthiness service provided by Link Asset Services. This service employs a sophisticated modelling approach utilising credit ratings from the three main credit rating

agencies - Fitch, Moodys and Standard and Poors. The credit ratings of counterparties are supplemented with the following overlays:

- Credit watches and credit outlooks from credit rating agencies;
- Credit Default Swap (CDS) spreads to give early warning of likely changes in credit ratings
- Sovereign ratings to select counterparties from only the most creditworthy countries.

Credit Default Swap (CDS) is a contract between two counterparties, which basically gives protection, or insurance, in case of credit default. The payments involved in the contract are based on a spread currently traded in the market. The spread of CDS indicates the market perception of the likelihood of a credit event or default occurring. The higher the spread the more likely the market considers an event of default will occur.

This modelling approach combines credit ratings, credit watches and credit outlooks in a weighted scoring system which is then combined with an overlay of CDS spreads for which the end product is a series of colour coded bands which indicate the relative creditworthiness of counterparties. These colour codes are used by the Council to determine the duration for investments. The Council will therefore use counterparties within the following durational bands:

- Blue 1 year (only applies to nationalised or semi-nationalised UK banks)
- Orange 1 year
- Red 6 months
- Green 100 days
- No colour Not to be used

Link Asset Services creditworthiness service uses a wider array of information than just primary ratings and by using a risk weighted scoring system, does not give undue preponderance to just one agency's ratings. The Council is satisfied that this service now gives a much improved level of security for its investments. It is also a service which the Council would not be able to replicate using in house resources.

Typically the minimum credit ratings criteria the Council use will be a short term rating (Fitch or equivalents) of short term rating F1, long term rating A-. There may be occasions when the counterparty ratings from one rating agency are marginally lower than these ratings but may still be used. In these instances consideration will be given to the whole range of ratings available, or other topical market information, to support their use.

All credit ratings will be monitored on a weekly basis. The Council is alerted to changes to ratings of all three agencies through its use of the Capita creditworthiness service.

- If a downgrade results in the counterparty / investment scheme no longer meeting the Council's minimum criteria, its further use as a new investment will be withdrawn immediately.
- In addition to the use of credit ratings the Council will be advised of information in movements in Credit Default Swap against the iTraxx benchmark and other market data on a weekly basis. Extreme market movements may result in downgrade of an institution or removal from the Council's lending list.

Sole reliance will not be placed on the use of this external service. In addition this Council will also use market data and market information, information on government support for banks and the credit ratings of that supporting government.

If financial institutions are upgraded in rating and therefore meet the Council's criteria as defined, then committee approval will be sought prior to inclusion on the counterparty list.

The Council's maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to its investments in banks and building societies cannot be assessed generally as the risk of any institution failing to make interest payments or repay the principal sum will be specific to each individual institution. Recent experience has shown that it is rare for such entities to be unable to meet their commitments. A risk of irrecoverability applies to all of the Council's deposits, but there was no evidence as at the 31 March 2024 that this was likely to crystallise.

The following analysis summarises the Council's potential maximum exposure to credit risk on other financial assets, based on experience of default and adjusted to reflect current market conditions. The amounts have not been subject to impairment in 2023/24, however, the Council has made provision to reflect the potential non-collection of some of the customer related debt. The amounts relating to customer debt have been adjusted to reflect the provision made.

	<b>Amount</b>
	<b>31 March 2024</b>
	<b>£'000</b>
Deposits rated	
AAA	14,666
AA	-
A	(7,850)
BBB	-
N/A	-
Customers *	<u>37,012</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>43,828</u></b>

\* Note – excludes statutory debtors such as Council Tax / NNDR

No breaches of the Council's counterparty criteria occurred 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.

The Council does not generally allow credit for customers.

Collateral – During the reporting 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 significant risk that it will be unable to raise finance to meet its commitments under financial instruments. The maturity analysis of financial assets is as follows:

**Maturity analysis of financial assets, excluding sums due from customers**

<b>31 March 2023</b>		<b>31 March 2024</b>	
<b>£'000</b>		<b>£'000</b>	
46,613	Less than one year	6,816	
-	Between one and two years	-	
-	Between two and three years	-	
-	More than three years	-	
<b>46,613</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>6,816</b>	

**Refinancing and Maturity Risk**

The Council maintains a significant 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 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 placed 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 team 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 analysis of financial liabilities is as follows:

**Maturity analysis of financial liabilities**

<b>31 March 2023</b>		<b>31 March 2024</b>	
<b>£'000</b>		<b>£'000</b>	
163,336	Less than one year	200,640	
10,918	Between one and two years	12,846	
87,174	Between two and five years	73,750	
116,164	Between five and ten years	104,628	
59,867	Between ten and fifteen years	51,830	
405,294	More than fifteen years	402,075	
<b>842,753</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>845,769</b>	

\* Note – The above maturity analysis is adjusted to reflect the callable dates of market debt, as required by the Treasury Management Code of Practice.

**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, depending on how variable and fixed interest rates move across differing Borrowings at variable rates – the interest expense charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account will rise.
- Borrowings at fixed rates – the fair value of the liabilities borrowing will fall (no impact on revenue balances).
- Investments at variable rates – the interest income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account 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 on the balance sheet, so nominal gains and losses on fixed rate borrowings would not impact on the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services or Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure. However, changes in interest payable and receivable on variable rate borrowings and investments will be posted to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services and affect the General Fund Balance, subject to influences from Government grants (i.e. HRA). Movements in the fair value of fixed rate investments that have a quoted market price will be reflected in the Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

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

According to this assessment strategy, at 31 March 2024, if interest rates had been 1% higher with all other variables held constant, the financial effect would be:

	<b>31 March 2024</b>
	<b>£'000</b>
Increase in interest payable on variable rate borrowings	2,617
Increase in interest receivable variable rate investments	(631)
Increase in government grant receivable for financing costs	-
<b>Impact on Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services</b>	<b>1,986</b>
Decrease in fair value of fixed rate investment assets	-
<b>Impact on Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Decrease in fair value of fixed rate borrowings liabilities (no impact on the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services or Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure)</b>	<b>39,257</b>

### ***Price Risk***

The Council does not invest in equity shares or marketable bonds and thus has no exposure to losses arising from movements in the prices of shares.

### ***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.

**51. Heritage Assets: Further information on the Museum's Collections**

**Hull Museums**

Large parts of the collections at Hull Museums are of national and even global significance. Some are of such importance that they have been granted National Designated status, meaning they are recognised by the Government as being of very high cultural and historic importance when compared with other museum collections across the country. These include the prehistoric objects at Hull & East Riding Museum, slavery, maritime and early vehicle collections. Overall, they are outstanding for a local authority museum service and as such, reflect the status of Hull's Museum service in the UK.

The value of the museum collections is closely linked with the standards of collections management across the service. It is essential that there are enough qualified staff and resources to provide adequate care for the objects in the long-term. Items can quickly deteriorate through poor environment, unsuitable storage conditions, inadequate security or unsuitable display methods. The documentation of the collections is on-going and is slowly improving the information kept about each object. The value of an item is often associated with its provenance (artist/connection to a historical event/previous owner) and we are uncovering these links as we document, meaning objects where previously no provenance had been identified, have increased in value through research.

The values are held at historical cost. The museum service does not have the resources to be able to value the collections in any detail, as this is an enormous undertaking with 173,902 items on the database and still with a large number to document.

**Hull and East Riding Museum**

The Archaeology Collections of Hull Museums are regarded as one of the foremost in the country. The founder collection is that of the 19th century archaeologist, J. R. Mortimer, encompassing Neolithic, Bronze Age and Anglo-Saxon grave-goods, derived from 360 barrows on the Yorkshire Wolds. The finds are accompanied by Mortimer's detailed site records.

The prehistory of the region is also represented by the world-famous objects including the Roos Carr figures, the group of early Bronze Age boats from North Ferriby and the Iron Age Hasholme Boat. Material from the 'Arras Culture' cemetery, and settlement at Garton/Wetwang, are in constant demand by researchers from around the world.

From the Roman period come the stunning mosaics from Rudston and Brantingham, together with archives from recent large-scale projects such as the roadside settlements at Shiptonthorpe and Hayton. Nationally important collections from the medieval period include the Anglo-Saxon cremation cemetery at Sancton and archives from urban excavations in Hull and Beverley.

There is a large collection of natural history specimens, including mounted birds and animals, insects, shells and geology.

Collection covers:

**Archaeology:**

- Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age
- Roman
- Anglo-Saxon
- Medieval and Post-Medieval
- Eastern Mediterranean
- Numismatics

**Natural History:**

- Coleoptera
- Lepidoptera
- Birds – mounted and non-mounted

- Birds eggs
- Mammals – mounted and un-mounted
- Mammals – heads (mounted)
- Herbaria
- Conchology
- Fishes – mounted

**Geology:**

- Palaeontology
- Petrology
- Mineralogy
- Hull University Collection – mixed

**Hands on History Museum**

Housed in the Old Grammar School which dates back to 1583, this collection comes under the heading of both social history and archaeology. There is a large general collection of social history items mainly dating from the 20th century, with some 19th century additions. These items are used to tell the story of Hull people and as a visual resource for school groups. The replica furniture from the tomb of Tutankhamun made in 1922 after the discovery of the tomb in Egypt is unique and can be seen displayed on the first floor.

There is a large costume, doll and textile collection stored at the Museum, many of national importance, such as the Madam Clapham items which were made in Hull, and William Wilberforce's clothes. Many are 19th century, some 20th century and a few very early examples.

Collection covers:

- Social History
- Dolls
- Costume and textiles
- Egyptology

**Maritime Museum**

Based in the city's Victorian Dock Offices, Hull's Maritime Museum houses collections relating to both Hull's and the country's maritime history. Its key collection is its internationally significant whaling collection, which includes natural history specimens, a North Atlantic Whale Skeleton, whaling tools, log books and what is believed to be the largest collection of scrimshaw outside the U.S.

Other key collections include: maritime art, including work by artists of national significance such as John Ward, Henry Redmore and Harry Hudson Rodmell, (who painted scenes for famous shipping posters); ship models; items linked to the Wilson Line; collections relating to Hull's Trinity House; items linked to Hull's docks and merchant shipping; items linked to Hull's fishing industry; Inuit material from the 18th and 19th centuries; early navigation equipment; and an extensive photographic collection including the Cartledge collection.

Collection covers:

- Whaling
- Fishing
- Merchant Shipping
- Maritime History
- Maritime Community History
- Maritime Art

The Maritime Museum is currently closed while it is undergoing a major refurbishment as part of the investment in museums scheme, it is scheduled to reopen in 2025.



## **Streetlife Museum**

The Streetlife Museum of Transport tells a unique story of two hundred years of transport history and its social impact. The collection can be traced back to 1923 and the vision of Hull's first curator, Thomas Sheppard. Respected widely, he was instrumental in founding what is considered to be the first publicly-owned transport collection in the country. The early years of the collection included acquisition of ten veteran cars from the private Motor Museum in Knightsbridge and a selection of horse-drawn carriages from families and businesses in East Yorkshire.

The collection includes a State Coach from 1860 owned by the Duke of Yarborough, an 1820 Britzschka, used on the Grand Tour, an 1895 Wagonette-Brake and a rare three-wheeled Hansom cab, reportedly used by King Edward VII. There are examples from the earliest days of motoring with cars propelled by steam, electricity and petrol. Also included are an 1899 English Daimler, previously owned by George Cadbury, and a very rare 1898 Panhard et Levassor Motor Wagonette; an example of the first car model to be built as a car, rather than a converted horse-drawn carriage. There are extensive collections of public transport, including three trams and three buses.

Collection covers:

- Bicycles
- Horse-drawn carriages
- Motorcycles
- Motor cars
- Public transport
- Railways
- Equine material
- Aviation
- Street furniture

## **Guildhall Collection**

The collection reflects the corporate and local history of Hull, of particular significance is its collection of silver, with key pieces dating from the 17th century through to the modern day.

Collection covers:

- Paintings
- Sculpture
- Prints
- Ceramics
- Glass
- Silver
- Furniture
- Photographs
- Hull Tapestry
- Associated ephemera

## **Historical Buildings**

### Wilberforce House Museum

During its history, the house has been a private home, a bank and a commercial office for a seed and cake merchant. Bought by Hull Corporation in 1903, the museum reflects the lasting legacy of its most famous resident, William Wilberforce, the slave-trade abolitionist. Wilberforce was born in the house on 24 August 1759.

Highlights of the collection include the personal diary of William Wilberforce, written between the years 1814 – 1823, two hundred letters written by William Wilberforce, Wilberforce's personal library, the Brookes ship model used by Wilberforce during the Parliamentary committees in the late eighteenth century, items relating to the East Yorkshire Regiment, and a large collection of

drawings by the important local artist F. S. Smith showing early twentieth century scenes of Hull and the surrounding area.

Collection covers:

- Wilberforce archives, collections and library
- Anti-slavery collections
- Ethnography
- Black, minority, ethnic and community history
- Ceramics
- Fine art
- Hull and East Riding clock collection
- Hull furniture
- Hull silver

### **Historical Vessels**

#### Spurn Lightship

The Spurn Lightship (LV No. 12) is a light vessel (ie. a ship used as a lighthouse) currently anchored in Hull Marina. The ship was built in 1927 and served for 48 years as a navigation aid in the approaches of the Humber Estuary, where it was stationed 4½ miles east of Spurn Point. The light ship was decommissioned in 1975 and bought and restored by Hull City Council in 1983 before being moved to Hull Marina as a museum in 1987. Following a 14-month restoration, the Spurn Lightship returned to Hull Marina on 9 March 2023, and moved to its new, permanent berth on Hull Marina on Tuesday 27 February 2024. It is expected to reopen to visitors in early summer 2024.

Collection covers:

- Objects and archives relating to the Spurn Lightship No. 12
- Personal histories of people relating to the Spurn Lightship
- Display items which enhance the historic context of the ship

#### Arctic Corsair

The Arctic Corsair is the last survivor of Hull's massive 'Sidewinder' trawling fleet. Built in Beverley by Cook, Welton and Gemmell in 1960 for the Boyd Line, in 1973 the Arctic Corsair broke the world record for the landing of Cod and Haddock from the White Sea. The extension of Iceland's fishing limits to 200 miles in 1975 saw the Arctic Corsair involved in the cod wars, during which she was rammed by an Icelandic gun boat. The Arctic Corsair was converted to Pelagic fishing in 1978 before being laid up in Hull's St. Andrews Dock in 1981. In 1985 she was converted back to conventional fishing and made a record breaking return to trawling. However, by 1988 she was again laid up in dock. Her registration was closed and she was renamed the Arctic Cavalier.

After lying idle in Hull for 5 more years the ship was purchased by Hull City Council in 1993 and renamed the Arctic Corsair once more. The Arctic Corsair moved from its original location for the first time in 20 years on Sunday 4 August 2019 to allow for flood prevention works along the River Hull. It is currently being restored by Dunston's Ship Repairs in Hull and expected to open to visitors at the North End Shipyard in early 2025.

### **Statues and Monuments**

The Council has a number of statues and monuments located across the city.

#### **City Hall Organ**

The City Hall organ was built by the Hull firm of Foster and Andrews in March 1911.

Further information on assets held within the Museums Collections and how to access these collections can be obtained from the Council's website, [www.hullcc.gov.uk/museumcollections](http://www.hullcc.gov.uk/museumcollections).

**52. Trust Funds**

The Council acts as trustee for various bequests and charitable funds as summarised below. The assets belong to the trustees, are held in trust and do not belong to the Council. As such, they are not included in the principal statements of the Council.

The relevant restrictions for the playing field trusts assets have been submitted to show that the Council is not the beneficial owner, but holds the assets in trust. The following playing field trust assets (£10.631m) have been removed from the Council's Balance Sheet and included on the individual trust Asset Registers:

- Pearson Park (charity number 1088933)
- Pickering Park (charity number 1068834)
- King George's Playing Field (charity number 1088076)
- Barbara Robson Playing Field (charity number 1075865).

**Funds for which Kingston Upon Hull City Council acts as sole trustee:**

2023/24	Income	Expenditure	Assets	Liabilities
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
<b>The Ferens Art Gallery</b> Set up in 1919 for the exhibition of works of art in perpetuity	3	256	115,673	5
<b>The Ferens Endowment Fund</b> A proportion of its income contributes towards the upkeep of the Ferens Art Gallery building, whilst the balance of the income is used to purchase exhibits.	225	89	9,386	42
<b>Other</b> The other trusts are mainly for the wellbeing of the inhabitants of the City of Kingston upon Hull.	-	-	10,710	-
<b>Total as at 31 March 2024</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>135,769</b>	<b>47</b>

2022/23	Income	Expenditure	Assets	Liabilities
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
The Ferens Art Gallery	4	216	103,482	4
The Ferens Endowment Fund	166	80	8,311	34
Other	-	-	68	-
<b>Total as at 31 March 2023</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>111,861</b>	<b>38</b>

**Other funds which the Council has an interest:**

2022/23		2023/24
£'000		£'000
	<b>Capital Value of the Fund</b>	
653	Frances & Cyril Bibby Bequest	669
296	Hull Maritime Foundation	76
16,177	The James Reckitt Library Endowment Fund	17,785
68	William Wilberforce Lecture Trust Fund	66
379	Others	389
<b>17,573</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>18,985</b>

**HRA INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT**

The HRA Income and Expenditure Statement shows the economic cost in the year of providing housing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the amount to be funded from the rents and government grants. Authorities charge rents to cover expenditure in accordance with legislative framework: this may be different from the accounting cost. The increase or decrease in the year, on the basis upon which rents are raised, is shown in the Movement on the Housing Revenue Account Statement.

<u>2022/23</u> £'000	Note	<u>2023/24</u> £'000
<b>Expenditure</b>		
24,622		27,176
28,662		27,605
1,013		1,222
17,946		71,088
44		45
687		927
<u>72,974</u>		<u>128,063</u>
<b>Income</b>		
(92,064)		(98,059)
(938)		(976)
(4,461)		(4,238)
(1,967)		(2,315)
<u>(99,430)</u>		<u>(105,588)</u>
<b>(26,456)</b>		<b>22,475</b>
<b>Net Expenditure or Income of HRA Services as included in the whole authority Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement</b>		
330		376
<b>(26,126)</b>		<b>22,851</b>
<b>Net Income for HRA Services</b>		
<b>HRA share of the operating income and expenditure included in the whole authority Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement</b>		
(1,172)		(1,005)
8,670		7,405
(1,317)		(3,101)
(920)		(2,778)
1,276	8	11
<b>(19,589)</b>		<b>23,383</b>
<b>(Surplus) or deficit for the year on HRA services</b>		

**MOVEMENT ON THE HRA STATEMENT**

<u>2022/23</u>		<u>2023/24</u>
£'000		£'000
(3,500)	Balance on the HRA at the end of the previous year	(3,750)
(19,589)	(Surplus) or deficit for the year on HRA Income and Expenditure Statement	23,383
18,560	Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under statute	(27,868)
<u>(1,029)</u>	Net (increase) or decrease before transfers to (or from) reserves	<u>(4,485)</u>
779	Transfers to or (from) earmarked reserves	4,485
<u>(250)</u>	(Increase) or decrease in year on the HRA	<u>-</u>
<u><b>(3,750)</b></u>	<b>Balance on the HRA at the end of the year</b>	<u><b>(3,750)</b></u>

**NOTES TO THE HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT****1. Movement of HRA operational and non-operational assets**

	Operational assets			Non-operational assets			Total
	Council Dwellings	Other Land and Buildings	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	Investment Properties	Surplus assets not held for sale	Infrastructure & Community Assets	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
At 1 April 2023	692,588	1,223	221	1,477	669	81	696,259
Depreciation	(11,013)	(12)	(67)	-	-	(9)	(11,101)
Impairment	(52,072)	-	-	-	-	-	(52,072)
Revaluation increases / (decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(7,928)	62	-	(58)	-	-	(7,924)
Disposals	(5,681)	-	-	-	-	-	(5,681)
Revaluation increases / (decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	53,969	-	101	-	-	-	54,070
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>At 31 March 2024</b>	<b>669,863</b>	<b>1,273</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>1,419</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>673,551</b>

Total depreciation of £11.101m (2022/23 £11.483m) has been charged to the HRA during the year. This is comprised by charging dwelling depreciation of £11.013m (2022/23 £11.403m), other land and buildings depreciation of £0.012m (2022/23 £0.008m), vehicles, plant, furniture & equipment depreciation of £0.067m (2022/23 £0.063m) and infrastructure and community assets depreciation of £0.009m (2022/23 £0.009m).

For dwelling depreciation, the Council is using calculated charges based on componentised elements of the housing stock in line with the requirements of the Code of Practice.

Impairment of £52.072m (2022/23 £39.030m) has been charged to the HRA for the loss in value to the housing stock for those dwellings earmarked for demolition during the year and Capital spend not adding value. A total revaluation decrease of £7.924m has been reflected in the year for all HRA assets (2022/23 £32.555m increase). £7.928m decrease relates to council dwellings (2022/23 £32.485m increase). An adjustment is made within the accounts to negate the impact of these changes.

**2. Vacant Possession Values**

The valuation of Council dwellings reflects their status as social housing and as a consequence, the Council recognises Council dwellings at a value of £669.863m (2022/23 £692.588m) on the Balance Sheet.

At vacant possession the same dwellings would have a value of £1,628.811m (2022/23 £1,684.981m), therefore recognising an economic cost to the government of providing Council Housing at less than open market rents of £958.948m (2022/23 £992.392m).

**3. Capital Expenditure and Financing Analysis**

<u>2022/23</u>	Expenditure funded by;	<u>2023/24</u>
£'000		£'000
33,264	Borrowing	2,910
-	- Credit Arrangements	-
-	- Revenue Contributions	-
5,082	Capital Receipts	1,729
-	- Major Repairs Reserve	46,652
920	Other	2,779
<u>39,266</u>		<u>54,070</u>

**4. Capital Receipts Analysis**

<u>2022/23</u>		<u>2023/24</u>
£'000		£'000
8,781	Sales of Council Houses	6,583
92	Repayments of Right to Buy Discounts	23
-	- Land Sales	-
(4)	Right to buy Mortgage Principal	(4)
<u>8,869</u>	<b>Total Capital Receipts</b>	<u>6,602</u>
0	Less: receipts required to be paid to the Government	-
<u>8,869</u>	<b>Useable Receipts</b>	<u>6,602</u>

**5. Rent arrears and provision for uncollectable debts**

<u>2022/23</u>		<u>2023/24</u>
£'000		£'000
4,656	Arrears at 31 March	5,002
2,284	Provision for doubtful debts	1,920

**6. Note to the Movement on the HRA Statement**

<u>2022/23</u> £'000		<u>2023/24</u> £'000
	<b>Items included in the HRA Income and Expenditure Account but excluded from the movement on HRA Balance for the year</b>	
920	Difference between any other item of Income and Expenditure determined in accordance with the Code and determined in accordance with statutory HRA requirements	2,778
(17,946)	Transfer to/from Capital Adjustment Account *	(71,088)
1,172	Gain or (loss) on sale of HRA non-current assets	1,005
(6,705)	Net charges for retirement benefits in accordance with IAS19	(2,953)
<u>(22,559)</u>		<u>(70,258)</u>
	<b>Items not included in the HRA Income and Expenditure Account but included in the movement on HRA Balance for the year</b>	
29,721	Transfer to/(from) Major Repairs Reserve	(9,137)
2,497	Employer's contributions payable to the LGPS Pension Fund	2,336
8,901	Voluntary set aside for debt repayment	49,191
<u>41,119</u>		<u>42,390</u>
<b>18,560</b>	<b>Net additional amount required by statute to be debited or (credited) to the HRA Balance for the year</b>	<b>(27,868)</b>

\* The transfer to/from Capital Adjustment account line shows the total of all adjustments previously shown separately in previous years accounts. The adjustments include, but are not limited to, charges for depreciation, revaluation losses and impairment charges.

**7. Housing Stock**

The Council dwelling stock was as follows:-

<u>At 31 March</u> <u>2023</u>	<b>Analysed by type:-</b>	<u>At 31 March</u> <u>2024</u>
17,510	Houses and Bungalows	17,403
2,802	Low rise flats and maisonettes	2,794
2,767	Medium and high rise flats	2,759
5	Other	5
<u>23,084</u>		<u>22,961</u>



**8. Contribution to Pension Reserve**

The requirements of IAS19 are to show the cost of pensions earned in the year in the cost of service lines, an adjustment to or from the pensions reserve is then required to bring the bottom line charge against rents back to the amount of the employer's contribution to the pension fund in the year. The pension liability for the year is £2.953m (2022/23 £6.705m).

<u>2022/23</u>		<u>2023/24</u>
£'000		£'000
5,429	Current service cost	2,942
-	Past Service Cost	-
<u>5,429</u>		<u>2,942</u>
	Pensions Interest Cost and expected return on assets	
5,187	Interest on Liabilities	7,183
<u>(3,911)</u>	Expected return on assets	<u>(7,172)</u>
<u>6,705</u>	<b>Transfer to pensions reserve</b>	<u>2,953</u>

**9. HRA Reserves**

As there is a statutory requirement to account for the HRA separately from the remainder of Hull City Council, the accumulated HRA reserve is also recognised separately:

	<u>General Reserve</u>	<u>Major Repairs Reserve (MRR)</u>	<u>* Future Capital Expenditure</u>	<u>Total</u>
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
At 1 April 2023	3,750	55,789	15,373	74,912
Transfer of Depreciation to MRR	-	11,101	-	11,101
Contribution to finance capital expenditure for the year	-	(20,238)	-	(20,238)
Use of MRR to finance capital expenditure for the year	-	(46,652)	-	(46,652)
Transfer to / (from) reserves to support the HRA revenue programme	-	-	4,485	4,485
<b>At 31 March 2024</b>	<u>3,750</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>19,858</u>	<u>23,608</u>

\* Reserves set-aside to support the total capital programme for maintaining properties.

**COLLECTION FUND STATEMENT**

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

In 2013/14 Local Government Finance regime was revised with the introduction of the Retained Business Rates Scheme. The main aim of the scheme is to give Local Authorities greater incentives to grow businesses in the area, as the scheme allows Councils to retain a proportion of the total Business Rates collected. It does, however, also increase the financial risk due to non-collection and the volatility of the NNDR tax base.

The following Statement reflects these changes.

2022/23 Total £'000	2023/24		
	Council Tax £'000	Business Rates £'000	Total £'000
	<b>Income</b>		
124,359	131,070	-	131,070
	Income from Council Tax		
	Transfers from General Fund		
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
78,005	-	73,764	73,764
	Income collectable from business ratepayers		
-	-	-	-
	-Transitional Protection payments		
2,014	-	1,947	1,947
	Income collectable in respect of Business Rate Supplements		
-	-	-	-
	Contributions		
-	-	-	-
	Towards previous year's Collection Fund deficit		
-	-	-	-
	Adjustment of previous years' community charges		
-	-	-	-
204,378	131,070	75,711	206,781
	<b>Expenditure</b>		
	Precepts and demands		
34,364	-	42,390	42,390
	- Central Government		
132,763	105,196	41,542	146,738
	- Hull City Council		
16,202	17,428	-	17,428
	- Police and Crime Commissioner for Humberside		
6,458	6,180	848	7,028
	- Humberside Fire Authority		
	Business rates		
-	-	41	41
	- Payment to national pool		
349	-	347	347
	- Costs of collection		
418	-	(2,222)	(2,222)
	- Transitional Protection payments		
-	-	-	-
	Business Rate Supplements		
	Bad and doubtful debts/appeals		
(2,887)	(2,911)	(1,117)	(4,028)
	- Write-offs		
8,935	4,538	(421)	4,117
	- Provisions		
(315)	-	(5,688)	(5,688)
	Provision for Appeals		
-	-	-	-
	- Other Transfers to General Fund (disregarded amounts)		
	Distribution of previous year's estimated Collection Fund surplus		
(6,358)	-	1,909	1,909
	- Central Government		
(3,224)	1,357	1,871	3,228
	- Hull City Council		
490	226	-	226
	- Police and Crime Commissioner for Humberside		
49	77	38	115
	- Humberside Fire Authority		
187,244	132,091	79,538	211,629
17,134	(1,021)	(3,827)	(4,848)
	Movement on fund balance		
(7,413)	579	9,141	9,720
	Balance brought forward at 1 April 2023		
<b>9,721</b>	<b>(442)</b>	<b>5,314</b>	<b>4,872</b>
	<b>Balance carried forward at 31 March 2024</b>		

Note: The total business rates surplus balance (£5.3m) carried forward as at 31 March 2024 relates to the business rates scheme as a whole. Hull City Council's share is 49% which is £2.6m. The remaining share is split between Central Government (50%) and Humberside Fire Authority (1%).

## NOTES TO THE COLLECTION FUND STATEMENT

### 1. **Council Tax**

Council Tax income derives from charges raised according to the value of residential properties, which have been classified into 9 valuation bands for this specific purpose. Individual charges are calculated by estimating the amount of income required to be taken from the Collection Fund by the Police and Crime Commissioner for Humberside, the Humberside Fire Authority and the Council for the forthcoming year and dividing this by “the council tax base” – the total number of properties in each band adjusted by a proportion to convert the number to a band D equivalent and for discounts.

The Council Tax base for 2023/24 was 64,983 (63,988 in 2022/23) calculated as follows:

Total Number of properties in band	124,669
Impact of changes to Council Tax re: discount/exemptions and empty property	(15,955)
Reduction in Tax Base for Reduction Scheme	(18,360)
Total equivalent number of dwellings	90,354

Band	Chargeable Dwellings	Ratio	Band D Equivalents
Disability A	141	5/9	78
A	54,550	6/9	36,367
B	19,640	7/9	15,276
C	9,883	8/9	8,785
D	4,445	9/9	4,445
E	1,323	11/9	1,617
F	305	13/9	440
G	54	15/9	90
H	13	18/9	26
Total	90,354		67,124
Less allowance for non-collection			(2,141)
<b>Tax Base for the calculation of Council Tax</b>			<b>64,983</b>

The Council’s basic amount of Council Tax for a Band D property of £1,618.83 (£1,541.89 for 2022/23) is multiplied by the proportion specified for the particular band to give an individual amount due. Therefore, the total precept and demand used to set the Council Tax for 2023/24 was £105.196m (64,983 dwellings multiplied by £1,541.89). This, plus the agreed distribution of the previous year’s surplus of £1.356m gives a total distribution from the Collection Fund to preceptors of £106.552m, compared to income from Council Tax payers of £131.070m.

### 2. **National Non-Domestic Rates (NNDR)**

NNDR is organised on a national basis. As of 1 April 2005 the Government introduced a new category of multiplier for small businesses. Local businesses now pay rates calculated by multiplying their rateable value by their appropriate rate subject to the effects of transitional arrangements.

For 2023/24 these rates are:

- Non-Domestic rating multiplier 51.2p
- Small Business Non-Domestic rating multiplier 49.9p

The total non-domestic rateable value at 31 March 2024 increased from £230.386m at 31 March 2023 to £232.720m, of which £82.308m relates to small businesses. The 2017 list of revaluations was introduced on the 1 April 2017. Applying the correspondent rating multipliers gives a gross collectable figure at 31 March 2024 of £118.083m.

The collectable amount is different to the actual income from business ratepayers as per the Collection Fund Statement (£75.711m).

This is because the collectable amount is subject to rateable value changes and refunds over the period and also to several mandatory and discretionary reliefs, such as those applied to premises occupied by charities or those that are empty.

## **GROUP ACCOUNTS INTRODUCTION**

The 2023/24 Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom sets out comprehensive requirements for group accounts. These require Local Authorities to consider all their interests in subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.

The Council has a relationship with other companies and organisations whose assets and liabilities are not included in the Council's single entity accounts (see Note 40 Related Parties). In the cases where the Council's interest does not extend to a relationship that could be classed as a subsidiary, associate or joint venture, those entities have not been included in the Group Accounts. Where Council interests in other companies do extend to such a relationship but consolidation into Group Accounts would not be materially different to the Council's single entity position, those entities have not been included in the Group Accounts.

Two wholly-owned subsidiaries have been included in the Group Accounts:

### **1. Hull Culture and Leisure Limited (HCAL).**

HCAL was incorporated during the 2014/15 financial year and commenced trading on 1 April 2015. The company's objectives are specifically to provide the following:

- i) Provision of facilities for recreation or other leisure time occupation for the public at large in the interests of social welfare with the object of improving their condition of life;
- ii) Provision of or assistance in the provision of facilities in the interest of social welfare or recreation or other leisure time occupation of individuals who have need of such facilities by reason of their youth, age, infirmity or disability, financial hardship or social circumstances with the object of improving their condition of life;
- iii) Advancement of the education of the public in all subject areas including literature, the marine environment and seafaring, history, heritage of the city and region, natural sciences, decorative and fine arts, antiquities, sculpture, painting and handicrafts and other associated arts.

### **2. Kingstown Works Limited (KWL).**

KWL was incorporated during the 2006/07 financial year and commenced trading on 1 April 2007. The original purpose of the company was to undertake building services repairs and improvements. In September 2012 the Council transferred its Fleet and Street Lighting services to KWL.

The core business is the provision of property services to approximately 26,000 homes in the Hull area including the servicing and maintenance of domestic gas appliances in over 22,000 properties. The business also supplies and maintains over 600 vehicles for the Council. In addition, KWL services and repairs 35,000 + streetlights in Hull.

**GROUP MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT**

This statement shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the Group, analysed into 'usable reserves' (i.e. those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and other reserves.

2023/24	Note	General Fund Balance	Earmarked GF Reserves	Earmarked HRA Reserves	Housing Revenue Account	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Receipt Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	Total Usable Reserves	Unusable Reserves	Council's Share of Group Reserves	Total Group Reserves
		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance at 31 March 2023		20,968	25,678	15,373	3,750	55,789	36,500	17,827	<b>175,885</b>	744,388	20,756	<b>941,029</b>
Surplus/(deficit) on provision of Services (accounting basis)		(31,360)	0	0	(23,383)	0	0	0	<b>(54,743)</b>		2,742	<b>(52,001)</b>
Other Comprehensive Expenditure and Income		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	(90,300)	(2,808)	<b>(93,108)</b>
Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income		(31,360)	-	-	(23,383)	-	-	-	<b>(54,743)</b>	(90,300)	(66)	<b>(145,109)</b>
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations		25,868	-	-	27,868	(55,789)	2,336	31,615	<b>31,898</b>	(31,898)		-
Net increase / (decrease) before transfers to Earmarked Reserves		(5,492)	-	-	4,485	(55,789)	2,336	31,615	<b>(22,845)</b>	(122,198)	(66)	<b>(145,109)</b>
Transfers to / (from) Earmarked Reserves		5,492	(5,492)	4,485	(4,485)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase / (Decrease) in Year		-	(5,492)	4,485	-	(55,789)	2,336	31,615	<b>(22,845)</b>	(122,198)	(66)	<b>(145,109)</b>
<b>Balance at 31 March 2023</b>		<b>20,968</b>	<b>20,186</b>	<b>19,858</b>	<b>3,750</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>38,836</b>	<b>49,442</b>	<b>153,040</b>	<b>622,190</b>	<b>20,690</b>	<b>795,920</b>

Kingston upon Hull City Council Statement of Accounts 2023/24

2022/23	Note	General Fund Balance	Earmarked GF Reserves	Earmarked HRA Reserves	Housing Revenue Account	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Receipt Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	Total Usable Reserves	Unusable Reserves	Council's Share of Group Reserves	Total Group Reserves
		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance at 31 March 2022		20,968	47,747	14,594	3,500	26,068	33,367	12,060	<b>158,304</b>	323,911	4,967	<b>487,182</b>
Surplus/(deficit) on provision of Services (accounting basis) Other		(92,342)	-	-	19,589	-	-	-	<b>(72,753)</b>	-	(4,109)	<b>(76,862)</b>
Comprehensive Expenditure and Income		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	510,811	19,898	<b>530,709</b>
Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income		(92,342)	-	-	19,589	-	-	-	<b>(72,753)</b>	510,811	15,789	<b>453,847</b>
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations		70,273	-	-	(18,560)	29,721	3,133	5,767	<b>90,334</b>	(90,334)	-	-
Net increase / (decrease) before transfers to Earmarked Reserves		(22,069)	-	-	1,029	29,721	3,133	5,767	<b>17,581</b>	420,477	15,789	<b>453,847</b>
Transfers to / (from) Earmarked Reserves		22,069	(22,069)	779	(779)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase / (Decrease) in Year		-	(22,069)	779	250	29,721	3,133	5,767	<b>17,581</b>	420,477	15,789	<b>453,847</b>
<b>Balance at 31 March 2023</b>		<b>20,968</b>	<b>25,678</b>	<b>15,373</b>	<b>3,750</b>	<b>55,789</b>	<b>36,500</b>	<b>17,827</b>	<b>175,885</b>	<b>744,388</b>	<b>20,756</b>	<b>941,029</b>

**GROUP COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT**

This account summarises the resources that have been generated or consumed in providing services and managing the Group during the last year. It includes all day-to-day expenses and related income on an accruals basis, as well as transactions measuring the value of non-current assets actually consumed and the real projected value of retirement benefits earned by employees in the year.

2022/23				2023/24		
Gross Expenditure	Income	Net Expenditure	Note	Gross Expenditure	Income	Net Expenditure
£'000	£'000	£'000		£'000	£'000	£'000
178,608	(125,152)	53,456		203,000	(146,436)	56,564
159,742	(66,187)	93,555		172,371	(72,402)	99,969
192,109	(128,916)	63,193		193,878	(128,435)	65,443
128,436	(20,386)	108,050		128,128	(21,717)	106,411
67,514	(68,477)	(963)		85,602	(86,041)	(439)
74,240	(99,331)	(25,091)		127,082	(106,532)	20,550
17,656	(1,020)	16,636		6,001	(9,835)	(3,834)
<b>818,305</b>	<b>(509,469)</b>	<b>308,836</b>		<b>916,061</b>	<b>(571,397)</b>	<b>344,664</b>
			<b>Cost of Services</b>			
		25,532				15,957
		34,014	2			21,018
		(291,520)				(329,638)
		<b>76,862</b>				<b>52,001</b>
		18				24
		(74,819)				(14,956)
		14,604				13,275
		(595,830)				(221,842)
		125,318				316,607
		(530,709)				93,108
		<b>(453,847)</b>				<b>145,109</b>
			<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE</b>			



**GROUP BALANCE SHEET**

The Balance Sheet summarises the financial position of the Group, including the Housing Revenue Account and the Collection Fund. It shows the value of the Group's assets and liabilities at the end of the financial year. It excludes Trust Funds and Pension Fund balances.

<u>31 March 2023</u>		<u>Note</u>	<u>31 March 2024</u>
<u>£'000</u>			<u>£'000</u>
1,659,192	Property, Plant and Equipment	3	1,621,449
5,834	Heritage Assets		5,793
65,364	Investment Property		65,628
11,055	Intangible Assets		9,483
10	Long Term Investments		10
14,143	Long Term Debtors		11,401
-	Assets held for sale		-
<b>1,755,598</b>	<b>Long Term Assets</b>		<b>1,713,764</b>
-	Short Term Investments		-
1,850	Inventories		1,656
70,515	Short Term Debtors	4	87,967
56,348	Cash and Cash Equivalents	5	16,762
-	Assets held for sale		-
-	Current Tax Asset		-
<b>128,713</b>	<b>Current Assets</b>		<b>106,385</b>
(116,563)	Short Term Borrowing		(193,975)
(81,790)	Short Term Creditors	6	(72,851)
(1,732)	Provision for accumulated absences		(2,354)
(381)	Capital Grants Receipts in Advance		(1,005)
(6,773)	PFI Finance Lease - Liability		(6,665)
<b>(207,239)</b>	<b>Current Liabilities</b>		<b>(276,850)</b>
(1,235)	Long Term Creditors		(1,355)
(9,220)	Provisions		(6,909)
(581,931)	Long Term Borrowing		(515,290)
(4,355)	Other Long Term Liabilities	11	(92,538)
(1,436)	Capital Grants Receipts in Advance		(791)
(137,866)	PFI Finance Lease - Liability		(130,496)
<b>(736,043)</b>	<b>Long Term Liabilities</b>		<b>(747,379)</b>
<b>941,029</b>	<b>NET ASSETS</b>		<b>795,920</b>
196,641	Usable Reserves	7	173,730
744,388	Unusable Reserves		622,190
<b>941,029</b>	<b>TOTAL RESERVES</b>		<b>795,920</b>

**GROUP CASH FLOW STATEMENT**

This statement summarises the inflows and outflows of cash arising from Group transactions with third parties for revenue and capital purposes.

<u>2022/23</u>		<u>Note</u>	<u>2023/24</u>
<u>£'000</u>			<u>£'000</u>
(77,029)	Net surplus or (deficit) on the provision of services		(52,001)
226,913	Adjustment to surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements	8	108,687
(223,777)	Adjustments for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities	8	(126,313)
<u>(73,893)</u>	<b>Net Cash flows from Operating Activities</b>		<u>(69,627)</u>
74,902	Net cash flows from Investing Activities	9	(13,307)
(7,561)	Net cash flows from Financing Activities	10	43,348
<u>(6,552)</u>	Net increase or (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		<u>(39,586)</u>
62,900	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		56,348
<u><u>56,348</u></u>	<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period</b>		<u><u>16,762</u></u>

## NOTES TO THE GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### 1 **Accounting Policies**

The group accounting policies are specified within the Council only statement. However, there are some slight divergences from these policies within the group as well as issues applicable to the subsidiary companies only. These are detailed below:

#### **i. Deferred Tax**

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future as at the Balance Sheet date. This represents differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statement.

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences are expected to be resolved, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the Balance Sheet date. Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis.

#### **ii. Pensions**

The treatment of group pension costs is in accordance with the requirements of IAS19 Employee Benefits. The Council recognises the cost of post-employment 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 is reversed out of the General Fund via the Movement in Reserves Statement and is presented within the Council's Unusable Reserves.

The subsidiary companies within the group do not raise Council Tax receipts and therefore the costs of post-employment are not transferred to Unusable Reserves but are reflected in the Pension Reserve (Subsidiaries). Pension Reserve (Subsidiaries) is included in the Group's Useable Reserves, as this is treated as a real cost to the Subsidiaries Profit and Loss position.

#### **iii. Group Transactions**

The Council both commissions services from and provides support services to the subsidiary companies.

#### **iv. Consolidation of Subsidiaries**

Subsidiaries have been consolidated using the acquisition accounting basis. This is a full, line by line consolidation of the financial transactions and balances of the Council and its subsidiaries. To avoid overstating the figures within the group financial statements, all transactions and balances between members of the group (the Council and its subsidiaries) have been eliminated.

#### **v. Capital Expenditure**

The de-minimis level for capital expenditure for the subsidiary companies is £10,000.

#### **vi. Accounting Standards**

The accounts for the subsidiary companies have been prepared in accordance with UKGAAP, which is the overall body of regulation applicable to company accounts.

- FRS102 requires an accrual to be made in subsidiary accounts for employee benefits which is also required under IFRS.
- Operating leases held by subsidiaries are also classified as operating leases under IFRS.

**2 Group Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure**

<u>2022/23</u>		<u>2023/24</u>
£'000		£'000
26,834	Interest payable and similar charges	29,035
11,827	Pension interest cost and expected return on pension assets	(2,560)
(1,779)	Interest receivable and similar income	(3,448)
525	(Surplus)/Deficit from Trading Operations	325
(927)	Net income/expenditure from investment properties	(2,089)
(2,466)	Change in fair value of investment properties	(245)
-	Other investment income	-
<b>34,014</b>		<b>21,018</b>

**3 Group Property, Plant and Equipment**

	Council Dwellings	Other Land and Buildings	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	Community Assets	Surplus Assets	Assets under Construction	Total Property, Plant and Equipment	PFI Assets included in Property, Plant and Equipment
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
<b>Cost or valuation</b>								
At 1 April 2023	927,684	884,719	110,476	164	23,419	760	1,947,222	95,366
Additions	53,970	52,877	5,288	-	1,351	1,823	115,309	-
Donations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation increases / (decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	-	(8,918)	-	(164)	(711)	-	(9,793)	(73)
Revaluation increases / (decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(7,928)	(11,729)	-	-	83	-	(19,574)	88
Derecognition - Disposals	(5,681)	(17,160)	(1,707)	-	(1,708)	-	(26,256)	-
Derecognition - Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assets reclassified (to)/from Held for Sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other movements in cost or valuation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>At 31 March 2024</b>	<b>968,045</b>	<b>899,789</b>	<b>114,057</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>22,434</b>	<b>2,583</b>	<b>2,006,908</b>	<b>95,381</b>
<b>Accumulated Depreciation and Impairments</b>								
At 1 April 2023	(235,096)	(143,623)	(88,830)	-	(2,265)	(176)	(469,990)	(7,023)
Depreciation charge	(11,014)	(18,408)	(4,861)	-	-	-	(34,283)	(1,989)
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	-	11,748	-	-	-	-	11,748	689
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	-	1,229	-	-	-	-	1,229	-
Impairment losses / (reversals) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment losses / (reversals) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(52,072)	(28,990)	(832)	-	-	-	(81,894)	-
Derecognition - Disposals	-	629	1,498	-	-	-	2,127	-
Derecognition - Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other movements in depreciation and impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>At 31 March 2024</b>	<b>(298,182)</b>	<b>(177,415)</b>	<b>(93,025)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(2,265)</b>	<b>(176)</b>	<b>(571,063)</b>	<b>(8,323)</b>
<b>Net Book Value</b>								
at 31 March 2024	669,863	722,374	21,032	-	20,169	2,407	1,435,845	87,058
at 31 March 2023	692,588	741,096	21,646	164	21,154	584	1,477,232	88,343

## Movements in 2022/23

	Council Dwellings	Other Land and Buildings	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	Community Assets	Surplus Assets	Assets under Construction	Total Property, Plant and Equipment	PFI Assets included in Property, Plant and Equipment
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
<b>Cost or valuation</b>								
At 1 April 2022	863,594	810,047	101,565	812	40,133	1,718	1,817,869	87,922
Additions	39,193	48,906	10,536	-	2,473	584	101,692	-
Donations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation increases / (decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	-	50,939	-	-	(1,360)	-	49,579	7,360
Revaluation increases / (decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	32,485	(6,330)	-	-	(6,556)	-	19,599	84
Derecognition - Disposals	(7,588)	(21,033)	(1,689)	-	(11,951)	-	(42,261)	-
Derecognition - Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assets reclassified (to)/from Held for Sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other movements in cost or valuation	-	2,190	(58)	(648)	680	(1,542)	622	-
<b>At 31 March 2023</b>	<b>927,684</b>	<b>884,719</b>	<b>110,354</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>23,419</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>1,947,100</b>	<b>95,366</b>
<b>Accumulated Depreciation and Impairments</b>								
At 1 April 2022	(184,663)	(113,323)	(83,110)	-	(1,828)	(176)	(383,100)	(5,722)
Depreciation charge	(11,403)	(17,324)	(4,763)	-	-	-	(33,490)	(1,880)
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	-	11,098	-	-	-	-	11,098	552
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	-	945	-	-	-	-	945	27
Impairment losses / (reversals) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment losses / (reversals) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(39,030)	(26,652)	(2,248)	-	(568)	-	(68,498)	-
Derecognition - Disposals	-	1,633	1,407	-	131	-	3,171	-
Derecognition - Other	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	-
Other movements in depreciation and impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>At 31 March 2023</b>	<b>(235,096)</b>	<b>(143,623)</b>	<b>(88,707)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(2,265)</b>	<b>(176)</b>	<b>(469,867)</b>	<b>(7,023)</b>
<b>Net Book Value</b>								
at 31 March 2023	692,588	741,096	21,647	164	21,154	584	1,477,233	88,343
at 31 March 2022	678,931	696,724	18,455	812	38,305	1,542	1,434,769	82,200

**Infrastructure Assets**

<u>2022/23</u> £'000		<u>2023/24</u> £'000
<b>Net book value (modified historical cost)</b>		
169,998	<b>at 1 April</b>	181,959
20,834	Additions	13,043
-	Derecognition	
(8,769)	Depreciation	(9,398)
(104)	Impairment	-
-	Other movements in cost	-
<b>181,959</b>	<b>Net book value at 31 March</b>	<b>185,604</b>

<u>2022/23</u> £'000		<u>2023/24</u> £'000
181,959	Infrastructure assets	185,604
1,477,233	Other PPE assets	1,435,845
<b>1,659,192</b>	<b>Total PPE assets</b>	<b>1,621,449</b>

**4 Group Short Term Debtors**

<u>2022/23</u> £'000		<u>2023/24</u> £'000
20,429	Central government bodies	19,229
1,342	Other local authorities	1,282
6,827	NHS bodies	17,479
71,754	Other entities and individuals	75,983
(29,837)	Less: Impairment allowance for doubtful debts	(26,006)
<b>70,515</b>		<b>87,967</b>

Where income which relates to the reporting year is expected to be received after the financial year end, an estimate is made of the amount to be accrued.

**5 Group Cash and Cash Equivalents**

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

<u>2022/23</u> £'000		<u>2023/24</u> £'000
210	Cash held by the Group	168
(4,093)	Bank current accounts	(8,391)
60,231	Short-term deposits with banks/building societies	24,985
<b>56,348</b>	<b>Total Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	<b>16,762</b>

**6 Group Short Term Creditors**

An analysis of the Group's creditors for amounts falling due within one year is shown below.

<u>2022/23</u> £'000		<u>2023/24</u> £'000
29,140	Central government bodies	25,266
1,170	Other local authorities	1,151
2,723	NHS bodies	122
48,757	Other entities and individuals	46,312
<u>81,790</u>		<u>72,851</u>

Where expenditure has been incurred but not invoiced, an estimate is made of the amount to be accrued.

**7 Group Usable Reserves**

<u>2022/23</u> £'000		<u>2023/24</u> £'000
20,968	General Fund Balance	20,968
20,756	Profit and Loss Reserve (Subsidiaries)	20,690
-	Pensions Reserve (Subsidiaries)	-
25,678	Earmarked General Fund Reserves	20,186
3,750	Housing Revenue Account	3,750
15,373	Earmarked Housing Revenue Account Reserves	19,858
55,789	Major Repairs Reserve	-
36,500	Capital Receipt Reserves	38,836
17,827	Capital Grants Unapplied	49,442
<u>196,641</u>		<u>173,730</u>

**8 Group Cash Flow Statement – Operating Activities**

Adjustments to net surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements:

<u>£'000</u>		<u>£'000</u>
81,394	Depreciation and Impairment	95,879
(18,388)	Downward/(upward) valuations	19,917
2,944	Amortisation	3,243
-	Increase/(decrease) in impairment for bad debts	
(23,284)	Increase/(decrease) in Creditors	(8,414)
(16,678)	(Increase)/decrease in Debtors	(20,739)
(563)	(Increase)/decrease in Stock	194
64,795	Movement in pension liability	(4,742)
39,654	Carrying amount of non-current assets and non-current assets held for sale, sold or de-recognised	24,407
97,038	Other non-cash items charged to the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services	(1,058)
<u>226,912</u>		<u>108,687</u>



Adjustments for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities:

<u>2022/23</u> £'000		<u>2023/24</u> £'000
(98,519)	Proceeds from short-term and long-term investments	-
(14,029)	Proceeds from the sale of PP&E, investment property and intangible assets	(10,114)
(111,229)	Any other items for which the cash effects are investing or financing cash flows	(116,199)
<u>(223,777)</u>		<u>(126,313)</u>

The cash flows for operating activities include the following items:

<u>2022/23</u> £'000		<u>2023/24</u> £'000
1,779	Interest received	3,439
(26,834)	Interest paid	(28,208)
-	Dividends received	-

#### 9 **Group Cash Flow Statement – Investing Activities**

<u>2022/23</u> £'000		<u>2023/24</u> £'000
(99,789)	Purchase of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	(99,388)
-	Purchase of short-term and long-term investments	-
(338)	Other payments for investing activities	(6)
14,029	Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	10,114
98,519	Proceeds from short-term and long-term investments	-
62,481	Other receipts from investing activities	75,973
<u>74,902</u>	<b>Net cash flows from investing activities</b>	<u>(13,307)</u>

#### 10 **Group Cash Flow Statement – Financing Activities**

<u>2022/23</u> £'000		<u>2023/24</u> £'000
97,000	Cash receipts of short and long term borrowing	178,000
48,399	Other receipts/payments from financing activities	40,209
( 7,441)	Cash payments for the reduction of the outstanding liabilities relating to finance leases and on-balance sheet PFI contracts	( 7,199)
( 145,628)	Repayments of short and long term borrowing	( 167,506)
109	Other payments for financing activities	( 156)
<u>( 7,561)</u>	<b>Net cash flow from financing activities</b>	<u>43,348</u>

**11 Group Local Government Pension Scheme**

Kingstown Works Ltd (KWL) and Hull Culture and Leisure Ltd (HCAL) are participating employers in the East Riding Pension Fund. Transactions for KWL and HCAL in regards to their defined benefit pension schemes have been added to those of the Council and reported in the same manner as in the single entity accounts except that the subsidiaries liabilities are reflected in their usable reserves (retained earnings) via the Group Movement in Reserves Statement. The following transactions have been made in the Group Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the Group Usable Reserves via the Group Movement in Reserves Statement during the year:

**Group Assets and Liabilities in Relation to Post-Employment Benefits:**

<u>2022/23</u>		<u>24</u>
£'000		£'000
	<b>Reconciliation of fair value of the scheme (plan) assets</b>	
1,705,665	Opening balance at 1 April	1,691,854
259	Hull Culture & Leisure opening balance pension restatement	507
45,712	Interest income	80,000
	<b>Remeasurement gain / (loss)</b>	
(34,580)	Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in the net interest expense)	62,862
(2,005)	Other	-
13,266	Employer Contributions	37,701
9,189	Contributions by scheme participants	10,308
9,551	Entity combinations	-
(55,642)	Benefits paid	(63,417)
439	Settlements	-
<b>1,691,854</b>	<b>Closing balance at 31 March</b>	<b>1,819,815</b>
	<b>Reconciliation of present value of scheme liabilities (defined benefit obligation)</b>	
(2,115,781)	Opening balance at 1 April	(1,553,377)
-	Hull Culture & Leisure opening balance 1 April	-
(66,205)	Current Service Cost	(33,658)
(57,539)	Interest Cost	(73,330)
(9,189)	Contributions by scheme participants	(10,308)
	<b>Remeasurement gain / (loss)</b>	
20,023	Actuarial gains/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	9,614
748,092	Actuarial gains/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	72,800
(118,608)	Other	(46,608)
(205)	Past service costs	(18)
(9,607)	Entity combinations	-
55,642	Benefits paid	63,417
-	Settlements	-
<b>(1,553,377)</b>	<b>Closing balance at 31 March</b>	<b>(1,571,468)</b>

**Group Pension Assets and Liabilities Recognised in the Balance Sheet**

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

<u>2022/23</u>		<u>2023/24</u>
<u>£'000</u>		<u>£'000</u>
1,691,854	Fair value of employer assets	1,819,815
(1,508,445)	Present value of funded liabilities	(1,529,886)
(44,932)	Present value of unfunded liabilities	(41,582)
(142,738)	Asset Ceiling Adjustment	(340,788)
<u>(4,261)</u>	*	<u>(92,441)</u>

\* The Balance Sheet entry for Other Long Term Liabilities at 31 March 2024 includes £0.097m of outstanding mortgages (2022/23 total of £410.206m includes £0.090m).

**Asset Ceiling**

Following the pensions valuation by the Councils actuary, Hymans Robertson LLP, the Council determined that the fair value of its pension plan assets outweighed the present value of the plan obligations at 31 March 2024 resulting in a pension plan asset for the first time. IAS19 Employees Benefits requires that, where a pension plan asset exists, it is measured at the lower of:

- The surplus in the defined benefit plan; and
- The asset ceiling.

The asset ceiling is the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reduction in future contributions to the plan. The Council's actuary calculated the asset ceiling as the net present value of future service costs less net present value of future contributions.

The Council has therefore limited the Pension asset recognised in its balance sheet to the asset ceiling. The adjustment has been recognised within other comprehensive income and expenditure of the CIES.

**Basis for Estimating Group Assets and Liabilities**

Financial and mortality assumptions are broadly similar to Hull City Council's assumptions. See Note 47 for assumptions.

Sensitivity analysis applied to the Group Pension Liability is not materially different to the Council's sensitivity detailed in Note 47.

**12 Group External Auditors Fee**

Mazars LLP has provided audit services to the Council in respect of the audit of the single entity and group financial statements, and other services, as disclosed in Note 37 of the single entity accounts.

**Hull Culture and Leisure Limited**

Mazars LLP provided audit services to Hull Culture and Leisure Limited during 2023-24 at an estimated cost of £21,000.

RSM UK provide tax compliance services to Hull Culture and Leisure Limited during 2023-24 at an estimated cost of £6,000.

Mazars LLP provided audit services to Hull Culture and Leisure Limited during 2022-23 at a cost of £20,000.

RSM UK provide tax compliance services to Hull Culture and Leisure Limited during 2022-23 at a cost of £4,000.

**Kingstown Works Limited**

Smailes Goldie provided audit and tax services to Kingstown Works Limited during 2023-24 at an estimated cost of £22,000. Smailes Goldie provided audit and tax services to Kingstown Works Limited during 2021-22 at a cost of £22,000.

## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

### **Accounting Policies**

The principles, bases, conventions, rules and practices applied that specify how an organisation will reflect transactions within its accounts.

### **Accruals**

Adjustments made to ensure that the accounts reflect the actual value of work done or goods and services received within the financial year, rather than cash payments made and received in the period.

### **Amortisation**

The annual charge to revenue to write down the value of an intangible asset or associated grant in the way that depreciation writes down tangible assets.

### **Bad Debts**

Debts owed to the Council which are considered not recoverable. When a debt is bad it should be 'written off'; that is we should recognise that we will not receive the income.

### **Balances**

Revenue balances are the accumulated surplus of income over expenditure on any of the Councils funds.

### **Capital Adjustment Account**

Records the consumption of the historic cost of non-current assets and revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute over the period that the Council benefits from the expenditure.

### **Capital Expenditure**

This is expenditure on the acquisition of non-current assets which have a long term value to the Council (e.g. purchase of land, erection of buildings), or expenditure that adds to the value of these assets and not just maintains their existing value.

### **Capital Financing Charges**

These are the annual charges arising from the financing of capital expenditure and include items such as loan interest and repayments, leasing charges and contributions from revenue.

### **Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve**

A reserve holding grant funds for future use where conditions of expenditure have not been met.

### **Capital Receipts**

These are proceeds, in excess of £10,000, from the sale of capital assets such as land or property. A proportion of these receipts can be used to fund the capital programme.

### **Capital Receipts Reserve**

A reserve holding funds received from the sale of land or other capital assets, a proportion of which may be used to finance new capital expenditure, subject to the provisions contained within the Local Government Act 2003.

### **Capital Receipts Unapplied**

These are capital receipts, which have yet to be used to repay outstanding external debt or to finance new capital expenditure.

### **Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting**

The document issued by CIPFA each year which specifies the accounting principles and practices to be followed when preparing the accounting statements.

### **Contingent Liabilities**

This is a condition that exists at the balance sheet date where the outcome will be confirmed only on the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain events.

### **Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement**

The main account of the Council from which the cost of providing services is met, and precepts, grants and other income are credited.

**Deferred Credits**

Receipts recovered from the sale of assets, e.g. mortgages on the sale of Council houses.

**Depreciation**

Depreciation is the theoretical measure of the reduction in value of an asset due to age, wear and tear, or obsolescence.

**Events after the Balance Sheet Date**

Events which occur between the balance sheet date and the issue date of the Statement of Accounts.

**Exceptional Items**

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

**Extraordinary Items**

Material items that are not within the Council's ordinary activities and are not expected to recur.

**Finance Lease**

This is a lease in which substantially transfers all of the risks and rewards of ownership of a non-current asset to the lessee.

**General Fund**

The Local Authority's accumulated revenue account.

**Historic Cost**

The original cost of acquisition, construction or purchase of a non-current asset.

**Housing Revenue Account (HRA)**

The account that includes all revenue expenditure and income that relates to the landlord function of managing and maintaining the Council Housing Stock. It is a statutory requirement to keep this account and it is separate (ring fenced) from the General Fund Services.

**IFRS – International Financial Reporting Standards**

The Accounting Standard under which the Council has compiled its Financial Statements.

**Impairment**

This is the reduction in the value of a non-current asset below its carrying value in the Balance Sheet.

**International Accounting Standard 19 (IAS 19)**

The requirement for local authorities to include the forecast cost of future pensions in the accounts on a notional basis, together with the level of assets in the fund and the level of any estimated surplus or deficit on the pension fund.

**Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP)**

Local authorities are required each year to set aside some of their revenues as provision for debt repayment. The provision (revenue charge) is in respect of capital expenditure financed by borrowing.

**Net Book Value**

This is the value which non-current assets are reflected in the Balance Sheet. This could be historic costs or current value less accumulated depreciation.

**Non-operational Assets**

Non-current assets held by the Council, but not used in the delivery of services or for its strategic objectives. Examples are investment properties, surplus assets pending sale, and assets under construction.

**Operating Leases**

An operating lease is where the risk and reward of ownership of the asset remains with the supplier or tenant and not with the Council.

**Precepts**

The amounts required by the City Council to meet its budget requirement.

**Prior Period Adjustment**

These are material adjustments which are applicable to prior reporting years due to changes in accounting policies or fundamental errors.

**Private Finance Initiative (PFI)**

PFI is a Government initiative in which private sector companies usually design, build and operate a public facility for a set period of time, often 25 years.

**Provisions**

Amounts set aside to meet liabilities or losses which are likely to be incurred or certain to be incurred but where the amounts or dates on which they will arise are uncertain.

**Prudential Code**

The Prudential Code is a professional Code of Practice developed by CIPFA whose objective is to ensure local authorities' capital investment plans are affordable, prudent and sustainable.

**Reserves**

Amounts set aside for purposes falling outside the definition of provisions. For each material reserve fund established there is a scheme governing its purpose, usage and the basis of transactions. Within reserves are the accumulated surpluses of income over expenditure on the HRA and Collection Fund and amounts transferred under the Schools' Standards and Framework Act 1998.

**Revenue Expenditure**

Expenditure on the day to day running cost of providing the Council's services, such as employee costs and the cost of supplies and services.

**Revenue Expenditure funded from Capital under Statute**

Capital expenditure where no tangible asset is created, e.g. improvement and other grants and contributions, and amounts outstanding on transferred services.

**Revenue Support Grant**

This is the grant paid by Central Government to help finance the cost of services provided by local authorities.

**The Annual Governance Statement**

This statement details the Council's internal control systems and arrangements for ensuring their effectiveness in the management of risk.

**Useable Capital Receipts**

The amount of the capital receipt that is available to fund capital expenditure after the statutory pool payments to Central Government has been made.

**Work in Progress**

The cost of work carried out up to the end of the financial year for which accounts have not been rendered.

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2023/24 FEEDBACK FORM

We actively try and improve the accounts each year and whilst a large amount of information included is prescribed in the Accounting Codes of Practice, the Council tries to keep the document as readable and user friendly as possible.

We would welcome any comments from readers of the Statement of Accounts as to how the Council can improve its layout and readability for future years. If you could complete the following short questionnaire and return to the address below we will try to accommodate any comments received. Alternatively, if you are viewing this document on the internet, there is an on-line form which you can submit.

Any comments received by 30 April 2025 will be incorporated into the 2024/25 Statement where possible, but the Council would welcome any comments after that date which the Council will try to include in future years' documents.

1. Please indicate in what capacity you are viewing this Statement.

Local Council Tax payer   
Local Business   
Other, please specify .....

2. Is the format and layout of the accounts easy to understand and follow?

Yes   
No

If no, why not?

3. Did you find the information you were looking for?

Yes   
No

4. Any other comments you have would be welcome:

Return Address: FAO Head of Accountancy  
Corporate Finance (Financial Assurance)  
City Treasury  
Guildhall Road  
Hull  
HU1 2AB

Or please e-mail any comments to: [financial.planning@hullcc.gov.uk](mailto:financial.planning@hullcc.gov.uk)





This handbook can be made available in other formats (large print, audio and Braille) as appropriate. Please telephone 01482 300 300.