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# Statement of Accounts

2024-25



Council of the  
ISLES OF SCILLY

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## Narrative Report

The Council of the Isles of Scilly, as all local authorities, is required by law to publish an Annual Statement of Accounts which sets out the Council's financial position for the year ended 31 March 2025. This Statement of Accounts has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Code of Practice on Local Council Accounting in the United Kingdom 2024/25 (The Code). The 2024/25 Code is based on International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) for public sector accounting in the United Kingdom. The Code specifies the principles and practices of accounting required to prepare a Statement of Accounts which gives a true and fair view of the financial position and transactions of a local Council.

As a unitary Council which provides a wide variety of public services to the islands, the Council's formal accounts are necessarily technical and complex as they are compiled to meet relevant accounting, as well as legislative, regulations. We have attempted to make them clear and concise so the reader can determine how the Council has received and spent public monies.

This narrative report provides a guide to the most significant matters contained within the Accounts. It focuses specifically on how the Council has spent its revenue and capital budgets in 2024/25 in delivering the objectives of the Council's Corporate Plan and in providing positive outcomes for the Isles of Scilly. It reviews the financial position as at 31 March 2025 and looks forward over the next few years.

At the back of the document there is a glossary which covers some of the technical terms used throughout the document.

## An Introduction to the Council of the Isles of Scilly

The Council of the Isles of Scilly is a small unitary Council delivering a breadth of services to an island community of approximately 2,150 residents spread over five inhabited Islands, located 28 miles southwest of Land's End, England.

The Council delivers one of the widest range of services of any Council in the country. As well as the usual statutory services the Council has the challenge of operating St Mary's Airport, a lifeline transport link, and in addition has to provide comprehensive services, including a Fire Service, to five separate Islands with the impact of weather and tidal conditions adding to the challenge.

Geographical distance from the mainland and between the islands has a major impact on the provision of services on the islands and means that there is a significant additional cost and complexity to all service delivery that no other Local Authority in England has to face.

The Islands are an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, with enchanting coasts and beaches and diverse wildlife. These natural assets combined with the warmth and sunshine abundant during the summer months have resulted in the Islands being economically sustained by tourism. The influx of tourists creates an additional pressure on the services provided by the Council and when combined with stormy winters, presents unique challenges for the Council in wide ranging areas including Transport, Economic Development, Infrastructure and Services to Our Community, etc.

It has continued to be a challenging year for the Council both financially and non-financially. The economy in the UK and around the World has started to settle down over the last 12 - 18 months with inflation beginning to return back closer to the levels that the central bank's target.

In September 2024 the UK CPI was actually down as low as 1.7% although it has since climbed back over 2%. Interest rates though remain at high levels, there has been some recent downward trends, but they still remain high. In terms of the economy and the outlook it is not possible to ignore the change in leadership in the United States, with the recent election of the new president, Donald Trump, we have already seen activity that is likely to create a more volatile world economy. As the last few years have shown the World's Economy is interconnected and we are not immune from the volatility that can exist in terms of supply chains and inflationary pressures.

During 2024 there was a general election in the UK and the Labour Government won a resounding majority. The new Government are keen to make changes to Local Government, they have already started to implement a Local Government Funding Reform with a target to fundamentally overhaul the way Local Government is funded for 2026/27. There was an early indication of that in the financial settlement for 2025/26 which saw 12 grants consolidated or rolled in and a number of new grants introduced. This did make it much harder for Councils to forecast the resources it would receive in the settlement as the new grants came with new distribution models, hence many Councils had to wait until the December provisional settlement to get accurate funding figures.

Furthermore, the new Government have set out their devolution aims in the Devolution White Paper with a move towards new Strategic Mayoral Authorities. They have an aspiration to have the whole Country represented by Strategic Mayoral Authorities. To help support this they have also introduced a new wave of Local Government Reorganisation aimed at creating Unitary authorities across much of the Country and making these authorities bigger than in the past.

Although the Council of The Isles of Scilly with its unique legal status, means it does not fit neatly into the legal framework that supports the devolution agenda, it must ensure it actively discusses where it does sit in Labour's agenda for Local Government. This combined with the Local Government Funding Reform brings an opportunity to the Council to again discuss with Government how Scilly is treated in terms of Local Government Funding and the fact that most of the national allocation formula's do not and cannot work for Scilly.

The issues that have specifically impacted the Council this year include the investment required to fund the interim structure to deliver the Children's Service improvement plan and the continued pressure to recruit permanent staff within the Adults Service, meaning a continued over-reliance on more costly agency staff. Passenger numbers at the airport has also placed pressure on the budget where the recent trend in weather conditions we are experiencing has resulted in more weather disruption to flights in the middle of summer than was the norm in the past. This has all put a huge pressure on the Council's finances and has led to a significant overspend before the use of reserves.

This level of spending is not sustainable, and the 2025/26 budget has looked to address the financial pressures to bring the Council back to a more sustainable financial position – the interim structure within Children Services has been funded on a permanent basis and work is ongoing in Adult Services through an on-Island recruitment drive, international recruitment and apprenticeship to reduce the increased reliance on expensive agency staff, plus the additional costs of their travel and accommodation.

The strength of the Council's finances and the level of reserves it has means that it can deal with this overspend without it having a direct impact on services although as stated it cannot continue as reserves are finite and can only be used once.



The Capital build works on the new hospital and care home is proceeding well and should be completed by September 2025 and providing the physical buildings for the new integrated health hub. Work will then commence on transitioning health and social care services into the new buildings and working together to provide an integrated service. This will also free up the existing care home facility to be converted into much need key worker accommodation.

The works on the new cultural centre and museum is also progressing well and when complete will provide a great community space and facility for visitors.

Next year, 2025/26, will continue to bring challenges around recruitment of permanent staff into key roles, including Adult Services and the continued uncertainty of weather conditions impacting passenger numbers and income for the Airport.

Government are also returning to a three year settlement for local authorities, in place of the single year settlements that have made it much harder when setting an MTFP, this will give more certainty to plan for the medium term but the outcome of the Local Government Funding Reform and how this will impact funding for the Council of the Isles of Scilly is still unknown at this time.

## The 2024/25 Budget and Outturn

The Council's budget for 2024/25 was set in February 2024 at £6.920m. This resulted in a council tax requirement of £1.969m leading to an increase of 4.99% equating to a band D charge of £1,582.85. The 2024/25 budget and Medium Term Financial Plan required total savings of £0.427m that were all assessed for their risk and deliverability as Green.

The overall outturn position for the Council's revenue budget for 2024/25 was a net overspend of £0.986m against the Council's revised budget. The quarter 3 budget report (as at December 2024) reported a forecast overspend of £0.806m. This net position was comprised of a number of forecast over and underspends, there were two significant areas of overspend; these were the investment required into Children's Services to deliver the improvement plan and implement an interim structure, the second was Adult Services where there continues to be difficulty recruiting staff into permanent positions, requiring an increased use of agency staff. The movement of £0.180m between quarter 3 and the end of the financial year was due to a technical accounting issue relating to the set-up costs for the new case management system and not a forecasting/spending issue. Initially the set-up costs for the new case management system were planned to be treated as capital expenditure, following a review of the technical accounting regulations the set up costs had to be reclassified and treated as revenue expenditure.

	<b>Revised Budget</b>	<b>Outturn</b>	<b>Variance</b>
	<b>£m</b>	<b>£m</b>	<b>£m</b>
<b>Chief Exec Department</b>	2.246	1.856	(0.390)
<b>People &amp; Communities</b>	2.708	4.207	1.499
<b>Place, Economy &amp; Environment</b>	1.966	2.024	0.058
<b>Funding</b>	(6.920)	(7.102)	(0.182)
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.986</b>	<b>0.986</b>

The overall net over spend of £0.986m was funded as follows:

	<b>£m</b>
General Fund Reserve	0.180
Planning Reserve	0.025
Economic Initiatives Reserves (Plan)	0.019
Communities Grants Reserve	0.004
Housing Reserve	0.299
Airport Reserve	0.043
Childrens Reserve	0.010
Park House Equalisation Reserve	0.165
Transport Levelling Up Reserve	0.189
IT Reserve	0.050
Revenue Grant Reserve	<u>0.003</u>
<b>Total Reserves</b>	<b><u>0.986</u></b>

Going into the 2024/25 financial year the General Fund Reserve had a balance of £2.533m which was above the target level of £2.008m. Following the production of the 2024/25 accounts the General Fund balance has reduced by £0.669m to £1.864m, although this still represents a healthy position. During 2025/26 budget setting, the target level for the General Fund was further reduced as a result of the reduction in assessed risk, mainly from the lowering and stabilising of inflation. The movement in the General Fund balance is broken down as follows:

	<b>£m</b>	<b>£m</b>
<b>General Fund Balance Brought Forward 01/04/2024</b>		<b>2.533</b>
Funding part of the net year-end overspend	(0.180)	
In-year funding of the budget (revenue)	<u>(0.489)</u>	
Movement in General Fund		<u>(0.669)</u>
<b>General Fund Balance carried forward 31/03/2025</b>		<b>1.864</b>

## Capital Programme

The outturn spend of the Council's capital programme was £6.151m. Approximately 81% of this was funded from grants and external contributions, 1% from reserves, 14% from borrowing and 4% from capital receipts. The main areas of spend and the funding are set out below.



Total capital expenditure in 2024/25:

<b>Scheme</b>	<b>2024/25 £m</b>
Museum & Culture Centre	4.730
Corporate Estate	0.449
Housing Repair & Maintenance Prog	0.179
Airport Asset Replacement Plan	0.161
Fire & Rescue Service Asset Replacement Programme	0.108
Climate Adaption Scilly	0.082
Operational Services Vehicles	0.064
Home Upgrade Grant	0.061
Waste Improvement & Compliance	0.056
Waste Management Vehicles	0.035
AoNB Core Grant Funding	0.029
Access for All Funding	0.029
Other	0.029
Cemetery Ground Works	0.026
AONB FiPL	0.024
Highway Improvement Works	0.021
Carn Thomas Land Release	0.019
Swimming Pool Support Fund	0.018
Education High Needs	0.016
Purchase of Kirklees & Other Houses	0.015
<b>Total Overall Programme</b>	<b>6.151</b>

Capital expenditure in 2024/25 was financed as follows:

<b>Source of Funding</b>	<b>2024/25 £m</b>
Grants and external contributions	4.980
Reserves	0.073
Borrowing	0.868
Capital Receipts	0.231
<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>6.151</b>

The original capital programme agreed by the Council as part of the 2024/25 budget setting process totalled £16.020m. The outturn position of £6.1m represents an underspend against the original programme of £10.077m. This is due to the delivery of the new cultural centre and museum project slippage against the original planned programme through delays in starting work as funding had to be secured.

## Reserves

The Council has a General Fund balance of £1.864m. This is about 24% of the net revenue budget, or put another way, is equivalent to just over 3 month's net expenditure

The General Fund is included within Usable Reserves. A schedule of the resources held by the Council at 31 March 2025, and available for future expenditure is shown below. There is also a reference to identify these reserves in the Statement of Accounts.

Available Resources	Description of the Resource and link to the Statement of Accounts	31/3/24
General Fund Reserve	This is the Council's main non-earmarked reserve. It is the reserve that is generally used for unplanned and therefore non-budgeted expenditure. It should be maintained at a reasonable level. The year-end balance is shown on the Balance Sheet.	£1.864m
Earmarked Reserves	These are reserves that have been held for a specific purpose. The Council has a number of earmarked reserves and these are shown in Note 10.	£0.612m
Capital Receipts Reserve	Proceeds from past asset sales held for recycling into future capital expenditure	£0.140m
Capital Grants Reserve	These are capital grants which have been received by the Council, but which have not yet been allocated/spent on capital projects. As there are no conditions attached to the grants, the Council can determine how to spend them.	£2.801m

Reserves are 'one-off' in nature and are not recurring funding sources. Whilst reserve balances are relatively healthy, it is important that the Council continues to use its resources to meet priorities and build on its track record of leveraging Government funding for key infrastructure improvements. The Council continues to work with Central Government Departments on key infrastructure improvements and is looking to negotiate increased Government funding to fund these vital projects.

All local authorities face a difficult few years in terms of revenue budgets. The Council will continue to carefully manage both its revenue budget and capital resources and will seek to align these against corporate priorities set out in its Corporate Plan.

## Other Key Points arising from the Statement of Accounts

### Property Plant and Equipment

The Council maintains a significant property portfolio which it maintains and enhances through its capital programme. Note 14 shows these capital projects as additions but also shows the impact of the annual valuation of assets and the level of depreciation which is charged to the annual accounts. Valuations are valued on depreciated replacement cost (DRC) or existing use value (EUV). For this reason, valuations are often at levels lower than the building costs incurred.

### Pension Liabilities

Note 37 covers the Council's Pension Fund and Firefighters' Pension Fund, which are administered by Cornwall Council. The balance sheet shows a £3.415m liability (£0.976m of this is for Fire) which is effectively the Council's liability to the Local Government Pension Scheme. These liabilities have decreased in 2024/25 due to actuarial assessments on future returns, costs and demographic changes. Whilst the amounts have no impact on revenue

balances as they are matched by a pension reserve, the level of future contributions to be made by the Council are set by independent actuaries and are reviewed every three years.

### **Collection Fund**

The Council accounts for Council Tax and Business Rates within its Collection Fund. Income is paid into the Collection Fund and the Council and Devon and Cornwall Police precept on the fund. Any surplus or deficit at the year-end is then redistributed in future years. The Collection Fund is shown in note 38.

### **2024/25 – Non-financial Performance**

Full Council received a report on non-financial performance at its meeting on 25<sup>th</sup> June 2025. This report included performance against national and local performance measures and will be available on the Council's website.

### **Looking Ahead - The Council's Corporate Plan and Medium Term Financial Plan**

The Council's Corporate Plan covers a period of four years (currently 2022-2026). The initial plan started its life in June 2021 and after a period of public consultation which resulted in significant feedback was approved in 2022. A comprehensive mid plan review was conducted in 2024 and the revisions approved in July 2024 to reflect changes in the first two years of the plan.

The Corporate Plan sets out a number of objectives within key areas as follows:

- **Housing**
- **Climate Change and Waste Management**
- **Transport and Highways**
- **Community Wellbeing and Fairness**
- **Our Council**
- **Promises to Our Community**

Details of the Objectives within these key areas are set out in the Corporate Plan on the Council's website.

The Council's Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) supports the delivery of the Corporate Plan and the MTFP is updated annually. The MTFP sets out the Council's financial plan for the period 2025/26 – 2027/28 to support its Corporate Plan. The MTFP contains assumptions around the Council's potential resources over the period, its forecast spending requirements and how it will bridge any gap between the two.

The Council's forecast resources for the period of the MTFP are as follows:

	2024/25 £m	2025/26 £m	2026/27 £m	2027/28 £m
Council Tax	1.969	2.381	2.517	2.670
Council Tax Collection fund Surplus/(Deficit)	(0.009)	0.057	-	-
Business Rates (Incl S31 grants & Top up)	2.109	2.111	2.175	2.225
Business Rates Collection fund Surplus/(Deficit)	0.013	(0.056)	-	-
Revenue Support Grant	2.293	2.497	2.547	2.598
Improved Better Care Fund	0.081	0.101	0.103	0.105
Social Care Grant	0.227	0.268	0.274	0.279
New Homes Bonus	0.001	0.033	0.033	0.034
Services Grant	0.161	-	-	-
ASC Market Sustainability & Fair cost of care fund	0.055	0.055	0.056	0.058
ASC Discharge Fund	0.019	-	-	-
Domestic Abuse Safe Accommodation Grant	-	0.063	0.064	0.066
Children Social Care Prevention Grant	-	0.030	0.031	0.031
National Insurance Contribution Grant	-	0.063	0.065	0.066
Extended Producer Responsibility Grant	-	0.212	0.212	0.212
Business Rate Levy Repayment	-	0.013	-	-
<b>Total Resources</b>	<b>6.920</b>	<b>7.828</b>	<b>8.077</b>	<b>8.343</b>

The assumptions above include increases in council tax of 4.99% for 2025/26, 2026/27 and 2027/28.

The Council recognised that it previously had a structural deficit within its revenue budget and it has addressed this over recent years. This has led to some significant in-year savings required with the aim of achieving a balanced position. Ongoing unfunded budget pressures would mean the Council would continue to need to identify savings in order to achieve a balance budget. Budget pressures and growth over the period are set out below:

	2025/26 £m	2026/27 £m	2027/28 £m
<b>Inflation</b>			
Pay	0.189	0.154	0.117
Supplies & Services	0.130	0.130	0.098
Income	(0.104)	(0.099)	(0.090)
<b>Total Inflation</b>	<b>0.215</b>	<b>0.185</b>	<b>0.126</b>
<b>Other Pressures</b>			
Impact of 2024/25 Pay award not in base	0.060	-	-
Capital Financing Costs	(0.054)	0.400	0.048
Safety works on Vehicles	(0.004)	-	-
Housing Delivery Consultancy	(0.006)	-	-
Property Service Legal Fees relating to disposals	0.006	(0.006)	-
Corporate Property Consultancy	0.005	(0.005)	-
Corporate Properties Compliance Works	(0.025)	0.010	-
Young People Services - Remove Original uplift to address Improvement Plan	(0.093)	-	-
Waste Services Weighbridge Software Upgrades	(0.025)	-	-
Children Service new staff structure	0.462	-	-
Post 16 uplift	0.078	-	-
Fire Pay change in methodology	0.085	-	-
Members Allowances	0.025	-	-
Mosaic running costs	0.090	-	-
Park House Staffing	0.075	-	-
Adult Care Direct Payments	0.015	-	-
Historic Environmental Records	0.011	-	-
Loss of Income on Commercial Property due to disposals	0.025	-	-
National Insurance Increase	0.111	-	-
Reduction in Airport Income	0.021	-	-
IFCA - One off increase funded from Reserves	0.061	(0.061)	-
<b>Total Other Pressures</b>	<b>0.923</b>	<b>0.338</b>	<b>0.048</b>
<b>Total all Pressures &amp; Growth</b>	<b>1.138</b>	<b>0.523</b>	<b>0.174</b>

When these budget pressures are compared to the resources available there is a budget gap in the next three years as follows:

- 2025/26 £0.499m;
- 2026/27 £0.338m;
- 2027/28 £0.181m.

Therefore, in order to set a balanced budget and MTFP these gaps need to be addressed through a number of measures and the use of reserves as follows:

<b>Service Spending Savings</b>	<b>2025/26 £m</b>	<b>2026/27 £m</b>	<b>2027/28 £m</b>
New Waste Disposal Contract	(0.065)	-	-
New Waste Haulage Contract	-	(0.050)	-
Commercial Waste Services	(0.010)	-	-
ESFA grant uplift	(0.078)	-	-
Savings from Integrated Care	-	-	(0.050)
Additional Planning Fees	(0.005)	-	-
S151 Officer	(0.018)	-	-
Fire SLA	(0.035)	-	-
Energy Savings on Pool	(0.020)	-	-
Healthwatch - Spend £52k Grant £11k - reduce IOS contribution to 2x grant	(0.019)	-	-
Review Children & Adults structure post improvements and integration	-	-	(0.075)
Sports Hall Undercharging School	-	(0.005)	-
Reduction in boating costs from centralising (spend approx £160k)	(0.016)	-	-
Adult Care Fees uplift	(0.086)	-	-
Park House Income from rent	-	(0.010)	(0.030)
Savings in Airport operating costs	(0.051)	-	-
Reduce Contingency	(0.097)	-	(0.026)
<b>Overall Total Proposed Savings</b>	<b>(0.499)</b>	<b>(0.065)</b>	<b>(0.181)</b>

In order to balance the budget there will be reserve contributions as follows:-

- 2025/26 £0.063m the use of specific reserves for specific activity mainly relating to the IFCA ring fenced activity.
- 2026/27 £0.273m General Fund Reserve to help balance the budget until the forecast additional resources from increases in the tax base flow in during 2027.
- 2026-27 £0.000m No usage at all and balanced within existing annual resources.

The summary budget position for the term of the MTFP is as follows:

	2025/26 £m	2026/27 £m	2027/28 £m
Service Budgets brought Forward	7.254	7.892	8.350
Inflation	0.215	0.185	0.126
Other Pressures and Growth	0.923	0.338	0.048
Service Savings Plan	(0.499)	(0.065)	(0.181)
<b>Service Budget Requirements</b>	<b>7.892</b>	<b>8.350</b>	<b>8.343</b>
Specific Projects Expenditure	0.350	0.256	0.205
Specific Projects Income	(0.350)	(0.256)	(0.205)
Transfer to/(from) General Fund Reserve	0.000	(0.273)	0.000
Transfer to/(from) Specific Reserves	(0.063)	0.000	0.000
<b>Total Net Budget</b>	<b>7.828</b>	<b>8.077</b>	<b>8.343</b>
Funded by:			
Council tax	2.381	2.517	2.670
Business Rates	2.111	2.175	2.225
Government Grants	3.336	3.385	3.449
Council Tax Collection fund Surplus/(Deficit)	0.057	0.000	0.000
Business Rates Collection fund Surplus/(Deficit)	(0.056)	0.000	0.000
<b>Total Resources</b>	<b>7.828</b>	<b>8.077</b>	<b>8.343</b>

#### Consideration of the Issuing of a Section 114 notice

Local Authorities cannot go “bankrupt” in the way that companies or individuals can. However, in recent years a number of Authorities have issued what is known as a Section 114 notice. Such a notice is given when, in the opinion of the S151 Officer (statutory financial officer), the Authority has, or is about to, incur unlawful expenditure.

Unlawful expenditure can have a variety of meanings. However, recently in some Local Authorities a S114 notice has been issued when an Authority expects its expenditure to exceed its income for a particular financial year. This is not permitted under the Local Government Finance Act 1988.

A S114 notice is a serious undertaking and places restrictions on what the Authority can do and the actions it must take. The CIPFA Code 2024-25 requires an Authority’s Narrative Report in its statutory statements to provide commentary on whether the Authority might need to issue a S114 notice in the short or medium term.

When setting the budget for 2025/26 and MTFP for the period 2025 – 2028, the S151 Officer formed an opinion of the robustness of the budget estimates and adequacy of financial reserves. The S151 Officer outlined the key challenges for delivering a budget for 2025/26:

- Delivery of the Children Services Ofsted Improvement plan, including the new structure
- Controlling the use of Agency staff in Adult Services
- Airport passenger numbers holding up against the forecast
- Successful delivery of the Cultural Centre and Museum project.

The key challenge to delivering the second two years of the MTFP is getting the right outcome from Local Government Funding reform.

The S151 Officer gave the opinion that the budget is robust, and the savings required to deliver a balanced budget are deliverable.

The General Fund Reserve has reduced alongside some of the other reserves during 2024/25 but reserves, including the General Fund Reserve, are still set at a reasonable level and the S151 Officer feels are prudent and appropriate with the challenges and risks that the Council faces.

On this basis, the S151 Officer considers that the likelihood of needing to issue a S114 notice in the short to medium term as “low”.

## Statement of Responsibilities

### The Council’s responsibilities

The 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 this Council, that officer is the Section 151 Officer.

- Manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets.
- Approve the Statement of Accounts.

### Responsibilities of the Council’s Section 151 Officer

The 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) in the United Kingdom (‘the Code of Practice’), and is required to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Council at the accounting date and its income and expenditure for the year ending 31 March 2025.

In preparing this Statement of Accounts, the Section 151 Officer has:


- Selected appropriate accounting policies and then applied them consistently,
- Made judgments and estimates that were reasonable and prudent, and
- Complied with the Code of Practice.

The Section 151 Officer has also:

- Kept proper accounting records that were up to date, and
- Taken reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.



## Certificate

<p>By the Section 151 Officer.</p> <p>I hereby certify that the Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2025 has been prepared in accordance with the Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2015 and that it gives a true and fair view of the financial position of the Council as at 31 March 2025, and its income and expenditure for the year then ended.</p> <p>The Accounts were authorised for issue to the Council on the dates below:</p>  <p><b>Russell Ashman</b> Section 151 Officer 30<sup>th</sup> June 2025</p>	<p>By the Chairman of the Council</p> <p>I confirm that these accounts were approved by Full Council at its meeting on</p> <p><b>Robert Francis</b> Chairman of the Council Date:</p>
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## Core Statements

### Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES) shows the economic cost in the year of providing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the amount to be funded from taxation. Authorities raise taxation to cover expenditure in accordance with regulations; this may be different from the accounting cost. The taxation position is shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement (MiRS).

	2024/25			Restated 2023/24			Notes
	Expenditure £m	Income £m	Net £m	Expenditure £m	Income £m	Net £m	
Chief Executives Department	5.011	(2.614)	2.397	4.893	(2.493)	2.400	
People & Communities	7.760	(2.775)	4.985	5.565	(2.568)	2.997	
Place, Economy & Environment	5.663	(2.260)	3.403	9.232	(7.021)	2.211	
<b>Cost of services</b>	<b>18.434</b>	<b>(7.649)</b>	<b>10.785</b>	<b>19.690</b>	<b>(12.082)</b>	<b>7.608</b>	
Other operating expenditure			0.002			1.099	11
Financing and investment income and expenditure			(0.068)			0.109	12
Taxation and non-specific grant income			(12.156)			(7.745)	13
<b>(Surplus) or deficit on provision of services</b>			<b>(1.437)</b>			<b>1.071</b>	
(Surplus) or deficit on revaluation of property, plant and equipment			(3.172)			(3.582)	
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability			(0.249)			(0.723)	
<b>Other comprehensive (income) and expenditure</b>			<b>(3.421)</b>			<b>(4.305)</b>	
<b>Total comprehensive (income) and expenditure</b>			<b>(4.858)</b>			<b>(3.234)</b>	

## Movement in Reserves Statement

This Statement shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the Council, analysed into usable reserves (i.e. those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and other reserves. The surplus/(deficit) on the provision of services line shows the true economic cost of providing the Council's services, more details of which are shown in the CIES. These are different from the statutory amounts required to be charged to the General Fund Balance for Council Tax setting and dwellings rent setting purposes. The 'Net Increase / (Decrease) before transfers to earmarked reserves' line shows the statutory General Fund Balance before any discretionary transfers to or from earmarked reserves undertaken by the Council.

### Restated Movement in Reserves Statement

Note	General Fund Balance £m	Earmarked General Fund Reserves £m	Total General Fund Reserves £m	Capital Receipts Reserve £m	Capital Grants Reserve £m	Total Usable Reserves £m	Unusable Reserves £m	Total Council Reserves £m
<b>Balance at 31 March 2023 carried forward</b>	<b>(3.175)</b>	<b>(2.279)</b>	<b>(5.454)</b>	<b>(0.570)</b>	<b>(2.086)</b>	<b>(8.110)</b>	<b>(28.723)</b>	<b>(36.833)</b>
<b>Movement in reserves during 2023/24</b>								
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	1.071	-	1.071	-	-	1.071	(4.305)	(3.234)
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations	9 0.530	-	0.530	0.199	(0.217)	0.512	(0.512)	-
Transfers (to)/from Earmarked Reserves	10 (0.959)	0.959	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>(Increase)/Decrease in 2023/24</b>	<b>0.642</b>	<b>0.959</b>	<b>1.601</b>	<b>0.199</b>	<b>(0.217)</b>	<b>1.583</b>	<b>(4.817)</b>	<b>(3.234)</b>
<b>Balance at 31 March 2024 carried forward</b>	<b>(2.533)</b>	<b>(1.320)</b>	<b>(3.853)</b>	<b>(0.371)</b>	<b>(2.303)</b>	<b>(6.527)</b>	<b>(33.540)</b>	<b>(40.067)</b>
<b>Movement in reserves during 2024/25</b>								
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	(1.437)	-	(1.437)	-	-	(1.437)	(3.421)	(4.858)
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations	9 2.814	-	2.814	0.231	(0.498)	2.547	(2.547)	-
Transfers (to)/from Earmarked Reserves	10 (0.708)	0.708	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>(Increase)/Decrease in Year</b>	<b>0.669</b>	<b>0.708</b>	<b>1.377</b>	<b>0.231</b>	<b>(0.498)</b>	<b>1.110</b>	<b>(5.968)</b>	<b>(4.858)</b>
<b>Balance at 31 March 2025 carried forward</b>	<b>(1.864)</b>	<b>(0.612)</b>	<b>(2.476)</b>	<b>(0.140)</b>	<b>(2.801)</b>	<b>(5.417)</b>	<b>(39.508)</b>	<b>(44.925)</b>

## Balance Sheet

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

Balance Sheet	31 March 2025 £m	Restated 31 March 2024 £m	Notes	Restated 1 April 2023 £m
Property, Plant and Equipment	51.305	44.717	14	40.091
Heritage Assets	0.117	0.117	15	0.117
Long Term Debtors	0.058	0.052	19	0.058
<b>Long Term Assets</b>	<b>51.480</b>	<b>44.886</b>		<b>40.266</b>
Cash and Cash Equivalents	0.690	1.328	20	3.100
Short Term Investments	6.050	5.500	16	3.000
Inventories	0.042	0.036	18	0.031
Short Term Debtors	1.773	1.742	19	2.944
<b>Current Assets</b>	<b>8.555</b>	<b>8.606</b>		<b>9.075</b>
Short Term Creditors	(2.463)	(2.949)	21	(4.963)
IFRS16 Short Term Lease Liability	(0.131)	-	16	-
Short Term Borrowing	-	-	16	(0.250)
Grants Receipts in Advance - Revenue	(1.284)	(1.185)	33	(0.076)
<b>Current Liabilities</b>	<b>(3.878)</b>	<b>(4.134)</b>		<b>(5.289)</b>
Provisions	(0.043)	(0.022)	22	(0.107)
Long Term Borrowing	(1.750)	(1.750)	16	(1.750)
Pension Liability	(3.415)	(3.702)	37	(4.273)
IFRS16 Long Term Lease Liability	(0.106)	-	16	-
Grants Receipts in Advance - Capital	(5.918)	(3.817)	33	(1.089)
<b>Long Term Liabilities</b>	<b>(11.232)</b>	<b>(9.291)</b>		<b>(7.219)</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>	<b>44.925</b>	<b>40.067</b>		<b>36.833</b>
Usable Reserves				
General Fund Balance	(1.864)	(2.533)	24	(3.175)
Other Usable Reserves	(3.553)	(3.994)	24	(4.935)
Unusable Reserves	(39.508)	(33.540)	25	(28.723)
<b>Total Reserves</b>	<b>(44.925)</b>	<b>(40.067)</b>		<b>(36.833)</b>

## Cash Flow Statement

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

	2024/25 £m	2023/24 £m	Notes
<b>Net (surplus) or deficit on the provision of services</b>	<b>(1.437)</b>	<b>1.071</b>	
Adjustments to net (surplus) or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements	(2.423)	(1.098)	26
Adjustments for items included in the net (surplus) or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities	5.799	6.122	26
<b>Net cash flows from operating activities</b>	<b>1.939</b>	<b>6.095</b>	
Investing activities	(1.330)	(4.633)	27
Financing activities	0.029	0.310	28
<b>Net (increase) or decrease in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>0.638</b>	<b>1.772</b>	
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period</b>	<b>1.328</b>	<b>3.100</b>	
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period</b>	<b>0.690</b>	<b>1.328</b>	

## Notes to the Accounts

### Note 1 Accounting Policies

#### 1.1 General Principles

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

**Legislative Requirements** – It is a fundamental principle that where specific legislative requirements and accounting principles conflict, legislative requirements take precedence.

#### 1.2 Accruals of Income and Expenditure

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

- Revenue from contracts with service recipients, whether for service 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. Exceptions include school balances and utility bills that are recorded at the date of meter readings.
- 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 provided for and a charge made to the service for the income that might not be collected.

#### 1.3 Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

In the Cash Flow Statement, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts, if they exist, that would be repayable on demand.

#### 1.4 Exceptional Items

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

## 1.5 Prior Period Adjustments, Changes in Accounting Policies and Estimates and Errors

Prior period adjustments may arise as a result of a change in accounting policies or to correct a material error. Changes in accounting estimates are accounted for prospectively, i.e. in the current and future 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 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.

There has been an adjustment to Property, Plant and Equipment and the Revaluation Reserve of £7.484m, due to 96 assets having their floor area recalculated to provide more accurate data for Valuation purposes and identifying assets that should be included

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement			Restated 2023/24		2023/24		Notes
	Expenditure £m	Income £m	Net £m	Expenditure £m	Income £m	Net £m	
Chief Executives Department	4.893	(2.493)	2.400	4.204	(2.493)	1.711	
People & Communities	5.565	(2.568)	2.997	6.162	(2.568)	3.594	
Place, Economy & Environment	9.232	(7.021)	2.211	9.324	(7.021)	2.303	
<b>Cost of services</b>	<b>19.690</b>	<b>(12.082)</b>	<b>7.608</b>	<b>19.690</b>	<b>(12.082)</b>	<b>7.608</b>	
Other operating expenditure			1.099			1.099	11
Financing and investment income and expenditure			0.109			0.109	12
Taxation and non-specific grant income			(7.745)			(7.745)	13
<b>(Surplus) or deficit on provision of services</b>			<b>1.071</b>			<b>1.071</b>	
(Surplus) or deficit on revaluation of			(3.582)			(2.756)	
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability / (asset)			(0.723)			(0.723)	
<b>Other comprehensive (income) and expenditure</b>			<b>(4.305)</b>			<b>(3.479)</b>	
<b>Total comprehensive (income) and expenditure</b>			<b>(3.234)</b>			<b>(2.408)</b>	



Balance Sheet	Restated		Restated	
	31 March 2024 £m	31 March 2024 £m	1 April 2023 £m	1 April 2023 £m
Property, Plant and Equipment	44.717	37.233	40.091	33.433
Unusable Reserves	(33.540)	(26.056)	(28.723)	(22.065)

Restated 2023/24 balances:

**Movement in Reserves Statement Restated**

	Note	General Fund Balance £m	Earmarked General Fund Reserves £m	Total General Fund Reserves £m	Capital Receipts Reserve £m	Capital Grants Reserve £m	Total Usable Reserves £m	Unusable Reserves £m	Total Council Reserves £m
Balance at 31 March 2023 carried forward		(3.175)	(2.279)	(5.454)	(0.570)	(2.086)	(8.110)	(28.723)	(36.833)
<b>Movement in reserves during 2023/24</b>									
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure		1.071	-	1.071	-	-	1.071	(4.305)	(3.234)
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations	9	0.530	-	0.530	0.199	(0.217)	0.512	(0.512)	-
Transfers (to)/from Earmarked Reserves	10	(0.959)	0.959	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>(Increase)/Decrease in 2023/24</b>		<b>0.642</b>	<b>0.959</b>	<b>1.601</b>	<b>0.199</b>	<b>(0.217)</b>	<b>1.583</b>	<b>(4.817)</b>	<b>(3.234)</b>
Balance at 31 March 2024 carried forward		(2.533)	(1.320)	(3.853)	(0.371)	(2.303)	(6.527)	(33.540)	(40.067)

Original 2023/24 balances:

**Movement in Reserves Statement**

	Note	General Fund Balance £m	Earmarked General Fund Reserves £m	Total General Fund Reserves £m	Capital Receipts Reserve £m	Capital Grants Reserve £m	Total Usable Reserves £m	Unusable Reserves £m	Total Council Reserves £m
Balance at 31 March 2023 carried forward		(3.175)	(2.279)	(5.454)	(0.570)	(2.086)	(8.110)	(22.065)	(30.175)
<b>Movement in reserves during 2023/24</b>									
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure		1.071	-	1.071	-	-	1.071	(3.479)	(2.408)
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations	9	0.530	-	0.530	0.199	(0.217)	0.512	(0.512)	-
Transfers (to)/from Earmarked Reserves	10	(0.959)	0.959	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>(Increase)/Decrease in 2023/24</b>		<b>0.642</b>	<b>0.959</b>	<b>1.601</b>	<b>0.199</b>	<b>(0.217)</b>	<b>1.583</b>	<b>(3.991)</b>	<b>(2.408)</b>
Balance at 31 March 2024 carried forward		(2.533)	(1.320)	(3.853)	(0.371)	(2.303)	(6.527)	(26.056)	(32.583)

## 1.6 Charges to Revenue for Non-Current Assets

Services are debited with the following amounts to record the cost of holding fixed assets during the year:

- Depreciation attributable to the assets used by the relevant service;
- Revaluation and impairment losses on assets used by the service where there are no accumulated gains in the Revaluation Reserve against which the losses can be written off;
- The Council is not required to raise Council Tax to fund depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses or amortisations, although it may set aside sums for the replacement of assets. However, the Council is required to make an annual contribution from revenue Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) towards the reduction in its overall borrowing requirement. This is equal to an amount calculated on a prudent basis determined by the Council in accordance with statutory guidance. Depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses and amortisations are therefore replaced by the MRP contribution in the General Fund Balance, by way of an adjusting transaction with the Capital Adjustment Account shown in the MiRS for the difference between the two.

## 1.7 Employee Benefits - Benefits Payable during Employment

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

## 1.8 Employee Benefits - Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are amounts payable as a result of a decision by the Council to terminate an Officer's employment before the normal retirement date, or an Officer's decision to accept voluntary redundancy. The amounts are charged on an accruals basis to the relevant service line in the CIES when the Council is demonstrably committed to the termination of the employment of an Officer or group of Officers, or making an offer to encourage voluntary redundancy.

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

## 1.9 Employee Benefits - Post Employment Benefits

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

- The Local Government Pension Scheme, administered by Cornwall Council;
- Firefighters' Pension Scheme, administered by Cornwall Council.

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

### 1.10 The Local Government Pension Scheme

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

- The liabilities of the Cornwall Pension Fund attributable to the Council are included in the Balance Sheet on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method – i.e. an assessment of the future payments that will be made in relation to retirement benefits earned to date by employees, based on assumptions about mortality rates, employee turnover rates and projections of anticipated earnings for current employees.
- Liabilities are discounted to their value at current prices, using a discount rate of 5.8% as recommended by the Council's actuaries.

The assets of Cornwall 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 pension's liability is analysed into seven components:

- Current service cost – the increase in liabilities as a result of years of service earned this year – allocated in the CIES to the services for which the employees work;
- Past service cost – the increase in liabilities arising from current year decisions whose effect relates to years of service earned in earlier years – debited to the relevant service line in the costs of services in the CIES;
- Interest cost – the expected increase in the present value of liabilities during the year as they move one year closer to being paid – debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the CIES;
- Expected return on assets – the annual investment return on the fund assets attributable to the Council, based on an average of the expected long-term return credited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the CIES;
- Gains or losses on settlements and curtailments – the result of actions to relieve the Council of liabilities or events that reduce the expected future service or accrual of benefits of employees – debited or credited to the relevant service line in the cost of services in the CIES;
- 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 – debited to the Pensions Reserve;
- Contributions paid to the Cornwall Pension Fund – cash paid as employer's contributions to the Pension Fund in settlement of liabilities; not accounted for as an expense.

In relation to retirement benefits, statutory provisions require the General Fund balance to be charged with the amount payable by the Council to the Pension Fund or directly to pensioners in the year, not the amount calculated according to the relevant accounting standards. In the MiRS, this means that there are appropriations to and from the Pensions Reserve to remove the notional debits and credits for retirement benefits, and replace them with debits for the cash paid to the pension fund and pensioners and any such amounts payable but unpaid at the year end. The negative balance that arises on the Pensions Reserve thereby measures the beneficial impact to the

General Fund of being required to account for retirement benefits on the basis of cash flows, rather than as benefits are earned by employees.

### **1.11 Discretionary Benefits**

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

### **1.12 Firefighters' Pension Scheme**

The accounts for the scheme are prepared in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Council Accounting, issued by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA), and with guidance notes issued by CIPFA on the application of accounting standards to Local Authorities. They do not take account of liabilities to pay pensions and other benefits in the future. Income and expenditure have been accounted for on an accruals basis for contributions and benefits payable.

### **1.13 Events after the Balance Sheet Date (Reporting Period)**

Events after the Balance Sheet date are those events, both favourable and unfavourable, that occur between the end of the reporting period and the date when the Statement of Accounts is authorised for issue. Two types of events can be identified:

- Those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period – the Statement of Accounts is adjusted to reflect such events;
- Those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting period – the Statement of Accounts are not adjusted to reflect such events, but where a category of events would have a material effect, disclosure is made in the notes of the nature of the events and their estimated financial effect.

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

### **1.14 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 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.

This means that all of the borrowings presented in the Balance Sheet are 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.

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

Where premiums and discounts have been charged to the CIES, regulations allow the impact on the General Fund Balance to be spread over future years. 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 MiRS.

### **1.15 Financial Instruments - Financial Assets**

Financial assets are classified into three types:

- Amortised cost;
- Fair value through profit or loss (FVLP);
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

#### **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 CIES for interest receivable, are based on the carrying amount of the asset multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument. For most of the financial assets held by the authority, this means that the amount presented in the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal receivable (plus accrued interest) and interest credited to the CIES is the amount receivable for the year in the loan agreement.

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 MiRS.

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 authority.

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

## 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 authority 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 CIES.

### 1.16 Loans and Receivables

Loans and receivables 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 CIES for interest receivable are based on the carrying amount of the asset multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument. If the Council has made any loans, it would mean that the amount presented in the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal receivable (plus accrued interest). Interest credited to the CIES is the amount receivable for the year in the loan agreement.

If the Council makes any loans to organisations at less than market rates (soft loans), the 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 MiRS.

Where assets are identified as impaired because of a likelihood arising from a past event that payments due under the contract will not be made, the asset is written down and a charge made to the relevant service (for receivables specific to that service), or the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the CIES. The impairment loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the revised future cash flows, discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate.

Any gains and losses that arise where an asset is no longer held, are credited or debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the CIES.

### **1.17 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 CIES until conditions attached to the grant or contribution have been satisfied. Conditions are stipulations that specify that the future economic benefits or service potential embodied in the asset acquired using the grant or contribution, are required to be consumed by the recipient as specified, or the future economic benefits or service potential must be returned to the transferor.

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

Where capital grants are credited to the CIES, they are reversed out of the General Fund Balance in the MiRS. Where the grant has yet to be used to finance capital expenditure, it is held within the Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve. Where it has been applied, it is recognised in 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.

### **1.18 General Grant**

General grants are allocated by central government directly to local authorities as additional revenue funding. Such grants are non-ringfenced and are credited to Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income in the CIES.

### **1.19 Heritage Assets**

The Council has a small number of assets that it holds for the purposes of increasing the knowledge, understanding and appreciation of its history and local area. For the purposes of this statement they are known as heritage assets. They 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.

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.

### **1.20 Long-term Contracts**

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.

### **1.21 Leases**

Leases are classified as finance leases where the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards fundamental to ownership of the property, plant or equipment from the lessor to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases. Where a lease covers both land and buildings, the land and buildings elements are considered separately for classification.

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



## 1.22 The Council as Lessee

### Finance Leases

At inception of an arrangement, the Authority determines whether such an arrangement is or contains a lease. A specific asset is the subject of a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of that specified asset. An arrangement conveys the right to use the asset if the arrangement conveys to the Authority the right to control the use of the underlying asset.

The lease liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis comprising the following lease payments:

- Fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable.
- Variable lease payments that are based on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date.
- Amounts expected to be payable by the Authority under residual value guarantees.
- The exercise price of a purchase option if the Authority is reasonably certain to exercise that option.
- Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Authority exercising that option.
- Lease payments to be made under certain extension options.

The lease payments are discounted using the Authority's incremental borrowing rate, being the rate, the Authority would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

The Council will identify an appropriate basis for identifying its incremental borrowing rate for leases with reference to the Public Works Loan Board (PWLB).

The Authority is exposed to potential future increases in variable lease payments based on an index or rate, which are not included in the lease liability until they take effect. When adjustments to lease payments based on an index or rate takes effect, then the lease liability is re-measured using the changed cash flows and changed discount rate. Further, a corresponding adjustment is also made to the right-of-use asset.

Lease payments are allocated between the repayment of principal and a finance cost. The finance cost is charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement over the lease period to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

The right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- The amount of initial measurement of lease liability.
- Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received.
- Any initial direct costs.
- Restoration costs.

The right-of-use assets are generally depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless a different term would be appropriate. If it is reasonably certain that the Authority will exercise a purchase option, then the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the underlying asset's useful life.

Payments associated with short-term leases and with low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of

12 months or less. Low-value assets are considered items under £10,000 and comprise of IT equipment, small items of office furniture and low value land.

### **1.23 The Council as Lessor**

#### **Finance Leases**

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

Lease rentals receivable are apportioned between:

- A charge for the acquisition of the interest in the property – applied to write down the lease debtor (together with any premiums received); and
- Finance income (credited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the CIES).

The gain credited to the CIES 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 transferred out of the General Fund Balance and into the Capital Receipts Reserve in the MiRS. Where the amount due in relation to the lease asset is to be settled by the payment of rentals in future financial years, this is transferred out of the General Fund Balance and into the Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve in the MiRS. When the future rentals are received, the element for the capital receipt for the disposal of the asset is used to write down the lease debtor. At this point, the deferred capital receipts are transferred to the Capital Receipts Reserve.

The written-off value of disposals is not a charge against Council Tax, as the cost of fixed 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 MiRS.

#### **Operating Leases**

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

### **1.24 Property, Plant and Equipment**

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

#### **Recognition**

Expenditure on the acquisition, creation or enhancement of property, plant and equipment is capitalised on an accruals basis, provided that it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the Council, and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Expenditure that maintains but

does not add to an asset's potential to deliver future economic benefits or service potential, i.e. repairs and maintenance, is charged as an expense when it is incurred.

The Council operates a de minimis level of £6,000 when capitalising expenditure, unless it is creating or enhancing a group of assets, when amounts below this level can be capitalised.

### **Measurement**

Assets are initially measured at cost, comprising:

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

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

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

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

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

- Infrastructure, community assets and assets under construction – depreciated historical cost;
- Dwellings – current value, determined using the basis of existing use value for social housing (EUV-SH);
- All other assets – current value, determined as the amount that would be paid for the asset in its 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 non-property assets that have short useful lives and/or low values, depreciated historical cost basis is used as a proxy for current value.

Assets included in the Balance Sheet at current value, are revalued sufficiently regularly to ensure that their carrying amount is not materially different from their current value at the year end, and 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 CIES where they arise from the reversal of a loss previously charged to a service).

Where decreases in value are identified, they are treated in the following way:

- 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 CIES.

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 in the Capital Adjustment Account.

### **Impairment**

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

Where impairment losses are identified, they are accounted for in the following way:

- 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 CIES.

Where an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the reversal is credited to the relevant service line(s) in the CIES, up to the amount of the original loss, but adjusted for the 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 (the majority of community assets held by the Council are land assets which have an unlimited useful life and therefore depreciation is not charged) and assets that are not yet available for use i.e. assets under construction.

Depreciation is calculated on the following basis:

- Council Dwellings - Straight-line allocation over the useful life of the property as estimated by the valuer currently 30 years;
- Other Land and Buildings – Straight-line allocation over the useful life of the property as estimated by the valuer currently between 1 to 30 years;
- Vehicles, Plant, Furniture and Equipment – Straight-line allocation over the useful life of the asset class, as advised by a suitably qualified Officer between 1 to 25 years;
- Infrastructure – Straight-line allocation of between 10 to 40 years.

Where an item of property, plant and equipment, whose cost or valuation is greater than 2.5% of the total value of assets held by the Council, has major components that are greater than 10% of the value of the individual asset, the components are depreciated separately.

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

## **1.25 Infrastructure assets**

Infrastructure assets include carriageways, footways and cycle tracks, structures (eg bridges), street lighting, street furniture (eg illuminated traffic signals, bollards), traffic management systems, land and coastal defences.

### **Recognition**

Expenditure on the acquisition or replacement of components of the infrastructure network is capitalised on an accrual basis, provided that it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the authority and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

### **Measurement**

Infrastructure assets are generally measured at depreciated historical cost. However, this is a modified form of historical cost – opening balances for infrastructure assets were originally recorded in balance sheets at amounts of capital undischarged for sums borrowed as at 1 April (1994 England and Scotland) (1996 Wales), which was deemed at that time to be historical cost. Where impairment losses are identified, they are accounted for by the carrying amount of the asset being written down to the recoverable amount.

### **Depreciation**

Depreciation is provided on the parts of the infrastructure network assets that are subject to deterioration or depletion and by the systematic allocation of their depreciable amounts over their useful lives. Depreciation is charged on a straight-line basis. Annual depreciation is the depreciation amount allocated each year. The Council has deemed an average useful life of between 10 to 40 years for infrastructure assets.

### **Disposals and derecognition**

Following a national issue with accounting for infrastructure assets and subsequent CIPFA guidance, where a local authority replaces, disposes or decommissions a component of an infrastructure asset the carrying amount to be derecognised can be determined as nil or calculated in accordance with normal accounting practices specified in the CIPFA Code.

## **1.26 Disposals and Non-current Assets Held for Sale**

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

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

Assets that are to be abandoned or scrapped are not reclassified as assets held for sale.

When an asset is disposed of or decommissioned, the carrying amount of the asset in the Balance Sheet (whether property, plant and equipment or assets held for sale) is written off in the Other Operating Expenditure line in the CIES as part of the gain or loss on disposal. Receipts from disposals (if any) are credited to the same line in the CIES also as part of the gain or loss on disposal, i.e. offset against the carrying value of the asset at the time of disposal.

Any revaluation gains accumulated for the asset in the Revaluation Reserve are transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account.

Amounts received for a disposal in excess of £10,000 are categorised as capital receipts. The balance of receipts is required to be credited to the Capital Receipts Reserve, and can then only be used for new capital investment or set aside to reduce the Council's underlying need to borrow the capital financing requirement. Receipts are appropriated to the Reserve from the General Fund Balance in the MiRS.

The written-off value of disposals is not a charge against Council Tax, as the cost of fixed assets is fully provided for under separate arrangements for capital financing. Amounts are appropriated to the Capital Adjustment Account from the General Fund Balance in the MiRS.

## **1.27 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets**

### **Provisions**

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Council a legal, or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefits or service potential, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. For instance, the Council may be involved in a court case that could eventually result in the making of a settlement or the payment of compensation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the appropriate service line in the CIES in the year that the Council becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

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

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

### **Contingent Liabilities**

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

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

### **Contingent Assets**

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

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

### **1.28 Reserves**

The Council sets aside specific amounts as reserves for future policy purposes or to cover contingencies. Reserves are created by appropriating amounts out of the General Fund Balance in the MiRS. 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 CIES. The reserve is then appropriated back into the General Fund Balance in the MiRS 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, retirement and employee benefits and financial instruments and do not represent usable resources for the Council – these reserves are explained in the relevant policies.

### **1.29 Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute (REFCUS)**

Expenditure incurred during the year that may be capitalised under statutory provisions but does not result in the creation of a non-current asset, has been charged as expenditure to the relevant service in the CIES in that year. Where the Council has determined to meet the cost of this expenditure from existing capital resources, or by borrowing, a transfer in the MiRS from the General Fund Balance to the Capital Adjustment Account is made. An adjustment to reverse out the amounts charged so that there is no impact on the level of Council Tax is then made.

### **1.30 VAT**

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

### **1.31 Accounting for the Collection Fund**

Billing authorities are required by statute to maintain a separate fund (the Collection Fund), for the collection and distribution of amounts due in respect of council tax and national non-domestic rates.

#### **Council Tax**

In its capacity as a billing authority the Council acts as an agent, collecting and distributing council tax on behalf of the major preceptors of the Fund - Devon and Cornwall Police and itself. While council tax income credited to the Collection Fund is the accrued income for the year, regulations determine when it should be released from the Collection Fund and transferred to the Council's General Fund, or transferred to Devon and Cornwall Police. The amount credited to the Council's General Fund under statute is the Council's demand on the Fund for that year, plus the Council's share of surplus/deficit on the Collection Fund for the previous year. This amount may be more or less than the accrued income for the year, any difference is then transferred to the General Fund via the Collection Fund Adjustment Account and reversed out through the MiRS.

Since the collection of council tax is in substance an agency arrangement, the cash collected by the Council belongs proportionately to itself and Devon and Cornwall Police. Therefore, there will be a debtor/creditor relationship between the Council and the Police, since the cash paid to the latter in the year will not be equal to their share of the cash collected.

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

The Council act as agent, collecting NNDR on behalf of central government and as principal collecting rates for itself. This means that the Council and central government share proportionately the risks and rewards that the amount of NNDR collected could be more or less than predicted. The effect of any bad debts written off or movements in the impairment allowance is also shared proportionately.

However, the cost of collection allowance is solely the Council's income and this appears in the Strategic Development and Finance Service line of the CIES.



### 1.32 Going Concern

#### Going Concern - Council of the Isles of Scilly

The accounts are prepared on a going concern basis on the assumption that the authority's functions and services will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future ie. there is no intention to significantly curtail the scale of the operation.

## Note 2 Accounting Standards That Have Been Issued, But Have Not Yet Been Adopted

Where a new standard has been published but has not yet been adopted by the Code, the Council is required to disclose information relating to the impact of these accounting changes. This requirement applies to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) that have not been applied in the 2024/25 Code and that came into effect on or before 1 January 2025.

For 2024/25 the following potentially relevant standards include:

- IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rate (Lack of Exchangeability) issued in August 2023. The amendments to IAS 21 clarify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking, as well as require the disclosure of information that enables users of financial statements to understand the impact of a currency not being exchangeable.
- IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts issued in May 2017. IFRS 17 replaces IFRS 4 and sets out principles for recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts.
- The changes to the measurement of non-investment assets within the 2025/26 Code include adaptations and interpretations of IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment and IAS 38 Intangible Assets. These include setting out three revaluation processes for operational property, plant and equipment, requiring indexation for tangible non-investment assets and a requirement to value intangible assets using the historical cost approach. These have the same effect as requiring a change in accounting policy due to an amendment to standards, which would normally be disclosed under IAS 8. However, the adaptations also include a relief from the requirements of IAS 8 following a change in accounting policy.
- The changes to the measurement of non-investment assets within the 2025/26 Code include adaptations and interpretations of IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment and IAS 38 Intangible Assets. These include setting out three revaluation processes for operational property, plant and equipment, requiring indexation for tangible non-investment assets and a requirement to value intangible assets using the historical cost approach. These have the same effect as requiring a change in accounting policy due to an amendment to standards, which would normally be disclosed under IAS 8. However, the adaptations also include a relief from the requirements of IAS 8 following a change in accounting policy.

Application of the standards is required from 1 April 2025. Therefore, these changes will be reflected in the Council's 2025/26 or future Statement of Accounts.

## Note 3 Critical Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies

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

### **Future Funding**

There is a high degree of uncertainty about future levels of funding for local government. However, the Council has determined that this uncertainty is not yet sufficient to provide an indication that the assets of the Council might be impaired as a result of a need to close facilities and reduce levels of service provision.

## Note 4 Assumptions and Estimation Uncertainty about the Future

### **Revaluations of Property, Plant and Equipment**

Certain classes of assets are re-valued according to the rolling revaluation programme outlined in the accounting principles.

Whilst these valuations are carried out by a professionally qualified valuer and the valuations themselves are made in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as interpreted by the current CIPFA Code of Practice for Local Council Accounting, there is an element of assumption built into these valuations, as detailed in the valuation reports.

For example the estimated remaining economic life of each asset is based on assumptions surrounding the continuation of repairs and maintenance programmes. The overall valuation of the assets is based on the assumption that the inspection of the visible and accessible element of the assets provides a reasonable assessment of the whole asset.

The impact of a change in valuation or useful life would be to affect the carrying value of the asset in the balance sheet and the charge for depreciation or impairment in the CIES.

### **Pension Liability Estimation**

The estimation of the net liability to pay pensions depends on a number of complex judgements relating to the discount rate used, the rate at which salaries are projected to increase, changes in retirement ages, mortality rates and expected returns on pension fund assets.

A firm of consulting actuaries is engaged to provide the Council with expert advice about the assumptions to be applied.

The effects on the net pension liability of changes in individual assumptions can be seen in Note 37.

### **Pensions Asset**

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

assumptions to be applied. For 2024/25, the closing position is £39.585m net pension asset. Accounting standards dictate that any declared surplus must be restricted to the lower of the net pension asset or asset ceiling, which is the surplus that could be refunded to the council or that the council could expect in future reductions in contributions. Applying the asset ceiling reduces the adjusted net pension asset to a liability of £127.475m and this is therefore the net pension position recorded in the balance sheet. There is no legal right of offset for the unfunded pension obligations and therefore the net defined benefit liability for these is not impacted by the asset ceiling adjustment. More information on the Pensions Asset can be found at Note 39, Pensions Schemes

## Arrears

At 31 March 2025, the Council had a gross sundry debtors balance of £1.538m. A review of significant balances over 30 days suggested that an impairment allowance for doubtful debts of £0.163m was appropriate. Changes in the current economic climate could lead to either an increase or a reduction in this allowance.

The Council will monitor its collection rates of debt and will undertake a quarterly review of those that are significant and which do not fall within the remit of its credit control team. If there are indications the current assumptions used in calculating the impairment allowance are significantly wrong, then they will be reviewed and the impairment allowance adjusted accordingly with the corresponding potential impact for the Council's revenue account.

## Note 5 Material Items of Income and Expense

The Council's CIES has no items which are deemed exceptional by virtue of the size and nature and which, to prevent distortion of other figures in the accounts, have been separately reported.

## Note 6 Events after the Reporting Period

The Statement of Accounts was authorised for issue by Russell Ashman, Section 151 Officer on 30<sup>th</sup> June 2025. Events taking place after this date are not reflected in the financial statements or notes. Where events taking place before this date provided information about conditions existing at 31 March 2025, the figures in the financial statements and notes have been adjusted in all material respects to reflect the impact of this information. The financial statements and notes have not been adjusted for any events which took place after 31 March 2025.

## Note 7 Expenditure and Funding Analysis

The Expenditure and Funding Analysis (EFA) 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. Income and expenditure accounted for under generally accepted accounting practices is presented more fully in the CIES.

2024/25

Adjustments between the Funding and Accounting basis									
	Directorate Total as reported for resource management	Adjustment to arrive at the net amount chargeable to the general fund	Net Expenditure chargeable to the General Fund	Adjustment for Capital Purposes	Net change for the Pensions Adjustment	Net change for the Collection Fund	Net Change for Accumulated Absences Adjustment	Adjustments between Funding and Accounting Basis	Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Chief Executives Department	1.856	0.019	1.875	0.600	(0.073)	-	(0.005)	0.522	2.397
People & Communities	4.207	0.122	4.329	0.740	(0.088)	-	0.004	0.656	4.985
Place, Economy & Environment	2.024	(0.038)	1.986	1.470	(0.051)	-	(0.002)	1.417	3.403
Net Cost of Services	8.087	0.103	8.190	2.810	(0.212)	-	(0.003)	2.595	10.785
Other income and expenditure	(7.101)	(5.332)	(12.433)	-	0.174	0.037	-	0.211	(12.222)
(Surplus) or deficit on provision of services	0.986	(5.229)	(4.243)	2.810	(0.038)	0.037	(0.003)	2.806	(1.437)
Transfer to/from Reserves for Statutory Movements			5.620						
(Surplus) or deficit			1.377						

	General Fund Balance	Earmarked General Fund Reserves	Total General Fund and Earmarked Reserves
	£m	£m	£m
Opening balances at 31 March 2024	(2.533)	(1.320)	(3.853)
Add (Surplus)/Deficit in year	0.669	0.708	1.377
<b>Closing balance at 31 March 2025</b>	<b>(1.864)</b>	<b>(0.612)</b>	<b>(2.476)</b>

Restated 2023/24		Adjustments between the Funding and Accounting basis										Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
Directorate Total as reported for resource management	Adjustment to arrive at the net amount chargeable to the general fund	Net Expenditure chargeable to the General Fund	Net change for the				Net Change for Accumulated Absences Adjustment	Adjustments between Funding and Accounting Basis				
			Adjustment for Capital Purposes	Pensions Adjustment	Net change for the Collection Fund							
									£m	£m	£m	
£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m			
Chief Executives Department	2.157	(0.299)	1.858	(0.065)	(0.043)	-	-	(0.108)	1.750			
People & Communities	3.086	0.172	3.258	0.637	0.026	-	(0.004)	0.659	3.917			
Place, Economy & Environment	1.928	0.033	1.961	0.534	(0.033)	-	(0.010)	0.491	2.452			
Net Cost of Services	7.171	(0.094)	7.077	1.106	(0.050)	-	(0.014)	1.042	8.119			
Other income and expenditure	(6.473)	(0.148)	(6.621)	-	0.202	(0.118)	-	0.084	(6.537)			
(Surplus) or deficit on provision of services	0.698	(0.242)	0.456	1.106	0.152	(0.118)	(0.014)	1.126	1.582			
Transfer to/from Reserves for Statutory Movements			1.145									
(Surplus) or deficit			1.601									

## Adjustments for Capital Purposes

Adjustments for capital purposes – this column adds in depreciation and impairment and revaluation gains and losses in the services lines.

### Net Change for the Pensions Adjustments

Net change for the removal of pension contributions and the addition of IAS19 Employee Benefits pension related expenditure and income.

- For net cost of services this represents the removal of the employer pension contributions made by the Council as allowed by statute and the replacement with current service costs and past service costs;
- For other income and expenditure the net interest on the defined benefit liability is charged to the CIES.

## Note 8 Expenditure and Income Analysed by Nature

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

### Reconciliation to Subjective Analysis

	31 March 2025 £m	Restated 31 March 2024 £m
Fees, charges and other service income	(4.002)	(3.850)
Interest and investment income	(0.289)	(0.128)
Income from council tax and NNDR	(3.231)	(3.207)
Government grants and contributions	(12.591)	(12.797)
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>(20.113)</b>	<b>(19.982)</b>
Employee expenses	7.834	7.504
Other service expenses	7.723	7.333
Capital Charges	3.070	5.593
Interest payments	0.047	0.035
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	0.002	1.099
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>18.676</b>	<b>21.564</b>
<b>(Surplus) or deficit on the provision of services</b>	<b>(1.437)</b>	<b>1.582</b>

## Note 9 Adjustments between Accounting/Funding Basis under Regulations

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

2024/25	Movement in Usable Reserves			Movement in in Unusable Reserves £m	
	General Fund Balance £m	Capital Receipts Reserve £m	Capital Grants Reserve £m		
<b>Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Adjustment Account:</b>					
<b>Reversal of items debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement :</b>					
Charges for depreciation of non current assets	(1.854)			1.854	
Revaluation losses on property, plant and equipment	(0.955)			0.955	
Capital grants and contributions applied	0.773		(0.498)	(0.275)	
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	(0.261)			0.261	
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	(0.002)			0.002	
<b>Insertion of items not debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:</b>					
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment	0.321			(0.321)	
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund	0.013			(0.013)	
<b>Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Grants Unapplied Account:</b>					
Capital grants and contributions unapplied credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account	4.764			(4.764)	
<b>Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Receipts Reserve:</b>					
Use of Capital Receipts to finance new capital expenditure		0.231		(0.231)	
<b>Adjustments primarily involving the Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve:</b>					
Lease receipts for leases that became finance leases on transition to IFRS (transferred to(or from) the Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve)	0.011			(0.011)	
<b>Adjustments primarily involving the Pensions Reserve:</b>					
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited/credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(1.037)			1.037	
Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	1.075			(1.075)	
<b>Adjustments primarily involving the Collection Fund Adjustment Account:</b>					
Amount by which council tax and non-domestic rating income credited to Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from council tax and non-domestic rating income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(0.037)			0.037	
<b>Adjustments primarily involving the Accumulated Absences Account:</b>					
Amount by which officer remuneration charged to Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	0.003			(0.003)	
<b>Total Adjustments</b>	<b>2.814</b>	<b>0.231</b>	<b>(0.498)</b>	<b>(2.547)</b>	

Restated  
2023/24

	Movement in Usable Reserves			Movement in in Unusable Reserves £m
	General Fund Balance £m	Capital Receipts Reserve £m	Capital Grants Reserve £m	
<b>Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Adjustment Account:</b>				
<b>Reversal of items debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement :</b>				
Charges for depreciation of non current assets	(1.620)			1.620
Revaluation losses on property, plant and equipment	1.027			(1.027)
Capital grants and contributions applied	4.701		(0.218)	(4.483)
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	(4.487)			4.487
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	(1.099)	(0.214)		1.313
<b>Insertion of items not debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:</b>				
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment	0.204			(0.204)
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund	0.625			(0.625)
<b>Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Grants Unapplied Account:</b>				
Capital grants and contributions unapplied credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account	1.207			(1.207)
<b>Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Receipts Reserve:</b>				
Use of Capital Receipts to finance new capital expenditure		0.413		(0.413)
<b>Adjustments primarily involving the Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve:</b>				
Lease receipts for leases that became finance leases on transition to IFRS (transferred to(or from) the Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve)	(0.005)			0.005
<b>Adjustments primarily involving the Pensions Reserve:</b>				
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited/credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(1.130)			1.130
Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	0.978			(0.978)
<b>Adjustments primarily involving the Collection Fund Adjustment Account:</b>				
Amount by which council tax and non-domestic rating income credited to Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from council tax and non-domestic rating income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	0.118			(0.118)
<b>Adjustments primarily involving the Accumulated Absences Account:</b>				
Amount by which officer remuneration charged to Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	0.014			(0.014)
Other Movements - roundings	(0.003)		0.001	0.002
<b>Total Adjustments</b>	<b>0.530</b>	<b>0.199</b>	<b>(0.217)</b>	<b>(0.512)</b>

## Note 10 Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves

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

	Balance at 1 April 2023 £m	Transfer Out 2023/24 £m	Transfer In 2023/24 £m	Balance at 31 March 2024 £m	Transfer Out 2024/25 £m	Transfer In 2024/25 £m	Balance at 31 March 2024 £m
Revenue earmarked reserves:-							
Airport	(0.146)	0.103	-	(0.043)	0.043	-	-
Children's Services	(0.040)	0.030	-	(0.010)	0.010	-	-
Economic Initiative Reserve	(0.061)	0.042	-	(0.019)	0.019	-	-
IFCA	(0.196)	-	(0.082)	(0.278)	-	(0.147)	(0.425)
Housing Reserve	(0.469)	0.171	-	(0.298)	0.298	-	-
Local Plan Reserve	(0.098)	0.014	-	(0.084)	0.020	-	(0.064)
Collection Fund Volatility Reserve	(0.060)	0.060	-	-	-	-	-
Park House Equalisation Reserve	(0.530)	0.365	-	(0.165)	0.165	-	-
Community Chest Reserve	(0.004)	-	-	(0.004)	0.004	-	-
Investment & Infrastructure Reserve	(0.325)	0.136	-	(0.189)	0.189	-	-
Biodiversity Reserve	(0.047)	0.002	-	(0.045)	0.020	-	(0.025)
Hardship Reserve	(0.020)	-	-	(0.020)	-	-	(0.020)
IT Reserve	(0.050)	-	-	(0.050)	0.050	-	-
Revenue Grants Unapplied	(0.233)	0.118	-	(0.115)	0.037	-	(0.078)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(2.279)</b>	<b>1.041</b>	<b>(0.082)</b>	<b>(1.320)</b>	<b>0.855</b>	<b>(0.147)</b>	<b>(0.612)</b>

## Note 11 Other Operating Expenditure

	31 March 2025 £m	31 March 2024 £m
(Gains)/losses on the disposal of non-current assets	0.002	1.099
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.002</b>	<b>1.099</b>

## Note 12 Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure

	31 March 2025 £m	31 March 2024 £m
Interest payable and similar charges	0.047	0.035
Net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset)	0.174	0.202
Interest receivable and similar income	(0.289)	(0.128)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(0.068)</b>	<b>0.109</b>



## Note 13 Total Taxation and Non-specific Grant Income

	31 March 2025 £m	31 March 2024 £m
Council tax income	(1.961)	(1.807)
Non-domestic rates income and expenditure	(1.308)	(1.282)
Non ringfenced government grants	(3.623)	(3.088)
Capital grants and contributions	(5.301)	(1.450)
Collection Fund (surplus)/deficit	0.037	(0.118)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(12.156)</b>	<b>(7.745)</b>

## Note 14 Property, Plant and Equipment

\* 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 continues to maintain that information and does not consider that the non-disclosure will detrimentally impact on readers of the Council's accounts and their understanding of the Council's financial position. The Council's reported position of its assets in the Balance Sheet remains unchanged.

Movements on Balances 2024/25	Council Dwellings £m	Other Land and Buildings £m	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture, Equipment £m	Comm- unity Assets £m	Assets Under Con- struction £m	Right of Use Asset £m	Property, Plant and Equipment £m	Infra- structure Assets £m	Total Property, Plant and Equipment £m
<b>Cost or Valuation</b>									
<b>At 1 April 2024</b>	10.840	26.283	3.803	0.054	2.320	-	43.300	-	43.300
Additions	0.183	0.617	0.328	-	4.746	0.338	6.212	0.016	6.228
Accumulated Depreciation written out to Gross Carrying Amount after Revaluation	(0.245)	(1.065)	-	-	-	-	(1.310)	-	(1.310)
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	(0.069)	3.241	-	-	-	-	3.172	-	3.172
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the surplus/deficit on the Provision of Services	(0.582)	(0.373)	-	-	-	-	(0.955)	-	(0.955)
Derecognition - disposals	-	-	(0.047)	-	-	-	(0.047)	-	(0.047)
Other movements in cost or valuation	0.658	-	-	-	(0.658)	-	-	-	-
<b>At 31 March 2025</b>	10.785	28.703	4.084	0.054	6.408	0.338	50.372	-	50.372
<b>Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment</b>									
<b>At 1 April 2024</b>	-	-	(2.682)	-	-	-	(2.682)	-	(2.682)
Depreciation charge	(0.245)	(1.065)	(0.205)	-	-	(0.106)	(1.621)	(0.233)	(1.854)
Accumulated Depreciation written out to Gross Carrying Amount after Revaluation	0.245	1.065	-	-	-	-	1.310	-	1.310
Derecognition - disposals	-	-	0.043	-	-	-	0.043	-	0.043
<b>At 31 March 2025</b>	-	-	(2.844)	-	-	(0.106)	(2.950)	-	(2.950)
<b>Net Book Value</b>									
at 31 March 2025	10.785	28.703	1.240	0.054	6.408	0.232	47.422	3.883	51.305
at 1 April 2024	10.840	26.283	1.121	0.054	2.320	-	40.618	4.099	44.717

**Restated  
Movements on Balances 2023/24**

	Council Dwellings £m	Other Land and Buildings £m	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture, Equipment £m	Comm- unity Assets £m	Assets Under Con- struction £m	Property, Plant and Equipment £m	Infra- structure Assets £m	Total Property, Plant and Equipment £m
<b>Cost or Valuation</b>								
<b>At 1 April 2023</b>	10.410	22.959	4.707	0.054	0.293	38.423	-	38.423
Additions	0.303	0.677	0.307	-	1.633	2.920	0.030	2.950
Accumulated Depreciation written out to Gross Carrying Amount after Revaluation	(0.231)	(0.886)	-	-	-	(1.117)	-	(1.117)
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	0.155	3.427	-	-	-	3.582	-	3.582
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the surplus/deficit on the Provision of Services	0.342	0.685	-	-	-	1.027	-	1.027
Derecognition - disposals	(0.143)	-	(1.381)	-	-	(1.524)	-	(1.524)
Assets reclassified to/(from) Other Categories	0.004	(0.579)	0.170	-	0.394	(0.011)	0.011	-
<b>At 31 March 2024</b>	10.840	26.283	3.803	0.054	2.320	43.300	-	43.300
<b>Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment</b>								
<b>At 1 April 2023</b>	-	-	(2.626)	-	-	(2.626)	-	(2.626)
Depreciation charge	(0.234)	(0.886)	(0.264)	-	-	(1.384)	(0.236)	(1.620)
Accumulated Depreciation written out to Gross Carrying Amount after Revaluation	0.231	0.886	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derecognition - disposals	0.003	-	0.208	-	-	0.211	-	0.211
<b>At 31 March 2024</b>	-	-	(2.682)	-	-	(2.682)	-	(2.682)
<b>Net Book Value</b>								
at 31 March 2024	10.840	26.283	1.121	0.054	2.320	40.618	4.099	44.717
at 1 April 2023	10.410	22.959	2.081	0.054	0.293	35.797	4.294	40.091

## 14.1 Depreciation

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

- Council Dwellings - 30 years.
- Vehicles, Plant & Equipment - 1 to 25 years.
- Other Land and Buildings - 1 to 30 years .
- Infrastructure - 10 to 40 years.

## 14.2 Capital Commitments

As at 31 March 2025 the following schemes had contracts in place for over £0.05m

	£m
Bryher Fire Station Roof	0.105
Sports Hall Roof	0.110
Romaquip Kerbside Recycling Lorry	0.157
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.372</b>

### 14.3 Effects of Changes in Estimates

In 2024/25 the Council made no material changes to its accounting estimates for property, plant & equipment.

### 14.4 Revaluation

During 2024/25 all council dwellings were revalued and all required land and building assets were revalued. Other assets are carried at carrying value. All valuations were carried out by External Valuers, Cornwall Council's Senior Technical Surveyor in accordance with the required practice, methodologies and bases for estimation set out in the professional standards of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors. They were all completed as at the 31st March 2025.

The property, plant & equipment revaluation resulted in a net increase in net book value of £2.203m. The revaluation reserve increased by £3.582m to reflect the part of the upward revaluation and a reduction was made to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement of £0.969m to reverse previous charges for downward revaluations. 96% of the portfolio was revalued during the year.

### 14.5 Accounting for Infrastructure Assets

In 2022 a national issue in respect of accounting for infrastructure assets emerged. This highlighted a risk that where authorities have incurred expenditure on the replacement or enhancement of existing infrastructure assets, they may not readily be able to identify the original assets being replaced or enhanced.

This could result in an overstatement of both gross book values and accumulated depreciation, and potentially also net book values where assets lives have not been assessed regularly and on an appropriate basis.

Following discussions with auditors and formal consultation exercises the following key updates have been made to address this issue:

- on 29 November 2022 CIPFA issued a Code update which removed the requirement for the disclosure of gross cost and gross accumulated depreciation for infrastructure assets;
- on 30 November the Department of Levelling Up, Housing and Communities issued an update to the Capital Finance and Accounting Regulations for England via a Statutory Instrument (SI) which became effective on 25 December 2022. The SI included two key elements:
  - a local authority is not required to make any prior period adjustments (PPAs) in respect of infrastructure assets; and
  - where a local authority replaces a component of an infrastructure asset the carrying amount to be derecognised can be determined as nil or calculated in accordance with normal accounting practices specified in the CIPFA Code.

On 11 January 2023 CIPFA issued a bulletin to accompany the changes to the Code and the publication of the SI referred to above. This bulletin was issued to explain the impact of the changes and to provide practical examples which can be used by Local Authorities.

Note 14 of the financial statements (Property, Plant and Equipment) excludes cost and accumulated depreciation for infrastructure assets. The Net Book Value (the figure on the balance sheet) is unaffected.

## Note 15 Heritage Assets

	Total Assets £m
<b>Cost or Valuation</b>	
1 April 2023	0.117
Additions	-
<b>31 March 2024</b>	<b>0.117</b>
<b>Cost or Valuation</b>	
1 April 2024	0.117
Additions	-
<b>31 March 2025</b>	<b>0.117</b>

The Council's collection of historical assets is valued in the Balance Sheet at insurance valuation, which is based on market values. These insurance valuations are updated regularly. The collection of historical assets includes a pair of 18-inch library globes made by J. Cary, London, two antique chairs, a George I coat of arms, the Chairman's regalia, a collection of rifles, pistols and swords, a clock mechanism obtained from St Mary's Church, various framed and mounted Council Emblems, a framed copy of the 335 year war cessation treaty with the Netherlands and a Bronze Bust of Mahatma Ghandi gifted by the Jamnalal Bajaj Foundation, India.

There have been no additions or disposals of heritage assets in year (£Nil – 2023/24).

## Note 16 Financial Instruments

### 16.1 Categories of Financial Instrument

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

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

	Long-term		Current		Total	
	31 March 2025 £m	1 April 2024 £m	31 March 2025 £m	1 April 2024 £m	31 March 2025 £m	1 April 2024 £m
<b>Financial Assets</b>						
<b>Debtors</b>						
<b>Amortised cost</b>						
Loans and receivables - debtors	0.058	0.052	-	-	0.058	0.052
Financial assets carried at contract amounts	-	-	1.426	1.415	1.426	1.415
Statutory debtors~	-	-	0.112	0.077	0.112	0.077
Non-Financial instrument debtors*	-	-	0.235	0.250	0.235	0.250
<b>Total included in Debtors</b>	<b>0.058</b>	<b>0.052</b>	<b>1.773</b>	<b>1.742</b>	<b>1.831</b>	<b>1.794</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents</b>						
<b>Amortised cost</b>						
Other bank balances	-	-	0.690	1.328	0.690	1.328
<b>Fair value through profit or loss</b>						
Short Term cash investments	-	-	6.050	5.500	6.050	5.500
<b>Total Cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6.740</b>	<b>6.828</b>	<b>6.740</b>	<b>6.828</b>
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>						
<b>Borrowings</b>						
<b>Amortised cost</b>						
Financial liabilities at amortised cost - treasury	(1.750)	(1.750)	-	-	(1.750)	(1.750)
<b>Total included in borrowings</b>	<b>(1.750)</b>	<b>(1.750)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1.750)</b>	<b>(1.750)</b>
<b>Creditors</b>						
<b>Amortised cost</b>						
Financial liabilities carried at contract amounts	-	-	(2.253)	(2.736)	(2.253)	(2.736)
Statutory creditors~	-	-	(0.210)	(0.213)	(0.210)	(0.213)
Leases	0.106	-	(0.131)	-	(0.025)	-
<b>Total Creditors</b>	<b>0.106</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(2.594)</b>	<b>(2.949)</b>	<b>(2.488)</b>	<b>(2.949)</b>

~ the statutory debtors and creditors amounts are not financial instruments but are included to enable to match back to the balance sheet for completeness.

\* Payments in advance are a non financial instrument and have been moved to the appropriate line

Instruments which have an option for premature redemption have been categorised according to their final maturity date, rather than assumptions being made regarding the likelihood for premature redemption.

## 16.2 Fair Values of Assets & Liabilities

The financial liabilities and assets disclosed in the Balance Sheet are made up of the following categories of Financial Instruments.

	31 March 2025		1 April 2024	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
	£m	£m	£m	£m
<b>Financial Assets</b>				
Loans and receivables held at amortised cost - debtors	0.058	0.058	0.052	0.052
Investment	6.050	6.050	5.500	5.500

The Council has a Short Term Investment with CCLA which is classed as Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy. On 31st March 2025 the mid market value of one unit in the fund share class was 100.00 pence. The bid market value of one unit in the fund was 100.00 pence.

	31 March 2025		1 April 2024	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
	£m	£m	£m	£m
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>				
Financial liabilities held at amortised cost - treasury	(1.750)	(1.217)	(1.750)	(1.294)
Other liabilities - leases	(0.106)	(0.106)	-	-
Financial liabilities at amortised cost - creditors	(1.511)	(1.689)	(2.437)	(2.560)

The fair value of borrowing is lower than the carrying amount which reflects the fact that the rate of interest on the loans is lower than the prevailing rates for similar instruments as at the balance sheet date.

As at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2025 the Council holds five loans with the PWLB at various interest rates ranging from 1.80% to 2.22%.

The fair value of these loans is lower than their carrying value to reflect that the interest on the loans is higher than the prevailing rates for similar instruments. The fair value of all creditors is taken to be the invoiced amount.

### Income, Expenses, Gains and Losses

The income, expense, gains and losses recognised in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement in relation to financial instruments are made up as follows:

Income, Expense, Gains and Losses	2024/25		2023/24	
	Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services £m	Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure £m	Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services £m	Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure £m
Interest revenue:				
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	0.278	-	0.121	-
<b>Total interest revenue</b>	<b>0.278</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.121</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Interest Expense</b>	<b>0.033</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.037</b>	<b>-</b>

The valuation of Financial Instruments can be classified into three levels, according to the quality and reliability of information used to determine fair values:

Level 1: **Quoted Prices** - where fair values are derived from unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (quoted equities, quoted fixed securities, quoted index linked securities and unit trusts). Listed investments shown at bid prices. The bid value of the investment is based on the market quotation of the relevant stock exchange.

Level 2: **Inputs other than Quoted prices** - where market prices are not available, for example, where an instrument is traded in a market that is not considered to be active or where the valuation techniques are used to determine fair value and where these techniques use inputs that are based significantly on observable market data.

Level 3: **Observable inputs** – where there is at least one input that could have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation and where that input is not based on observable market data. Such instruments would include unquoted equity investments and hedge funds, neither of which the Council currently invests in.

The following table provides an analysis of the financial assets and liabilities grouped into the level at which fair value is observable:

	31 March 2025		1 April 2024	
	Carrying Amount £m	Fair Value £m	Carrying Amount £m	Fair Value £m
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>				
Financial liabilities held at amortised cost - treasury	(1.750)	(1.217)	(1.750)	(1.294)

There were no transfers between input levels during the year and there has been no change in the valuation techniques used during the year.

## Note 17 Nature and Extent of Risks Arising from Financial Instruments

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

- Credit risk – the possibility that other parties might fail to pay amounts due to the Council.
- Liquidity risk – the possibility that the Council might not have funds available to meet its commitments to make payments.
- Market risk – the possibility that financial loss might arise for the Council as a result of changes in such measures as interest rates.

The Council's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the resources available to fund services. Risk management is carried out by the Finance Team, under policies approved by the Council in the annual Treasury Management Strategy.

## 17.1 Credit Risk

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

The risk is minimised through the Annual Investment Strategy which required that deposits are not made with financial institutions unless they meet identified minimum credit criteria.

Customers for goods and services are generally not credit assessed as the Council has no choice as to whom services are generally supplied. However, for small exchange transactions payment in advance is required.

The Council's maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to its investments with Lloyds Bank and CCLA, which is a charitable fund manager, has been assessed as minimal.

## 17.2 Amounts Arising from Expected Credit Losses

Credit risk in relation to treasury investments is considered very low and there have been no defaults within the year or impairments. The reason is due to having only one investment with CCLA, which is a charitable fund manager and all other cash deposits are held in liquid bank accounts with reputable financial institutions.

The credit quality of debtors is reflected in the level of bad debt provision allowed for, the Council has short term debtor amount of £1.565 (£1.347m 2023/24) and long term debtors of £0.058m (£0.052m 2023/24, with an impairment allowance of £0.235m (£0.299m 2023/24).

## 17.3 Credit Risk Exposure

The authority has the following exposure to credit risk at 31 March 2025.

	<b>Credit risk rating £m</b>	<b>Gross carrying amount £m</b>
12 month expected credit losses		
Loans and receivables - treasury CCLA	AAA	6.050
Simplified approach		
Loans and receivables - debtors	n/a	0.058
Short term debtors	n/a	1.773
Shor		
Other bank balances	n/a	0.690

The Authority has one Investment with CCLA which has a AAA rating, and a simplified approach was used for the debtor financial assets, with each asset class being reviewed, short term debtors contains a bad debt provision, which amounts to £0.235m.

## 17.4 Liquidity Risk

The Council manages its cash flow to ensure that cash is available as needed. If unexpected movements happen, the Council has ready access to borrowings from the money markets and the Public Works Loans Board. There is no



significant risk that it will be unable to raise finance to meet its commitments under financial instruments. Instead the risk is that the Council will be bound to replenish a significant proportion of its borrowings at a time of unfavourable interest rates. The Council sets limits on the proportion of its fixed rate borrowing during specified periods. The strategy is to ensure that loans do not all mature within any rolling three-year period through a combination of careful planning of new loans taken out and, where it is economic to do so, making early repayments.

The maturity analysis of financial liabilities is as follows:

	<b>31 March 2025 £m</b>	<b>31 March 2024 £m</b>
Between two and five years	(0.500)	(0.500)
Between five and ten years	(0.250)	(0.250)
Between ten and twenty years	(0.250)	(0.250)
Between twenty and fifty years	(0.750)	(0.750)
	<b>(1.750)</b>	<b>(1.750)</b>

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

## 17.5 Market Risk

The Council is exposed to market risk in terms of its exposure to fluctuations in the value of an instrument as a result of changes in:

- Interest rate risk;
- Price risk; and/or
- Foreign exchange rate risk.

### 17.5.1 Interest Rate Risk

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

- Borrowings at variable rates – the interest expense charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services will rise;
- Borrowings at fixed rates – the fair value of the liabilities will fall;
- Investments at variable rates – the interest income credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services will rise;
- Investments at fixed rates – the fair value of the assets will fall.
- Investments at variable rates – the interest income credited to the surplus or deficit on the provision of services will rise.

However, the Council only has a small portfolio of PWLB loans and all are at fixed rates. Borrowings are not carried at fair value, 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.

### 17.5.2 Price Risk

The Council does not currently invest in this type of investment and therefore is not exposed to the risk of investment prices rising or falling.

### 17.5.3 Foreign Exchange Risk

The Council does not undertake any significant financial transactions, nor has any financial assets or liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and thus has no exposure to loss arising from movements in exchange rates.

## Note 18 Inventories

	Consumable		Maintenance		Total	
	Stores		Materials			
	2024/25 £m	2023/24 £m	2024/25 £m	2023/24 £m	2024/25 £m	2023/24 £m
Balance outstanding at start of year	<b>0.016</b>	0.013	<b>0.020</b>	0.018	<b>0.036</b>	0.031
Purchases	<b>0.050</b>	0.053	<b>0.015</b>	0.051	<b>0.065</b>	0.104
Recognised as an expense in the year	<b>(0.045)</b>	(0.050)	<b>(0.014)</b>	(0.049)	<b>(0.059)</b>	(0.099)
Balance outstanding at year end	<b>0.021</b>	0.016	<b>0.021</b>	0.020	<b>0.042</b>	0.036

## Note 19 Debtors

	Current		Long Term	
	31 March 2025 £m	31 March 2024 £m	31 March 2025 £m	31 March 2024 £m
Trade Receivables	1.036	0.945	-	-
Prepayments	0.235	0.250	-	-
Debtors for Local Taxation	0.097	0.070	-	-
Other Receivable Amounts	0.405	0.477	0.058	0.052
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.773</b>	<b>1.742</b>	<b>0.058</b>	<b>0.052</b>

## Note 20 Cash and Cash Equivalents

	31 March 2025 £m	31 March 2024 £m
Cash/(Overdraft) held by the Council	0.690	1.328
<b>Total Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	<b>0.690</b>	<b>1.328</b>

## Note 21 Creditors

	Current		Long Term	
	31 March 2025 £m	31 March 2024 £m	31 March 2025 £m	31 March 2024 £m
Trade Payables	(0.660)	(0.893)	-	-
Receipts in Advance	(0.033)	(0.024)	-	-
Other Payables	(1.770)	(2.032)	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>(2.463)</b>	<b>(2.949)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

## Note 22 Provisions

	National Non Domestic Rates Appeals £m	Total Long Term Provisions £m
Balance as at 1 April 2024	(0.022)	(0.022)
Increased provisions made in year	(0.021)	(0.021)
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2025</b>	<b>(0.043)</b>	<b>(0.043)</b>

## Note 23 Contingent Liabilities

The Council has one Contingent Liabilities.

The Council provides the Isles of Scilly Museum association with a building under a long lease to deliver a museum service to the community and visitors. The existing building has had to be closed due to major structural issues and is no longer operational. The Council has an obligation under the lease to provide a building, currently a short term solution is being provided albeit it is a reduced offering. A new cultural centre and museum construction has begun which will house the museum activity and deliver the Councils liability, once this happens the old Museum association will surrender the lease but until then the existing lease is still valid.

## Note 24 Usable Reserves

The Council maintains the following usable reserves within its Balance Sheet:

	2025		2024	
	£m	£m	£m	£m
General Fund Balance		(1.864)		(2.533)
Other usable reserves				
Earmarked General Fund Reserves	(0.534)		(0.907)	
Earmarked Revenue Grants Unapplied Reserve	(0.078)		(0.115)	
Earmarked Housing Reserves	-		(0.298)	
Capital Receipts Reserve	(0.140)		(0.371)	
Capital Grants Reserve	(2.801)		(2.303)	
<b>Total other usable reserves</b>		<b>(3.553)</b>		<b>(3.994)</b>
<b>Total Usable Reserves</b>		<b>(5.417)</b>		<b>(6.527)</b>

Movements in the Council's usable reserves are detailed in the MiRS.

## Note 25 Unusable Reserves

	31 March 2025 £m	Restated 31 March 2024 £m
Revaluation Reserve	(18.692)	(16.489)
Capital Adjustment Account	(24.202)	(20.701)
Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve	(0.080)	(0.069)
Pensions Reserve	3.415	3.702
Collection Fund Adjustment Account	(0.011)	(0.048)
Accumulated Absences Account	0.062	0.065
<b>Total Unusable Reserves</b>	<b>(39.508)</b>	<b>(33.540)</b>

### 25.1 Revaluation Reserve

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

- Revalued downwards or impaired and the gains are lost; or
- 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.

Revaluation Reserve	2024/25		Restated
	£m	£m	2023/24 £m
<b>Balance at 1 April</b>		<b>(16.489)</b>	<b>(13.114)</b>
Upward revaluation of assets	(11.632)		(5.122)
Downward revaluation of assets and impairment losses not charged to the (Surplus) or deficit on the provision of services	8.460		1.540
(Surplus) or deficit on revaluation of non-current assets not posted to the (Surplus) or deficit on the provision of services		<b>(3.172)</b>	<b>(3.582)</b>
Difference between fair value depreciation and historical cost depreciation	0.969		0.201
Accumulated gains on assets sold or scrapped	0.000		0.006
Amount written off to the Capital Adjustment Account		<b>0.969</b>	<b>0.207</b>
<b>Balance at 31 March</b>		<b>(18.692)</b>	<b>(16.489)</b>

## 25.2 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 CIES (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.

The table below provides details of the source of all the transactions posted to the Account, apart from those involving the Revaluation Reserve.

<b>Capital Adjustment Account</b>	<b>2024/25 £m</b>	<b>Restated 2023/24 £m</b>
<b>Balance at 1 April</b>	<b>(20.701)</b>	<b>(19.958)</b>
Reversal of items relating to capital expenditure debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:		
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	1.513	1.392
Revaluation losses on property, plant and equipment	(0.642)	(0.797)
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	0.261	4.487
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	0.002	1.313
	<b>1.134</b>	<b>6.395</b>
Adjusting amounts written out of the Revaluation Reserve	0.969	(0.207)
<b>Net written out amount of the cost of non-current assets consumed in the year</b>	<b>2.103</b>	<b>6.188</b>
Capital financing applied in the year:		
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	(0.231)	(0.413)
Capital grants and contributions credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement that have been applied to capital financing	(4.764)	(4.483)
Application of grants to capital financing from the Capital Grants Unapplied Account	(0.275)	(1.207)
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment charged against the General Fund	(0.321)	(0.204)
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund	(0.013)	(0.625)
Other	-	0.001
	<b>(5.604)</b>	<b>(6.931)</b>
<b>Balance at 31 March</b>	<b>(24.202)</b>	<b>(20.701)</b>

### 25.3 Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve

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

Deferred Capital Receipts Account	2024/25 £m	2023/24 £m
<b>Balance at 1 April</b>		<b>0.069</b>
Lease receipts for leases that became finance leases on transition to IFRS	0.011	(0.004)
<b>Balance at 31 March</b>		<b>0.080</b>

## 25.4 Pensions Reserve – Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS)

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 CIES as the benefits are earned by employees accruing years of service, updating the liabilities recognised to reflect inflation, changing assumptions and investment returns on any resources set aside to meet the costs. However, statutory arrangements require benefits earned to be financed as the Council makes employer's contributions to pension funds, or eventually pay any pensions for which it is directly responsible. The debit balance on the Pensions Reserve therefore shows a substantial shortfall in the benefits earned by past and current employees and the resources the Council has set aside to meet them. The statutory arrangements will ensure that funding will have been set aside by the time the benefits come to be paid.

Pensions Reserve	2024/25 £m	2023/24 £m
<b>Balance at 1 April</b>	<b>3.702</b>	<b>4.273</b>
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability	(0.249)	(0.723)
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	1.037	1.130
Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	(1.075)	(0.978)
<b>Balance at 31 March</b>	<b>3.415</b>	<b>3.702</b>

## 25.5 Collection Fund Adjustment Account

The Collection Fund Adjustment Account manages the differences arising from the recognition of Council Tax and Business Rates income in the CIES 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.

Collection Fund Adjustment Account	2024/25 £m	2023/24 £m
<b>Balance at 1 April</b>	<b>(0.048)</b>	<b>0.070</b>
Amount by which council tax and national non domestic rates income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from council tax and non domestic rates income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	0.037	(0.118)
<b>Balance at 31 March</b>	<b>(0.011)</b>	<b>(0.048)</b>

## 25.6 Accumulated Absences Account

The Accumulated Absences Account absorbs the differences that would otherwise arise on the General Fund Balance from accruing for compensated absences earned but not taken in the year. Statutory arrangements require that the impact on the General Fund Balance is neutralised by transfers to or from the Account.

Accumulated Absences Account	2024/25 £m	2023/24 £m
<b>Balance at 1 April</b>	<b>0.065</b>	<b>0.079</b>
Settlement or cancellation of accrual made at the end of the preceding year	(0.065)	(0.079)
Amounts accrued at the end of the current year	0.062	0.065
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	(0.003)	(0.014)
<b>Balance at 31 March</b>	<b>0.062</b>	<b>0.065</b>



## Note 26 Cash flow Statement - Operating Activities

The cash flows for operating activities include the following items:

	2024/25 £m	2023/24 £m
Interest received	(0.279)	(0.128)
Interest paid	0.033	0.035
<b>Net cash flows from operating activities</b>	<b>(0.246)</b>	<b>(0.093)</b>

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

	2024/25 £m	Restated 2023/24 £m
Depreciation and impairment	(1.854)	(1.620)
Upward/(downward) valuations	(0.955)	1.023
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	0.240	0.739
Increase/(decrease) in debtors	0.136	0.139
Increase/(decrease) in inventories	0.006	0.005
Movement in pension liability	0.038	(0.152)
Carrying amount of non-current assets and non-current assets held for sale, sold or de-recognised	(0.002)	(1.311)
Other non-cash items charged to the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services	(0.032)	0.079
<b>Adjustment to net cash flows from operating activities</b>	<b>(2.423)</b>	<b>(1.098)</b>

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

	2024/25 £m	2023/24 £m
Capital grants credited to (surplus)/deficit on the provision of services	5.799	5.908
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	-	0.214
<b>Adjustment to net cash flows from operating activities</b>	<b>5.799</b>	<b>6.122</b>

## Note 27 Cash Flow Statement - Investing Activities

	2024/25 £m	2023/24 £m
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	5.935	3.087
Purchase of short-term and long-term investments	0.550	2.500
Other receipts from investing activities	(7.815)	(10.006)
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	-	(0.214)
<b>Net cash flows from investing activities</b>	<b>(1.330)</b>	<b>(4.633)</b>

## Note 28 Cash Flow Statement - Financing Activities

	2024/25 £m	2023/24 £m
Other (receipts)/payments from financing activities	0.029	0.060
Repayments of short and long-term borrowing	-	0.250
<b>Net cash flows from financing activities</b>	<b>0.029</b>	<b>0.310</b>

## Note 29 Cash Flow Statement – Reconciliation of Liabilities arising from Financing Activities

	2023/24 31st March	Financing cash flows	Non-cash changes		2024/25 31st March
	£m	£m	Acquisition £m	Other non- cash changes £m	£m
Long-term borrowings	(1.750)	-	-	-	(1.750)
<b>Total liabilities from financing activities</b>	<b>(1.750)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1.750)</b>

	2022/23 31st March	Financing cash flows	Non-cash changes		2023/24 31st March
	£m	£m	Acquisition £m	Other non- cash changes £m	£m
Long-term borrowings	(1.750)	-	-	-	(1.750)
Short-term borrowings	(0.250)	0.250	-	-	-
<b>Total liabilities from financing activities</b>	<b>(2.000)</b>	<b>0.250</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1.750)</b>

## Note 30 Members' Allowances

The total amount of allowances and expenses paid to Members during the year was £0.171m (£0.169m -2023/24).

## Note 31 Officers' Remuneration

The number of employees, whose emoluments (excluding pension contributions) were £50,000 or more were:

Remuneration Bands (£):		Number of Employees	
From	To	2024/25	2023/24
50,000	54,999	6	6
55,000	59,999	1	2
60,000	64,999	2	4
65,000	69,999	2	2
70,000	74,999	2	1
75,000	79,999	1	-
80,000	84,999	-	1
90,000	94,999	2	2
95,000	99,999	1	1
135,000	139,999	1	-
		<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>

Note that, consistent with the approach taken in prior years this table includes senior employees also included in the next table.

The Council has classified the following posts as Senior Posts in place during the year in line with the disclosure requirements:

		Salary, Fees and Allowances £	Pension Contribution £	Total £
Chief Executive*	2024/25	155,182	26,119	<b>181,301</b>
	2023/24	133,869	23,764	<b>157,633</b>
Senior Manager: Place, Economy & Environment	2024/25	94,828	16,042	<b>110,870</b>
	2023/24	82,373	15,651	<b>98,024</b>
Senior Manager: People & Communities <sup>2</sup>	2024/25	-	-	-
	2023/24	53,011	4,207	<b>57,218</b>
Head of Adult Social Care	2024/25	81,764	13,869	<b>95,633</b>
	2023/24	67,755	12,874	<b>80,629</b>
Chief Fire Officer <sup>3</sup>	2024/25	46,666	7,467	<b>54,133</b>
	2023/24	23,680	4,499	<b>28,179</b>

### Notes

\* Chief Executive also has the role of Chief Finance Officer.

<sup>2</sup>Senior Manager: People & Communities left on the 07/07/2023 and has not yet been replaced.

<sup>3</sup>Chief Fire Officer left on 08/02/2025 and has not been replaced.

Director of Public Health - the Officer is based in Cornwall and employed by Cornwall Council. The Council of the IOS contribute towards the Director of Public Health's salary based on services provided. The remuneration for the Director of Public Health is published in the Cornwall Council Statement of Accounts 2024/25.

The Council incurred costs during 2024/25 relating to employee exit packages as shown below:

Exit package cost band (including special payments)	(c) Number of other departures agreed		Total number of exit packages by cost band		Total cost of exit packages in each band	
	2024/25	2023/24	2024/25	2023/24	£ 2024/25	£ 2023/24
£0- £20,000	3	1	3	1	11,954	2,000
£20,000- £25,000	-	1	-	1	-	24,740
<b>Total cost included in bandings and CIES</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11,954</b>	<b>26,740</b>

## Note 32 External Audit Costs

	2024/25 £m	2023/24 £m
Fees payable with regard to external audit services carried out by the appointed auditor for the year	0.160	0.138
Fees payable for the certification of grant claims and returns for the year	0.019	0.018
Additional Fees for 2022/23 paid in 2023/24	-	0.007
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.179</b>	<b>0.163</b>

## Note 33 Grant Income

### 33.1 General Capital Grants

General capital grants credited as Taxation and Non-specific Grants Income in the CIES:

	2024/25 £m	2023/24 £m
<b>Grants &amp; Contributions Used for Capital Expenditure</b>		
Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs - Water & Sewerage Grants	(0.015)	(0.083)
Go EV Grant	-	(0.073)
Culture Centre Grants	(4.730)	(0.942)
Housing Land Release Grants	(0.001)	(0.024)
Overlay Service Grant	-	(0.012)
Sports England Grant	(0.019)	-
Home Office Fire Grant	-	(0.006)
Other Grants & Contributions	-	(0.026)
<b>Other Capital Grants Received in Year</b>		
Disabled Facilities Grant	(0.036)	(0.032)
Basic Needs Grant	-	(0.040)
High Needs Grant	(0.500)	(0.212)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(5.301)</b>	<b>(1.450)</b>

### 33.2 General Revenue Grants

General revenue grants credited as Taxation and Non-specific Grant Income in the CIES:

	2024/25 £m	2023/24 £m
<b>Credited to Taxation and Non-specific Grant Income</b>		
Revenue Support Grant	(2.293)	(2.135)
New Burdens Grants	(0.020)	(0.016)
Small Business Rates Relief	(0.888)	(0.710)
Redmond Review Grant	(0.037)	-
Levelling Up Grant	(0.060)	-
Services Grant	(0.161)	(0.062)
Business Rate Reconciliation Grant	(0.005)	(0.007)
Better Care Fund	(0.082)	(0.082)
Market Sustainability Grant	(0.055)	(0.030)
Care Quality Commission Review Grant	-	(0.027)
Other	(0.022)	(0.019)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(3.623)</b>	<b>(3.088)</b>

### 33.3 General Revenue Grants Credited within the Net Cost of Services

The Council credited the following grants, contributions and donations within the Net Cost of Services section of the CIES:

	2024/25 £m	2023/24 £m
<b>Credited to Services</b>		
Chief Executive Department	(0.695)	(0.843)
People & Communities	(1.900)	(1.500)
Place, Economy & Environment	(1.071)	(5.916)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(3.666)</b>	<b>(8.259)</b>

### 33.4 Capital Grants Received in Advance

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

	2024/25 31 March £m	2023/24 31 March £m
<b>Capital Grants Receipts in Advance</b>		
<b>Place, Economy &amp; Environment</b>		
Culture Centre Grants	(5.034)	-
Water/Sewerage Grant	-	(0.016)
Housing Grants	(0.863)	(0.883)
Shared Prosperity Grant	-	(2.891)
Active Travel Grant	(0.011)	(0.011)
<b>People &amp; Communities</b>		
Education Grants	(0.010)	(0.016)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(5.918)</b>	<b>(3.817)</b>

### 33.5 Revenue Grants Received in Advance

The balances at the year-end relating to revenue grants are as follows:

	2024/25 31 March £m	2023/24 31 March £m
<b>Revenue Grant Receipts in Advance</b>		
<b>Place, Economy &amp; Environment</b>		
Environment Agency Grant	(0.120)	-
Active Travel Grant	(0.020)	(0.026)
Planning Skills Delivery Grant	(0.027)	(0.075)
ACE Lottery Grant	(0.012)	(0.004)
<b>People &amp; Communities</b>		
Post 16 Grant	(0.049)	(0.034)
Wrap around Grant	(0.003)	-
Community Safety Grant	-	(0.005)
<b>Chief Executives Department</b>		
Department of Transport Grant	(0.828)	(1.030)
Revenue Support Grant	(0.225)	-
PCC - Election Grant	-	(0.011)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(1.284)</b>	<b>(1.185)</b>

## Note 34 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 the reader 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.

### 34.1 Central Government

Central government has significant influence over the general operations of the Council and is responsible for providing the statutory framework within which the Council operates. Central Government provides the majority of our funding in the form of grants and they prescribe the terms of many of the transactions that our Council has with other parties (e.g. council tax bills, housing benefits). Grants received from government departments are set out in the Expenditure and Income Analysed by Nature in Note 8. Grant receipts outstanding at 31st March 2025 are shown in Note 33.

### 34.2 Members

Members of the Council have direct control over the Council's financial and operating policies. The Council's constitution requires Members to declare their interests in related parties in a register of interests and they are asked to declare their interests during Committee meetings. These declarations are maintained by the Council's Administration team, and can also be found online on the Council's website in minutes of Committee Meetings. During 2024/25, payments for works and services to the value of £0.734m (£0.429m – 2023/24) were commissioned from companies, organisations or individuals in which fourteen declarations of interest were made by Members. These payments were made in compliance with the Council's Financial Regulations. Members' allowances are detailed in Note 30 to the accounts.

During 2024/25 sales for works and services to the value of £0.064m (£0.032m -2023/24) were commissioned from companies, organisations or individuals in which sixteen declarations of interest were made by Members. These sales were made in compliance with the Council's Financial Regulations.

### 34.3 Officers

Officers are required to declare their interests in the register of interests and during committee meetings when in attendance. During 2024/25 no declaration of interests were made by Officers.

Senior Officers' remuneration is contained in Note 31 to the accounts.

Declarations of Interest made during the year at Committee meetings by Members and Officers is available to view on the Council's website in the minutes for each meeting.

### 34.4 Other Public Bodies [subject to common control by central government]

Devon and Cornwall Police and Crime Commissioner raise a precept upon the Council for sums collected by the Council Tax. This precept is shown within the Collection Fund Statement in Note 38.

As a member of the Local Government Pension Scheme, the Council paid employer's contributions to Cornwall Council Pension Fund during the year. This contribution is shown within Note 37 - Local Government Pension Scheme.

The Council administers the Core Grant which is managed by the Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty team (AONB), and is designed to deliver the AONB management plan which includes funding locally based projects and initiatives. This involves providing grants to both external bodies and projects working in partnership with the Council of the Isles of Scilly. The funding for the core grant payment of £0.137m (£0.141m - 2023/24) is comprised of £0.127m Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs grants (£0.141m – 2023/24) and £0.010m contributions from members of the AONB Partnership (£0.009m – 2023/24).

The Council has entered into an arrangement with Cornwall Council for the provision of a number of support services, spend in this financial year £1.100m (£1.047m – 2023/24). In addition the Council's monitoring officer responsibilities will be undertaken by Officers of Cornwall Council.

## Note 35 Capital Expenditure and Capital Financing

The total amount of capital expenditure incurred in the year is shown in the table below (including the value of assets acquired under finance leases), together with the resources that have been used to finance it. Where capital expenditure is to be financed in future years by charges to revenue as assets 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.

	2024/25 £m	2023/24 £m
<b>Opening capital financing requirement</b>	<b>7.508</b>	<b>7.002</b>
Capital investment		
Property, plant and equipment	6.228	2.951
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	0.261	4.487
Sources of finance		
Capital receipts	(0.231)	(0.413)
Government grants and contributions	(5.052)	(5.690)
Sums set aside from revenue:		
Direct revenue contributions/specific reserves	-	(0.625)
MRP	(0.321)	(0.204)
<b>Closing capital financing requirement</b>	<b>8.393</b>	<b>7.508</b>
Explanation of movements in year		
Increase in underlying need to borrow (unsupported by government	1.206	0.710
Less MRP payments (see above)	(0.321)	(0.204)
<b>Increase/(decrease) in capital financing requirement</b>	<b>0.885</b>	<b>0.506</b>



Note 36 Leases

Council as a Lessor

Right-of-use Assets

Accounting treatment for leases has been updated on the requirements of the accounting standard IFRS 16 – Leases which has been implemented as at 1<sup>st</sup> April 2024.

Where the Council has leased in assets, the leased asset (unless exempt) is recognised as a right-of-use asset with a corresponding liability at the date from which the leased asset is made available for use (or the IFRS transition date, if later).

As per the CIPFA Code the Council excludes exempt leases that are:

- Low value items that with a value of £10,000 when new, or
- Short-term, meaning a term of 12 months or less (or ending within 12 months of the IFRS 16 implementation date).

The Council’s right-of-use assets are shown in a separate category within Note 14.

Maturity analysis of lease liabilities

The Council’s outstanding obligations under lease agreements as at 31 March 2025 totalled £0.253m. The lease liabilities are due to be settled over the following time bands (measured at the undiscounted amounts of expected cash payments).

	31 March 2025 £m
Not later than one year	0.115
Later than one year and not later than five years	0.138
<b>Total undiscounted liabilities</b>	<b>0.253</b>

Finance leases

The Council has a number of sites leased out under finance leases including the industrial estate sites.

The Council has a gross investment in these leases, made up of the minimum lease payments expected to be received over the remaining term and the residual value anticipated for the sites when the leases come to an end.

The minimum lease payments comprise settlement of the long-term debtor for the interest in the sites acquired by the lessees and finance income that will be earned by the Council in future years whilst the debtor remains outstanding. The gross investment is made up of the following amounts:

The gross investment in the lease and the minimum lease payments that will be received over the following periods:

	31 March 2025 £m	31 March 2024 £m
Finance lease debtor (net present value of minimum lease payments):		
current	0.021	0.015
non-current	0.057	0.052
Unearned finance income	0.323	0.316
Unguaranteed residual value of property	0.210	0.210
<b>Gross investment in the lease</b>	<b>0.611</b>	<b>0.593</b>

	Gross Investment in the Lease		Minimum Lease Payments	
	31 March 2025 £m	31 March 2024 £m	31 March 2025 £m	31 March 2024 £m
Not later than one year	0.059	0.049	0.021	0.015
Later than one year and not later than five years	0.194	0.180	0.075	0.060
Later than five years	0.070	0.086	0.016	0.031
	<b>0.323</b>	<b>0.315</b>	<b>0.112</b>	<b>0.106</b>

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.

### Operating Leases

The Council leases out property and equipment under operating leases for the following purposes: housing, office and other spaces and concessions at the Airport. The future minimum lease payments receivable under non-cancellable leases in future years are:

	31 March 2025 £m	31 March 2024 £m
Not later than one year	0.049	0.034
Later than one year and not later than five years	0.037	0.049
	<b>0.086</b>	<b>0.083</b>

The minimum lease payments receivable do not include rents that are contingent on events taking place after the lease was entered into, such as adjustments following rent reviews.

## Note 37 Local Government Pension Scheme

### 37.1 Participation in Pension Schemes

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

The Council participates in the Local Government Pension Scheme, administered by Cornwall Council – this is a funded defined benefit final salary scheme, meaning that the Council and employees pay contributions into a fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the pension's liabilities with investment assets.

### 37.2 Firefighters Pension Scheme

The operation of the Firefighter's Pension Scheme in England is controlled by the Firefighter's Pension Scheme (Amendment) (England) order 2006.

The Council, acting as a Fire and Rescue Council, administers and pays pensions. The fund itself is administered by Cornwall Council. Employee contributions and a new employer's contribution are paid into the pension fund from which pension payments are then made. The fund is topped up by Government grant if the contributions are insufficient to meet the cost of pension payments, while any surplus in the fund is recouped by the Government.

Employees' and employer's contribution levels are based on percentages of pensionable pay which is set nationally by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) and subject to triennial revaluation by the Government Actuary's Department.

As the scheme is unfunded, the Firefighter's Pension Scheme has no investment assets.

### 37.3 Transactions Relating to Post-Employment Benefits

The Council recognises the cost of retirement benefits in the reported cost of services when they are earned by employees, rather than when the benefits are eventually paid as pensions. However, the charge the Council is required to make against Council Tax is based on the cash payable in the year, so the real cost of post-employment/retirement benefits is reversed out of the General Fund via the MiRS.

The following transactions have been made in the CIES and the General Fund Balance via the MiRS during the year:

	Local Government Pension Scheme		Firefighters Pension Arrangements	
	31 March 2025 £m	31 March 2024 £m	31 March 2025 £m	31 March 2024 £m
<b>Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement</b>				
Cost of Services:				
Current service cost	0.820	0.889	0.043	0.039
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure				
Net interest on the net defined benefit liability/(asset)	0.126	0.155	0.048	0.047
<b>Total Post-employment Benefits charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services</b>	<b>0.946</b>	<b>1.044</b>	<b>0.091</b>	<b>0.086</b>
Other post-employment benefits charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement				
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability comprising:				
Return on plan assets (excluding the amount included in the net interest expense)	1.069	(0.544)	-	-
Actuarial gains and losses arising on changes in demographic assumptions	(0.050)	(0.164)	(0.011)	-
Actuarial gains and losses arising on changes in financial assumptions	(4.807)	(1.768)	(0.205)	(0.076)
Expected 2024 pension increase order	-	-	(0.040)	0.019
Asset Ceiling Adjustment	(0.903)	0.861		-
Other experience	(0.287)	0.949	0.129	-
<b>Total Post-employment Benefits charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement</b>	<b>(4.032)</b>	<b>0.378</b>	<b>(0.036)</b>	<b>0.029</b>
<b>Movement in Reserves Statement</b>				
Reversal of net charges made to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services for post-employment benefits in accordance with the Code	(0.946)	(1.044)	(0.091)	(0.086)
<b>Actual amount charged against the General Fund Balance for pensions in the year:</b>				
<b>Employers' contributions payable to scheme</b>	<b>1.034</b>	<b>1.006</b>	<b>0.041</b>	<b>(0.028)</b>

### 37.4 Pensions Assets and Liabilities Recognised in the Balance Sheet

	Local Government Pension Scheme		Firefighters Pension Arrangements	
	2024/25 £m	2023/24 £m	2024/25 £m	2023/24 £m
Present value of the defined benefit obligation	(24.917)	(29.366)	(0.976)	(1.017)
Fair value of plan assets*	22.478	26.681	-	-
<b>Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation</b>	<b>(2.439)</b>	<b>(2.685)</b>	<b>(0.976)</b>	<b>(1.017)</b>

\*The Actuarial Report is showing an asset, however after the asset ceiling adjustment it then becomes a liability.

#### Asset Ceiling

Following the pensions valuation by the council's 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 2025, resulting in a pension plan asset. IAS 19 Employee 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 reductions in future contributions to the plan. The council's actuary has calculated the asset ceiling as the net present value of future service costs less net present value of future contributions.

The calculated asset ceiling for 2024/25 results in lower future service costs than future service contributions so the asset so the economic benefit available as a reduction in future contributions is floored at zero.

The impact of this that the unadjusted net asset position (£2. 381m) is reduced by the expected net asset allowing for the payment of agreed past service contributions (£4.820m) resulting in a net liability of £2.439m which is included in the Balance Sheet.

### 37.5 Reconciliation of the Movements in the Fair Value of Scheme Assets

	Local Government Pension Scheme		Firefighters Pension Arrangements	
	2024/25 £m	2023/24 £m	2024/25 £m	2023/24 £m
<b>Opening fair value of scheme assets</b>	<b>26.681</b>	<b>24.570</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Interest income	1.302	1.176	-	-
Remeasurement gain/(loss):				
The return on plan assets, excluding the amount included in the net interest expense	(1.069)	0.544	-	-
Contributions from employer	1.024	0.996	0.041	(0.028)
Contributions from employees into the scheme	0.292	0.285	0.071	0.037
Benefits paid	(0.932)	(0.890)	(0.112)	(0.009)
<b>Closing fair value of scheme assets</b>	<b>27.298</b>	<b>26.681</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

### 37.6 Reconciliation of Present Value of the scheme Liabilities

	Funded Liabilities Local Government Pension Scheme		Unfunded Liabilities Firefighters Pension Arrangements	
	2024/25 £m	2023/24 £m	2024/25 £m	2023/24 £m
<b>Opening balance at 1 April</b>	<b>(29.366)</b>	<b>(27.883)</b>	<b>(1.017)</b>	<b>(0.960)</b>
Current service cost	(0.820)	(0.889)	(0.043)	(0.039)
Interest income	(1.428)	(1.331)	(0.048)	(0.047)
Contributions from scheme participants~	(0.292)	(0.285)	(0.071)	(0.037)
Remeasurement gains and (losses):				
Actuarial gains/(losses) arising from changes in financial assumptions	4.807	1.768	0.205	0.076
Actuarial gains/(losses) arising from changes in demographic assumptions	0.050	0.164	0.011	-
Expected 2024 pension increase order	-	-	0.004	(0.019)
Asset Ceiling Adjustment	0.903	(0.861)	-	-
Other Experience	0.287	(0.949)	(0.129)	-
Benefits paid	0.942	0.900	0.112	0.009
<b>Closing balance at 31 March</b>	<b>(24.917)</b>	<b>(29.366)</b>	<b>(0.976)</b>	<b>(1.017)</b>

### 37.7 Local Government Pension Scheme Assets Comprised

	Local Government Fair Value of Scheme Assets Quoted prices in active markets		Local Government Fair Value of Scheme Assets Quoted prices not in active markets	
	31 March 2025 £m	31 March 2024 £m	31 March 2025 £m	31 March 2024 £m
Other Investment funds:				
Infrastructure	-	-	2.571	2.629
Equities	11.499	11.687	-	-
Other	4.264	3.909	8.964	8.456
<b>Sub total other investment funds</b>	<b>15.763</b>	<b>15.596</b>	<b>11.535</b>	<b>11.085</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>15.763</b>	<b>15.596</b>	<b>11.535</b>	<b>11.085</b>

### 37.8 Basis for Estimating Assets and Liabilities

Liabilities have been assessed on an actuarial basis using the projected unit credit method, an estimate of the pensions that will be payable in future years dependent on assumptions about mortality rates, salary levels, etc.

The Local Government Pension Scheme has been estimated by Hymans Robertson LLP, an independent firm of actuaries. They are based on the latest full valuation of the scheme as at 1 April 2019.

The significant assumptions used by the actuary have been:

	Local Government Pension Scheme		Firefighters Pension Arrangements	
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Long-term expected rate of return on assets in the scheme:				
Equity investments	0.9%	1.0%	-	-
Bonds	0.9%	1.0%	-	-
Other	0.9%	1.0%	-	-
Mortality Assumptions:				
Longevity at 60 for current pensioners:				
Men	21.6 years	21.7 years	25.6 years	25.8 years
Women	23.5 years	23.6 years	28.5 years	28.7 years
Longevity at 60 for future pensioners:				
Men	22.1 years	22.2 years	27.7 years	27.2 years
Women	25.4 years	25.5 years	30.5 years	30.0 years
Rate of inflation	2.8%	2.8%	3.1%	3.1%
Rate of increase in salaries	2.8%	2.8%	2.1%	3.1%
Rate of increase in pensions	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%
Rate for discounting scheme liabilities	5.8%	4.9%	5.8%	4.9%

The Firefighters arrangement has no assets to cover its liabilities.

### 37.9 Sensitivity Analysis

The estimation of the defined benefit obligations is sensitive to the actuarial assumptions set out in note 37.8 above. The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, and assumes for each change that the assumption analysed changes while all 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, i.e. on an actuarial basis using the projected unit credit method. The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis below did not change from those used in the previous period.

	Local Government Impact on the Defined Benefit Obligation in the Scheme		Firefighters Impact on the Defined Benefit Obligation in the Scheme	
	Increase in Assumption £m	Decrease in Assumption £m	Increase in Assumption £m	Decrease in Assumption £m
Longevity (increase or decrease in 1 year)	0.997	(0.997)	0.030	(0.030)
Rate of inflation (increase or decrease by 0.5%)	-	-	0.060	(0.060)
Rate of increase in salaries (increase or decrease by 0.5%)	-	-	-	-
Rate of increase in pensions (increase or decrease by 0.5%)	-	-	0.060	(0.060)
Rate for discounting scheme liabilities (increase or decrease by 0.5%)	-	-	0.120	(0.120)
Rate of inflation (increase or decrease by 0.1%)	0.460	(0.460)	-	-
Rate of increase in salaries (increase or decrease by 0.1%)	0.020	(0.020)	-	-
Rate of increase in pensions (increase or decrease by 0.1%)	0.460	(0.460)	-	-
Rate for discounting scheme liabilities (increase or decrease by 0.1%)	0.566	(0.566)	-	-

### **Asset and Liability Matching (ALM) Strategy**

The Pensions Committee of Cornwall Council has agreed to an asset and liability matching strategy (ALM) that matches, to the extent possible, the types of assets invested to the liabilities in the defined benefit obligation. The Fund has matched assets to the pensions' obligations by investing in long-term fixed interest securities and also by employing a liability driven investment, which hedges an element of the Fund's interest rate and inflation risk. This is balanced with a need to maintain the liquidity of the Fund to ensure that it is able to make current payments. As is required by the pensions and (where relevant) investment regulations the suitability of various types of investment have been considered, as has the need to diversify investments to reduce the risk of being invested in too narrow a range. A large proportion of the assets relate to equities (42% of scheme assets in March 2025; 43% in March 2024). The scheme also invests in alternative asset classes (e.g. property unit trusts and diversified growth funds) as a part of the diversification of the scheme's investments. The ALM strategy is monitored annually or more frequently if necessary.

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

The objectives of the scheme are to keep employers' contributions at as constant a rate as possible. The 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 in 2025.

The Council anticipated paying £1.024m in expected contributions to the scheme in 2025/26.

As at the date of the most recent valuation, the duration of the Employer's funded obligations is 19 years.



## Note 38 Collection Fund

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 Council in relation to the collection from taxpayers and distribution to local authorities and the Government of council tax and non-domestic rates.

### 38.1 Collection Fund Income and Expenditure Statement

	2024/25 NNDR £m	2024/25 Council Tax £m	2024/25 Total £m	2023/24 NNDR £m	2023/24 Council Tax £m	2023/24 Total £m
<b>Income</b>						
Council tax receivable	-	(2.398)	(2.398)	-	(2.228)	(2.228)
Previous year deficit funded:						
Devon and Cornwall Police and Crime Commissioner	-	(0.008)	(0.008)	-	(0.007)	(0.007)
Isles of Scilly	-	(0.001)	(0.001)	-	(0.053)	(0.053)
Business rates receivable	(1.022)	-	(1.022)	(1.101)	-	(1.101)
Previous year deficit funded:						
Central Government	(0.079)	-	(0.079)	-	-	-
Isles of Scilly	(0.079)	-	(0.079)	-	-	-
Business rates transitional protection	(0.091)	-	(0.091)	(0.164)	-	(0.164)
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>(1.271)</b>	<b>(2.407)</b>	<b>(3.678)</b>	<b>(1.265)</b>	<b>(2.288)</b>	<b>(3.553)</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>						
<b>Precepts, demands and shares</b>						
Central Government	0.613	-	0.613	0.612	-	0.612
Isles of Scilly	0.613	1.969	2.582	0.612	1.860	2.472
Devon and Cornwall Police and Crime Commissioner	-	0.341	0.341	-	0.323	0.323
Previous year surplus paid:						
Central Government	-	-	-	0.002	-	0.002
Isles of Scilly	-	-	-	0.002	-	0.002
<b>Charges to Collection Fund</b>						
Less: write offs of uncollectable amounts	-	0.001	0.001	-	0.005	0.005
Less: increase/(decrease) in impairment allowance for doubtful debts	(0.004)	0.033	0.029	0.008	0.012	0.020
Less: cost of collection	0.026	-	0.026	0.026	-	0.026
Less: provision for backdated appeals	0.021	-	0.021	(0.085)	-	(0.085)
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>1.269</b>	<b>2.344</b>	<b>3.613</b>	<b>1.177</b>	<b>2.200</b>	<b>3.377</b>
<b>(Surplus)/deficit for the year</b>	<b>(0.002)</b>	<b>(0.063)</b>	<b>(0.065)</b>	<b>(0.088)</b>	<b>(0.088)</b>	<b>(0.176)</b>
Collection Fund balance brought forward	(0.091)	(0.004)	(0.095)	(0.003)	0.084	0.081
<b>Collection Fund Balance carried forward</b>	<b>(0.093)</b>	<b>(0.067)</b>	<b>(0.160)</b>	<b>(0.091)</b>	<b>(0.004)</b>	<b>(0.095)</b>

### 38.2 The Total National Non-Domestic Rateable (NNDR) Value and the NNDR Multiplier

The Council is responsible for the collection of non-domestic rates in its area. However, from 1 April 2013 accounting regulations for NNDR changed with the Council retaining 50% of the income collected and 50% passed to Central Government.

The Government specifies an amount to be collected, the multiplier, which for 2024/25 was 54.6p, reducing to 49.9p for properties in receipt of Small Business Rate Relief with a rateable value of £51,000 or less. The total rateable value for all non-domestic properties as at 31 March 2025 was £4.680m (£4.700m – 2023/24).

### 38.3 The Council Tax Base

To enable the Council to set the Council Tax each year, there is requirement to calculate the Council Tax base.

This is derived from the number of domestic properties/dwellings in each Council Tax Band on the valuation list, applying discounts, exemptions and multiplying the result by a weighting factor applicable to each Band. Finally, the tax base is adjusted to allow for an element of non-collection.

Valuation Band	Dwellings on Valuation List	Adjusted Number of Dwellings per Band	Weighting Factor	Band D Equivalent Dwellings
A	15	14	6/9	9
B	32	28	7/9	22
C	106	92	8/9	82
D	269	232	9/9	232
E	328	304	11/9	372
F	276	258	13/9	373
G	127	123	15/9	205
H	9	9	18/9	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,162</b>	<b>1,060</b>		<b>1,312</b>
Less: Allowance for non-collection and Council Tax Support				<b>(68)</b>
<b>Council Tax Base</b>				<b>1,244</b>

### Note 39 Fire Fighters' Pension Fund

The funding arrangements for the fire fighters' pension scheme changed on 1 April 2006. Before April 2006, the employer did not make contributions into a fund based upon a percentage of pay. The employer was responsible for its own fire fighters on a pay-as-you-go basis.

Under the new arrangements, Council of the Isles of Scilly no longer meets the cost of pensions directly, instead paying its contributions into a fund. The fund will also receive contributions from employees and transfers from other pension funds. It will also pay out pensions to retired fire fighters and to other pension funds if a scheme member transfers out. The fund has no investment assets and is balanced to zero each year either by the receipt of a top-up grant from the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG), or by paying the surplus over to the government.

Employees and employer's contribution levels are based on percentages of pensionable pay set nationally by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) and subject to triennial revaluation by the Government's Actuary Department.

<b>Fund Account</b>	<b>2024/25 £m</b>	<b>2023/24 £m</b>
Contributions receivable:		
Fire authority:		
Contributions in relation to pensionable pay	(0.121)	(0.078)
Firefighters contributions	(0.071)	(0.037)
Benefits payable:		
Pensions	0.006	0.018
Commutations and lump sum retirement benefits	0.105	-
<b>Net amount payable for the year</b>	<b>(0.081)</b>	<b>(0.097)</b>
Payable to the Government	0.081	0.097
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>

<b>Net Liability Statement</b>	<b>31 March 2025 £m</b>	<b>31 March 2024 £m</b>
Current Assets		
Amount Due from General Fund	0.041	0.013
Current Liabilities		
Payment to the Government	(0.041)	(0.013)
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>

The accounting policies followed are those set out in the main Statement of Accounting Policies.

This Net Assets Statement does not include liabilities to pay pensions and other benefits after the Balance Sheet date.

Further information on Pension Scheme Assets and Liabilities can be found in note 37 in the main financial statements.

Auditor’s Report and Opinion







## Glossary of Terms

The definitions within the glossary are designed to provide the user with an understanding of the technical terminology contained within the Statement of Accounts.

TERM	DEFINITION
<b>Accounting Policies</b>	These are the policies and codes of practice adopted when preparing the Statement of Accounts.
<b>Accrual</b>	A balance included to ensure that income or expenditure attributable to the financial year for goods or services supplied and received or work done in the year but for which payment was not made by the year end.
<b>Actuarial Gain or Loss</b>	The change in actuarial deficits or surpluses that arise because either the actual events during the year have not coincided with the actuarial assumptions made at the last valuation, or because the actuarial assumptions have changed.
<b>Actuarial Valuation</b>	A valuation of assets within the pension fund carried out by an actuary (an independent pension valuation specialist).
<b>Asset</b>	Any item of economic value, especially that which could be converted to cash. Examples are cash, accounts receivable, inventory, office equipment, property, plant and equipment.
<b>Balance Sheet</b>	This statement shows the financial position of the Council as at the end of the financial year.
<b>Budget</b>	A statement of the Council's financial plans for a specific period of time prepared in line with the approved service plans and Medium Term Financial Strategy for the Council in advance of the financial year.
<b>Capital Adjustment Account</b>	The Account accumulates (on the debit side) the write-down of the historical cost of fixed assets as they are consumed by depreciation and impairments or written off on disposal. It accumulates (on the credit side) the resources that have been set aside to finance capital expenditure. The balance on the account represents timing differences between the amount of the historical cost of fixed assets that have been consumed and the amount that has been financed in accordance with statutory requirements.
<b>Capital Expenditure</b>	Expenditure on new assets or on the enhancement of existing assets which extends their useful life or increases their market value.
<b>Capital Financing Requirement (CFR)</b>	This is the amount of Capital Expenditure financed by external debt and not by Capital Receipts, Revenue Contributions, Capital Grants or Third Party Contributions at the time of spending. It measures the Council's underlying need to borrow for a capital purpose.



TERM	DEFINITION
<b>Capital Grant</b>	Grant received for the purpose of funding Capital Expenditure.
<b>Capital Grants Unapplied</b>	Capital Grants that have not been spent during the financial year.
<b>Capital Receipts</b>	Proceeds exceeding £10,000 from the sale of an asset for which the use is restricted to either funding new Capital Expenditure or to repaying loan debt.
<b>Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA)</b>	The professional body for accountancy within the public sector.
<b>Code of Practice (Code)</b>	This is the guidance issued by CIPFA on the application of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) for the public sector.
<b>Collection Fund</b>	A fund administered by the Council recording receipts from Council Tax and payments to the General Fund and other public authorities. It also records the retained share of non-domestic rates.
<b>Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES)</b>	This statement shows the financial performance of the Council during the financial year. It details the surplus or deficit on the provision of service and includes details of the unrealised gains and losses (e.g. revaluations) for the Council.
<b>Creditor</b>	An amount owed by the Council for goods or services received before the end of the financial year for which the payment had not been made at the date of the Balance Sheet.
<b>Current Service Cost (Pensions)</b>	This is a measure of the increase in the present value of pension liabilities generated in the financial year by employees. It is an estimate of the true economic cost of employing people in the financial year, earning service that will eventually entitle them to the receipt of a lump sum and/or pension when they retire.
<b>Debtor</b>	An amount owed to the Council at the Balance Sheet date for goods or services provided prior to the year end.
<b>Deficit</b>	Where the balance of expenditure exceeds the balance of income.
<b>Depreciation</b>	The measure of the consumption or other reduction in the useful economic life of a non-current asset.
<b>Earmarked Reserves</b>	Reserves representing monies set aside that can only be used for their stated specific "earmarked" services.
<b>Emoluments</b>	All taxable sums paid to or received by an employee including the value of any non-cash benefits received.
<b>External Audit</b>	An independent examination of the activities and accounts of the Council to ensure that the accounts have been prepared in accordance with legislative requirements and proper practices.
<b>Expenditure</b>	Amounts paid by the Council for goods or services received of either a capital or revenue nature.
<b>Fair Value</b>	Definition of fair value depends on the circumstances under which it has to be applied, but is broadly the amount for which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.
<b>Finance Lease</b>	A lease whereby the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to the lessee.
<b>Financial Reporting Standard (FRS)</b>	The standards by which the preparation and presentation of the Statement of Accounts has historically been governed within the UK.

TERM	DEFINITION
<b>Financial Year</b>	The year covered by the financial statements. The Council's financial year commences 1 April and finishes 31 March the following year.
<b>Financial Instruments</b>	Any document with monetary value. Examples include cash and cash equivalents, but also securities such as bonds and stocks which have value and may be traded in exchange for money.
<b>General Fund (GF)</b>	This reserve is to provide for unexpected expenditure that cannot be managed within existing budgets, it is not earmarked or restricted and can be used at the discretion of the Members.
<b>Heritage Asset</b>	A tangible asset with historical, artistic, scientific, technological, geophysical or environmental qualities that is held and maintained - principally for its contribution to knowledge and culture.
<b>Impairment</b>	A reduction in the value of a non-current asset arising from damage, obsolescence or a reduction to the useful economic life, but not arising as a result of a formal revaluation.
<b>Income</b>	Amounts due to the Council for goods or services supplied of either a capital or a revenue nature.
<b>IAS</b>	International Accounting Standards.
<b>International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS)</b>	The international standards by which the preparation and presentation of the Statement of Accounts is now governed. These are developed by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).
<b>Liability</b>	A debt or obligation that the organisation must pay. Liabilities are recorded on the balance sheet and can include accounts payable, taxes, wages, accrued expenses, and deferred revenues.
<b>Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS)</b>	The MTFS sets out the overall shape of the Council's budget by establishing how the available resources will be allocated against the Strategic priorities established in the Sustainable Community Strategy over the coming three year period.
<b>Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP)</b>	The amount which the Council charges to revenue on an annual basis as a provision for the redemption of debt.
<b>Movement in Reserves Statement (MiRS)</b>	This statement details the movements in the reserve balances.
<b>Net Book Value</b>	The value at which non-current assets are included in the balance sheet after the consideration of impairment, revaluation, enhancements, depreciation etc.
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>	Assets which are of a physical nature owned by the Council such as land, buildings, vehicles etc.
<b>Operating Lease</b>	A lease which is not a Finance Lease.
<b>Operational Assets</b>	Non-current assets held/used by the Council in the direct delivery of services for which it has a statutory responsibility.
<b>Past Service Cost (Pensions)</b>	These costs represent the increase in liabilities arising in the current year on retirement benefits where the years of service were earned in earlier years.
<b>Present Value</b>	The discounted value of future payments or receipts to show their value if they were to be received as at the balance sheet date.

TERM	DEFINITION
<b>Public Works Loan Board (PWLB)</b>	A Government Agency that provides loans to Local Authorities.
<b>Remuneration</b>	Reward for employment in the form of pay, salary or wage, including allowances, benefits, bonuses, cash incentives and monetary value of non-cash incentives.
<b>Revaluation Reserve</b>	The Reserve records the accumulated gains on the fixed assets held by the Council arising from increases in value as a result of inflation or other factors (to the extent that these gains have not been consumed by subsequent downward movements in value).
<b>Revenue Expenditure</b>	The day to day running costs incurred by the Council in providing services.
<b>Revenue Financing</b>	Resources provided from the Council's revenue budget to finance the cost of Capital Expenditure.
<b>Surplus</b>	Where the balance of income exceeds the balance of expenditure.
<b>Trust</b>	A savings account established under a trust agreement whereby a trustee administers the funds for the benefit of one or more beneficiaries.
<b>Unusable Reserves</b>	These are reserves resulting from the interaction of legislation and proper accounting practices. These reserves are not resource backed and cannot be used for any other purpose.
<b>Usable Reserves</b>	These are held as a working balance for a specific future purpose.
<b>Yield</b>	Income earned from an investment.