

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS
2022/23



HAMBLETON
DISTRICT COUNCIL

HAMBLETON DISTRICT COUNCIL
DRAFT STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS
2022/23 - Draft

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NARRATIVE REPORT

The purpose of this narrative report is to provide a fair, balanced and understandable guide to the most significant matters reported in the accounts, along with information on the Authority, its main objectives and strategies and the principal risks that it faces. The Narrative Report provides how the Authority has used its resources to achieve its desired outcomes in line with its objectives and strategies.

A. HAMBLETON DISTRICT COUNCIL OVERVIEW AND EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENT

1. Hambleton District Introduction

Hambleton District Council occupies the broad Vale of York between the Yorkshire Dales and the North York Moors. A predominantly rural district, Northallerton is the largest settlement with 18% of the District's population, whilst the majority of the population live in outlying villages with 5% residing in each of the main market towns of Bedale, Easingwold, Stokesley and Thirsk.

The local area is well known for its stunning landscape, with the Hambleton Hills, between Helmsley and Sutton Bank, and the Howardian Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. Population levels have risen steadily over the past decade as more people choose to make the district their home. Local shopping, recreation and sports facilities are very good and there is a strong sense of community. Added to this, exceptional business and transport links mean the district is a popular location for new and existing businesses of many types, from local enterprises to global companies. Hambleton is a place to grow.

2. Governance Arrangements

Hambleton District Council in 2022/23 had a Council structure with 28 Councillors representing its 17 wards (24 Conservative, 2 Independent, 1 Labour and 1 Liberal Democrat). In July 2021, the Government decided to implement a new single unitary Council (North Yorkshire Council) from 1 April 2023 and elections for the new unitary Council members was held on 5 May 2022.

The Council elected the Leader - Councillor Mark Robson - who subsequently appointed Cabinet Members for the Deputy Leader (who leads on Economic Development and Finance) and portfolio holders for the key areas of Leisure, Environment, Planning, Governance and Transformation and Projects.

The Council has a statutory duty to set a balanced budget every year and the 2022/23 budget was approved by Council in February 2022 together with a Financial Strategy for the period 2022/23 to 2024/25. The Strategy also included the Capital programme and Treasury Management Strategy. The budget and future years estimates were prepared taking into account the impact of changes to the local government structure for North Yorkshire, which takes effect from 1 April 2023. The budget was therefore revisited during 2022/23 to determine any in-year actions required to balance 2022/23, taking into considering the Local Government Reorganisation to create a unitary council in North Yorkshire.

The Statement of Accounts shows the Council's financial position as at 31 March 2023. It has been prepared in accordance with the 'Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2022/23 ('the Code'), which is based upon International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The Code constitutes 'proper accounting practice' under the terms of the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 and the Local Government and Housing Act 1989.

3. Financial Risks and Pressures during 2022/23

During 2022/23 Hambleton District Council continued to support its residents and local business with the on-going impact and recovery from the Covid-19 pandemic. The recovery from the pandemic combined with the war in Ukraine to create an economic challenge in terms of inflation and rising cost pressures for the Council, its residents, businesses and staff.

A range of measures were introduced during the year to provide support in terms of grants, financial assistance and business support, whilst at the same time the Council faced significant pressures in terms of its own finances from both a cost and income perspective. The dual impact of the Covid-19 pandemic and cost-of-living crisis suffered by local residents had a detrimental impact on Council income throughout the financial year, particular in areas such as Leisure and Planning.

In addition to the financial risks and pressures, the Council has had to manage the resource implications internally, as it prepared for the transition across to the new North Yorkshire Council from 1st April 2023. The Council has also supported the Government with the administration and payment process for the Energy Bills Support Schemes during the year.

Financial Impact on the Council's Budgets 2022/23 - The Council has had to manage a number of financial challenges over the past year arising from the risks and pressures above.

The impact on Hambleton District Council has included:

- The Council has continued to incur additional expenditure in its response to the pandemic
- The on-going impact of the Covid pandemic and cost of living crisis has led to significant falls in income from fees and charges in areas such as leisure, car parking and planning.
- The Council has incurred additional costs and resource implications in the preparation for Local Government Reorganisation

The impact of the pandemic has been mitigated to some degree by additional support provided to local authorities by Central Government. The Council is also in the process of pursuing a VAT claim from HMRC in regards to back-dated VAT on leisure income. This is in line with a number of similar cases being pursued by other local authorities across the Country. The latest estimate provided for within the Accounts indicates a net receipt to the Council of £1.8m.

Medium Term Financial Planning - There is still uncertainty surrounding the impact of the pandemic and cost of living crisis on the UK's - and by extension - the Council's medium to long-term finances.

The Council has continued to maintain a good sustainable level of reserves shown in the financial strategy to ensure the Council is financially resilient in a recession. There was no requirement to call on General Fund balances this year and given all of the external challenges, the Council has ended in a sound financial position in the run up to Local Government Reorganisation, where resources will transfer to the new North Yorkshire Council.

The Council has previously reset its Financial Strategy in recognition of the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic and at the impending change as part of Local Government Reorganisation.

These pressures meant that the Council had to focus on its ways of working and the financial strategy included savings targets for 2022/23 to 2024/25 along with income generation initiatives including the new Crematorium at Maple Park and the development of Treadmills in the centre of Northallerton on the former prison site.

Energy Bills Support Schemes (EBSS)

In previous years, the Council has received grant funding to support businesses and local residents with the implications of the Covid pandemic on the local economy. As the impact of the pandemic began to ease in 2022/23, the economic recovery combined with the war in Ukraine to create a cost-of-living crisis across the UK.

The UK Government developed a number of schemes to support the population in managing the implications of the crisis and in particular the additional costs being incurred on electricity, gas, oil and other alternative fuel payments. The Council has played a key role in distributing support from the Government through the Energy Bills Support Scheme to local residents.

The table below shows the Energy Bills Support Scheme grants that have been received by the Council from 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023 in the Hambleton District area and distributed to local residents.

<u>Energy Bills Support Scheme</u>	Amounts Received from Government	Grants Paid
	(£)	(£)
EBSS - Mandatory Scheme	4,174,350	4,140,300
EBSS - Discretionary Scheme	153,450	46,050
EBSS - Alternative Fuels	548,840	To be paid in Spring 2023
TOTAL	4,876,640	4,186,350

Support from the Government for the Alternative Fuels payments was received in March 2023 and will be paid to eligible households during the first quarter of 2023/24.

B COUNCIL PERFORMANCE

The Council Plan is a key document that provides strategic direction to the Council. This is a working document that exists to enable Councillors, employees and partners to work together to deliver the vision that Hambleton is 'a place to grow' that everyone can share.

The Council's primary purpose is to serve its communities and to ensure Hambleton continues to be an attractive and vibrant place to live, work, visit and invest. It has four priorities to achieve this:

- Driving Economic Vitality
- Enhancing Health and Wellbeing
- Caring for the Environment
- Providing a Special Place to Live

The Council Plan for 2019-23, updated for 2022/23, responds to lead on activities for the people of Hambleton District to implement and deliver successful schemes for the benefit of all. A flavour of these is included below:

- Discover Hambleton – encouraging people to visit and do business in the area
- COVID-19 Economic Response & Recovery Plan
- Treadmills – Phase 2 and 3 and Future High Street Fund Northallerton
- Community Leisure Facilities Improvements
- Thirsk & Sowerby Leisure Centre Improvements
- Northallerton and Thirsk & Sowerby Sports Villages
- Implementing the Climate Change Action Plan
- Hambleton Decarbonisation Scheme
- New Crematorium at Maple Park
- Electric Vehicle Charging Points
- Best in Class Planning Service
- Vibrant Market Towns and Heritage Action Zone

Working with partners and the voluntary sector is key to the Council's performance. The Council has a well-established track record of working with volunteers, all partners and the not-for-profit sector. A wide range of initiatives are delivered that support and recognise the sector but more is being done at a strategic level to recognise their importance and further more through collaborative work to support local priorities. This is demonstrated in the Council Plan, Community Leadership and Place Shaping.

Non-Financial Performance of the Council 2022/23

4. Performance Against Corporate Objectives

The Council Plan shapes the performance management framework for the Council. Performance towards the four priorities is monitored through 23 key performance indicators where progress is reported to Scrutiny Committee on a six-monthly basis. Scrutiny Committee noted the performance of the Council during the year and no issues were raised to be further discussed at Cabinet or Full Council.

Overall, for 2022/23, 83% (96% in 2021/22) of key performance indicators performed within tolerance. Four performance indicators fell below tolerance levels. The first was a shortfall in the number of private water supply risk assessments. This was impacted by an unforeseeable event which took Officers away from their day-to-day work. Improvements were made by the final quarter. The second was a drop in the recycling rate. This may have been impacted by a reduction in the amount of packaging that is now used in the retail sector and a decrease in garden waste because of excessively hot weather in the Summer of 2022.

In addition, the cost of living crisis may mean that residents are buying less and consequently generating less waste to recycle. Thirdly, there was a shortfall in the total of funds spent on disabled facilities applications, which was back on track by the fourth quarter. Finally, the expected number of cremations was not reached. This was the first year of operation for crematorium and teething issues added to the difficulties of benchmarking performance for the initial year.

During 2022/23, in addition to the on-going effects of Covid-19, residents faced cost of living pressures which will have impacted on levels of discretionary spend within the local economy. Many members of staff also undertook additional work duties in preparation for Local Government Reorganisation, leading to added pressures in performing their normal duties.

Despite these challenges and pressures, the Council has performed well and all major schemes have progressed, which is an outstanding achievement.

Included in the Council Plan are the Council's core Foundations to support the priorities and delivery of key projects: Communications, Customers, People, Financial Sustainability and Governance.

The values of the Council - Open, Responsible, Customer Focus, Fair and Respectful - are embedded across the organisation and the Council Plan, strategies and all progress is delivered by their influences.

Where Governance is concerned the Council ensures that its business is conducted in accordance with the law and proper standards, and that public money is safeguarded and properly accounted for. The Council is required to make arrangements to secure continuous improvement in the way in which its functions are exercised, having regard to a combination of economy, efficiency and effectiveness, as well as ensuring that informed decisions are made, risks are properly managed and finances are sustainable so the Council uses resources to continue to deliver its services. Further information can be located in the Annual Governance Statement.

5. Council Employees

Our workforce is our most important asset, making a real difference to the communities, residents and businesses that we serve. The Council values the contribution of all staff and as such constantly reviews and develops employment practices and procedures to ensure the right staff are recruited and retained, with the right skills, working in the right way.

The Council works with UNISON, the public service union, on matters that affect the workforce. In addition all staff have access to a comprehensive Occupational Health service that aims to support those with ill health issues or disabilities. The Council also has a Home Working Policy and Flexible scheme to help staff achieve a work life balance. The Employee Assistance Programme RISE was launched at the end of 2020/21 which supports employees on mental health, physical, financial or personal issues.

In Autumn 2020, a survey was carried out with all staff to consult regarding the COVID-19 pandemic to support working at home and on site arrangements with the staff survey being undertaken which showed that of those that responded 84% thought that Hambleton was a nice place to work, this is the latest survey available. At the beginning of 2019/20 a digital skills survey has been conducted to continue to support the workforce with over 80% responding which enables contribution to future development. No similar surveys have taken place in 2022/23 however there is extensive consultation relating to the Local Government Reorganisation.

At the end of March 2023, the Council employed 318 full time equivalent staff. The Council's workforce is made up of:

- 44% males and 56% females
- 55% full time staff, 45% part time staff
- 196 casual staff
- 61% of Service Managers are female, 39% Male

The Gender Pay Gap analyses gender distribution across the workforce by measuring the difference in average hourly earnings between men and women. It's important not to confuse this with Equal Pay, which ensures that men and women get paid the same rate for the same or similar work.

During 2022/23, our workforce comprised 55% women (56% in 2021/22), 68% of whom are part-time with a median gender pay gap of -1.50% (-0.00% in 2021/22), and a mean gap of -5.20% (-0.80% in 2021/22).

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE 2022/23

6. Revenue Budget Process 2022/23

The Council worked within a three-year financial strategy in 2022/23 which set a level of affordability for the operational budget for annual General Fund revenue expenditure (expenditure funded from council tax, business rates, grants, contributions and generated income) and for a three-year programme of capital expenditure. The financial strategy, revenue budget, capital programme, treasury management strategy and capital strategy are all reviewed annually in February before the start of the new financial year. The financial strategy aims to deliver the revenue and capital programmes whilst maintaining and where possible, increasing the level of the Council's reserves.

7. Revenue Outturn in 2022/23 Compared to the Agreed Budget

The revenue outturn position compared to the budget resulted in an underspend of £0.333m.

The analysis of the revenue outturn position in 2022/23 is detailed below.

Revenue Outturn compared to agreed budget - The main components of the Council's 2022/23 budget and how these compare with actual income and expenditure are set out below.

The latest approved budget, at Quarter 3, reflects changes made to the Council's budget during the financial year.

	Latest Approved Budget £'m	Actual £'m	Difference £'m
Net Expenditure by Council Theme:			
Economy & Planning	1.546	1.402	(0.144)
Environment	4.148	3.840	(0.308)
Finance & Commercial	1.743	3.624	1.881
Law & Governance	1.197	1.151	(0.046)
Leisure & Communities	2.597	0.881	(1.716)
Drainage Board Levies	0.135	0.135	-
Net Expenditure	11.366	11.033	(0.333)
Financed by:			
Council Tax	(4.618)	(4.623)	(0.005)
Business Rates	(4.025)	(4.078)	(0.053)
Other Government Grants	(2.285)	(2.523)	(0.238)
	(10.928)	(11.224)	(0.296)
Funding Transferred from / (to) Reserves	0.438	(0.191)	(0.629)

The original estimated net revenue expenditure budget for 2022/23 which was approved by Council in February 2022 was £11.366m. Comprehensive and detailed budget monitoring is undertaken throughout the year and is supplemented by quarterly formal budget monitoring reports to the Council's Cabinet.

In the Quarter 3 budget monitoring report that was presented to Cabinet on 7th February 2023, the net revenue expenditure budget identified budget pressures of £1.871m. These pressures arose from the continuing impact of the Covid pandemic on income sources to the Council such as Leisure, Car Parking and Planning income, combined with the effects of the wider economy and cost-of-living crisis and impact this had on costs and inflationary pressures across Council services. The war in Ukraine also had a significant impact on utility prices including fuel, gas and electricity costs across many Council services.

The final outturn position of £11.033m shows an underspend of £0.333m in Net Expenditure by Business Theme, compared to the revised budget at Quarter 3, as detailed in the table above.

Compared to the Quarter 3 position, the Council made a number of budget savings in the final quarter and was supported by a one-off backdated VAT claim relating to leisure income, following a successful litigation case by other local authorities against the HMRC. This claim dates back to 2012 and totals £1.8m, which made a significant improvement on the final outturn position. This claim is expected to be settled in the first half of 2023/24.

The Council was further supported by an additional £0.296m in Council Tax, Business Rates and Government Grants, which meant that a budgeted contribution from reserves of £0.438m ended the year as a £0.191m contribution to reserves.

Revenue Outturn and the connection with the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

The Business Theme expenditure headings, the method of financing and the figures reported in the tables above for budget monitoring reflect the Council's organisational and management structure. The Net Expenditure detailed in the table above at £11.033m differs from that reported in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, which confirms to the Code from accounting at year end, due to a number of accounting adjustments that are required to be reflected. A brief reconciliation of the two sets of figures is as follows:-

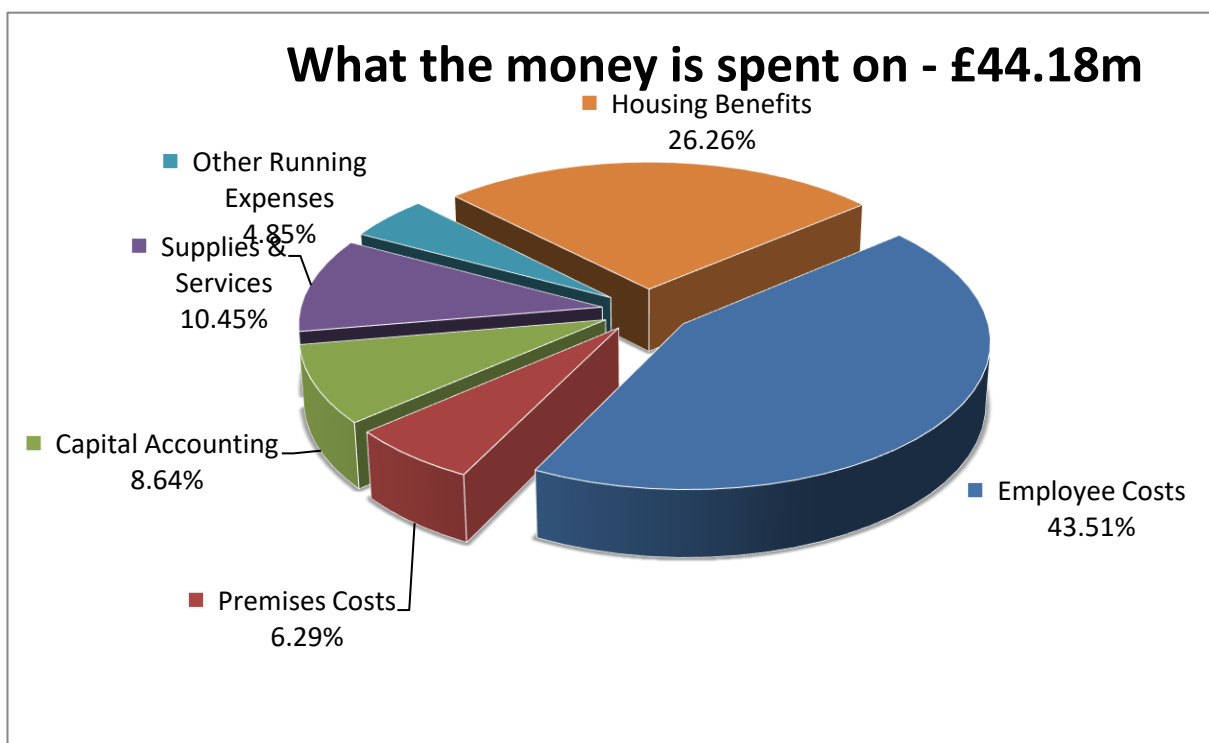
	Expenditure £m
Expenditure Revenue Outturn (as above)	11.033
Other required accounting entries reflected in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	
- Capital Accounting	3.818
- Pensions Accounting	2.675
- Accumulated Absence	(0.081)
Less Funding:	
Council Tax	(4.622)
Business Rates	(4.079)
Other Grants	(5.630)
Government Tranche funding	
Government Sales Fees and Charges funding	
Deficit on Provision of Services per Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	3.114

8. Revenue Outturn Position for the Financial Year 2022/23

This section provides a brief explanation of the financial aspects of the Council's activities and draws attention to the main characteristics of the Council's financial position.

Revenue Expenditure is generally spent on items which are consumed within the year and is financed from council tax, business rates, government grants, rents and other income. Total Revenue Expenditure for 2022/23 is summarised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. This shows the costs of all the Council services and how the expenditure has been funded.

The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement shows gross expenditure on all of the Council's services for 2022/23 is £44.18m (2021/22 is £57.95m). The following chart shows what the Council's money is spent on.



The chart above shows that 26.26% (£11.60m) of the Council's expenditure is on Housing benefit payments and 43.51% (£19.23m) is spent on Employee costs. The remaining spend comprises 15.30% (£6.75m) on Other Running expenses and Supplies & Services such as the costs of operating vehicles and purchasing various external supplies and services, 8.64% (£3.82m) relates to capital charges for depreciation of the Council's assets and 6.29% (£2.78m) is spent on maintaining the Council's buildings and leisure facilities.

9. Capital Programme Outturn for the Financial Year 2022/23

Capital Expenditure is spent on acquiring or maintaining fixed assets, such as land, buildings and equipment which have value to the Council or the Community for more than one year and can be financed from borrowing, income realised from the sale of capital assets, revenue contributions or reserves.

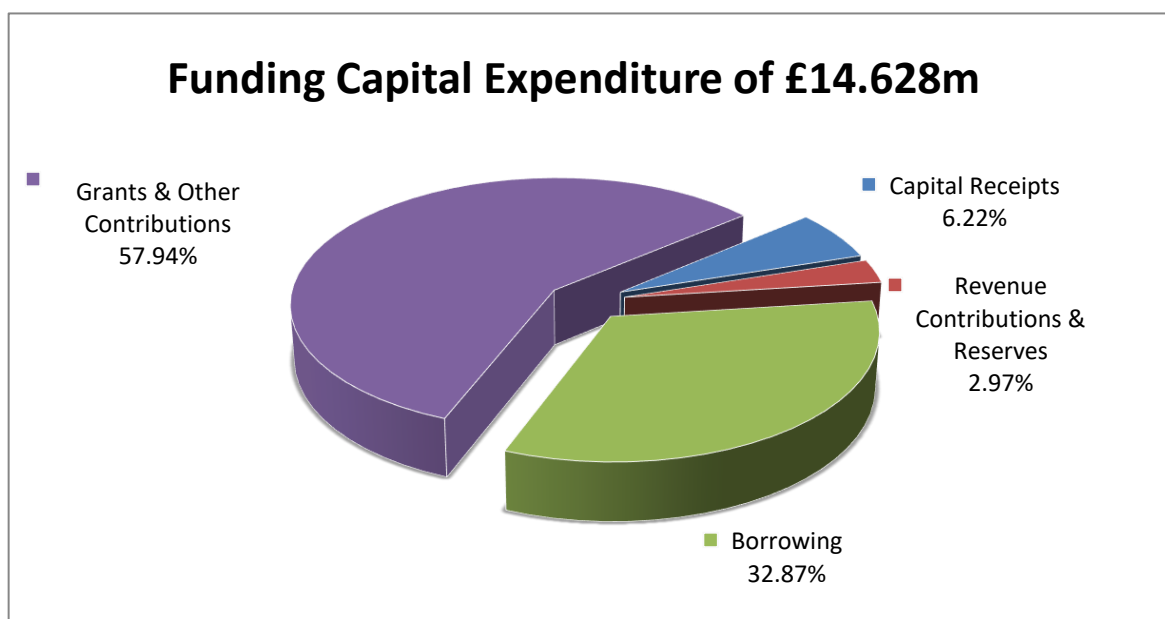
In 2022/23 the Council spent £14.628m (2021/22 £19.342m) on capital schemes, which is shown in Note 37. Capital expenditure included delivery on a number of the Council's key projects developed in recent years with expenditure on the new Crematorium at Maple Park, Treadmills Site and Town square enhancement scheme in Northallerton and Decarbonisation scheme across all Leisure Centres. An analysis of where the capital was spent is shown in the table below.

2021/22 %	2021/22 £'m	Capital Schemes Expenditure	2022/23 %	2022/23 £'m
34	6.523	Leisure & Communities	37	5.467
1	0.214	Environment	1	0.143
15	2.951	Economy & Planning	16	2.392
1	0.244	Finance & Commercial	1	0.109
49	9.410	Corporate Schemes	45	6.517
100	19.342	Total Capital Expenditure	100	14.628

Major capital schemes completed or underway in 2022/23 included:-

- Treadmills Phase 2 (£6.4m)
- Decarbonisation Programme at the Leisure Centres (£2.9m)
- Northallerton Sports Village (£1.0m)
- Thirsk and Sowerby Sports Village (£0.7m)
- Town Square Enhancement Scheme, Northallerton (£0.5m)
- Disabled Facilities Grant (£0.4m)

The Council financed the capital programme through capital receipts, revenue contributions and reserves and other grant funding and contributions, as shown in the table below.



10. Treasury Management - Borrowing

The Council's ability to borrow is governed by the Local Government Act 2003 and the CIPFA Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities. The Council determines the capital programme for capital investment that will assist in the delivery of its services to people of Hambleton District subject to that programme being affordable, prudent and sustainable.

The Council monitors its capital financing requirement, which is the amount of borrowing required to support the capital expenditure programme, in the treasury management strategy and annual report. In 2022/23, no additional long term borrowing was required to support the capital programme or cashflow during 2022/23, therefore at 31 March 2023 the balance of long-term borrowing remained at £26.5m.

11. Treasury Management - Cash flow

31-Mar-22 £'m	Cash Flow	31-Mar-23 £'m
10.848	Cash and Cash Equivalents	0.588
-	- Short Term Investments	-
-	- Short Term Borrowings	(15.350)
10.848	Total	(14.762)

Total cash and cash equivalents at 31 March 2023 is £(14.762m). No long-term external borrowing was undertaken in 2022/23, which meant that internal borrowing was used from the Council's own reserves and balances, together with some short-term loans taken to support cashflow balance ahead of year-end and transition to the new North Yorkshire Council. Hence the Council ended the financial year with a negative cash-flow position.

The main factors that affect the cash flow are:

- Acquisitions and disposals relating to the capital programme
- Financing of the capital programme and the external borrowing from the Public Works Loan Board
- Use of reserve balances
- Council Tax and Business Rates collection
- Grants and contributions receivable and unapplied.

12. Treasury Management - Employee Benefits and Pension Liabilities

The Council is a member of the North Yorkshire Pension Fund, which is part of the Local Government Pension Scheme. This is a scheme which provides defined benefits based on members' career average revalued earnings (CARE) pensionable salary.

The Council had net future pension liabilities of £Nil as at 31 March 2023 (£20.383m in 2021/22) on an IAS19 basis. The North Yorkshire Pension Fund is independently revalued every three years by an independent actuary to set future contribution rates. The most recent actuarial revaluation, as at 31 March 2022, assessed the funding level at 107%.

The last few years has seen significant volatility in financial markets due to the impact and subsequent recovery from the Covid-19 pandemic.

The Council's share of Pension Fund assets decreased by £10.122m in 2022/23, compared with an increase of £1.896m in 2021/22. These movements were offset by a reduction in the liability of £32.484m in 2022/23, compared with a reduction of £3.872m in 2021/22.

Ordinarily, this would mean a reduction in the net liabilities of £22.362m in 2022/23, moving the pension fund from a net future pension liability of £20.383m as at 31st March 2022 to a net future pension surplus of £1.979m as at 31st March 2023. However, in line with IAS 19, it is considered prudent not to recognise a surplus, therefore an adjustment of £1.979m has been made to the net Pension Fund assets shown in the Accounts for 2022/23 to reduce the surplus to a Nil position at the end of the 2022/23 financial year.

The future value of pension liabilities is determined by the discount rate, which is based on the yield on investment grade corporate bonds. As the spread on corporate bonds has decreased, it has led to an decreased discount rate which increases the future value of liabilities.

Further information in respect of retirement benefits is disclosed in Note 41 to the Statement of Accounts.

C. CORPORATE RISKS

The Council operates an embedded risk management process which helps it protect itself and make the most of opportunities by mitigating potential threats. Identifying, assessing and prioritising potential threats, and their likely impact, means being better prepared to deal with events should they occur. A clear understanding of risk management therefore presents the Council with opportunities to introduce innovative ways of delivering its services, with better outcomes for the community.

The risk register is challenged by the Strategic Risk Management Group quarterly and reviewed on a six monthly basis by Management Team with the Council's risks with a threshold of 12 or above for the following, reported six monthly to Scrutiny:

- Corporate risks
- Key project risks
- Service risks

The risk management process is included in the Annual Governance Statement and also reported at least annually to the Audit, Governance and Standards Committee which has ultimate responsibility.

The corporate risks of the Council are included in the Corporate Risk Register where the Council's three main risks are mentioned below:

- **Risk: Local Government Reorganisation (LGR)** – failure to deliver services and the projects in the Council Plan could lead to significant financial losses, reputational damage and potential legal challenge. External pressures also exist from LGR work and potential pressure to assist colleagues from neighbouring authorities.

Mitigation: Reassurance that Hambleton District Council will take an active role in the reorganisation process to ensure that the interests of staff are appropriately represented. Continue to support and invest in staff and to develop their knowledge and skills to motivate them in the current situation and prepare them for what the future holds. Understand what makes Hambleton and North Yorkshire Council an attractive place to work and continue to work with staff to carry this forward, whilst maintaining a positive attitude to Local Government Reorganisation. Regular staff briefings and the new Council website keep staff informed in a timely manner. Ensure that business continuity planning is robust; sharing knowledge; sound record keeping / documented procedures.

- **Risk: Loss of ICT Systems or data** - Cyber-attack facilitated by user error leads to loss of key ICT infrastructure resulting in reduced ability to provide ICT Services and ineffective individual business continuity plans available leading to loss of service.

Mitigation: Cyber Security Incident Management Plan in place with compulsory annual Cyber Security training for all users. Annual review of Information Security Policy and Annual IT Health Check and remedial work PSN (Public Services Network) compliance. Regularly testing of Disaster Recovery and Business Continuity Plans across the Council.

- **Risk: Inflation, utility costs and income shortfalls lead to council-wide pressures on finances.**

Mitigation: Energy efficiency measures such as the de-carbonisation of leisure centres. Reduction in utility usage where possible. Risk remains high as few mitigation actions can be taken. Income levels in some areas continue to be impacted by the cost-of-living crisis and amount of discretionary spend residents have available. Position continues to be closely monitored. Signs that future energy costs are starting to moderate, which should reduce inflationary pressures going forwards.

D. SUMMARY POSITION

The announcement by the UK Government on 22 July 2021 that North Yorkshire will become one unitary council (North Yorkshire Council) from 1 April 2023 means that this is the last Statement of Accounts to be produced for Hambleton District Council.

All assets and liabilities belonging to Hambleton District Council will transfer to the new Council from 1 April 2023. During 2022-23, the main focus of the Council has been in preparing for Local Government Reorganisation, whilst at the same time ensuring it was very much business as usual. Emphasis was placed on major projects included as part of the Council Plan and Capital Programme to ensure successful delivery where possible before 31 March 2023.

The financial position set out within the Accounts shows a strong financial position for Hambleton District Council as it prepares to transition to the new Council from 1st April 2023.

Further issues around Local Government Reorganisation and the concept of Going Concern are set out within the Accounting Policies section to the Statement of Accounts.

13. Explanation of the Statement of Accounts

The Statement of Accounts sets out the Council's income and expenditure for the year, and its financial position at 31 March 2023. It comprises core and supplementary statements, together with disclosure notes. The following provides an explanation of the purpose of each statement and the relationships between each of them.

These statements are:

Statement of Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts

This explains both the Council's and Chief Finance Officer's responsibilities in respect of the Statement of Accounts.

Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement

This statement shows the accounting costs in the year of providing services in accordance with the relevant accounting standards, rather than the cost to be funded from taxation which is shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement. It reflects the costs that are reported to Cabinet during the year on a quarterly basis.

Movement in Reserves Statement

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

Balance Sheet

This sets out the financial position of the Council on 31 March 2023. It shows the balances and reserves at the Council's disposal, its long-term indebtedness, the non-current and net current assets employed in its operations and summarised information on the non-current assets held. The net assets held by the Council at the balance sheet date are matched by reserves.

Cash Flow Statement

This summarises the total movement in cash and cash equivalents held by the Council during the reporting period.

Explanatory Notes to the Core Financial Statements

The Notes to the Core Financial Statements have three significant roles:

- To present information about the basis of preparation of the Core Financial Statements and the specific accounting policies used
- To disclose information that is required by the Code that is not presented elsewhere in the Statement of Accounts
- To disclose information that is not elsewhere in the Statement of Accounts but is relevant to the users' understanding.

Collection Fund Statement

The Collection Fund reflects the Council's responsibility to collect Council Tax and Business Rates on behalf of North Yorkshire County Council, North Yorkshire Fire & Rescue Authority, Parish Councils and Council Tax for Police and Crime Commissioner North Yorkshire and re-distribute that funding.

Group Accounts

Accounts showing the results and financial position of separate entities – Hambleton District Council, the Joint Venture Company Central Northallerton Development Company Ltd and Thirsk and Sowerby Swimming Baths Charity - in a combined form.

Glossary of Terms

Explaining the meaning of the terms used in the Statement

14. FURTHER INFORMATION

Further information about the accounts is available from North Yorkshire Council, County Hall, Racecourse Lane Northallerton, North Yorkshire, and on our website:

<https://www.northyorks.gov.uk/>

14. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The production of the Statement of Accounts would not have been possible without the exceptionally hard work and dedication of staff across the Council. I would like to express my gratitude to all colleagues, especially from Corporate Finance, who have assisted in the preparation of this document. I would also like to thank them for all their support during the financial year.

Gary Fielding

Corporate Director of Resources: s151 Officer - North Yorkshire Council

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS
OF HAMBLETON DISTRICT COUNCIL**

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**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS
OF HAMBLETON DISTRICT COUNCIL**

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ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT 2022/23

HAMBLETON DISTRICT COUNCIL

Scope of Responsibility

Hambleton District Council is responsible for ensuring that its business is conducted in accordance with the law and proper standards, and that public money is safeguarded and properly accounted for, and used economically, efficiently and effectively. Hambleton District Council also has a duty under the Local Government Act 1999 to make arrangements to secure continuous improvement in the way in which its functions are exercised, having regard to a combination of economy, efficiency and effectiveness, as well as ensuring that informed decisions are made, risks are properly managed and finances are sustainable so the Council uses resources to continue to deliver its services.

In discharging this overall responsibility, Hambleton District Council is responsible for putting in place proper arrangements for the governance of its affairs, facilitating the effective exercise of its functions, which includes arrangements for the management of risk. The Authority's financial management arrangements conform with the governance requirements of the CIPFA Statement on the Role of the Chief Financial Officer in Local Government (2016).

Hambleton District Council's governance arrangements are consistent with the seven principles of the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) and Society of Local Authority Chief Executives (SOLACE) Framework - Delivering Good Governance in Local Government (2016). The Annual Governance Statement sets out how the Authority has complied with the Code and also meets with regulation 6(1) of the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015, in relation to the publication of this statement - The Annual Governance Statement - on its Governance and internal control arrangements.

The Purpose of the Governance Framework

The governance framework comprises the systems and processes and culture and values, by which the Authority is directed and controlled and its activities through which it accounts to, engages with and leads the community. It enables the Authority to monitor the achievement of its strategic objectives and to consider whether those objectives have led to the delivery of appropriate, cost-effective services.

The system of internal control is a significant part of that framework and is designed to manage risk to a reasonable level. It cannot eliminate all risk of failure to achieve policies, aims and objectives and can therefore only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance of effectiveness. The system of internal control is based on an ongoing process designed to identify and prioritise the risks to the achievement of Hambleton District Council's policies, aims and objectives, to evaluate the likelihood of those risks being realised and the impact should they be realised, and to manage them efficiently, effectively and economically, ensuring financial sustainability.

Core Principles of Good Governance

The diagram below, taken from the International Framework: Good Governance in the Public Sector (CIPFA/IFAC, 2016) (the 'International Framework'), which is also included in the CIPFA / SOLACE Framework, illustrates the seven principles of good governance in the public sector and how they relate to each other. Principles A and B permeate implementation of principles C to G illustrating that good governance is dynamic. In line with this, the Council's Annual Governance Statement demonstrates the Council is committed to improving its arrangements on a continuing basis through a process of evaluation and review, whilst achieving its objectives and acting in the best interest of the public.

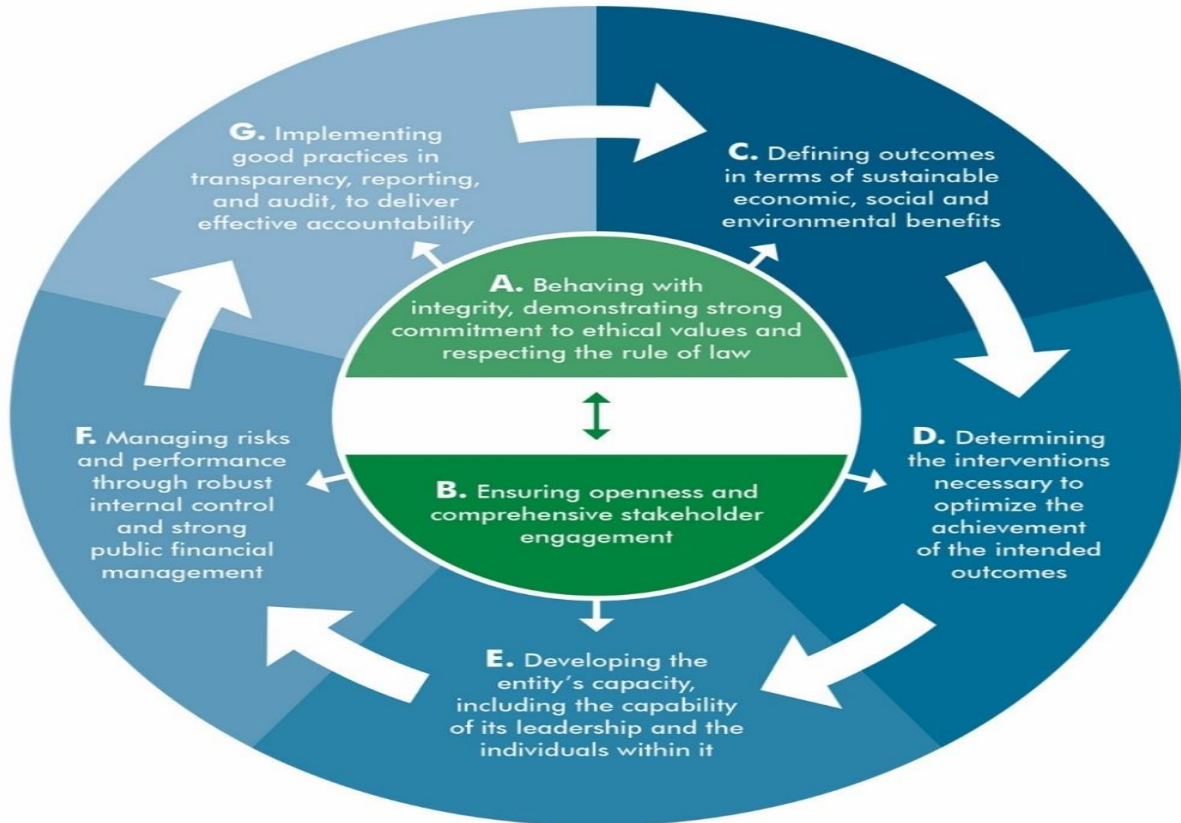


Diagram 1: the seven principles of good governance in the public sector

The Governance Framework – Key Elements

The Council is made up of 28 Councillors who are democratically accountable to residents of the District. The Full Council appoints the Leader and the Leader appoints the Cabinet and Deputy Leader. The Cabinet is responsible for most strategic day to day decisions. The Council holds the Cabinet to account by appointing scrutiny committees to question decisions and to propose policy changes where appropriate.

The key elements of the Authority's governance framework are detailed against each principle in the CIPFA/SOLACE Framework - Delivering Good Governance in Local Government and the following information demonstrates the Council's assessment of compliance with 'the framework' along with the Governance Issues Action Plan.

Principle A - Behaving with integrity, demonstrating strong commitment to ethical values, and respecting the rule of law

Assessment of Compliance	It is considered that the Council's arrangements meet principle A of 'the framework'
Values and Integrity	<p>Values and Integrity - Good Governance flows from a shared ethos or culture as well as from systems and structures. The spirit of good governance can be expressed as values which become part of the Council's culture and underpin policy and behaviour through the Council from the governing body to the staff; this is in addition to compliance with legal requirements.</p> <p>The Council's Values accord with the requirements of good governance and are key to the Council plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - open, responsible, customer focused, fair and respectful
<p>Respecting the rule of law</p> <p>Officers / Members of the Council</p>	<p>Respecting the rule of law - Ongoing monitoring and review of the Council's activities is undertaken to ensure compliance with relevant laws and regulations, internal policies and procedures, and that expenditure is lawful. This gives assurance as to the soundness of the system of internal controls that are in place for respecting the rule of law. Hambleton District Council achieves this through a number of mechanisms:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Director of Law & Governance (Monitoring Officer) has access to all draft Cabinet and Council reports and approves the minutes; • The Legal Section monitors legal developments and notifies relevant Senior Officers; • The Constitution sets out how the Council operates, how decisions are made and the procedures which are followed to ensure that these are efficient, transparent and accountable to local people. Some of these processes are required by the law, while others are a matter for the Council to choose. • A protocol for the Monitoring Officer is in place; • Senior Officers and Members are aware of the availability of the advice on propriety which is available from both the Monitoring Officer and Veritau North Yorkshire Limited providing assurance services - internal audit, fraud and freedom of information services in 2022/23; • The Monitoring Officer, the Chief Executive (s151 Officer), Interim Head of Finance and Veritau North Yorkshire Limited have good working relations and often cross-refer matters; • The Chief Executive (s151 Officer) has unfettered access to information, to the Management Team and to Members of the Council. Therefore there are processes and procedures in place which provide assurance that the role of the Chief Finance Officer at Hambleton District Council meets the Statement's expectations. • The Council's Audit Governance and Standards Committee is responsible for promoting and maintaining high standards of conduct within the Council.

<p>Parish / Town Councils</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council has Codes of Conduct for both Members and Officers which set out the standards of conduct and personal behaviour expected. • The Council has additional protocols which govern the conduct of work between members and officers. • The Council has arrangements in place to provide induction training to all newly elected councillors on the requirements of the Code of Conduct and other relevant codes, protocols, policies and procedures, and to ensure councillors meet their obligations to notify disclosable pecuniary interests (DPIs). • The Council has arrangements in place to consider complaints submitted in accordance with the Council's procedure for dealing with complaints against Councillors under the code of conduct. • The Council has a pool of three Independent Persons in place. An Independent Person is consulted during the assessment stage on any Code of Conduct complaints received. An Independent Person attends any Standards Hearings Panel which is convened to consider any code of conduct complaint referred to it. • The Council has clear arrangements in place for the declaration of interests and for the registration of gifts and hospitality. • The Council has arrangements in place to consider code of conduct complaints submitted against parish / town councillors. • The Council provides advice to Parish / Town Councils on Code of Conduct matters
<p>Link to Governance Issue Action Plan</p>	<p>None Significant</p>

Principle B - Ensuring openness and comprehensive stakeholder engagement	
Assessment of compliance	It is considered that the Council's arrangements meet Principle B of 'the framework'
Partnership Approach	The Authority works closely with other local public bodies, community and voluntary groups via a partnership approach to ensure effective delivery of its services. This is detailed in the Council Plan 2019-2023 which was approved at Cabinet in July 2021. Our Purpose section of the Council Plan 2019-2023 includes Community Leadership and Place Shaping which aims to make best use of increased devolved power and finances for local decision making, working with our partners, and also to be responsive and flexible with our partners to meet their needs and requirements for improvements for all.
Business, Economic Development and community working	<p>The Business & Economy section connect with many businesses on an individual and group basis. Lunch & learn sessions are held regularly, as well as support provided for grant funding obtainable from many sources. The business awards and business conference provide an opportunity for businesses to network.</p> <p>Leisure and Communities provide support to all residents for sport and leisure activities through individual and group interventions and activities and also through the Council's Make a Difference Fund. In 2022/23, a number of community funding initiatives were implemented to help communities recover from the Covid pandemic and from economic hardship. In addition, two key Council projects supported local communities through the Thirsk & Sowerby and Northallerton Sport Villages projects.</p>
Communication	The Council's communications team uses social media and works with the press to ensure information is received across the District. The Council's website is also user friendly and enables access to Council information. The Social Media strategy and policy was approved at Cabinet in April 2018 and has been absorbed into the Council as an additional communication channel on a daily basis. Internal communication across the Council is via Microsoft Teams, the intranet, staff and Member newsletters, individual section briefings and briefings by the Chief Executive. In preparation for Local Government Reorganisation (LGR), regular Chief Executive and staff briefings have been introduced to keep everybody apprised of plans, changes and implications of LGR.
Transparency	To demonstrate its openness, the Council adheres to the Local Government Transparency Code 2015 which is the foundation of local accountability and provides access to areas such as the pay policy, payments to suppliers, senior officer salaries, parking, waste contracts and grants.
Consultations	<p>Consultations are used across the Council to engage with the public and enable their direct views to influence strategies and policies. In addition, to enable the public to highlight concerns, a complaints and compliments procedure is in place which is reported on a quarterly basis to Management Team, along with the numbers.</p> <p>Openness, transparency and community engagement is the key that gives people the tools and information they need to enable them to play a bigger role in society.</p>
Link to Governance Issue Action Plan	None Significant

Principle C - Defining outcomes in terms of sustainable economic, social and environmental benefits	
Assessment of compliance	It is considered that the Council's arrangements meet Principle C of 'the framework' with clarification provided in the Governance Issues Action Plan
Council Plan Outcomes	<p>The outcomes of the Council, to provide quality services, are determined in the Council Plan 2019-2023, which is updated annually. The plan sets out objectives focused on outcomes for communities, residents, businesses and visitors under the four priority headings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Driving Economic Vitality • Enhancing Health and Wellbeing • Caring for the Environment • Providing a Special Place to Live <p>which details Hambleton District Council's purpose towards achieving social, environmental and sustainable benefits for the vision 'a place to grow'. The Council Plan specifically focuses on community leadership, place shaping and delivering services to ensure working with partnership or to achieve shared aspirations. The Council Plan is located at:</p>
Council Plan Outcomes and the COVID-19 Pandemic	<p>During 2022/23, the Council has continued to deliver the Council Plan, ensuring that measures were in place for all employees, to support them through the on-going impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic and enable them to continue to work safely. Throughout the year 2022/23, the Council has also implemented measures to support the community and employees in managing financial hardship, challenges arising from the cost-of-living crisis.</p> <p>Office recovery plans and risk assessments to ensure COVID-19 safe measures were in place, as well as HR policies and this has been in conjunction with ICT, enabling everyone to work from home via Microsoft Teams and soft phones through the laptop roll out.</p>
Sustainable economic, Social, environmental	<p>In setting the priorities, national, regional and the public's priorities were considered, which results in the setting of the Council's Key Performance indicators. These indicators are monitored on a quarterly basis by the operational business where the Council has established effective arrangements through Service Plans, reported to Management Team and then also to Members at Scrutiny Committee.</p> <p>The Council's decision-making process in Cabinet reports requires decision makers to consider risk assessment, financial implications, legal implications and equality/diversity issues and health & safety matters where appropriate.</p> <p>To ensure that project management and future plans deliver value for money the sustainability of the Financial Strategy is key. The Financial Strategy was previously reduced from 10 years to four years, to accommodate the impact of Local Government Reorganisation. The Treasury Management Strategy, in its relationship with the Capital programme, also enables an affordable and prudent approach to the Council's plans and projects. Finally, the annual accounts support stewardship responsibilities and are subject to external audit opinion.</p>

Covid-19 Pandemic Support	<p>Supporting residents - the Council has contacted vulnerable residents in need and liaised with delivery partners to proactively support them. This encompasses providing for the homeless and also there was a process in place to support those that are in the highly vulnerable group. In addition the Council has provided funds for the community grants to support those who applied.</p> <p>Re-opening High Streets - Local Businesses have been supported by the Council with consideration being given to signage, social distancing, and closure of market town roads in order to attract people back to the 5 market towns in the district.</p> <p>Pavement Licences- The Government temporarily provided a new streamlined process for premises selling hot or cold food for takeaway (or consumption on the premises including cafes, snack bars, bars, pubs and restaurants) to be able to put tables and chairs and associated restaurant furniture on the highway, via an application to the local council.</p>
Link to Governance Issue Action Plan	<p>1 - Key Council Projects 2022/23</p> <p>1 - <u>Impact of Covid-19 pandemic 2022/23</u></p>

Principle D - Determining the interventions necessary to optimise the achievement of the intended Outcome	
Assessment of compliance	It is considered that the Council's arrangements meet Principle D of 'the framework' with clarification provided in the Governance Issues Action Plan.
Relationships	<p>Member and Officer relationships - It is necessary that Members and Officers perform effectively in clearly defined roles to achieve the intended outcomes with the required level of intervention.</p> <p>Excellent relationships between Officers and Members exist which are based on mutual trust enabling decisions to be made in a productive and transparent way. Trust is maintained through the involvement of all relevant parties at the right level of responsibility ensuring strategic decisions are led by Members and implementation of operational matters are at officer level directed by Management team.</p>

Roles and Responsibilities	Roles and responsibilities are defined in The Constitution for the cabinet, scrutiny and officer functions with clear delegation arrangements. The Constitution includes the Code of Member Conduct, a Code for Planning Conduct and an Officer and Member Protocol, as well as the financial regulations.
Forward	Democratic Services Forward Plan - All meetings of the Cabinet and key Committees are included in the Council's Forward Plan, which is published and available to the public. All minutes are published where all delegated decisions are also recorded.
Change in the way the Council operates	<p>During 2022/23, the Council has transitioned from supporting residents and the local community with the on-going impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic, through to the cost of living crisis and future implications of Local Government Reorganisation.</p> <p>In preparation for LGR, the Council has worked closely with neighbouring Council's through various workstreams and working groups, to ensure the transition to the new Council from 1st April 2023 is as smooth as possible.</p>
Financial Sustainability	<p>Financial sustainability - In order to achieve the long term financial targets the Authority has a four-year financial strategy for 2022/23 which is supported by the annual budget setting the required income and savings targets for the year ahead. All the expected risks to the Authority were considered in the Financial Strategy 2022/23 report approved by Council prior to the beginning of the financial year and the position of reserves underpins the long term financial resilience of the Council.</p> <p>The four-year Financial Strategy, has given medium-term certainty of funding and highlights the need to continue to identify efficiency savings and generate additional income. The Strategy set for 2022/23 maintains a target of £2m of reserves at the end of the four-year period. From 1st April 2023, services of the Council will transfer to North Yorkshire Council as part of Local Government Reorganisation. From this date, financial strategy will form part of the new Council's responsibilities.</p>
Governance Committee	<p>Audit, Governance and Standards Committee - This Committee is an essential part of good governance, with aspects of governance, risk management, internal and external audit, fraud and financial management being reported throughout the 2022/23 year. Internal and External Audit both have direct access to and support the Committee including the ability to have direct contact, without Officers of the Authority being present.</p> <p>The detailed matters reviewed by the Audit, Governance and Standards Committee can be viewed at the quarterly meetings located on the North Yorkshire Council website.</p>
Link to Governance Issue Action Plan	2- Financial Sustainability 2022/23

Principle E - Developing the entity's capacity including the capability of its leadership and the individuals within it	
Assessment of compliance	It is considered that the Council's arrangements meet Principle E of 'the framework' with clarification provided in the Governance Issue Action Plan
Senior Management Structure	Senior Management Structure - There are three Directors, where the Director of Leisure & Communities and the Director of Environment report to the Deputy Chief Executive. The Deputy Chief Executive and Monitoring Officer report directly to the Chief Executive. Following the departure of the Interim Director of Finance in August 2022, the Chief Executive also took on the statutory s151 Officer role. The structure operates effectively and has delivered service improvements and a broad range of corporate projects. Support is also provided from Heads of Service, where the Head of Service for Commercial & Programme Management supports income generation and project management across the Council, with the Head of Planning and interim Head of Business and Economy reporting to the Deputy Chief Executive.
Individual Performance Management	In 2017 the Council embarked on a programme of individual performance management which replaced annual appraisals to bring a more fluid interaction approach to continued conversations between managers and officers to create a better ownership, responsibility and communicative organisation. The purpose of this is to achieve a balance between achieving organisational performance goals and personal development. The aim is that by encouraging individuals to take responsibility for their areas of work and own development, capacity will be released within the organisation, whilst empowering decision making and ownership. This approach is 'High Challenge, High Support' and further work is continuing to embed this approach across the authority.
Key Skills knowledge and decision making	With the ambitions of the Council as seen in the Council Plan, comes the acknowledgement that key decisions across the organisation need to be made by the right people with the right knowledge. The Capital Strategy details an approach to ensure that expert advice is acquired from outside the organisation if required. The Capital Strategy is approved annually as part of the budget setting process.
Staff Development	Staff Development - The Council supports individuals to review their own training requirement in the area at work where both the individual and the organisation will benefit. There are numerous graduates supported across the Council as well as apprenticeships being provided. During 2022/23, all employees have also had the opportunity to consider further study through graduate or MA courses, so the workforce remains fully equipped for future challenges. Staff have also received regular updates/bulletins and have attended periodic seminars to ensure they are fully briefed and prepared leading into the transition to the new Council as part of LGR.
Training Requirements	Training Requirements – The HR Strategy supports a variety of training techniques including the Induction training, Member training, Individual Performance Management coaching, Learning & Development training calendar, online learning, and bespoke courses, presentations to employees and Members alike.
Health and Wellbeing	The Employee Assistance programme RISE was launched across the Council on 1st April 2021 to support all staff regarding mental health, physical, financial, or personal issues.
Link to Governance Issue Action Plan	3 - Resources for 2022/23

Principle F - Managing risks and performance through robust internal control and strong public management	
Assessment of Compliance	It is considered that the Council's arrangements meet Principle F of 'the framework' with clarification provided in the Governance Issues Action Plan.
Public Scrutiny of Risk Management	<p>The Audit, Governance and Standards Committee have responsibility for overseeing the Risk Management Strategy and has delegated to the Scrutiny Committee to oversee the strategic risk register on a quarterly basis. Significant changes to the risk management process are reported to both Committees.</p> <p>Risk Management is a standard element of all officer reports to Cabinet and other Member Committees etc. All senior officers are required to implement the strategy and to further embed risk management within the Council. Risks are reported to Management Team on a quarterly basis with a full review occurring annually.</p>
Risk Register	The Risk Register incorporates corporate, project and service risks associated with delivery of the Council's corporate objectives under each Council Plan priority and key projects. During 2019/20 the changes to the process of managing risk were finalised with a Strategic Risk Management Group (which meets quarterly) championing risk across the Council to ensure consistency and appropriate challenge. Detailed information is available in the quarterly reports.
Risk Training	Members of the Cabinet, the Audit, Governance and Standards Committee, Members, Risk Owners and other selected staff received specialist training in Spring 2019, which can be refreshed when required. The Risk Management Guidance Manual is revised annually and was approved by Audit Governance and Standards Committee in October 2019; the revised version is also available to all employees on the intranet.
Development of Risk Management	<p>With the measures mentioned above in place the Council is able to identify, assess and manage the risks to the Council's corporate objectives. Development of the risk management process across the Council was finalised in 2019/20 and has enabled the Council to understand the exposure to risk that the Council faces.</p> <p>Enhancement of the risk process continues with the Council considering all risks throughout 2022/23. Ahead of the transition to the new Council from 1st April 2023, a briefing session was undertaken with members of the new North Yorkshire Council Audit Committee in November 2022, to identify key risks that will carry forward from Hambleton to the new Council and how these risks are currently being mitigated.</p>
Partnership Risks	The Council recognises the need to ensure that good governance arrangements and robust controls exist within all partners and other group working. It also recognises the need for comprehensive agreements to be in place for all significant partnerships and that these agreements should clearly identify how the risks of the partnership or working group arrangements will be managed. All Council projects and working relationships have a risk register to ensure projects are managed effectively and the required outcome results. During 2020/21, the Commercial and Economic Developments Initiatives internal audit report provided substantial assurance in the Council's governance risk management and effective, monitoring of partnership working.
Link to Governance Issue Action Plan	4 - Loss of ICT Systems / Data 2022/23

Principle G - Implementing good practices in transparency, reporting and audit to deliver effective accountability	
Assessment of Compliance	It is considered that the Council's arrangements meet Principle G of 'the framework'- with clarification provided in the Government Issues Action Plan
Effective accountability	<p>The Cabinet and Council - There is a hierarchy of decision making at Hambleton District Council to ensure reporting delivers effective accountability. Any new draft policies or strategies are developed and then submitted to the Management Team. Once any amendments have been made, the policy/strategy moves on to Cabinet and then on to the full Council for approval. Local Government Ethical Standards produced in January 2019 highlights the need to report on 'separate bodies' that have been set up.</p> <p>In all reports to Cabinet, risk is considered in the section 'risk assessment' and specifically, risks inform the financial strategy position approved annually in the February Financial Strategy report, thereby concluding financial sustainability for 2022/23. Quarterly financial monitoring reports are submitted to Cabinet, to enhance transparency and regular reporting requirements</p>
Effective Corporate Governance	<p>The Audit, Governance and Standards Committee - The Audit, Governance and Standards Committee has specific responsibility for monitoring the effectiveness of the Council's Code of Corporate Governance and to ensure that the Council undertakes its duties in an appropriate manner and maintains a high standard of Corporate Governance. Numerous reports updated the Committee on a quarterly basis throughout the year.</p> <p>The Committee has received an update report on the CIPFA Financial Management Code on 25 January 2022 to raise awareness of the Council's sensitivity to financial sustainability including a detailed actions plan.</p>
Scrutiny	Scrutiny Committee - Part of the function of the Council's Scrutiny Committee is to scrutinise Council policies. It does not have a specific role in dealing with Governance, although it reviews the Council's strategic risks on a quarterly basis.
Assurance Services	<p>Internal Audit and Fraud - The Council also operates internal audit and fraud investigation functions which comply with the Accounts and Audit Regulations and the Public Sector Internal Audit Standards. The service in 2022/23 was provided by Veritau North Yorkshire Limited. Veritau's internal audit and counter fraud teams undertake an annual programme of review covering financial and operational systems and including systems, regularity, and probity audits designed to give assurance to members and managers on the effectiveness of the governance, risk management and control environment operating within the Council. Through its work Veritau also provides assurance to the Section 151 Officer in discharging that statutory review and reporting responsibilities. In addition the team:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provides advice and assistance to managers in the design, implementation and operation of controls • helps to maintain the council's counter fraud arrangements including policy framework • supports managers in the prevention and detection of fraud, corruption and other irregularities. <p>During 2020/21, a joint working group was set up between the Council and Veritau North Yorkshire Limited to discuss the Covid-19 business grant assurance process where Audit, Governance and Standards Committee and been updated in the Annual Fraud report. This has continued in 2022/23.</p>
Link to Governance Issue Action Plan	5 - Business Continuity Planning 2022/23

Review of Effectiveness

Self-assessment and review

Hambleton District Council has responsibility for conducting, at least annually, a review of the effectiveness of its governance framework including the system of internal control and this is documented in this Annual Governance Statement. The Council recognises an ongoing need to review its governance arrangements and to respond to external reports and changes in legislation to ensure it continues to learn, improve systems and ensure compliance with relevant regulations.

Therefore, during the year numerous reports have been presented to Audit, Governance and Standards Committee to confirm ongoing good governance arrangements. An annual review of Risk Management and the Audit, Governance and Standards Committee's terms of reference were considered by the Committee in September 2022.

The review of effectiveness is informed by the work of the senior officers and managers within the Council who have responsibility for the development and maintenance of the governance environment, Management Team, Veritau North Yorkshire Limited's Internal Audit Annual and quarterly Reports and also by comments made by the external auditors and other review agencies and inspectorates.

Assurances from Internal and External Audit

In 2022/23, the overall opinion of the Head of Internal Audit from Veritau North Yorkshire Limited on the the governance, risk management and control framework operating in the Council is that it provides Substantial Assurance.

The Council's external auditor, Ernst & Young LLP, provides assurance on the accuracy of the year-end Statement of Accounts and the overall adequacy of arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness. The most recent Audit Letter, issued in August 2019, confirmed that they had been able to give an unqualified audit opinion in respect of the Council's 2018/19 Statement of Accounts, and concluded that proper arrangements were in place to secure value for money in the use of resources.

The 2019/20 audit remains ongoing due to recent nationwide consultation regarding proposed changes to infrastructure assets and the 2020/21 and 2021/2 Audit is due to commence in May 2023. Although draft Statement of Accounts have been prepared for all three financial years and approved by the Council, financial and reputational risk remains for the Council until the audits are concluded.

Key Governance Issues Action Plan 2022/23:

Last year's Annual Governance Report highlighted six key areas for improvement. The table below sets out action taken to address these issues during 2022/23:

The Action Plan below identifies the following governance issues and major risks for the Council for 2022/23.

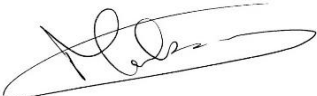
Issue	Principle	Action taken during 2022/23	Responsible Officer
Key Council Projects not delivered could result in reputational damage to the Council or increased financial pressure in the future.	C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key project Groups exist for high level projects - Treadmills, Climate Change Thirsk and Sowerby Sports Village and Northallerton Sports Village. Key Dates on projects are reported quarterly to Cabinet, Programme Management Board and Management Team receive regular update reports. The risks of council projects are reflected in the four-year Financial Strategy. 	Deputy Chief Executive / Director of Leisure and Communities / Director of Environment / Chief Executive (S151 Officer)
Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic / Cost of living crisis	C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing recovery plans and risk assessments to return to the place of work developed. Working with communities to support their needs. Additional funding provided to support financial hardship across the community Business and economy recovery plan to support the district. 	Deputy Chief Executive / Director of Leisure and Communities / Director of Environment / Chief Executive (S151 Officer)
Financial Sustainability - Significant reductions in government funding leading to the inability to sustain the Council's services at the current level - the ability to income generate does not occur in line with the projection included in the financial strategy.	D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income to be generated to support the financial strategy is ongoing with the main contributions being from the development of the crematorium and Treadmills, which partly opened in 2022/23. 2022/23 has also seen an additional challenge on the Council's finances and income generation arising from the cost-of-living crisis. Funding information provided from central Government around the Business Rates Retention and the Fair Funding Review remains unclear and these risks will pass to the new North Yorkshire Council as part of LGR from 1st April 2023. 	Chief Executive (S151 Officer)

Resources of the council are under pressure due to Local Government Reorganisation	E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management Team and Cabinet has received regular updates throughout the year regarding local government reorganisation and the impact this will have in terms of resources both financial resources and staff retention. In May 2022, arrangements were put in place under s24 of the Local Government and Public Health Act 2007, which required the Council to seek consent from the s151 Officer of North Yorkshire County Council before entering into certain contracts or land disposals. 	All / Chief Executive (s151 Officer)
Loss of ICT systems or data	F	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cyber Security Incident Management Plan in place to be reviewed and updated on a regular basis with compulsory annual Cyber Security training for all users to be refreshed as required. Annual review Information Security Policy and Annual IT Health Check and remedial work PSN (Public Services Network) compliance. Regularly testing of Disaster Recovery Plan. A successful Disaster Recovery Test was undertaken in November 2022 and subsequently audited by Veritau in February 2023 with an overall audit opinion of Substantial Assurance. 	All / Chief Executive (s151 Officer)
Ineffective business continuity plans leading to loss of service e.g. Covid-19	G	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plans are in place to safeguard business continuity and respond to major incidents. Learning outcomes from previous major incidents will be used to inform future plans 	Director of Environment / All

Summary

The Council is satisfied with the level of assurance with regards to its governance arrangements which enables stakeholders to recognise that proper arrangements are in place to govern spending and the safeguarding of assets. The governance issues raised in the 'action plan' will be addressed on an ongoing basis to further enhance the governance arrangements. The evaluation on the effectiveness of arrangements detailed within the seven principles and the action plans, provides assurance that the arrangements continue to be regarded as fit for purpose in accordance with the governance framework.

Annual Governance Statement signed by:



Signed: ----- **Date:** 21st March 2023

Councillor Mark Robson
Leader of the Council



Signed: ----- **Date:** 21st March 2023

Dr Justin Ives BA, MA, DBA, FCMI, FCCA
Chief Executive (S151 Officer)

Statement of Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts

The Chief Financial Officer's Responsibilities

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

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

- Selected suitable accounting policies and then applied them consistently;
- Made judgements and estimates that were reasonable and prudent; and
- Complied with the Local Council Code.

The Chief Financial Officer has also:

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

Statement by the Chief Financial Officer

I certify that this Statement of Accounts gives a true and fair view of the financial position of Hambleton District Council at 31 March 2023 and its income and expenditure for the year then ended.

Gary Fielding

Corporate Director of Resources: s151 Officer - North Yorkshire Council

Date: 31 May 2023

The Council's Responsibilities

The Council is required:

- To make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to secure that one of its officers has the responsibility for the administration of these affairs.
In this Council, the officer is the Chief Financial Officer;
- To manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets; and
- Approve the Statement of Accounts.

I confirm that the Audit Committee of North Yorkshire Council will approve the Statement of Accounts at the meeting held on xx xxxxxxxx 2023

.....
Councillor Cliff Lunn

Chair of Audit Committee - North Yorkshire Council

Date: to be confirmed

COMPREHENSIVE INCOME & EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

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

<u>2021/22</u>				<u>2022/23</u>		
Gross Expenditure £	Gross Income £	Net Expenditure £		Gross Expenditure £	Gross Income £	Net Expenditure £
13,336,120	(5,611,159)	7,724,961	Economy & Planning	7,387,435	(3,731,116)	3,656,319
2,560,087	(1,176,075)	1,384,012	Business Grants - COVID-19	-	-	-
6,479,591	(2,137,090)	4,342,501	Environment	6,785,548	(2,036,179)	4,749,369
23,305,437	(13,013,619)	10,291,818	Finance	19,403,258	(12,244,633)	7,158,625
1,678,276	(452,269)	1,226,007	Law & Governance	1,629,607	(345,836)	1,283,771
10,586,528	(2,627,238)	7,959,290	Leisure & Environment	8,971,574	(5,252,025)	3,719,549
57,946,039	(25,017,450)	32,928,589	Net Cost Of Services	44,177,422	(23,609,789)	20,567,633
1,803,324	(162,090)	1,641,234	Other Operating Expenditure (Note 10)	2,036,264	(652,651)	1,383,613
3,184,911	(3,551,417)	(366,506)	Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure (Note 11)	3,953,407	(4,473,249)	(519,842)
-	(18,603,761)	(18,603,761)	Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income (Note 12)	-	(18,317,342)	(18,317,342)
62,934,274	(47,334,718)	15,599,556	(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Services	50,167,093	(47,053,031)	3,114,062
		(1,206,521)	(Surplus) or Deficit on Revaluation of Property, Plant & Equipment (Note 26)			(767,481)
		(9,259,000)	Actuarial (Gains)/Losses on Pension Assets / Liabilities (Note 41)			(23,647,000)
		(10,465,521)	Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure			(24,414,481)
		5,134,035	Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure			(21,300,419)

MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT

This Statement shows the movement from the start of the year to the end on the different reserves held by the Council, analysed into 'usable reserves' (i.e. those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and other 'unusable reserves'.

The Statement shows how the movements in year of the Council's reserves are broken down between gains and losses incurred in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices and the statutory adjustments required to return to the amounts chargeable to council tax for the year. The (increase)/decrease line shows the statutory General Fund Balance movements in the year following those adjustments.

2022/23	General Fund Balance £	General Fund Balance - Collection Fund Reserve £	Earmarked General Fund Reserves £	Capital Receipts Reserve £	Capital Grants Unapplied Account £	Total Usable Reserves £	Unusable Reserves £	Total Council Reserves £
Balance at 31 March 2022	(10,986,017)	(2,839,761)	(1,265,878)	(1,324,708)	(9,081,951)	(25,498,315)	(5,186,936)	(30,685,251)
Movements in Reserves during 2022/23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	3,114,062	-	-	-	-	3,114,062	(24,414,481)	(21,300,419)
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (Note 8)	1,226,171	-	-	404,713	3,885,606	5,516,490	(5,516,490)	-
Net increase/(decrease) before Transfers to earmarked reserves	4,340,233	-	-	404,713	3,885,606	8,630,552	(29,930,971)	(21,300,419)
Transfers to / (from) Earmarked Reserves (Note 9)	4,645,784	2,438,733	(7,084,517)	-	-	-	-	-
Increase / (Decrease) in 2022/23	8,986,017	2,438,733	(7,084,517)	404,713	3,885,606	8,630,552	(29,930,971)	(21,300,419)
Balance at 31 March 2023 carried forward	(2,000,000)	(401,028)	(8,350,395)	(919,995)	(5,196,345)	(16,867,763)	(35,117,907)	(51,985,670)

2021/22 Comparative figures

	General Fund Balance £	General Fund Balance - Collection Fund Reserve	Earmarked General Fund Reserves £	Capital Receipts Reserve £	Capital Grants Unapplied Account £	Total Usable Reserves £	Unusable Reserves £	Total Council Reserves £
Balance at 31 March 2021	(2,000,000)	(4,517,656)	(12,967,842)	(1,738,646)	(9,832,437)	(31,056,581)	(4,762,705)	(35,819,286)
Movements in Reserves during 2021/22								
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	15,599,556	-	-	-	-	15,599,556	(10,465,521)	5,134,035
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (Note 8)	(11,205,714)	-	-	413,938	750,486	(10,041,290)	10,041,290	-
Net increase/(decrease) before transfers to earmarked reserves	4,393,842	-	-	413,938	750,486	5,558,266	(424,231)	5,134,035
Transfers to / (from) Earmarked Reserves (Note 9)	(13,379,859)	1,677,895	11,701,964	-	-	-	-	-
Increase / (Decrease) in 2021/22	(8,986,017)	1,677,895	11,701,964	413,938	750,486	5,558,266	(424,231)	5,134,035
Balance at 31 March 2022 carried forward	(10,986,017)	(2,839,761)	(1,265,878)	(1,324,708)	(9,081,951)	(25,498,315)	(5,186,936)	(30,685,251)

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

31 March 2022	Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2023	Note	31 March 2023
£			£
52,765,348	Property, Plant & Equipment	13	64,456,087
102,000	Investment Property	15	102,000
677,719	Intangible Assets	16	559,567
2,520	Long Term Investments	45	2,520
33,600,000	Long Term Debtors	17	33,600,000
87,147,587	Long Term Assets		98,720,174
70,723	Inventories	18	59,091
7,853,775	Short Term Debtors	19	7,133,253
10,847,900	Cash and Cash Equivalents	20	588,047
387,647	Assets Held for Sale	21	313,350
19,160,045	Current Assets		8,093,741
-	Short Term Borrowing	17	(15,350,000)
(27,337,105)	Short Term Creditors	22	(11,391,744)
(895,230)	Short Term Provisions	23	(1,092,658)
(325,104)	Other Short Term Liabilities		(243,663)
(28,557,439)	Current Liabilities		(28,078,065)
(26,648,011)	Long Term Borrowing	17	(26,736,116)
(33,931)	Other Long Term Liabilities	17	(14,064)
(20,383,000)	Pensions Liability	41	-
(47,064,942)	Long Term Liabilities		(26,750,180)
30,685,251	Net Assets		51,985,670
(25,498,315)	Usable reserves	24	(16,867,763)
(5,186,936)	Unusable Reserves	25	(35,117,907)
(30,685,251)	Total Reserves		(51,985,670)

CASHFLOW STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

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

2021/22 £		2022/23 £
15,599,556	Net (surplus)/deficit on the provision of services	3,114,062
(27,937,406)	Adjustments to net (surplus)/deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements (Note 26)	10,032,840
8,321,452	Adjustments for items included in the net (surplus)/deficit on the provision that are investing and financing activities (Note 27)	9,384,995
(4,016,398)	Net cash (inflows)/outflows from Operating Activities	22,531,897
5,341,725	Investing Activities (Note 28)	3,690,248
2,691,269	Financing Activities (Note 29)	(15,962,292)
4,016,596	Net (increase)/decrease in cash and cash equivalent	10,259,853
(14,864,496)	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	(10,847,900)
(10,847,900)	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Note 20)	(588,047)

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1 Accounting Policies

(i) General Principles

The Council is required to prepare an annual Statement of Accounts by the Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2015, which those Regulations require to be prepared in accordance with proper accounting practices.

These practices primarily comprise the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2022/2023 and the Service Reporting Code of Practice 2022/23, supported by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and statutory guidance issued under section 12 of the 2003 Act.

The Statement of Accounts summarise the Council's transactions for the 2022/2023 financial year and its position at the year ending 31 March 2023.

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

Going Concern

In July 2020, the Minister for Regional Growth and Local Government announced that the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC) would be publishing the Devolution and Local Recovery White Paper imminently. As a result, Hambleton District Council jointly submitted a proposal on its vision as to how devolution and local government reorganisation could look across North Yorkshire in the future.

The Secretary of State of DLUHC formally sought the views of the public on two proposals and the consultation closed on 19 April 2021. A decision was announced by DLUHC in July 2021 determining that the current County, District and Borough Council's would be replaced by a new single Council for North Yorkshire from 1 April 2023. In the intervening period, the accounts and financial plans for Hambleton District Council have continued to be constructed on a 'going concern' basis - with any assets and liabilities transferring to the successor Authority.

Basis of Preparation

The concept of a going concern assumes that an authority's functions and services will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The provisions of the Code in respect of going concern reporting requirements reflect the economic and statutory environment within which authorities operate. These provisions confirm that, as authorities cannot be created or dissolved without statutory prescription, they must prepare their financial statements on a going concern basis of accounting. The Council's accounts are therefore produced under the Code and assume that the Council's services will continue to operate for the foreseeable future.

Medium-term financial strategies, capital plans and treasury management strategies have been developed for the new Council. North Yorkshire County Council is a continuing authority and accounts for more than 80% of the total budget of the new Council; it has published its draft Financial Statements for 2022/23 on a going concern basis.

The functions and services of Hambleton District Council transferred to North Yorkshire Council on 1 April 2023 in accordance with the North Yorkshire (Structural Changes) Order 2022 (Statutory Instrument 2022).

North Yorkshire Council Budget 2023/24 and Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) 2024/25 to 2025/26

This is the first Budget for the new North Yorkshire Council (NYC). It has been produced by bringing together the known financial positions of the eight predecessor councils following excellent co-operation from all of the bodies. The start of any new council will bring great uncertainty but the production of this Budget and MTFS has been at a time of significant financial pressure and uncertainty due to external factors including:

- the highest levels of inflation since 1981
- distressed adult social care markets
- workforce challenges with recruitment and retention
- high demand for some key, high-cost services; and
- adapting to a post-covid environment.

Key assumptions included in the 2023/24 budget for North Yorkshire Council are:

- Council tax to increase by 4.99% (basic 2.99% and Adult Social Care 2%)
- Net Revenue Budget for 2023/24, after use of reserves of £623m
- A recurring Corporate Risk Contingency of £6m to provide for service growth and/or non-delivery of savings as a direct or indirect result of Covid
- A four-year Capital Investment Programme of £323.8m
- An Authorised Limit for external debt of £652.1m in 2023/24,

2023-24 Budget Setting and Medium-Term Financial Planning Process

The development of the 2023-24 revenue budget and refinement of the medium-term financial plan has been approved by Full Council

Key Risks and Uncertainties

The financial position of the new Council includes a number of risks and uncertainties. These include the potential changes to government funding arising from the Fair Funding, Business Rates Retention and New Homes Bonus reviews from 2024/25, the completion of the predecessor Council's 2019/20, 2020/21 and 2021/22 external audit process and the inherent risks of establishing a new organisation. These risks are actively being monitored, managed and mitigated.

Conclusion

Having regard to the Code and its reporting requirements, the Council concludes that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis, and that Hambleton District Council will cease to exist with effect from 31 March 2023. The new North Yorkshire Council will be a going concern, 12 months from the date of the approval of the financial statements. This is based on the financial position of North Yorkshire County Council, considering the balanced budget, positive assurance by North Yorkshire County Council's Chief Financial Officer on the robustness of budget estimates and adequacy of reserves for 2022/23.

(ii) Accruals of income and Expenditure

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

- Fees, charges and rents due from customers are accounted for as income at the date the Council provides the relevant goods or services.
- Revenue from the provision of services is recognised when the Council can measure reliably the percentage of completion of the transaction and it is probable that economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the Council.
- Supplies are recorded as expenditure when they are consumed – where there is a gap between the date supplies are received and their consumption; they are carried as inventories on the balance sheet.
- Expenses in relation to services received (including services provided by employees) are recorded as expenditure when the services are received rather than when payments are made.
- Interest payable on borrowings and receivable on investments is accounted for on the basis of the effective interest rate for the relevant financial instrument rather than cash flows or determined by the contract.
- Where income and expenditure has 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 it is doubtful that debts will be settled, the balance of debtors is written down and a charge made to revenue for the income that might not be collected.
- Income and expenditure are credited and debited to the relevant service revenue account in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, unless they represent capital receipts or capital expenditure.

(iii) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in three months or less from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amount of cash with insignificant risk of change in value. In the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Council's cash management.

(iv) Exceptional Items

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

(v) 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 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.

(vi) Capital Charges to Revenue for Non-Current Assets

Services, support services and trading accounts are debited in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement with the following amounts to record the cost of holding non-current assets during the year.

- Depreciation attributable to the assets used by the relevant service;
- Revaluation and impairment losses on assets used by the service where there are no accumulated gains in the Revaluation Reserve against which the losses can be written off; and
- Amortisation of intangible assets attributable to the service.

The Council is not required to raise council tax to fund depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses or amortisation. However, it is required to make a contribution from revenue towards the reduction in its overall borrowing requirement (equal to an amount calculated on a prudent basis determined by the Council in accordance with statutory guidance). Depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses and amortisation are therefore replaced by the contribution in the General Fund Balance, by way of an adjusting transaction with the Capital Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement for the difference between the two.

(vii) Employee Benefits

Benefits Payable During Employment

Short term employee benefits are those due to be settled wholly within 12 months of the year end. They include such benefits as salaries and wages, paid annual leave and paid sick leave, bonuses and non-monetary benefits (e.g. cars) for current employees and as far as practicable will be recognised in the year in which the service is rendered by the employees to the Council. An accrual is made for the cost of holiday entitlements (or any form of leave) 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 salary and wage rates applicable in the following accounting year, being the period in which the employee takes the benefit. The accrual is charged to Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services, but then reversed out through the Movement in Reserves Statement so that holiday entitlements are charged to revenue in the financial year in which the holiday absence occurs.

Termination Benefits

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

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

Post Employment Benefit

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

The Local Government Pension Scheme

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

- The liabilities of the North Yorkshire Pension Fund attributable to the Council are included in the Balance Sheet on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method - i.e. an assessment of the future payments that will be made in relation to retirement benefits earned to date by employees, based on assumptions about mortality rates, employee turnover rates, etc. and projections of projected earnings for current employees.
- Liabilities are discounted to their value at current prices, using a discount rate of 4.7% (based on the indicative rate of return on high quality corporate bond).
- The assets of the North Yorkshire Pension Fund attributable to the Council are included in the balance sheet at their fair value:
 - Quoted securities – current bid price
 - Unquoted securities – professional estimate
 - Unitised securities – current bid price
 - Property – market value

The change in the net pensions liability is analysed into following components:

- Service cost comprising:
 - Current service cost – the increase in liabilities as a result of years of service earned this year - allocated in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the services for which the employees worked.
 - Past service cost – the increase in liabilities as a result of a scheme amendment or curtailment whose effect relates to years of services earned in earlier years - debited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of Non Distributed Costs.
 - Net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset), i.e. net interest expense for the authority - the change during the period in the net defined benefit liability (asset) that arises from the passage of time charged to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement – this is calculated by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the period to the net defined liability (asset) at the beginning of the period - taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payments.
- Remeasurements comprising:
 - The return on plan assets – excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) – charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.
 - Actuarial gains and losses – changes in the net pensions liability that arise because events have not coincided with assumptions made at the last actuarial valuation or because the actuaries have updated their assumptions – charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.
 - Contribution paid to the North Yorkshire Local Government Pension Fund – cash paid as employer's contributions to the pension fund in settlement of liabilities, not accounted for as an expense.

In relation to retirement benefits, statutory provisions require the General Fund Balance to be charged with the amount payable by the Council to the pension fund in the year, not the amount calculated according to the relevant accounting standards. In the Movement in Reserves Statement this means that there are transfers to and from the Pensions Reserve to remove the notional debits and credits for retirement benefits and replace them with debits for the cash paid to the pension fund and any amounts payable to the fund but unpaid at the year-end. The negative balance that arises on the Pensions Reserve thereby measures the beneficial impact to the General Fund of being required to account for retirement benefits on the basis of cash flows rather than as benefits are earned by employees.

Discretionary Benefits

The Council also has restricted powers to make discretionary awards of retirement benefits in the event of early retirements. Any liabilities estimated to arise as a result of an award to any member of staff 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 Scheme.

(viii) Events after the 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 Account is authorised for issue.

Two types of events can be identified:

- those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the Balance Sheet date this will be classed as an adjusting event and the Statement of Accounts will be amended to reflect this event. A disclosure will also be made in the Events After Balance Sheet date (Note 6).
- those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting period – the Statement of Accounts is not adjusted to reflect such events, but where a category of events would have a material effect, disclosure will be made in the Events after the Balance Sheet Date (Note 6) giving the nature of the event and an estimate of the financial effect or statement that an estimate cannot be reliably made.

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

(ix) Fair Value measurement

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

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

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

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

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

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

Level 1 – quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the authority can access at the measurement date

Level 2 – inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly

Level 3 – unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

(x) Financial Instruments

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the Council becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measured at fair value and are carried at their amortised cost. Annual charges to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for interest payable are based on the carrying amount of the liability, multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments over the life of the instrument to the amount at which it was originally recognised.

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

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

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

Financial Assets

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

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

The Council's business model is to hold investments and other financial assets to collect contractual cashflows i.e. payments of interest and principal. All of the Council's financial assets are therefore currently classified as amortised cost, however in the future, those whose contractual payments are not solely payment of principal and interest (i.e. where the cash flows do not take the form of a basic debt instrument) will be classed as either fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) or 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 Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES) for interest receivable are based on the carrying amount of the asset multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument. For most of the financial assets held by the Council, this means that the amount presented in the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal receivable (plus accrued interest) and interest credited to the CIES is the amount receivable for the year in the loan agreement.

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.

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 accounting policy set out in section **ix)** Fair Value Measurement.

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.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments sets out that investments in equity should be classified as fair value through profit and loss unless there is an irrevocable election to recognise changes in fair value through other comprehensive income. The Council will assess each investment on an individual basis and assign an IFRS 9 category. The assessment will be based on the underlying purpose for holding the financial instrument.

Any changes in the fair value of instruments held at fair value through profit or loss will be recognised in the net cost of service in the CIES and will have a General Fund impact.

Financial Assets measured at Fair Value through other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)

The value is based on the principle that the equity shares have no quoted market prices and is based on an independent appraisal of the company valuation.

Dividend income is credited to Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement when it becomes receivable by the Council.

Changes in fair value are posted to Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure and are balanced by an entry in the Financial Instruments Revaluation Reserve.

When the asset is de-recognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure is transferred from the Financial Instruments Revaluation Reserve and recognised in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services.

The same accounting treatment would have been adopted in the prior year if the asset was classified as Available for Sale, except that accumulated gains and losses on the available for sale asset were previously held in an Available-for-Sale Financial Instruments Reserve at 31 March 2018. The balance on this reserve would have been transferred to the new Financial Instruments Revaluation Reserve as at 1 April 2018.

Expected Credit Loss Model

The Council recognises expected credit losses on all of its financial assets held at amortised cost (or where relevant FVOCI), either on a 12-month or lifetime basis. The expected credit loss model also applies to lease receivables and contract assets. Only lifetime losses are recognised for trade receivables (debtors) held by the Council.

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

(xi) Government Grants and Contributions

Whether paid on account, by instalments or in arrears, government grants and third party contributions and donations are recognised as due to the Council when there is reasonable assurance that the Council will comply with the conditions attached to the payments and the grants or contributions will be received.

Amounts recognised as due to the Council are not credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement until conditions attached to the grant or contribution have been satisfied. Conditions are stipulations that specify that the future economic benefits or service potential embodied in the asset in the form of the grant or contribution are required to be consumed by the recipient as specified, or 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 grant or contribution is credited to the relevant service line (attributable revenue grants and contributions) or Taxation and Non-specific Grant Income (non-ringfenced revenue grants and all capital grants) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

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

Community Infrastructure Levy

The Council has elected to charge a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL). The levy will be charged on new builds (chargeable developments to the Council) with appropriate planning consent. The Council charges for and collects the levy, which is a planning charge. The income from the levy will be used to fund a number of infrastructure projects (these include transport and flood defences) to support the development of the area.

CIL is received without outstanding conditions; it is therefore recognised at the commencement date of the chargeable development in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in accordance with accounting policy for government grants and contributions set out above. CIL charges will be largely used to fund capital expenditure. However, a small proportion of the charges may be used to fund revenue expenditure.

(xii) Heritage Assets

Heritage Assets are recognised and measured (including the treatment of revaluation gains and losses) in accordance with the Council's accounting policies on property, plant and equipment. 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. When Heritage Assets are disposed of the proceeds of such items are accounted for in accordance with the Council's general provisions relating to the disposal of property, plant and equipment. Disposal proceeds are disclosed separately in the notes to the financial statements and are accounted for in accordance with statutory accounting requirements relating to capital expenditure and capital receipts.

(xiii) Intangible Assets

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

Internally generated assets are capitalised where it is demonstrable that the project is technically feasible and is intended to be completed (with adequate resources being available) and the Council will be able to generate future economic benefits or deliver service potential by being able to sell or use the asset. Expenditure is capitalised where it can be measured reliably as attributable to the asset and is restricted to that incurred during the development phase (research expenditure cannot be capitalised).

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

Intangible assets are measured initially at cost. Amounts are only revalued where the fair value of the assets held by the Council can be determined by reference to an active market. In practice, no intangible asset held by the Council meets this criterion, and they are therefore carried at amortised cost. The depreciable amount of an intangible asset is amortised over its useful life to the relevant service line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. An asset is tested for impairment whenever there is an indication that the asset might be impaired – any losses recognised are posted to the relevant service line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or abandonment of an intangible asset is posted to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

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

(xiv) Interests in Companies and Other Entities

The Council is required to produce Group Accounts alongside its own financial statements where it has material interests in subsidiaries, associates and/or joint ventures. In the Council's single-entity accounts the interests in companies and other entities are recorded as financial assets at cost less any provision for losses.

The Council has a material financial relationship with the Central Northallerton Development Limited Company so is required to prepare Group Accounts. Within the Group Accounts, the financial statements of Central Northallerton Development Company have been recorded on an equity basis under IFRS11 - Joint Arrangements and IAS28 – Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures.

(xv) Inventories and Long-term Contracts

Inventories, stocks, stores and works in progress are valued at average cost, with an allowance made for obsolete items. The effect of this valuation method as opposed to the lower of cost and net realisable value is not material.

(xvi) Investment Property

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

Investment properties are measured initially at cost and subsequently at fair value, based on the amount at which the asset could be exchanged between knowledgeable parties at arms-length. Properties are not depreciated but are revalued annually according to market conditions at the year-end. Gains and losses on revaluation are posted to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The same treatment is applied to gains and losses on disposal.

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

(xvii) Jointly Controlled Operations and Jointly Controlled Assets

The Council is in partnership with Thirsk & Sowerby Swimming Baths Charity (TSSBC) for the delivery of Leisure Services in Thirsk. This arrangement for the delivery of services is through the use of jointly controlled assets.

Jointly controlled operations are activities undertaken by the Council in conjunction with other ventures that involve the use of assets of the ventures rather than the establishment of a separate entity.

Jointly controlled assets are items of property, plant and equipment that are jointly controlled by the Council and other ventures (TSSBC), with the assets being used to obtain benefits for the ventures (TSSBC). The joint venture does not involve the establishment of a separate entity. The Council accounts for only its share of the jointly controlled assets, the liabilities and expenses that it incurs on its own behalf in respect of its interest in the venture and income that it earns from the venture.

(xviii) Leases

Leases are classed as finance leases where the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the property, plant or equipment from the lessor to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

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

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

The Council as Lessee

Finance Leases

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

Lease payments are apportioned between:

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

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

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

Operating Leases

Leases that do not meet the definition of finance leases are accounted for as operating leases. Rentals paid are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as an expense of the services benefitting from use of the leased property, plant or equipment. Charges are made on a straight line basis over the life of the lease, generally meaning that rentals are charged when they become payable.

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 Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of the gain or loss on disposal. A gain, representing the Council's net investment in the lease, is credited to the same line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of the gain or loss on disposal (i.e. netted off against the carrying value of the asset at the time of disposal), matched by a lease asset (long-term debtor) 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 line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.)

The gain credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on disposal is not permitted by statute to increase the General Fund Balance and is required to be treated as a capital receipt.

Where a premium has been received, this is posted to the General Fund Balance to the Capital Receipts Reserve in the Movement in Reserves Statement. Where the amount due in relation to the lease asset is to be settled by the payment of rentals in future financial years, this is posted out of the General fund Balance to the Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

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

Operating Lease

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

(xii) Overheads and Support Services

The costs of support services are charges in their own right and represent a service area in the Council in line with the Council's departmental management structure. They are therefore accounted for as separate headings, or within the headings to which they relate, in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, as part of Net Expenditure on Net Cost of Services.

(xiii) 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 accrual 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 (e.g. repairs and maintenance) is charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as it is incurred.

Measurement

Assets are initially measured at cost, comprising:

- the purchase price;
- any costs attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management; and
- the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling 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 current 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 acquisition is the carrying amount of the asset given up by the Council.

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

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

- Infrastructure, community assets and assets under construction – depreciated historical cost
- Surplus assets – fair value, determined by the measurement of the highest and best use value of the asset
- All other assets – current value, determined as the amount that would be paid for the asset in its existing use at 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 or low values (or both), depreciated historical cost basis is used as a proxy for fair value.

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

The freehold and leasehold properties which comprise of the Council's property portfolio are valued on a 5 year rolling programme by external independent valuer, Align Property Partners (Chartered Surveyors), in accordance with the Statements of Asset Valuation Practice and Guidance Notes of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, except where:

- Not all properties were inspected. This was neither practical nor considered by the valuer to be necessary for the purpose of the valuation;
- For all properties of a similar nature, the "beacon" principle was adopted; and
- IT assets and Vehicle, Plant & Equipment assets are not revalued as almost all of them have an expected life of between 5 and 10 years.

Increases in valuations are matched by credits to the Revaluation Reserve to recognise unrealised gains. Exceptionally, gains might be credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services where they arise from the reversal of a loss previously charged to a service.

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

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

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

Componentisation

All property assets containing a building are split into two components – Land and Buildings. The buildings are then further reviewed to assess if there are additional components which should be recognised. This assessment is based on the value of the building and the value of the components. A materiality level has been set below which this additional review will not be done. Only buildings with a value greater than £150,000 will be considered for componentisation. The cost of the component should be at least 20% of the value of the building. Components whose value is under this level will be considered if the circumstances are deemed appropriate. Componentisation will only be done either at the full 5 yearly valuations or when major capital improvements are undertaken.

Revaluation Loss

Assets are assessed at each year end as to whether there is any indication that an asset may have reduced in market value. Where indications exist and any possible differences are estimated to be material, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated and, where it is less than the carrying amount of the asset, a revaluation loss is recognised for the shortfall.

When revaluation losses are identified, they are accounted for by:

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

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

Impairment

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

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

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

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

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided for on all Property, Plant and Equipment assets by the systematic allocation of their depreciable amounts over their useful lives. An exception is made for assets without a determinable finite useful life (i.e. freehold land and certain Community Assets) and assets that are yet available for use (i.e. assets under construction).

Depreciation is calculated on the following bases:

- Other buildings – straight-line allocation over the useful life of the property as estimated by the valuer
- Vehicles, plant and equipment – straight line allocation over the life of the asset, as advised by a suitably qualified officer
- Infrastructure - straight line allocation over the life of the asset

Where an item of Property, Plant and Equipment asset has major components whose cost is significant in relation to the total cost of the item, the components are depreciated separately.

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

Disposals and Non-current Assets Held for Sale

When it becomes probable that the carrying amount of an asset will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through its continuing use, it is reclassified as an Asset Held for Sale. The asset is revalued immediately before reclassification and then carried at the lower of this amount and fair value less costs to sell. Where there is a subsequent decrease to fair value less costs to sell, the loss is posted to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Gains in fair value are recognised only up to the amount of any 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 back to non-current assets and valued at the lower of their carrying amount before they were classified as held for sale; adjusted for depreciation, amortisation or revaluations that would have been recognised had they not been classified as Held for Sale, and their recoverable amount at the date of the decision not to sell. Assets that are to be abandoned or scrapped are not reclassified as Assets Held for Sale.

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

All amounts received from the disposal of assets are categorised as capital receipts, there is no de-minimus. If any housing receipts are received then a proportion of receipts relating to the housing disposals (75% for dwellings, 50% for land and other assets, net of statutory deductions and allowances) is payable to Government. This Council does not have any housing stock, therefore this does not occur. The balance of receipts is required to be credited to the Capital Receipts Reserve, and can then only be used for new capital investment or set aside to reduce the Council's underlying need to borrow (the capital financing requirement). Receipts are appropriated to the Reserve from the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

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

(xiv) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions

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

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

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision set up in the Balance Sheet. Estimated settlements are reviewed at the end of each financial year – where it becomes more likely than probable that a transfer of economic benefits will not now be required (or a lower settlement than anticipated is made), the provision is reversed and credited back to the relevant service line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Where some or all of the payment required to settle a provision is expected to be recovered by 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 as 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 inflow of economic benefits or service potential.

(xv) Reserves

The Council sets aside specific amounts as reserves for future policy purposes or to cover contingencies. Reserves are created by appropriating amounts from the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserve Statement. When expenditure to be financed from a reserve is incurred, it is charged to the appropriate service line in Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in that year to score against the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The reserve is then appropriated back into the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement so that there is no net charge against council tax for the expenditure. An analysis of the movement on the reserves is shown in Note 8.

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

The Council maintains a General Fund Working Balance and also holds reserves earmarked for specific purposes which are detailed in Note 9 of the Notes to the Statement of Accounts. These are deemed to be distributable reserves, which can be utilised to support future expenditure and are known as Usable Reserves.

Non-distributable reserves or Unusable Reserves include the Revaluation Reserve and the Capital Adjustment Account and represent “technical non-cash” reserves which are maintained to manage the accounting processes for non-current assets. The Pension Reserve is a reserve which has been set up to manage the accounting process for retirement benefits and does not represent usable resources for the Council. These reserves do not impact upon the level of local taxation and are not able to be utilised in support of service delivery.

(xvi) Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute

Expenditure incurred during the year that may be capitalised under statutory provisions but does not result in the creation of non-current assets has been charged as expenditure to the relevant service in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the year. Where the Council has determined to meet the cost of this expenditure from existing capital resources or by borrowing, a transfer to the Capital Adjustment Account then reverses out the amounts charged in the Movement in Reserves Statement so there is no impact on the level of Council Tax.

(xxiv) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is defined as income arising as a result of the Council's normal operating activities and where income arises from contracts with service recipients it is recognised when or as the Council has satisfied a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service to the service recipient service to the service recipient.

Revenue is measured as the amount of the transaction price which is allocated to that performance obligation. Where the Council is acting as an agent of another organisation the amounts collected for that are excluded from revenue.

(xxv) Tax Income

Council Tax, Retained Business Rates and Business Rates Top-up Grant income included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for the year will be treated as accrued income.

Business Rates, Business Rates Top-up Grant and Council Tax income will be recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement within the Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income line. As a billing Authority, the difference between the Business Rates and Council Tax included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the amount required by regulation credited to the General Fund is taken to the Collection Fund Adjustment Account and reported in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Each major preceptor's share of the accrued Business Rates and Council Tax income is available from the information that is required to be produced in order to prepare the Collection Fund Statement.

Business Rates and Council Tax income is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the Council, and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

Revenue relating to Council Tax and Business Rates is measured at the full amount receivable (net of any impairment losses) as they are non-contractual, non-exchange transactions and there can be no difference between the delivery and payment dates.

(xxvi) VAT

Income and Expenditure excludes any amounts related to VAT, as all VAT collected is payable to H M Revenue & Customs and all VAT paid is recoverable from them.

2 Accounting Standards That Have Been Issued but Have Not Yet Been Adopted

The Code of Practice of Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom (the Code) requires the disclosure of information relating to the expected impact of an accounting change that will be required by a new standard that has been issued but not yet adopted. This applies to the adoption of new or amended standards within the 2023/24 Code.

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

CIPFA continue to consider the implications of adopting IFRS16 – Leases. This standard was originally expected to be adopted in the Statements of Accounts for 2020/2021 but was originally deferred and expected to be adopted in 2022/23.

However, as a result of only 9% of local authority accounts in England meeting the audit publication deadline of 30 September 2021 the Department of Levelling-up Housing and Communities asked CIPFA in December 2021 to consider ways in which the Code may ameliorate this crisis position. In response, CIPFA issued an emergency consultation on exploratory proposals for making time-limited changes to the Code and subsequently made the decision to defer the implementation of IFRS 16 until 1 April 2024. Local authorities can choose to voluntarily adopt IFRS 16 – Leases, however Hambleton District Council has not.

Other standards that have been issued but not yet adopted by the CIPFA Code of Practice include:

- Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8) issued in February 2021
- Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2) issued in February 2021.
- Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to IAS 12) issued in May 2021.
- Updating a Reference to the Conceptual Framework (Amendments to IFRS 3) issued in May 2020

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

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 main critical judgement made in the Statement of Accounts is regarding the 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.

4 Assumptions Made about the Future and Other Major Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The Statement of Accounts contains estimated figures that are based on assumptions made by the Council about the future or that are otherwise uncertain. Estimates are made taking into account

historical experience, current trends and other relevant factors. However, because balances can not be determined with certainty, actual results could be materially different from the assumptions and estimates.

The items in the Council's Balance Sheet at 31 March 2023, for which there is a significant risk of material adjustments in the forthcoming financial year, are as follows:

Item	Uncertainties	Effect if Actual Results differ from Assumptions
Property, Plant & Equipment	Assets are depreciated over useful lives that are dependant on assumptions about the level of repairs and maintenance that will be incurred in relation to individual assets. The current economic climate makes it uncertain that the Council will be able to sustain its current spending on repairs and maintenance, bringing into doubt the useful life assigned to Assets are depreciated over	If the useful life of assets is reduced depreciation increases and the carrying amount of the asset falls. It is estimated that the annual depreciation charge for buildings would increase in these circumstances. For example, if the useful life of all the PPE assets would reduce by five years, the Council's depreciation charge would increase by £3,949,871 per year
Pensions Liability	Estimation of the net liability to pay pensions depends on a number of complex judgements relating to the discount rate used, the rate at which salaries are projected to increase, changes in retirement ages, mortality rates and expected returns on pension fund assets. A firm consulting actuaries is engaged to provide the Council with expert advice about the assumptions to be applied.	The effects on the net pensions liability of changes in individual assumptions can be measured. For instance a 0.1% increase in the discounted rate assumption would result in a decrease in the pension liability of £1,512,000. However the assumptions interact in complex ways. During 2022/23, the Council's actuaries advised that the net pension liability had decreased by £33,776,000 as a result of estimates being corrected as a result of experience and an increase of £8,150,000 attributable to updating of the assumptions.
		The net pension liability was based on the 2023 actuarial valuation. It includes a share of the overall Pension Fund investment assets. The assumptions made to calculate the net liability are affected by a multiple of factors. One such assumption, the discount rate has seen a significant increase over the year, which has led to an apparent accounting surplus result for the Council as at 31st March 2023 of £1.979m. Further calculations carried out by the Pension Fund's actuary indicated that it is unclear that the surplus can be recognised under IAS 19 (paragraphs 8 and 64) in this case. The Council has therefore adopted a prudent approach to limit the asset (asset ceiling) and restrict the surplus recognition to Nil.
Business Rate provisions	The introduction of the Business Rates Retention Scheme on 1 April 2013 results in Local Authorities being liable for successful appeals against business rates charged to businesses in 2022/23 and earlier financial years in their proportionate share. Therefore a provision has been recognised for the best estimate of the amount that businesses have been overcharged up to 31 March 2023. The estimate has been calculated using the Valuation Office (VO) ratings list of appeals and an estimate of successful appeals when providing the estimate of total provision up to and including 31 March 2023.	If a greater amount of appeals occurs than has been estimated them this will be an increased cost on the Collection Fund, which could cause an increased deficit position on the Collection Fund in the future. Further information on the provision for appeals is included in the Collection Fund Statement.

Item	Uncertainties	Effect if Actual Results differ from Assumptions
Arrears	At 31 March 2023, the Council had a balance for sundry debtors of £8,056,766. A review of significant balances suggested that an impairment of doubtful debts of 11.46% (£923,513) was appropriate. However, in the current economic climate it is not certain that such an allowance would be sufficient.	If collection rates were to deteriorate, a doubling of the amount of impairment of doubtful debts would require an additional £923,513 to be set aside as an allowance.
Fair Value Measurements	<p>When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets i.e. Level 1 inputs), their fair value is measured using valuation techniques (e.g. quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets or the discounted cash flow (DCF) model). Where possible, the inputs to these valuation techniques are based on observable data, but where this is not possible judgement is required in establishing fair values. These judgements typically include considerations such as uncertainty and risk. However, changes in the assumptions used could affect the fair value of the authority's assets and liabilities.</p> <p>Where Level 1 inputs are not available, the authority employs relevant experts to identify the most appropriate valuation techniques to determine fair value (for example for investment properties, the Council's chief valuation officer and external valuer).</p> <p>Information about the valuation techniques and inputs used in determining the fair value of the authority's assets and liabilities is disclosed in Notes 15 and 17 below.</p>	<p>The Council uses the discounted cash flow (DCF) model and Reversion valuation to measure the fair value of some of its investment properties and financial assets.</p> <p>The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement include management assumptions regarding rent growth (for investment properties) and discount rates - adjusted for regional factors for financial assets).</p> <p>Significant changes in any of the unobservable inputs would result in a significantly lower or higher fair value measurement for the investment properties and financial assets.</p>

5 Material Items of Income and Expense

The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement shows the Council's actual financial performance for the year, measured in terms of the resources consumed and generated over the last twelve months.

Items that are material would be disclosed on the face of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Although there are no material items identified separately on the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, attention is drawn to the item referred to separately in the Narrative Report as part of the introduction to the Accounts, whereby the Council is in the process of pursuing a VAT claim from HMRC in regards to back-dated VAT on leisure income. This claim is in line with a number of similar cases being pursued successfully by other local authorities across the country.

Hambleton District Council has worked closely with external advisors and based on the outcome of detailed discussions and calculations to date has provided for a net receipt of £1.8m within the 2022/23 Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement within the line shown for Leisure and Environment.

6 Events after the Balance Sheet Date

Events after the Balance Sheet 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:

- Adjusting Events - Those events that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period - the Statement of Accounts is adjusted to reflect such events.
- Non-Adjusting Events - Those events that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting period - the Statement of Accounts is not adjusted to reflect such events, but where a category of events would have a material effect, disclosure is made in the notes of the nature of the events and either their estimated financial effect or a statement that such an estimate can not be made reliably.

There are no events to report after the Balance Sheet date. Events taking place after the date of authorisation for issue are not reflected in the Statement of Accounts.

7 Expenditure & Funding Analysis

The Expenditure and Funding Analysis shows how the 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 accepted accounting practices which is presented more fully in the Comprehensive Income and Income and expenditure accounted for under generally accepted accounting practices is presented more fully in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

2021/22 Expenditure and Funding Analysis				2022/23 Expenditure and Funding Analysis		
Net expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund	Adjustments between the Funding and Accounting basis	Net Expenditure in the CIES		Net expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund	Adjustments between the Funding and Accounting basis	Net Expenditure in the CIES
£	£	£		£	£	£
(1,153,573)	8,878,534	7,724,961	Economy & Planning	1,155,072	2,501,247	3,656,319
1,384,012	-	1,384,012	Business Grants - COVID-19	-	-	-
3,582,791	759,710	4,342,501	Environment	3,981,566	767,803	4,749,369
4,933,437	5,358,381	10,291,818	Finance & Commercial	6,236,729	921,896	7,158,625
1,075,717	150,290	1,226,007	Law & Governance	1,151,096	132,675	1,283,771
2,644,688	5,314,602	7,959,290	Leisure & Communities	1,631,421	2,088,128	3,719,549
12,467,072	20,461,517	32,928,589	Net Cost of Services	14,155,884	6,411,749	20,567,633
(8,073,230)	(9,255,803)	(17,329,033)	Other Income & Expenditure	(9,815,651)	(7,637,920)	(17,453,571)
4,393,842	11,205,714	15,599,556	(Surplus) or Deficit	4,340,233	(1,226,171)	3,114,062
(2,000,000)			Opening General Fund	(10,986,017)		
4,393,842			Less/Plus Surplus or (Deficit) on General Fund in Year	4,340,233		
(13,379,859)			Transfer (to) / from Earmarked Reserve (Note 9)	4,645,784		
(10,986,017)			Closing General Fund at 31 March	(2,000,000)		

7(a) Note to the Expenditure & Funding Analysis

2021/22 Expenditure and Funding Analysis					2022/23 Expenditure and Funding Analysis			
Adjustment for Capital purposes	Net change for the Pension Adjustment	Other Differences	Total Adjustments		Adjustment for Capital purposes	Net change for the Pension Adjustment	Other Differences	Total Adjustments
£	£	£	£		£	£	£	£
8,389,867	534,404	(45,737)	8,878,534	Economy & Planning	1,990,681	512,350	(1,784)	2,501,247
90,332	720,982	(51,604)	759,710	Environment	79,074	687,877	852	767,803
4,620,612	804,946	(67,177)	5,358,381	Finance & Commercial	315,086	662,414	(55,604)	921,896
-	162,934	(12,644)	150,290	Law & Governance	-	141,250	(8,575)	132,675
4,734,135	689,734	(109,267)	5,314,602	Leisure & Communities	1,433,349	671,109	(16,330)	2,088,128
17,834,946	2,913,000	(286,429)	20,461,517	Net Cost of Services	3,818,190	2,675,000	(81,441)	6,411,749
(7,317,698)	578,000	(2,516,105)	(9,255,803)	Other Income and Expenditure from the Funding Analysis	(5,725,157)	589,000	(2,501,763)	(7,637,920)
10,517,248	3,491,000	(2,802,534)	11,205,714	Difference between General Fund surplus or deficit and CIES (Surplus) or Deficit	(1,906,967)	3,264,000	(2,583,204)	(1,226,171)

7(b) Segmental Income

Income received on a segmental basis is analysed below:

2021/22 £	Income from Services	2022/23 £
(1,536,546)	Leisure Services	(1,926,198)
(1,291,880)	Development Control	(904,137)
(1,190,357)	Premises Development	(1,362,496)
(718,750)	Off Street Parking	(926,854)
(143,690)	Markets	(147,365)
(179,127)	Licensing	(175,847)
(106,193)	Land Charges	(88,860)
(76,316)	Environmental Services	(202,590)
(94,227)	Planning Services	(61,261)
(1,103,994)	Waste Collection	(1,122,451)
(6,441,080)	Total income analysed on a segmental basis	(6,918,059)

7(c) Expenditure and Income analysed by Nature

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

2021/22 £	Expenditure / (Income)	2022/23 £
	Expenditure	
19,702,007	Employee benefits expenses	22,576,374
23,133,218	Other services expenses	21,164,068
17,834,945	Depreciation, amortisation, impairment	3,818,189
523,911	Interest payments	642,407
1,731,889	Precepts & Levies	1,886,597
8,304	Loss on disposal of assets	79,458
62,934,274	Total Expenditure	50,167,093
	Income	
(10,849,444)	Fees, charges and other service income	(12,978,115)
(1,468,417)	Interest and Investment income	(1,751,249)
(9,991,724)	Income from council tax and non-domestic rates	(10,452,711)
(25,006,735)	Government grants and contributions	(21,365,669)
(18,398)	Gains on disposal of assets	(505,287)
(47,334,718)	Total Income	(47,053,031)
15,599,556	(Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services	3,114,062

8. Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under Regulations

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

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

General Fund Balance

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

Capital Receipts Reserve

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

Capital Grants Unapplied

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

The tables for 2022/2023 and comparative year 2021/22 can be seen on the following pages:

2022/23				
Usable Reserves				
	General Fund Balance	Capital Receipts Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	Movement in Unusable Reserves
	£	£	£	£
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Adjustment Account:				
Reversal of items debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:				
Charges for Depreciation and Impairment of non- current assets	(1,566,145)	-	-	1,566,145
Revaluation losses on Property, Plant and Equipment	(440,675)	-	-	440,675
Movements in the fair value of Investment Properties	-	-	-	-
Amortisation of Intangible Assets	(176,715)	-	-	176,715
Capital Grants and Contributions applied	8,879,708	-	-	(8,879,708)
Revenue Expenditure funded from Capital Under Statute	(1,634,655)	-	-	1,634,655
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	(79,458)	-	-	79,458
Insertion of items not debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement				
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment	275,272	-	-	(275,272)
Capital Expenditure charged against the General Fund Balance	29,954	-	-	(29,954)
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Grants Unapplied Account:				
Capital grants and contributions unapplied credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(3,885,606)	-	3,885,606	-
Application of grants to capital financing transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account	-	-	-	-
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Receipts Reserve:				
Transfer of cash sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	505,287	(505,287)	-	-
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new Capital Expenditure charged against the General Fund	-	910,000	-	(910,000)

Usable Reserves				
	General Fund Balance	Capital Receipts Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	Movement in Unusable Reserves
	£	£	£	£
Adjustments primarily involving the Pension Reserve:				
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	(4,981,000)	-	-	4,981,000
Employer's Pensions Contributions and direct payments to Pensioners payable in the year	1,717,000	-	-	(1,717,000)
Adjustments involving the Collection Fund Adjustment Account:				
Amount by which Council Tax income credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement is different from Council Tax income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	2,501,763	-	-	(2,501,763)
Adjustment involving the Accumulating Comprehensive Absences Adjustment Account:				
Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	81,441	-	-	(81,441)
Total Adjustments	1,226,171	404,713	3,885,606	(5,516,490)

2021/22				
Usable Reserves				
	General Fund Balance	Capital Receipts Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	Movement in Unusable Reserves
	£	£	£	£
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Adjustment Account:				
Reversal of items debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:				
Charges for Depreciation and Impairment of non- current assets	(1,433,591)	-	-	1,433,591
Revaluation losses on Property, Plant and Equipment	(9,946,917)	-	-	9,946,917
Movements in the fair value of Investment Properties	-	-	-	-
Amortisation of Intangible Assets	(169,379)	-	-	169,379
Capital Grants and Contributions applied	7,903,054	-	-	(7,903,054)
Revenue Expenditure funded from Capital Under Statute	(6,285,059)	-	-	6,285,059
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	(8,304)	-	-	8,304
Insertion of items not debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement				
Capital Expenditure charged against the General Fund Balance	155,036	-	-	(155,036)
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Grants Unapplied Account:				
Capital grants and contributions unapplied credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(750,486)	-	750,486	-
Application of grants to capital financing transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account	-	-	-	-
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Receipts Reserve:				
Transfer of cash sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	418,398	(418,398)	-	-
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new Capital Expenditure charged against the General Fund	-	832,336	-	(832,336)
Cash payments in relation to deferred capital receipts.	(400,000)	-	-	400,000

Usable Reserves				
	General Fund Balance £	Capital Receipts Reserve £	Capital Grants Unapplied £	Movement in Unusable Reserves £
Adjustments primarily involving the Pension Reserve:				
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	(5,154,000)	-	-	5,154,000
Employer's Pensions Contributions and direct payments to Pensioners payable in the year	1,663,000	-	-	(1,663,000)
Adjustments involving the Collection Fund Adjustment Account:				
Amount by which Council Tax income credited to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement is different from Council Tax income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	2,516,105	-	-	(2,516,105)
Adjustment involving the Accumulating Comprehensive Absences Adjustment Account:				
Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	286,429	-	-	(286,429)
Total Adjustments	(11,205,714)	413,938	750,486	10,041,290

9. Transfers To / (From) Earmarked Reserves

This note sets out the amounts set aside from the General Fund balance in earmarked reserves to provide financing for future expenditure plans and the amounts posted back from earmarked reserves to meet General Fund expenditure in 2022/23. It had been agreed during 2022/23 that the number of reserves would be reduced to simplify the reserves position going into Local Government Reorganisation.

	Balances at 31 March 2021 £	Transfers Out 2021/22 £	Transfers In 2021/22 £	Balance at 31 March 2022 £	Transfers Out 2022/23 £	Transfers In 2022/23 £	Balance at 31 March 2023 £
Council Tax Payers Reserve	6,840,892	(6,840,892)	-	-	(878,976)	7,661,091	6,782,115
Community Safety Partnership	8,089	(8,089)	-	-	-	2,607	2,607
Local Plan Reserve	20,293	(118,303)	98,010	-	(36,171)	70,422	34,251
Grants Fund	45,734	(48,700)	2,966	-	(150,000)	150,000	-
One Off Fund	704,715	(644,077)	679,362	740,000	(1,077,794)	579,344	241,550
Repairs & Renewals Fund	833,713	(833,713)	-	-	(64,973)	64,973	-
Make a Difference Fund	34,508	(284,508)	250,000	-	(432,641)	457,641	25,000
Economic Development Fund	780,148	(780,148)	-	-	(110,255)	307,045	196,790
Computer Fund	1,195,732	(1,195,732)	-	-	(228,955)	437,908	208,953
Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) 5% Admin Reserve	37,511	(54,245)	16,734	-	(19,935)	57,446	37,511
Community Housing Fund Reserve	21,738	(21,738)	-	-	-	-	-
Income Generating Fund	37,916	(37,916)	-	-	-	-	-
Local Government Reorganisation Homelessness Reserve	-	-	522,800	522,800	(722,800)	200,000	-
Rough Sleeping Reserve	-	-	-	-	(125,969)	364,903	238,934
BEIS Energy Support Scheme 2023/24	-	-	-	-	-	548,840	548,840
NLRF Reserve	41,538	(41,538)	-	-	-	-	-
COVID-19 Reserve	1,433,339	(1,430,261)	-	3,078	-	-	3,078
Business Grants	931,976	(931,976)	-	-	-	-	-
COVID - 19 Reserve	4,517,656	(4,517,656)	2,839,761	2,839,761	(2,438,733)	-	401,028
Total Earmarked Reserves	17,485,498	(17,789,492)	4,409,633	4,105,639	(6,304,548)	10,950,332	8,751,423
General Fund	2,000,000	-	8,986,017	10,986,017	(8,986,017)	-	2,000,000
Capital Grants Unapplied	9,832,437	(2,520,448)	1,769,962	9,081,951	(4,381,024)	495,418	5,196,345
General Capital Receipts	1,738,646	(813,938)	400,000	1,324,708	(404,713)	-	919,995
Total Usable Reserves excluding Earmarked Reserves	13,571,083	(3,334,386)	11,155,979	21,392,676	(13,771,754)	495,418	8,116,340
Total General Fund	31,056,581	(21,123,878)	15,565,612	25,498,315	(20,076,302)	11,445,750	16,867,763

The purposes of the above reserves are as follows:

Council Taxpayers Reserve – To support Council Tax levels and revenue spending.

Community Safety Partnership – To receive surpluses and deficits from the Community Safety Partnership Accounts.

Local Plan Reserve – To assist in the funding of a continuous programme of Local Plan preparation and review.

Grants Fund – To fund revenue grants to organisations on an annual basis.

One Off Fund - To improve or sustain service delivery.

Repairs & Renewals Fund – To fund expenditure in relation to Repairs and Renewals

Make a Difference Grants Fund – To invest in worthy local community projects which help improve life in neighbourhoods and which support the voluntary sector.

Economic Development Fund – Established to comply with a key strategic priority for the Council of Economic Development and increasing business within the District.

Computer Fund – To fund ICT expenditure

Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) 5% Admin Reserve – Established to fund expenditure relating to administration of the CIL scheme.

Community Housing Fund Reserve – Established to use on community led housing from funding from the Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government in accordance with grant guidelines.

Income Generating Reserve - Established to financially support projects in the initial stages of development which will generate revenue income to contribute to the future funding of the Council.

Local Government Reorganisation Reserve - Established to financially support Local Government Reorganisation

Homelessness Reserve - Established to financially support Homelessness programmes that have received Grant funding for future projects

Rough Sleeping Reserve - Established to financially support programmes that have received Grant funding for future projects

BEIS Energy Support Scheme 2023/24 - Established to pay for the Energy Support Scheme in 2023/24 with the Grant money received in 2022/23.

National Leisure Recovery Fund Reserve - Established to support Thirsk and Sowerby Swimming Baths Charity during COVID-19.

COVID-19 Reserve Business Grants - Established to fund discretionary Business grants to eligible businesses in the District.

COVID-19 Reserve - Established to support the Council's increased costs in relation to COVID-19.

NNDR S31 Grant Reserve - Established to support the Council's NNDR (National Non Domestic Rates) deficit in 2021/22 due to increased COVID-19 Business Reliefs.

General Fund – The General Fund is the statutory fund into which all the receipts of an authority are required to be paid and out of which all liabilities of the authority are to be met, except to the extent that statutory rules might provide otherwise. The General Fund Balance therefore summarises the resources that the Council is statutorily empowered to spend on its services or on capital investment (or the deficit of resources that the Council is required to cover) at the end of the financial year.

Capital Grants Unapplied – Holds grants and contribution to be used for a capital purpose which is restricted by the grant terms as to the capital expenditure against which it can be used and/or the financial year in which this can take place.

General Capital Receipts – Holds the proceeds of assets, which can only to be used to fund capital expenditure. The balance shows the resources still available for future years.

10. Other Operating Expenditure

2021/22 £	Other Operating Expenditure	2022/23 £
1,602,899	Parish Council Precepts	1,751,843
128,990	Drainage Board Levies	134,754
(80,561)	(Surplus / Deficit from Trading Activities	(77,155)
(10,094)	(Gains) / Losses on the Disposal of Non Current Assets	(425,829)
1,641,234	Total	1,383,613

11. Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure

2021/22 £	Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	2022/23 £
523,911	Interest Payable and Similar Charges	642,407
578,000	Pensions Interest Cost & Expected Return on Pension Assets	589,000
(1,463,417)	Interest Receivable and Similar Income	(1,746,249)
(5,000)	Income & Expenditure in relation to Investment Properties and Changes in their Fair Value	(5,000)
(366,506)	Total	(519,842)

12. Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income

2021/22 £	Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income	2022/23 £
(5,974,330)	Council Tax Income	(6,374,543)
(4,017,394)	Non Domestic Rates	(4,078,168)
(3,594,465)	Non-Ringfenced Grants	(3,651,207)
(5,017,572)	Capital Grants and Contributions	(4,213,424)
(18,603,761)	Total	(18,317,342)

13. Property, Plant and Equipment

Movement in 2022/23	Other Land and Buildings	Vehicles, Plant Furniture & Equipment	Infra-Structure Assets	Community Assets	Assets Under Construction	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cost or Valuation						
At 1 April 2022	44,036,429	10,861,532	5,495,430	108,986	4,822,923	65,325,300
Additions	5,255,288	175,070	149,932	-	7,354,949	12,935,239
Accumulated Depreciation & Impairment Written Out to Gross Carrying Amount	(1,098,696)	-	-	-	-	(1,098,696)
Revaluation Increases/(Decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	767,481	-	-	-	-	767,481
Revaluation Increases/(Decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on Provision of Services	(440,675)	-	-	-	-	(440,675)
Derecognition – Disposals	-	(8,058)	-	-	-	(8,058)
Assets reclassified (to)/from Held for Sale	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assets reclassified (to)/from Investment Property	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other movements in Cost or Valuation	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2023	48,519,827	11,028,544	5,645,362	108,986	12,177,872	77,480,591
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment At 1 April 2022	(991,667)	(9,458,626)	(2,108,139)	(1,520)	-	(12,559,952)
Depreciation Charge	(1,079,195)	(357,648)	(128,542)	(760)	-	(1,566,145)
Accumulated Depreciation Written Out to Gross Carrying Amount	1,098,696	-	-	-	-	1,098,696
Depreciation Written out in the Surplus/Deficit on the provision of Services	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derecognition – Disposals	-	2,897	-	-	-	2,897
Assets reclassified (to)/from Held for Sale	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other movements in Cost or Valuation	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2023	(972,166)	(9,813,377)	(2,236,681)	(2,280)	-	(13,024,504)
Net Book Value at 31 March 2022	43,044,762	1,402,906	3,387,291	107,466	4,822,923	52,765,348
Net Book Value at 31 March 2023	47,547,661	1,215,167	3,408,681	106,706	12,177,872	64,456,087

Movement in 2021/22	Other Land and Buildings	Vehicles, Plant Furniture & Equipment	Infra-Structure Assets	Community Assets	Assets Under Construction	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cost or Valuation						
At 1 April 2021	36,139,873	10,497,341	5,406,752	108,986	9,406,551	61,559,503
Additions	2,378,122	376,919	88,678	-	10,352,967	13,196,686
Accumulated Depreciation & Impairment Written Out to Gross Carrying Amount	(642,415)	-	-	-	-	(642,415)
Revaluation Increases/(Decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	1,206,521	-	-	-	-	1,206,521
Revaluation Increases/(Decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on Provision of Services	(5,572,075)	-	-	-	(4,374,842)	(9,946,917)
Derecognition – Disposals	-	(12,728)	-	-	-	(12,728)
Assets reclassified (to)/from Held for Sale	(35,350)	-	-	-	-	(35,350)
Assets reclassified (to)/from Investment Property	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other movements in Cost or Valuation	10,561,753	-	-	-	(10,561,753)	-
At 31 March 2022	44,036,429	10,861,532	5,495,430	108,986	4,822,923	65,325,300
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment At 1 April 2021	(677,209)	(9,116,485)	(1,981,296)	(760)	-	(11,775,750)
Depreciation Charge	(869,243)	(347,015)	(126,843)	(760)	(89,730)	(1,433,591)
Accumulated Depreciation Written Out to Gross Carrying Amount	642,415	-	-	-	-	642,415
Derecognition – Disposals	-	4,874	-	-	-	4,874
Assets reclassified (to)/from Held for Sale	2,100	-	-	-	-	2,100
Other movements in Cost or Valuation	(89,730)	-	-	-	89,730	-
At 31 March 2022	(991,667)	(9,458,626)	(2,108,139)	(1,520)	-	(12,559,952)
Net Book Value at 31 March 2021	35,462,664	1,380,856	3,425,456	108,226	9,406,551	49,783,753
Net Book Value at 31 March 2022	43,044,762	1,402,906	3,387,291	107,466	4,822,923	52,765,348

Depreciation

Assets are depreciated on the opening asset value, on a straight line basis over the expected life of the asset. The following useful lives have been used in the calculation of depreciation:

- Other Land and Buildings – 40-60 years
- Components – 15-30 years
- Community Assets – 40 years
- Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment – 5-10 years
- Infrastructure – 25 - 40 years

Effects of Changes in Estimates

In 2022/2023, the Council did not make any material changes to its accounting estimates for Property, Plant and Equipment.

Capital Commitments

At 31 March 2023, the Council has entered into a number of contracts for the construction or enhancement of Property, Plant and Equipment in 2022/23 and future years budgeted to cost £10,517,000

The major commitments are Treadmills Phase 3 scheme of £5,136,000, Thirsk and Sowerby Sports and Village of £578,400 and Northallerton Sports Village of £497,500

Revaluations

The Council carries out a rolling programme that ensures that all Property, Plant and Equipment required to be measured at fair value is revalued at least every five years. Property valuations are carried out by the Council's external valuer Align Property Partners. Valuations of land and buildings were carried out in accordance with the methodologies and bases for estimation set out in the professional standards of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

In addition the Council has also instructed its valuers to undertake a review of all assets held in the other land and buildings category to ensure that the carrying value of assets in previous years is not materially different from their fair value. All other asset classes are unaffected.

In order to perform this exercise the other land and building category was split into the sub-categories detailed in the table below:

Asset Class	Net Book Value as at 31 March 2022 £	Net Book Value as at 31 March 2023 £
Sports - Leisure Centres	13,991,554	16,229,133
Community Buildings	455,703	715,000
Depots	590,873	576,439
Off Street Parking	5,521,000	5,570,500
Offices	2,909,542	2,876,781
Workspaces	13,255,517	14,803,313
Other	6,320,573	6,776,495
Total Cost or Valuation	43,044,762	47,547,661

The review concluded that for the fair value for assets valued at Depreciated Replacement Cost (DRC) there has been no significant change in values.

14. Heritage Assets

Hambleton District Council held no assets that fall under the Heritage Asset category for either the 2022/2023 or 2021/2022 financial year.

15. Investment Properties

The following items of income and expenditure have been accounted for in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

2021/22 £	Investment Properties	2022/23 £
5,000	Rental Income from Investment Property	5,000
-	Direct Operating Expenses From Investment Property	-
5,000	Net Gain	5,000

There are no restrictions on the Council's ability to realise the value inherent in its investment property or on the Council's right to the remittance of income and the proceeds of disposal. The Council has no contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment property or undertake repairs, maintenance or enhancement.

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

2021/22 £	Investment Properties	2022/23 £
102,000	Balance at 1 April	102,000
-	Additions-Purchases	-
-	Disposals	-
-	Net Gains/(losses) from Fair Value Adjustments	-
102,000	Balance at 31 March	102,000

Fair Value Hierarchy

The Council's investment property has been value assessed as Level 3 on the fair value hierarchy for valuation purposes (See Note 1 Accounting Policies (ix) for an explanation of the fair value levels)

Significant Unobservable Inputs – Level 3

The commercial land located in our area is measured using the income approach, by means of the discounted cash flow method, where the expected cash flows from the properties are discounted (using a market-derived discount rate) to establish the present value of the net income stream. The approach has been developed using the Council's own data.

The Council's commercial land is therefore categorised as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy as the measurement technique uses significant unobservable inputs to determine the fair value measurements (and there is no reasonably available information that indicates that market participants would use different assumptions).

Highest and Best Use of Investment Properties

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

Valuation Techniques

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

	As at 31-Mar-23 £	Valuation Technique used to measure fair value	Unobservable inputs	Range (weighted average used)	Sensitivity
Commercial Land	-	Reversion Value	Rent	0%	Significant changes in rental income and rent growth vacancy levels or discount rate will result in a significantly lower or higher fair value
	-				

Valuation Process for Investment Properties

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

16. Intangible Assets

The Council accounts for its software as intangible assets, to the extent that the software is not an integral part of a particular IT system and accounted for as part of the hardware item of Property, Plant and Equipment. The intangible assets category includes purchased licenses.

All software is given a finite useful life, based on assessments of the period that the software is expected to be of use to the Council. The useful lives assigned to the major software suites used by the Council are 5 to 10 years. The majority of the intangible assets have a useful life of 5 years and are amortised on a straight line basis.

2021/22 £		2022/23 £
	Balance at 1 April	
3,944,067	Gross Carrying Amounts	4,124,129
(3,277,031)	Accumulated Amortisation	(3,446,410)
667,036	Net Carrying Amounts at 1 April	677,719
180,062	Additions-Purchases	58,563
(169,379)	Amortisation for the year	(176,715)
677,719	Balance at 31 March	559,567

Comprising:

4,124,129	Gross Carrying Amounts	4,182,692
(3,446,410)	Accumulated Amortisation	(3,623,125)
677,719	Balance at 31 March	559,567

There are no intangible assets that are individually material to the financial statements.

17. Financial Instruments

Categories of Financial Instruments

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

Financial Assets

2022/23	Non-Current		Current		Total
	Investments	Debtors	Investments	Debtors	
	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-23	
	£	£	£	£	£
Amortised Costs	2,520	33,600,000	-	6,172,968	39,775,488
Non Financial Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,520	33,600,000	0	6,172,968	39,775,488

Financial Liabilities

2022/23	Non-Current		Current		Total
	Borrowings	Creditors	Borrowings	Creditors	
	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-23	
	£	£	£	£	
Amortised Costs	(26,736,116)	(14,064)	(15,350,000)	(5,247,618)	(47,347,798)
Non Financial Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Total	(26,736,116)	(14,064)	(15,350,000)	(5,247,618)	(47,347,798)

Financial Assets

2021/22	Non-Current		Current		Total
	Investments	Debtors	Investments	Debtors	
	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-22	
	£	£	£	£	
Amortised Costs	2,520	33,600,000	-	4,351,561	37,954,081
Non Financial Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,520	33,600,000	-	4,351,561	37,954,081

Financial Liabilities

2021/22	Non-Current		Current		Total
	Borrowings	Creditors	Borrowings	Creditors	
	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-22	
	£	£	£	£	
Amortised Costs	(26,648,011)	(33,931)	-	(5,255,172)	(31,937,114)
Non Financial Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Total	(26,648,011)	(33,931)	-	(5,255,172)	(31,937,114)

Income, Expenses, Gains and Losses

Total interest income for financial assets that are not at fair value through profit or loss

	2021/22 Financial Assets			2022/23 Financial Assets		
	Financial Assets measured at amortised costs (Interest income)	Interest expense	Total	Financial Assets measured at amortised costs (Interest income)	Interest expense	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Surplus or deficit on the provision of service	(1,460,378)	523,911	(936,467)	(1,743,210)	642,407	(1,100,803)

Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities

Financial liabilities and financial assets represented by loans and receivables and long-term debtors and long-term creditors are carried in the Balance Sheet at amortised cost. Their fair value can be assessed by calculating the present value of the cash flows that will take place over the remaining term of the instruments, using the following assumptions:

- No early repayment or impairment is recognised
- Where an instrument will mature in the next 12 months, carrying amount is assumed to approximate to fair value; and
- The fair value of trade and other receivables is taken to be at the invoiced amount or at the billed amount.

The fair values calculated are as follows:

2021/22		Financial Liabilities	2022/23	
Carrying Amount £	Fair Value £		Carrying Amount £	Fair Value £
-	-	Short Term Borrowing	-	-
26,500,000	25,324,404	Long Term Borrowing	26,500,000	18,248,160
33,931	33,931	Long Term Creditors	14,064	14,064
26,533,931	25,358,335	Total	26,514,064	18,262,224

The fair value of the liabilities is lower than the carrying amount because the Council's portfolio of loans includes a number of fixed rate loans where the interest rate payable is lower than the prevailing rates available for similar loans in the market at the balance sheet date. This shows a notional future gain (based on economic conditions at 31 March 2023) arising from a commitment to pay interest to lenders lower than current market rates.

The fair value of the Public Works Loan Board (PWLB) loan of £18,248,160 measures the economic effect of the terms agreed with the PWLB compared with estimates of the terms that would be offered for market transactions undertaken at the Balance Sheet date. The difference between the carrying amount and the fair value measures the reduced interest that the authority will pay over the remaining terms of the loan under the agreements with the PWLB, against what would be paid if the loans were at prevailing market rates.

The Council has a continuing ability to borrow at concessionary rates from the PWLB rather than from the markets. A supplementary measure of the additional interest that the authority will pay as a result of its PWLB commitments for fixed rate loans is to compare the terms of these loans with the new borrowing rates available from the PWLB. If a value is calculated on this basis, the carrying amount of £26,500,000 would be valued at £18,248,160. But, if the Council were to seek to avoid the projected gain by repaying the loans to the PWLB, the PWLB would raise a penalty charge for early redemption in addition to charging a premium for the additional interest that will not now be paid. The exit price for the PWLB loans including the penalty charge would be £21,047,202.

2021/22		Financial Assets	2022/23	
Carrying Amount £	Fair Value £		Carrying Amount £	Fair Value £
-	-	Loans and receivables	-	-
33,600,000	35,625,162	Long term debtors	33,600,000	28,091,896

The fair value of the assets – Long term debtors - is lower than the carrying amount because the Council's portfolio of investments includes a number of fixed rate loans where the interest rate receivable is lower than the rates available for similar loans at the balance sheet date. This shows a notional future loss (based on economic conditions at 31 March 2023) attributable to the commitment to receive interest below current market rates.

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

18. Inventories

Inventories	Central Stocks		Operational Services		Leisure Facilities		Total	
	2021/22 £	2022/23 £	2021/22 £	2022/23 £	2021/22 £	2022/23 £	2021/22 £	2022/23 £
Balance outstanding at 1 April	8,134	6,801	33,553	34,168	33,934	29,754	75,621	70,723
Purchases	70,213	72,181	309,628	400,519	18,627	36,681	398,468	509,381
Recognised Expense in Year	(71,427)	(73,253)	(309,013)	(398,642)	(22,807)	(49,040)	(403,247)	(520,935)
Written Off Balances	(119)	(78)	-	-	-	-	(119)	(78)
Reversal of write-offs in Previous Years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance Outstanding at 31 March	6,801	5,651	34,168	36,045	29,754	17,395	70,723	59,091

19. Short Term Debtors

31-Mar-22 £	Short Term Debtors	31-Mar-23 £
3,146,396	Central Government Bodies	2,580,313
638,056	Other Local Authorities	461,503
46,400	Public Corporations and Trading Funds	46,400
5,305,583	Other Entities and Individuals	4,968,550
9,136,435		8,056,766
1,282,660	Less Provision for Doubtful Debts	923,513
7,853,775	Net Short Term Debtors	7,133,253

Movement in Provision for Doubtful Debts	£
Brought forward at 1 April 2022	(1,282,660)
Written off during the Year	156,732
Charged to Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	45,928
Transfer Council Tax Balance to North Yorkshire Council	156,486
Carried Forward at 31 March 2023	(923,513)

20. Cash and Cash Equivalents

31-Mar-22 £	Cash and Cash Equivalents	31-Mar-23 £
3,390	Cash Held by the Authority	3,280
(48,315)	Bank Current Accounts	584,767
10,892,825	Short Term Deposits with Banks	-
10,847,900	Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	588,047

21. Assets Held for Sale

Current	2021/22 £	2022/23 £
Balance Outstanding at 1 April	354,847	387,647
Assets Newly classified as Held for Sale	-	-
Property, Plant & Equipment	33,250	-
Investment Properties	-	-
Other Assets/Liabilities	-	-
Revaluation Losses recognised in the	-	-
Revaluation Losses recognised in the	-	-
Revaluation Gains	-	-
Impairment Losses	-	-
Assets Declassified as Held for Sale	-	-
Property, Plant & Equipment	-	-
Investment Properties	-	-
Other Assets/Liabilities	-	-
Assets Sold	(450)	(74,297)
Other Movements	-	-
Balance Outstanding at 31 March	387,647	313,350

22. Short Term Creditors

31-Mar-22 £	Creditors	31-Mar-23 £
(6,817,706)	Central Government Bodies	(2,674,624)
(1,816,949)	Other Local Authorities	(3,725,731)
(9,879)	Public Corporations and Trading Funds	(12,001)
(18,692,571)	Other Entities and Individuals	(4,979,388)
(27,337,105)	Total Creditors	(11,391,744)

23. Provisions

Short Term Provision	Provision for Business Rate Appeals	Redundancy Provision	Other Provisions	Total
Balance at 1 April 2022	(895,230)	-	-	(895,230)
Additional provision made in 2022/23	(604,215)	-	-	(604,215)
Amounts used in 2022/2023	406,787	-	-	406,787
Unused amounts reverse in 2022/23	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2023	(1,092,658)	-	-	(1,092,658)

Provision for Business Rate Appeals

This provision is to cover the future loss of income following business rate appeals.

Redundancy Provision

This provision covers committed redundancy costs known to the Council.

In 2021/22 there were no redundancies. There are no committed redundancies as at 31 March 2023.

Other Provision

No Other Provisions are required at 31 March 2023.

24. Useable Reserves

Movements in the Council's useable reserves are detailed in the Movement in Reserves Statement, Note 8 and Note 9.

25. Unusable Reserves

31-Mar-22 £	Unusable Reserves	31-Mar-23 £
(10,746,589)	Revaluation Reserve	(11,219,424)
(17,672,790)	Capital Adjustment Account	(24,164,722)
20,383,000	Pensions Reserve	-
-	Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve	-
2,524,339	Collection Fund Balance	22,576
-	Collection Fund Adjustment Account	-
325,104	Accumulating Compensated Absences	243,663
(5,186,936)	Total Unusable Reserves	(35,117,907)

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;
- Used in the provision of services and the gains are consumed through depreciation; or
- Disposed of and the gains are realised.

The Revaluation 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.

2021/22 £	Revaluation Reserve	2022/23 £	
(9,780,843)	Balance at 1 April		(10,746,589)
-	Disposal of Assets Held for Sale	-	
(2,513,881)	Upward Revaluation of Fixed Assets	(1,952,559)	
1,307,360	Downward Revaluation of Assets and Impairment Losses not charged to the Surplus/Deficit on the provision of services	1,185,078	
(1,206,521)	Surplus or deficit on Revaluation of non-current assets not posted to the Surplus/Deficit on the provision of Services		(767,481)
240,325	Difference between fair value depreciation and historic cost depreciation	294,646	
450	Accumulated gains on assets sold or scrapped	-	
240,775	Amount written off to the Capital Adjustment		294,646
(10,746,589)	Balance at 31 March		(11,219,424)

Capital Adjustment Account

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

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

Note 8 provide details of the source of all the transactions posted to the Account, apart from those involving the Revaluation Reserve.

2021/22 £	Capital Adjustment Account	2022/23 £
(26,464,839)	Balance at 1 April	(17,672,790)
	Reversal of items relating to capital expenditure debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:	
1,433,591	Charges for Depreciation and Impairment of non-current Assets	1,566,145
9,946,917	Revaluation Losses on Property, Plant and Equipment	440,675
169,379	Amortisation of Intangible Assets	176,715
6,285,059	Revenue Expenditure funded from Capital Under Statute	1,634,655
8,304	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	79,458
17,843,250		3,897,648
(240,775)	Adjusting amounts written out of the Revaluation Reserve	(294,646)
17,602,475	Net Written Out Amount of the cost of non-current Assets Consumed in the Year	3,603,002
	Capital Financing Applied in the Year:	
(752,336)	Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to Finance New Capital Expenditure	(910,000)
(5,382,606)	Capital Grants and Contributions Credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement that have been Applied to Capital Financing	(4,498,684)
(2,520,448)	Application of Grants to Capital Financing from the Capital Grants Unapplied Account	(4,381,024)
-	Statutory Provision for the Financing of Capital Investment Charged against the General Fund Balance	(275,272)
(155,036)	Capital Expenditure Charged against the General Fund Balance	(29,954)
(8,810,426)		(10,094,934)
-	Debited or Credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	-
(17,672,790)	Balance at 31 March	(24,164,722)

Pension Reserve

The Pension Reserve absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for post-employment benefits and for funding benefits in accordance with statutory provisions. The Council accounts for post-employment benefits in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as the benefits are earned by employees accruing years of service, updating the liabilities recognised to reflect inflation, changing assumptions and investment returns on any resources set aside to meet the costs. However, statutory arrangements also require benefits earned to be financed as the Council makes employers contribution to pension funds or eventually pays any pensions for which it is directly responsible. The debit balance on the Pension 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.

2021/22 £	Pensions Reserve	2022/23 £
26,151,000	Balance at 1 April	20,383,000
(9,259,000)	Actuarial (Gains) or Losses on Pensions Assets and Liabilities	(23,647,000)
5,154,000	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	4,981,000
(1,663,000)	Employer's Pensions Contributions and Direct Payments to Pensioners Payable in the Year	(1,717,000)
20,383,000	Balance Carried Forward at 31 March	-

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.

2021/22 £	Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve	2022/23 £
(320,000)	Balance at 1 April	-
-	Transfer of deferred sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	-
320,000	Transfer to the Capital Receipts Reserve upon receipt of cash	-
-	Balance at 31 March	-

Collection Fund Adjustment Account

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

2021/22 £	Collection Fund Adjustment Account	2022/23 £
5,040,444 (2,516,105)	Balance at 1 April Amount by which Council Tax & NNDR Income Credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from Council Tax Income Calculated for the Year in accordance with Statutory Requirements	2,524,339 (2,501,763)
2,524,339	Balance at 31 March	22,576

The Accumulating Compensated Absences Adjustment Account

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

2021/22 £	Accumulating Compensated Absences Adjustment Account	2022/23 £
611,533	Balance at 1 April	325,104
(286,429)	Settlement or Cancellation of Accrual Made at the end of the preceding Year	(81,441)
325,104	Amounts Accrued at the end of the Current Year	243,663
-	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	-
325,104	Balance at 31 March	243,663

26. Cash Flow Statement - Operating Activities: Non-Cash Movements

The Cash flows for operating activities include the following items:

31-Mar-22 £	Information relating to Interest Received and Interest Paid	31-Mar-23 £
(1,468,417)	Interest Received	(1,751,249)
523,911	Interest Paid	642,407
(944,506)	Total	(1,108,842)

The Net (Surplus) / Deficit on the provision of services has been adjusted for the following non-cash movements:

31-Mar-22 £	Adjustments to Net (Surplus)/Deficit on the Provision of Services for Non Cash Movements	31-Mar-23 £
(1,433,591)	Depreciation	(1,566,145)
(9,946,917)	Impairment and downward valuations	(440,675)
(169,379)	Amortisation	(176,715)
(2,682,093)	(Increase) / Decrease in Creditors	15,767,800
(8,769,763)	Increase / (Decrease) in Debtors	(720,522)
(4,898)	Increase / (Decrease) in Inventories	(11,632)
(3,491,000)	Movement in Pension Liability	(3,264,000)
(8,304)	Carrying amount of non-current assets and non-current AHFS,	(79,458)
-	Increase/decrease in impairment for bad debt	-
-	Movement in the Fair Value of Investment Properties	-
(1,431,461)	Other non cash items charged to the net surplus or deficit on	524,187
(27,937,406)	Total	10,032,840

27. Cash Flow Statement-Operating Activities: Adjustments for Investing & Financing Activities

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

31-Mar-22 £	Adjustments to Net (Surplus)/Deficit on the Provision of Services that are Investing and Financing Activities	31-Mar-23 £
7,903,054	Grants applied to the financing of Capital Expenditure	8,879,708
418,398	Proceeds from the sale of Property, Plant and equipment,	505,287
-	Capital Receipts Received	-
-	Any other Items for which the cash effects are investing or	-
8,321,452	Total Cash Flows from Operating Activities	9,384,995

28. Cash Flow Statement - Investing Activities

31-Mar-22 £	Investing Activities	31-Mar-23 £
19,661,807	Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment, Investment Property and Intangible assets	14,628,457
(6,285,059)	Revenue Expenditure Financed from Capital Under Statute (REFCUS)	(1,634,655)
128,120,000	Purchase of Short Term and Long Term Investments	111,980,000
(418,398)	Proceeds from the sale of Property, Plant and Equipment, Investment Property and Intangible Assets	(505,287)
(127,833,571)	Proceeds from Short Term and Long Term investments	(111,898,559)
(7,903,054)	Other receipts from investing activities	(8,879,708)
5,341,725	Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities	3,690,248

29. Cash Flow Statement-Financing Activities

31-Mar-22 £	Cash Flow Statement -Financing Activities	31-Mar-23 £
1,259,808.00	Cash receipts of short- and long-term borrowing	(15,438,105)
-	Cash payments for the reduction of the outstanding liabilities relating to finance leases and on balance sheet PFI contracts	-
1,431,461	Other (receipts) / payments from financing activities	(524,187)
2,691,269	Net Cash Flows from Financing Activities	(15,962,292)

Reconciliation of Liabilities arising from Financing Activities

	Balance at 1-Apr-22 £	Cash Flows £	Non Cash Flows £	Balance at 31-Mar-23 £
Financial Liability				
Long Term Borrowing	26,706,922	(58,911)	-	26,648,011
Short Term Borrowing	-	-	-	-
Total Liabilities from financing activities	26,706,922	(58,911)	-	26,648,011

	Balance at 01-Apr-21 £	Cash Flows £	Non Cash Flows £	Balance at 31-Mar-22 £
Financial Liability				
Long Term Borrowing	26,706,922	(58,911)	-	26,648,011
Short Term Borrowing	1,200,897	(1,200,000)	(897)	-
Total Liabilities from financing activities	27,907,819	(1,258,911)	(897)	26,648,011

30. Trading Operations

The Council operates two market undertakings at Northallerton and Thirsk. The total income, which was largely rents from stallholders and grants, amounted to £147,365 (2021/2022 £143,690), and the surplus credited to the General Fund was £77,155 (2021/2022 surplus £80,561).

2021/22 £	Trading Operations	2022/23 £
(80,561)	Markets	(77,155)
(80,561)	(Surplus)/Deficit	(77,155)

31. Pooled Budgets

The Authority has 3 pooled budget arrangements - Rural Housing Enablers, York, North and East Riding Strategic Housing Partnership and North Yorkshire Home Choice - to meet the needs of Yorkshire people living in the Hambleton area.

The table below provides information on the Rural Housing Enablers pooled budget:

The Rural Housing Enablers arrangement is with 7 local authorities 2 National Park and 14 Housing Associations, where the agreement is in place to 31 March 2025. Contributions stand at a £7,500 annual fixed contribution from 7 local authorities which include Hambleton District Council, and £5,000 from two National Parks. The 14 Housing Associations contribute a total amount of £72,373 between them. This is calculated by a fixed retainer element of £3,500 per Housing Association with the remainder based on how many new rural homes are delivered by each association within the year. A grant has also been received from Homes England of £39,000.00

2021/22 £	Rural Housing Enablers	2022/23 £
	Funding provided to the pooled budget:	
(7,500)	Hambleton District Council	(7,500)
(128,497)	Partners	(168,309)
(135,997)		(175,809)
148,809	Expenditure met from the pooled budget:	153,618
(136,504)	Funding brought forward from previous year	(123,692)
-	Adjustment in year	-
(123,692)	Net Funding arising on the pooled budget during the year	(145,883)
(6,815)	For future use on the pooled budget scheme: Authority's Share of 5.51% of the net funding to be carried forward	-
	Authority's Share of 4.27% of the net funding to be carried forward	(6,229)

The North Yorkshire Strategic Housing Manager services arrangement is with 9 local authorities, where Hambleton District Council and the eight authorities contribute £4,000 on an annual basis. Furthermore, the Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) contributes £8,000 on an annual basis. The North Yorkshire Strategic Housing Services Manager is a permanent post until such time that the 10 partners wish to cease the agreement. The table below provides further detail:

2021/22 £	North Yorkshire Strategic Housing Manager	2022/23 £
	Funding provided to the pooled budget:	
(4,000)	Hambleton District Council	(4,000)
(40,000)	Partners	(40,000)
(44,000)		(44,000)
42,713	Expenditure met from the pooled budget:	54,984
(33,363)	Funding brought forward from previous year	(34,650)
-	Adjustment in year	-
(34,650)	Net funding arising on the pooled budget during the year	(23,666)
	For future use on the pooled budget scheme:	
(3,150)	Authority's Share of 9.09% of the net funding to be carried forward	(2,151)

The Community Led Housing budget is an arrangement, agreed by York, North Yorkshire & East Riding Housing Board, with 8 local authorities to fund a support 'Hub' for Community Led Housing groups. During 2021/22 it was agreed that the Pooled Budget should be transferred to Community First Yorkshire who will take the lead on the project.

The table below provides further detail:

2021/22 £	Community Led Housing	2022/23 £
	Funding provided to the pooled budget:	
-	Hambleton District Council	-
-	Partners	-
-		-
91,995	Expenditure met from the pooled budget:	0
(91,995)	Funding brought forward from previous year	0
0	Net funding arising on the pooled budget during the year	-
	For future use on the pooled budget scheme:	
0	Authority's share of 3.16% of the net funding to be carried forward	-

The North Yorkshire Choice lettings scheme is a legally constructed partnership between nine organisations each contributing an equal £2,500 share towards the cost of employing a partnership co-ordinator who administers the scheme on their behalf. These organisations include six Local Authorities and three Housing Associations.

2021/22 £	North Yorkshire Home Choice	2022/23 £
	Funding provided to the pooled budget:	
-	Hambleton District Council	(2,500.00)
-	Partners	(20,000.00)
-		(22,500.00)
0	Expenditure met from the pooled budget:	26,403
0	Funding transferred from York City Council	(11,055)
0	Net funding arising on the pooled budget during the year	(7,152.00)
0	For future use on the pooled budget scheme: Authority's share of 11.11% of the net funding to be carried	(795.00)

32. Members Allowances

The Council paid the following amounts to member of the Council

2021/22 £	Member Allowances	2022/23 £
337,693	Allowances	334,688
12,181	Expenses	16,288
349,874	Total Member Allowances	350,976

33. Officers Remuneration

The number of employees whose total remuneration, excluding pension contributions, was £50,000 or more in bands of £5,000 were :-

Total Emoluments	Number of Employees	
	2021/22	2022/23
£50,000 - £54,999	16	1
£55,000 - £59,999	2	14
£60,000 - £64,999	1	1
£65,000 - £69,999	-	3
£70,000 - £74,999	1	-
£75,000 - £79,999	-	-
£80,000 - £84,999	-	-
£85,000 - £89,999	2	1
£90,000 - £94,999	-	-
£95,000 - £99,999	-	-
£100,000 - £104,999	-	-
£105,000 - £109,999	-	-
£110,000 - £114,999	-	-
£115,000 - £119,999	-	-
£120,000 - £124,999	-	-
£125,000 - £129,999	-	-
£130,000 - £134,999	-	-
£135,000 - £139,999	-	-
Total	22	20

The remuneration paid to the Council's Senior Officers is as followed:

Post Title	Salary (Inc Fees & Allowances) 2022/23 £	Performance Related Pay 2022/23 £	Car Allowances 2022/23 £	Compensation for Loss of Office 2022/23 £	Total Remuneration excl. Pension Contributions 2022/23 £	Employers Pension Contributions 2022/23 £	Total Remuneration (+pension contributions) 2022/23 £
Chief Executive	132,676	26,535	9,287	234,221	402,719	26,588	429,307
Deputy Chief Executive	110,152	21,935	7,677	95,044	234,808	22,058	256,866
Director of Finance and Commercial - S151 Officer *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Director of Law and Governance -Monitoring Officer	75,900	15,180	5,313	263,889	360,282	15,210	375,492
Director of Environment	75,900	15,180	5,313	281,865	378,258	15,210	393,468
Director of Leisure & Communities	75,900	15,180	5,313	175,016	271,409	15,210	286,619
Total	470,528	94,010	32,903	1,050,035	1,647,476	94,276	1,741,752

* The interim Director of Finance (S151 Officer) left the authority on 29 July 2022 and was employed from an agency who were paid £53,313. The Chief Executive was appointed to the role of S151 officer on 16 August 2022 until 31 March 2023. A consultant was employed to advise on an ad hoc basis on matters that had a conflict of interest for the Chief Executive, at a cost of £8,603.

Post Title	Salary (Inc Fees & Allowances) 2021/22 £	Performance Related Pay 2021/22 £	Car Allowances 2021/22 £	Compensation for Loss of Office 2021/22 £	Total Remuneration excl. Pension Contributions 2021/22 £	Employers Pension Contributions 2021/22 £	Total Remuneration (+pension contributions) 2021/22 £
Chief Executive	132,676	26,535	9,287	-	168,498	28,021	196,519
Deputy Chief Executive	109,676	21,935	7,677	-	139,288	23,164	162,452
Director of Finance and Commercial - S151 Officer *	29,203	5,060	1,885	-	36,148	5,631	41,779
Director of Law and Governance - Monitoring Officer	75,900	13,283	5,313	-	94,496	15,696	110,192
Director of Economy and Planning **	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Director of Environment	75,900	11,385	5,313	-	92,598	15,362	107,960
Director of Leisure & Communities	75,900	13,283	5,313	-	94,496	15,696	110,192
Total	499,255	91,481	34,788	-	625,524	103,570	729,094

* The Director of Finance and Commercial left the authority on 8 August 2021. The interim Director of Finance (S151 Officer) was appointed on 2nd August 2021 and was employed from an agency who were paid £100,139 for the period to 31 March 2022.

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

(a) Exit package cost band including special payments	(b) Number of compulsory redundancies		(c) Number of other departures agreed		(d) Total number of exit packages by cost band [(b) + (c)]		(e) Total cost of exit packages in each band	
	2021/22	2022/23	2021/22	2022/23	2021/22	2022/23	2021/22	2022/23
£0-20,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
£20,001-£40,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
£40,001-£60,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
£60,001-£80,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
£80,001-£100,000	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	95,044
£100,001-£150,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
£150,001-£200,000	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	175,016
£200,001-£250,000	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	234,221
£250,001-£300,000	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	545,754
Total	0	1	0	4	0	5	0	1,050,035

34. External Audit Costs

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

2021/22 £	Audit Fees	2022/23 £
41,381	Fees payable to the External Auditors with regard to external audit services carried out by the appointed auditor for the year	50,000
9,516	Additional fees available to be paid to the External Auditors with regard to external audit services carried out by the appointed auditor for prior years	3,675
12,000	Fees payable to the External Auditors for the certification of grant claims and returns for the year.	15,000
-	Additional fees payable to the External Auditors for the certification of grant claims and returns for prior years.	16,710
-	Fees payable to the External Auditors in respect of other services	-
62,897	Total Audit Fees	85,385

35. Grant Income

The grants and contributions in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in 2022/23 which were credited to Services are:

2021/22 £	Grant Income - Credited to Services	2022/23 £
	Capital Grants	
(1,212,480)	Future High Street fund grant - Town Square enhancement scheme	-
(533,817)	Disabled Facilities Capital Grant	(404,784)
(1,327)	Energy Efficiency Grant	-
(176,808)	Contribution from NYCC for Town Square enhancement	-
(86,154)	Historic England grant - High Street Heritage Action Zone	-
(2,010,586)		(404,784)
	Revenue Grants	
(12,721,323)	Housing Benefits	(11,314,221)
(148,089)	Rural Housing Enablers Grant	(153,618)
(42,713)	Strategic Housing Contribution	(54,984)
(91,995)	Community Led Housing	-
-	North Yorkshire Home Choice	(33,555)
(324,525)	DLUHC Grant - Sales Fees & Charges Support Grant	-
(1,175,789)	Additional Restrictions Grants	-
(134,000)	Track and Trace Self isolation payments Discretionary	-
-	Council Tax Rebate Energy Scheme	(34,050)
-	DEFRA Burden grant for Vehicle Inspection	(597)
-	DEFRA Burden grant for Taxi licensing	(597)
-	Continental Sport Limited Contribution	(555)
(107,175)	DLUHC Grant - Welcome Back Fund Allocation	-
(14,745,609)		(11,592,177)
(16,756,195)	Total	(11,996,961)

The Council credited the following grants and contributions to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in 2022/23 which were credited to Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income:

2021/22	Grant Income	2022/23
	Credited to Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income	
(5,974,330)	Council Tax Income	(6,374,543)
(4,017,394)	National Non Domestic Rates Pool	(4,078,168)
(91,472)	Revenue Support Grant	(94,571)
	Non Ring-Fenced Grants and Contributions:	
	<u>Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC)</u>	
(659,897)	DLUHC Grant – Rural Services Delivery Grant	(659,897)
(521,955)	DLUHC Grant – COVID – 19 LA New Burden Admin Grant	-
(20,000)	DLUHC Grant – Neighbourhood Planning Grant	-
(62,001)	DLUHC Grant – Local Council Tax Support Grant	(70,471)
(72,892)	DLUHC Grant – Council Tax Support Admin Subsidy Grant	-
(156,796)	DLUHC Grant – NNDR Cost of Collection	(158,954)
(88,931)	DLUHC Grant – Lower Tier Services Grant	(95,503)
(8,103)	DLUHC Grant – Transparency Grant	(8,103)
(1,414,631)	DLUHC Grant – New Homes Bonus	(1,293,154)
(38,086)	DLUHC Grant – Homelessness Reduction Act New Burdens	(38,086)
(87,320)	DLUHC Grant – Flexible Homelessness Support Grant	(87,320)
(75,674)	DLUHC Grant – Council Tax Relief Family Annexes	(80,075)
(4,775)	DLUHC Grant – New Burdens Pavement Licencing	(3,071)
-	DLUHC Grant - Domestic Abuse Act New Burdens	(4,623)
-	DLUHC Grant - Service Grant Allocation	(143,915)
(5,000)	DLUHC Grant - Rough Sleeping Protect Plus Revenue	-
-	DLUHC Grant - Homelessness Prevention Grant	(26,295)
-	DLUHC Grant - Homelessness Prevention Grant Top Up Grant	(20,227)
-	DLUHC Grant - New Burdens 5 - Business Grants COVID-19	(12,400)
-	DLUHC Grant - Council Tax Rebate	(45,238)
-	DLUHC Grant - New Burdens 7 Post Payment Assurance	(37,222)
-	DLUHC Grant - Rough Sleeping LA Grant	(32,600)
(16,177)	DLUHC Grant - Redmond Review Implementation	(13,755)
-	DLUHC Grant - Council Tax s Final Assessment New Burden	(89,272)
-	DLUHC Grant - Business Rate Reliefs New Burdens and Lic	(38,732)
(127,599)	DLUHC Grant - LA Test and Trace Support New Burden Grant	-
(97,230)	DLUHC Grant - LA COVID-19 Track and Trace COMF Grant	-
	<u>Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)</u>	
(16)	DWP Grant – Local Authority Data Share Programme	(2,614)
(825)	DWP Grant – Scottish Grant Child Dependency Payment	-
(330)	DWP Grant – IBR LEAP Case Reassessment	-
(1,072)	DWP Grant – New Burdens Migration to Universal Credit	-
(1,907)	DWP Grant – Severe Disability Premium	-
(6,000)	DWP Grant – Verify Earnings & Pensions Alerts	(6,000)
(4,573)	DWP Grant - Housing Benefit Award Accuracy Initiative	(6,063)
(768)	DWP Grant – New Burdens HB Maintenance on UC Case	(780)
(278)	DWP Grant – New Burdens SFIS	-
(3,061)	DWP Grant – HBMS	-
(2,650)	DWP Grant – Savings Credit	-
(1,278)	DWP Grant – PDVR	-
-	DWP Grant – Support Fraud Investigations	(281)

-	DWP Grant – Natural Migration to Universal Credit	(653)
-	DWP Grant – Improve Quality of Supported Housing	(4,259)
-	DWP Grant – Single Housing Benefit Extract Automation (SH)	(4,699)
-	DWP Grant – Supported and Temporary Accommodation (S)	(4,614)
-	DWP Grant – Supported and Temporary Accommodation Change Request (SA/TA CR)	(1,745)
	<u>Other Government Grants</u>	
(13,121)	Land Registry - New Burdens Local Land Charges Grant	-
(10,047)	DEFRA Grant - S31 Biodiversity Net Gain Grant	(26,807)
-	BEIS - Track and Trace New Burden Admin Grant	(17,175)
-	BEIS - New Burden COVID-19 Admin Grant	(218,691)
-	Homes England - RHE Grant Funding	(39,000)
(13,586,189)	Total Revenue Grants	(13,839,576)

2021/22	Grant Income	2022/23
	<u>Capital Grants & Contributions</u>	
(515,975)	Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Grants	(892,140)
(23,492)	S106 Capital Grants	(367,169)
(155,036)	Revenue Contribution to Capital	(29,954)
(1,837)	CCTV Contribution	-
(286,743)	LEP - Capital Grant for E-campus at Treadmills Phase 2	-
(1,851,525)	Future High Street Fund - Capital Grant for Treadmills Phase	(1,897,394)
(9,820)	ERDF Funding for Northallerton Sports Village	-
(368,669)	ERDF Funding for Thirsk Sports Village	-
-	ERDF Capital Grant for Northallerton Sports Village	(411,999)
-	Historic England Grant for Heritage Action Zone	(76,166)
-	Football Foundation Grant for Thirsk & Sowerby Sports Villag	(143,243)
(34,514)	Contribution from Historic England for High Street Heritage Action Zone scheme	-
(3,247,611)		(3,818,065)
(16,833,800)	Total	(17,657,641)

2021/22	Grant Income	2022/23
£	Capital Grants Received in Advance	£
	Capital Grants	
(67,504)	Disabled Facilities Capital Grant	(41,168)
(4,673)	Energy Efficiency Grant	-
(649,791)	Community Infrastructure Levy	(275,415)
	Historic England grant for Heritage Action Zone project	-
(1,047,993)	Future High Street Funding	-
	NYCC Shared Prosperity Fund	(95,000)
-	DLUHC - Energy Bills Support Scheme Alternative Funding C	(548,840)
-	North Yorkshire County Council Shared Prosperity Fund	(75,621)
-	Historic England Grant for Heritage Action Zone Project	(8,216)
(1,769,961)	Total	(1,044,260)

36. Related Party Transactions

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

Central Government

Central government has effective control over the general operations of the Council – it is responsible for providing the statutory framework, within which the Council operates, provides the majority of its funding in the form of grants and prescribes the terms of many of the transactions that the Council has with other parties (e.g. council tax bills, housing benefits). Grants received during the year are shown in Note 35.

Members

Members of the Council have direct control over the Council's financial and operating policies. The total of members' allowances paid in 2022/2023 is shown in Note 32. A number of Members are also Parish and County Council Members and will also be involved in decision making at that level. During 2022/2023 there were no material transactions with organisations in which Members have an interest.

Contracts were entered into in full compliance with the Council's standing orders. In all instances, the payments were made with proper consideration of declarations of interest. Details of all these transactions are recorded in the Register of Members' Interest, open to public inspection at the Council Office during office hours.

Officers

The Chief Executive of Hambleton District Council, Dr Justin Ives, became a co-opted board member at Broadacres Housing Association on 21 May 2018. Dr Justin Ives attended the Broadacres' Board, Audit & Risk Committee and Customer Experience Committee and was paid a fee of £5,104 in 2022/23, (£3,994 in 2021/22).

The Council has lent Broadacres Housing association £33,600,000 as of the balance sheet date and this is shown as a long term debtor in the Balance Sheet. The Council has received interest payments from Broadacres Housing Association of £1,429,760 in 2022/23 (£1,437,849 2021/22).

Veritau North Yorkshire Limited

The Council owns a 10% share in Veritau North Yorkshire Limited. The principal activities of the company are the provision of internal audit, counter fraud and information governance services to the authorities within North Yorkshire. In 2022/2023 Hambleton District Council paid the company £160,660 (2021/22 £154,280) for these services in year. There was nothing outstanding at the year end.

North Yorkshire Pension Fund

Details of the Council's payment of employer's superannuation contribution to the pension fund are disclosed in Note 41 to the Statement of Accounts. Details of the Pension Fund creditors can also be found in Note 41.

Thirsk and Sowerby Swimming Baths Charity

Operationally this is run by Hambleton District Council, for a management fee of £89,842 that is paid by Hambleton District Council to Thirsk and Sowerby Swimming Bath Charity. The Charity is a separate entity but does have several Council Members who are Trustees of the Charity.

The Council has material financial transactions with the Thirsk and Sowerby Swimming Baths Charity so is required to prepare Group Accounts.

Central Northallerton Development Company Limited

Central Northallerton Development Company Limited is a joint venture company between Hambleton District Council and Wykeland Properties Limited, where each party have a 50% share. The joint venture company was officially formed on 20 October 2017, having a company number of 9730539, where two directors, Dr J Ives and Mr Peter Wilkinson represent the Council and a further two directors, Mr Jonathan Stubbs and Mr Dominic Gibbons represent Wykeland Properties Limited.

The Council has material financial transactions with the Central Northallerton Development Company Limited so is required to prepare Group Accounts.

The Council purchased part of the Treadmills site in 2018/19 and the work continued during 2022/23 and the scheme has a capital commitment of £5,136,000 outstanding. This is shown in Note 13.

Hambleton District Holdings Limited and Hambleton Property Limited

These two companies have been set up for the Commercial Property Investment Portfolio and are companies limited by shares which are 100% owned by Hambleton District Council. The companies were officially formed on 31 October 2019 where Hambleton District Holdings Limited company number is 12292196 and Hambleton Property Limited company number is 12292471.

The Investment Strategy was suspended by Council in September 2020 and there is currently no intention to invest in commercial investment property. At 31 March 2023, no investments had occurred and there were no financial transactions in Hambleton Property Limited. Hambleton Property Limited was dissolved on 25 April 2023.

Hambleton District Holdings Limited – has been set up to support the Council if it further develops other future companies so the structure to enable this already exists and also to provide equity to the subsidiary company.

The directors of Hambleton District Holdings limited and Hambleton Property Limited are Mr Peter Wilkinson, Mrs Isobel Sanderson and Mr Mick Jewitt. Dr Justin Ives resigned as a director on 15 June 2021.

Maple Park (Hambleton) Limited Liability Partnership (LLP)

Maple Park (Hambleton) Limited Liability Partnership was incorporated on 9th November 2021 to offer crematorium services and is registered under company number OC439867. The LLP has two members - Hambleton District Council and Hambleton District Holdings Limited (12292196). Both members have equal voting rights. Under the partnership agreement, Hambleton District Council is entitled to 99% of any profits generated and Hambleton District Holdings Limited is entitled to 1% of profits. The first accounts will cover the period from 9th November 2021 to 31 March 2023. Malcolm Taylor, Stephen Watson and Dr Justin Ives represent the Council on the LLP and Hambleton District Holdings Limited has authorised Mick Jewitt to represent the interest of Hambleton District Holdings Limited on the LLP.

37. 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 the capital expenditure is to be financed by borrowing, this will result in an increase in the Capital Financing Requirement. The table below shows that no borrowing has been taken to finance capital expenditure and the Capital Financing Requirement is falling in relation to finance leases coming to an end.

2021/22 £	Capital Expenditure and Capital Financing	2022/23 £
48,625,841	Opening Capital Financing Requirement	59,077,224
	Capital Investment	
12,876,688	Property, Plant and Equipment	12,935,239
-	Investment Properties	-
180,062	Intangible Assets	58,563
6,285,059	Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute	1,634,655
-	Long Term Debtor	-
	Sources of Finance	
(832,336)	Capital receipts	(910,000)
(7,903,054)	Government grants and other contributions	(8,879,708)
(155,036)	Direct Revenue Financing	(29,954)
-	MRP/Loans Fund Principal	(275,272)
59,077,224	Closing Capital Financing Requirement	63,610,747
	Explanation of movements in year	
10,451,383	Increase in underlying need to borrow	4,808,795
-	MRP/Loans Fund Principal	(275,272)

38. Leases

Council as Lessee

Finance Leases

The Council currently has no finance leases. It has no obligation to make lease payments under lease arrangements for long-term liabilities and no assets are carried as Property, Plant and Equipment in the Balance Sheet.

Operating Leases

There are three different types of operating leases in the Council – franking machine, Vehicles and ICT hardware

Refuse, Recycling Collection Vehicles, Sweepers and Vans are under operating leases with typical lives remaining between one and five years.

The franking machine is at the end of its contract with the ICT hardware having between two and three years life remaining.

Therefore the future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases in future years are:

31-Mar-22	Minimum Lease Payments	31-Mar-23
£		£
935,318	Not Later than 1 Year	1,040,429
2,355,800	Later than 1 Year and not later than 5 Years	2,442,001
-	Later than 5 Years	-
3,291,118	Total Minimum Lease Payments	3,482,430

The expenditure charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement during the year in relation to these leases was:

31-Mar-22	Minimum Lease Payments	31-Mar-23
£		£
910,786	Minimum Lease Payments in Year	
	-Environment	984,213
57,691	-Finance & Commercial	48,164
968,477	Total Minimum Lease Payments	1,032,377

Council as Lessor

Finance Leases

The Council currently has no property leased out under a long term finance lease

Operating Leases

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

- ~ For the provision of community services, such as sport facilities, tourism services and community centres.
- ~ For economic development purposes to provide suitable affordable accommodation
- ~ For local businesses.

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

31-Mar-22	Future Minimum Lease Payments Receivable	31-Mar-23
£		£
480,994	Not later than 1 year	668,861
1,880,259	Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	2,646,469
6,419,855	Later than 5 years	5,425,375
8,781,108	Total Minimum Lease Payments	8,740,705

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. In 2022/2023 no contingent rents were receivable by the Council (2021/2022 £0).

39. Impairment Losses

The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting requires disclosure by class of assets of the amounts for revaluation losses and revaluation loss reversals charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services and to Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure. These disclosures are consolidated in Note 13 reconciling the movement over the year in the Property, Plant and Equipment balance. A revaluation loss is a reduction in the market value of an asset, in comparison to an impairment loss which is where a physical loss to an individual asset occurs. No impairment losses occurred during 2022/23 (or 2021/22).

40. Termination Benefits

The Council terminated the contracts of five members of staff in 2022/23 incurring liabilities of £1,050,035. There were no contracts terminated in 2021/22, see Note 33 for the number of exit packages and total cost per band.

41. Defined Benefit Pension Schemes

As part of the terms and conditions of employment of its officers, the Council makes contributions towards the costs of post-employment benefits. Although these benefits will not actually be payable until employees retire, the Council has a commitment to make the payments (for those benefits) and to disclose them at the time that employees earn their future entitlement.

The Council participates in the Local Government Pension Scheme, administered locally by North Yorkshire County Council – this is a funded defined benefit career average revalued earnings (CARE) 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.

The Council's pension scheme is operated under the regulatory framework for the Local Government Pension Scheme and the governance of the scheme is the responsibility of the pensions committee of North Yorkshire County Council. Policy is determined in accordance with the Pension Funds Regulations. The Investment managers of the fund are appointed by the committee.

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

42. Contingent Liabilities

There are currently no contingent liability in 2022/23 (21/22 had no contingent liabilities).

43. Contingent Assets

There are currently no contingent assets in 2022/23 (21/22 had no contingent assets).

44. 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 the funds available to meet its commitments to make payments;
- Market Risk – the possibility that financial loss might arise for the Council as a result of changes in such measures as interest rates and stock market movements.

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. Treasury Management is carried out by a central treasury management team, under policies approved by Hambleton District Council. The Council provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as interest rate risk, credit risk and the investment of surplus cash.

Credit Risk

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

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

The Council uses the creditworthiness service provided by Link Asset Services. This service has been progressively enhanced and uses a sophisticated modelling approach with credit ratings from all three rating agencies - Fitch, Moody's and Standard and Poor's, forming the core element. However, it does not rely solely on the current credit ratings of counterparties but also uses the following as overlays:

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

This modelling approach combines credit ratings, credit watches, credit outlooks and CDS spreads in a weighted scoring system for which the end product is a series of bands which indicate the relative creditworthiness of counterparties. These bands, in turn, are used by the Council to determine the duration for investments and are therefore referred to as "durational bands".

The Annual Investment Strategy also imposes a maximum sum to be invested with a financial institution located within each category. The Individual counterparty limit is set at 35% of total investments or £7m per counterparty whichever is the higher.

The Council annually approves a Treasury Management Strategy which, for 2022/23, determined that no limits apply to United Kingdom institutions and that the investments or surplus funds can be made in foreign banks and institutions of AA- sovereign rated countries subject to Link Asset Services' credit worthiness criteria. This limits the amount of credit risk exposure of different countries.

Customers for goods and services are assessed, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors, with individual credit limits being set in accordance with internal ratings in accordance with parameters set by the Council. The Council's maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to its investments in banks and building societies is £7m and cannot be assessed generally as the risk of any institution failing to make interest payments or repay the principal sum will be specific to each individual institution. Recent experience has shown that it is rare for such entities to be unable to meet commitments. A risk of irrecoverability applies to all of the Council's deposits, but there was no evidence at the 31 March 2023 that this was likely to crystallise.

Amounts Arising from Expected Credit Losses

During 2022/23 the Council had short term investments that were callable on demand i.e. very short term in nature. Due to the default risk of the investment being extremely low, nil impairment under IFRS 9 is deemed appropriate.

At 31 March 2023 the Council had run its short term investments down to zero ahead of Local Government Reorganisation and transition to the new North Yorkshire Council.

Housing Association Loans – Broadacres Housing Association

The Council entered into an agreement in 2015 with a Local Housing Association to allow a £35,000,000 loan facility. As at 31 March 2023, the full facility had been utilised, of which £1,400,000 has been repaid to date. The loan facility is secured by 110% of the Housing Association's housing stock. Due to the default risk of the investment being extremely low, nil impairment under IFRS 9 is deemed appropriate.

The Council has quarterly meetings throughout the year with the Housing Association where due diligence is performed through reviewing quarterly board meeting notes, ratio analysis calculated from the most up to date quarterly information provided by the Housing Association to ensure financial viability of repayments of interest and principal loan repayments. To date all interest payments have been received on the due date. Risk of the loans is regarded as being extremely low, and therefore nil impairment under IFRS 9 is deemed appropriate.

Debtors

The following analysis summarises the Authority's potential maximum exposure to credit risk on other financial assets, based on experience of default, adjusted to reflect current market conditions.

	Amount at 31 March £ 2023	Historical Experience of default %	Historical experience adjusted for market conditions at 31 March 2023 %	Estimated maximum exposure at 31 March 2023 £	Estimated maximum exposure at 31 March 2022 £
Customers	8,056,766	1.52	1.52	122,463	44,769

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

The Council does not generally allow credit for customers, such that £923,513 of the £8,056,766 balance is past its due date for payment. The past due but not impaired amount can be analysed by age as follows:

31-Mar-22 £	Provision for Bad Debt	31-Mar-23 £
98,148	Debtors < 30 days	6,606
14,546	Debtors 31-60 days	683
3,293	Debtors 61-90 days	9,408
1,166,673	Debtors > 90 days	906,816
1,282,660	Provision for Bad Debt	923,513

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is concerned with the Council's ability to have adequate cash resources at all times to enable it to achieve its business/service objectives. This risk is mitigated by active daily cash flow management and forward financial planning.

The Council has a comprehensive cash flow management system that seeks to ensure that cash is available as needed. If unexpected movements happen, the authority 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 authority will be bound to replenish a significant proportion of its borrowings at a time of unfavourable rates.

The Council sets limits on the proportion of its fixed rate borrowing during specified periods, and at 31 March 2023 had borrowed £26,500,000 long-term in accordance with the Treasury

Management Strategy. The Council is also able to borrow from the money market and in 2022/23 borrowed £15,350,000 short-term (for less than one year) to cover cashflow requirements ahead of Local Government Reorganisation and transition to the new Council.

31-Mar-22 £		31-Mar-23 £
-	Less than one year	15,350,000
-	Between one and two years	-
-	Between two and five years	-
26,500,000	More than five years	26,500,000
26,500,000		41,850,000

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

Market Risk – Interest rate risk

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

- Borrowings at variable rates – the interest expense charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement will rise. However, the Council's policy is not to borrow at variable rates.
- Borrowings at fixed rates – the fair value of the liabilities will fall.
- Investments at variable rates – the interest income credited to the Income and Expenditure Account will rise. However, the Council's policy is not to invest at variable rates.
- Investments at fixed rates – the fair value of the assets will fall.

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

The Authority has a number of strategies for managing interest rate risk. During periods of falling interest rates, for investments the Council would aim to achieve the highest investment rates available, taking advantage of volatility in the market and always placing security and liquidity of funds as a priority. During periods of falling interest rates for borrowing and where economic circumstances make it favourable, if the Council had any loans then for fixed rate loans it would repay them early to limit exposure to losses. If the Council had any debt then the risk of loss is ameliorated by the fact that a proportion of government grant payable on financing costs will normally move with prevailing interest rates or the Authority's cost of borrowing and provide compensation for a proportion of any higher costs.

The Treasury Management team has an active strategy for assessing interest rate exposure that feeds into the setting of the annual budget and which is used to update the budget quarterly during the year. This allows any adverse changes to be accommodated.

According to this assessment strategy, at 31 March 2023, if interest rates had been 1% higher with all other variables held constant, the financial effect would be:

1% Increase in interest rate risk assumption	31-Mar-23 £
Increase in interest payable on variable rate borrowings	-
Increase in interest receivables on variable rate investments	169,705
Impact on (Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services	169,705
Decrease in fair value of fixed rate borrowings liabilities (no impact on the (Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services or Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure)	5,483,784

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

Market Risk – Price risk

Market risk is the risk of fluctuations in the principal value of the Council's investments. Certain investments such as Gilt-edged Securities (Gilts) and Certificates of Deposits (CDs) are tradable instruments whose principal value can fluctuate according to market conditions. The Council has not invested in such instruments thereby eliminating the possibility of market risk.

The Council does not generally invest in equity shares therefore the Council is consequently not exposed to losses arising from movements in the prices of the shares. The Council does however own a 10% shareholding and has contributed £2,520 to the share capital of Veritau North Yorkshire Ltd. This is not exposed to price movements as there is a limited market currently for this service.

Market Risk – Foreign Exchange Risk

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

45. Long Term Investments

2021/22 £	Long Term Investments	2022/23 £
2,520	Veritau North Yorkshire Ltd – 10%	2,520
2,520	Balance at 31 March	2,520

Veritau North Yorkshire Ltd is a private Limited Company where Veritau Ltd owns 50% of the share capital of Veritau North Yorkshire Ltd and 5 district councils own 10% each, of which Hambleton District Council is one. The Council is therefore a 10% shareholder and has contributed £2,520 to the share capital.

COLLECTION FUND STATEMENT

The Collection Fund is a statutory fund, separate from all other Council funds. The fund is maintained specifically for the collection and distribution of amounts due in respect of Council Tax and Business Rates. The transactions of the Collection Fund are wholly prescribed by legislation.

Transactions Relating to Post-Employment Benefits

The Council recognise 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 required to make against council tax is based on the cash payable in the year, so the real cost of post-employment/retirement benefits is reversed out of the General Fund via the Movement in Reserves Statement. The following transactions have been made in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and General Fund Balance via the Movement in Reserves Statement during the year:

2021/22 £	Cost of Services	2022/23 £
4,576,000	Service cost comprising: Current Service Cost	4,392,000
-	Past Service Cost	-
-	(Gain)/loss from settlements/curtailment	-
578,000	Financing and investment income and expenditure: Net interest expense	589,000
5,154,000	Total Post-employment Benefits charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	4,981,000
	Other Post-employment Benefits charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	
	Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability comprising:	
131,000	Return on plan assets (excluding the amount included in the net interest expense)	12,253,000
(1,227,000)	Actuarial (gains) and losses arising on changes in demographic assumptions	952,000
(8,526,000)	Actuarial (gains) and losses arising on changes in financial assumption	(46,981,000)
363,000	Other – Experience (gain)/loss	10,129,000
(9,259,000)	Total Post-employment Benefits charged to other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	(23,647,000)
	Movement in Reserves	
(5,154,000)	Reversal of net charges made to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services for post-employment benefits in accordance with the code	(4,981,000)
	Actual amount charged against the general fund balance for pensions in the year.	
1,663,000	Employers contributions payable to scheme	1,717,000

Pension Assets and Liabilities Recognised in the Balance Sheet

The amount included in the Balance Sheet arising from the Council's obligations in respect of its defined benefit plan is as follows (see Note 4 regarding the 2022/23 net position and assumptions made in determining the net liability arising from the defined benefit obligation)

2021/22 £	Local Government Pension Scheme	2022/23 £
(121,454,000)	Present Value of defined benefit obligation	(88,970,000)
101,071,000	Fair value of plan assets	88,970,000
(20,383,000)	Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	-

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

2021/22 £	Local Government Pension Scheme	2022/23 £
99,175,000	Opening fair value of scheme assets	101,071,000
2,083,000	Interest Income	2,722,000
	Remeasurement gains/(losses):	
(131,000)	The return on plan assets, excluding the amount included in the net interest expense	(12,253,000)
1,663,000	Contributions from employer	1,717,000
630,000	Contributions by Scheme Participants	682,000
(2,302,000)	Benefits Paid	(2,928,000)
(47,000)	Other – Administration expenses	(62,000)
-	Other - IAS19 adjustment	(1,979,000)
101,071,000	Closing fair value of scheme assets	88,970,000

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

2021/22 £	Local Government Pension Scheme	2022/23 £
125,326,000	Opening balance at April	121,454,000
4,576,000	Current service cost	4,392,000
2,614,000	Interest Income	3,249,000
630,000	Contributions from the scheme participants	682,000
	Remeasurement (gains)/losses:	
(1,227,000)	Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	952,000
(8,526,000)	Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(46,981,000)
363,000	Other	8,150,000
-	Past service cost	-
-	Losses/(gains) on curtailment	-
(2,302,000)	Benefits paid	(2,928,000)
121,454,000	Closing defined benefit obligation	88,970,000

Council's Pension Scheme

2021/22		Fair Value of scheme assets	2022/23	
Quoted £	Unquoted £		Quoted £	Unquoted £
56,296,547		Equities	46,353,370	
7,479,254		Property	5,694,080	
16,979,928		Government bonds	9,786,700	
7,782,467		Corporate Bonds	6,405,840	
1,111,781		Cash	1,245,580	
3,941,769	7,479,254	Other	11,210,220	8,274,210
93,591,746	7,479,254	Total Assets	80,695,790	8,274,210

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 Council's Pension Scheme has been estimated by Aon Hewitt Limited, an independent firm of actuaries. The estimates for North Yorkshire Pension Fund are based on the valuation of the scheme as at 31 March 2023.

The significant assumptions used by the actuary have been:

2021/22	Local Government Pension Scheme	2022/23
	Mortality Assumptions:	
	Longevity at 65 for current pensioners	
21.8	~Men	22.6
23.8	~Women	25
	Longevity at 45 future pensioners	
23.5	~Men	23.5
25.7	~Women	26
3.00%	Rate of CPI Inflation	2.70%
4.25%	Rate of Increase in Salaries	3.95%
3.00%	Rate of Increase in Pensions	2.70%
2.70%	Rate for Discounting Scheme Liabilities	4.70%

The estimation of the defined benefit obligations is sensitive to the actuarial assumptions set out in the table above. The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period and assumes for each change that the assumption analysed changes while all the assumptions remain constant. The assumptions in longevity, for example, assume life expectancy increases and 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 accountancy policies for the scheme, i.e. on actuarial basis using the projected 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.

Impact on the Defined Benefit Obligation in the Scheme

2021/22 £	Increase in assumption Deficit/(Surplus)	2022/23 £
4,251,000	Longevity (increase in year)	2,313,000
(2,308,000)	Rate of increase in Pensions (increase by 0.1% p.a.)	(1,335,000)
(364,000)	Rate of increase in Salaries (increase by 0.1% p.a.)	(178,000)
2,551,000	Rate for discounting scheme liabilities (increase by 0.1% p.a.)	1,512,000

2021/22			Collection Fund	2022/23		
Business Rates £	Council Tax £	Total £		Business Rates £	Council Tax £	Total £
	(73,054,472)	(73,054,472)	INCOME		(77,092,127)	(77,092,127)
	(1,710)	(1,710)	Council Tax Receivable		(861)	(861)
(23,309,834)		(23,309,834)	Council Tax Hardship Grant - S13A	(27,557,933)		(27,557,933)
(95,292)		(95,292)	Business Rates Receivable	104,312		104,312
			Transitional Protection Payments due to the Authority			
(23,405,126)	(73,056,182)	(96,461,308)		(27,453,621)	(77,092,988)	(104,546,609)
			EXPENDITURE			
			Apportionment of Previous Years			
(4,500,268)		(4,500,268)	Central Government	(3,048,416)		(3,048,416)
(1,010,966)	(4,401)	(1,015,367)	Hambleton District Council	(2,438,733)	89,197	(2,349,536)
(112,558)	(38,423)	(150,981)	North Yorkshire County Council	(548,715)	801,695	252,980
(5,632,017)	(2,049)	(5,634,066)	North Yorkshire Fire & Rescue Authority	(60,968)	42,063	(18,905)
-	(7,489)	(7,489)	Police & Crime Commissioner-North Yorkshire	-	153,785	153,785
(11,255,809)	(52,362)	(11,308,171)		(6,096,832)	1,086,740	(5,010,092)
			Precepts, Demands and Shares			
14,302,522		14,302,522	Central Government	13,073,332		13,073,332
11,442,018	5,877,913	17,319,931	Hambleton District Council	10,458,666	6,281,019	16,739,685
2,574,454	52,692,685	55,267,139	North Yorkshire County Council	2,353,200	55,623,423	57,976,623
286,050	2,768,602	3,054,652	North Yorkshire Fire & Rescue Authority	261,467	2,866,179	3,127,646
-	10,122,164	10,122,164	Police & Crime Commissioner- North Yorkshire	-	10,654,254	10,654,254
506,286	-	506,286	Renewable Energy	453,985	-	453,985
29,111,330	71,461,364	100,572,694		26,600,650	75,424,875	102,025,525
			Charges to the Collection Fund			
115,840	200,364	316,204	Less: Write offs of uncollectable amounts	118,457	218,991	337,448
143,483	224,408	367,891	Increase/ Decrease (-) in Bad Debt Provision	(129,149)	275,300	146,151
(694,659)		(694,659)	Appeals & List Alterations charged to the	(1,016,967)		(1,016,967)
561,570		561,570	Increase/ Decrease (-) in Provision for Appeals	1,510,538		1,510,538
156,796		156,796	Allowance for cost of collection	158,954		158,954
283,030	424,772	707,802		641,833	494,291	1,136,124
(5,266,575)	(1,222,408)	(6,488,983)	(Surplus)/Deficit arising during the year	(6,307,970)	(87,082)	(6,395,052)
12,674,862	148,203	12,823,065	(Surplus)/Deficit brought forward 1 April	7,408,287	(1,074,205)	6,334,082
7,408,287	(1,074,205)	6,334,082	(Surplus)/Deficit carried forward 31 March	1,100,317	(1,161,287)	(60,970)

NOTES TO COLLECTION FUND ACCOUNT

Introduction

These accounts represent the transactions of the Collection Fund which is a statutory fund prepared on an accruals basis.

The Collection Fund is an agent's statement that reflects the statutory obligation, under the Local Government Finance Act 1992, for billing authorities (i.e. Hambleton District Council) to maintain a separate Collection Fund. The statement shows the transactions of the billing authority in relation to the collection from taxpayers and distribution to local authorities and the Government of Council Tax and National Non-Domestic rates (NNDR or uniform business rates).

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

Collection Fund surpluses declared by the billing authority in relation to Council Tax are apportioned to the relevant precepting bodies in the subsequent financial year. Deficits likewise are proportionally charged to the relevant precepting bodies in the following year. For Hambleton District Council, the Council Tax precepting bodies are North Yorkshire County Council, the Police and Crime Commissioner for North Yorkshire and North Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Authority.

As a result of Local Government Reorganisation Council Tax Balances, other than the surplus/deficit declared on 15 January 2022 are allocated in the following years precept proportions meaning Hambleton District Council no longer has a proportion as it will not exist in 2023/24 and the new North Yorkshire Council authority will retain the balances.

NNDR regulations are written in a way that the closing position is always based on the 31 March position of the year being closed therefore Hambleton District Council continues to have a proportion as it still exists at that date.

The statement shows the transactions of the Council in relation to the collection from taxpayers of sums due for council tax and NNDR and their distribution to the Council, North Yorkshire County Council, the Police and Crime Commissioner for North Yorkshire, North Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Authority, Parish Councils and the government.

NNDR surpluses declared by the billing authority in relation to the Collection Fund are apportioned to the relevant precepting bodies in the subsequent financial year in their respective proportions. Deficits likewise are proportionately charged to the relevant precepting bodies in the following year.

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

Council Tax

The Council Tax is a domestic property based tax with properties allocated to valuation bands from A to H. The tax base for Hambleton was calculated at 37,907.40 for 2022/2023 (37,342.89 for 2021/2022) being the total number of properties converted to an equivalent number of band D dwellings. The number in each band shown as band D equivalents was:-

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	Total
1,827.33	5,471.03	7,494.74	6,206.28	7,251.25	5,522.26	3,856.23	278.28	37,907.40

The average Council Tax for Hambleton at Band D was £1,989.71 made up as follows:

2021/22 £	Precepting Authorities	2022/23 £
114.48	Hambleton District Council	119.48
1,270.74	North Yorkshire County Council	1,298.82
140.31	North Yorkshire County Council – Adult Social Care	168.53
271.06	Police & Crime Commissioner – North Yorkshire	281.06
42.92	Parish (Average)	46.21
74.14	North Yorkshire Fire Authority	75.61
1,913.65	Total Average Band D Council Tax	1,989.71

National Non Domestic Rates (NNDR)

The Council collects National Non-Domestic Rates (NNDR) for its area based on local rateable values provided by the Valuation Office Agency (VOA) multiplied by a uniform business rate set nationally by Central Government.

In 2022/23 Hambleton District Council was part of the North Yorkshire Business Rates Pool, the main aim of the pool is to maximise the retention of locally generated business rates and to ensure that it further supports the economic regeneration of the wider North Yorkshire area.

The Pool would retain a greater share of business rates revenue than they would otherwise do if they experience economic growth. Each individual authority will receive at least the same level of funding they would have received without the Pool. The remaining amount is the 'Net Retained Levy'. Following a payment to the lead authority the net retained levy of the pool will be paid to the new unitary North Yorkshire Council in 2023/24.

Hambleton District Council's 2022/23 levy to be paid into the pool was £1,086,893.

The additional retail and nursery reliefs awarded in 2021/22 were funded as part of the Governments continuing response to the COVID-19 pandemic and a reserve was created to transfer £2,839,761 of Section 31 Grants to offset the Collection fund deficit when it was charged to the Council's General Fund in 2022/23. The Council used £2,438,733 of the reserve in 2022/23 leaving a balance of £401,028.

As part of the NNDR Collection Fund business rate income is shared between Hambleton District Council (40%), North Yorkshire County Council (9%), North Yorkshire Fire & Rescue Authority (1%) and Central Government (50%).

The business rates shares payable for 2022/23 were estimated before the start of the financial year as £13,073,332 to Central Government, £2,353,200 to North Yorkshire County Council, £261,467 to North Yorkshire Fire & Rescue Authority and £10,458,666 to Hambleton District Council. These sums have been paid in 2022/23 and charged to the Collection Fund in year.

The total income from business rate payers collected in 2022/2023 was £27,557,933 (£23,309,834 in 2021/22).

Non-Domestic Rates are collected locally on the basis of a nationally determined rate in the pound. For 2022/23, the Government decided to freeze the business rate multipliers at 49.9p for qualifying Small Businesses, and the standard multiplier being 51.2p for all other businesses (49.9p and 51.2p respectively in 2021/22).

The total non-domestic rateable value for the Council's area at 31 March 2023 was £77,798,100 (£76,829,338 in 2021/22).

Distribution of Year End (Surplus)/Deficit

The year-end (surplus)/deficit is distributed to Hambleton District Council, North Yorkshire County Council, Police & Crime Commissioner – North Yorkshire and North Yorkshire Fire & Rescue Authority.

2021/22			Contributions to Collection	2022/23		
Business Rates	Council Tax	Total		Business Rates	Council Tax	Total
3,704,145	-	3,704,145	Central Government	550,157	-	550,157
2,963,314	(88,153)	2,875,161	Hambleton District Council	440,128	(92,481)	347,647
666,745	(792,451)	(125,706)	North Yorkshire County Council	99,027	(861,279)	(762,252)
-	(152,014)	(152,014)	Police & Crime Commissioner-North Yorkshire	-	(163,565)	(163,565)
74,083	(41,587)	32,496	North Yorkshire Fire & Rescue Authority	11,005	(43,962)	(32,957)
7,408,287	(1,074,205)	6,334,082		1,100,317	(1,161,287)	(60,970)

Council Tax / NNDR Bad Debt Provision and NNDR provision for Valuation appeals:

The Collection Fund provides for Bad Debts on arrears on the basis of prior years' experience and current year collection rates.

2021/22 £	Collection Fund: Provision for Bad Debt - Council Tax	2022/23 £
1,873,738	Balance at 1 April	2,098,146
(200,364)	Write-offs during year for previous years	(218,992)
424,772	Contributions to provision during year	494,291
224,408	Net Increase in Provision	275,299
2,098,146	Balance at 31 March	2,373,445

The Collection Fund account also provides for bad debts on NNDR arrears.

2021/22 £	Collection Fund: Provision for Bad Debt - NNDR	2022/23 £
770,171	Balance at 1 April	913,654
(115,840)	Write-offs during year for previous years	(118,457)
259,323	Contributions to provision during year	(10,692)
143,483	Net Increase in Provision	(129,149)
913,654	Balance at 31 March	784,505

The Council's proportion of these write offs and increase in provision are shown below:

2021/22 £	Councils Proportion: Provision for Bad Debt - NNDR	2022/23 £
308,069	Balance at 1 April -	365,462
(46,336)	Write-offs during year for previous years	(47,383)
103,729	Contributions to provision during year	(4,277)
57,393	Net Increase in Provision	(51,660)
365,462	Balance at 31 March	313,802

The Collection Fund account also provides for provision for appeals against the rateable valuation set by the Valuation Office Agency (VOA) not settled as at 31 March 2023.

2021/22 £	Collection Fund: Provision for appeals - NNDR	2022/23 £
2,371,165	Balance at 1 April	2,238,076
(694,659)	Write-offs during year for previous years	(1,016,967)
561,570	Contributions to provision during year	1,510,538
(133,089)	Net Increase in Provision	493,571
2,238,076	Balance at 31 March	2,731,647

The Council's proportion of these write offs and decrease in provision are shown below:-

2021/22 £	Councils Proportion: Provision for appeals - NNDR	2022/23 £
948,466	Balance at 1 April	895,230
(277,864)	Write-offs during year for previous years	(406,787)
224,628	Contributions to provision during year	604,215
(53,236)	Net Increase in Provision	197,428
895,230	Balance at 31 March	1,092,658

GROUP ACCOUNTS

Introduction

The CIPFA Code of Practice requires that where a Council has material financial interests and significant level of control over one or more entities, it should prepare group accounts. The aim of these statements is to give an overall picture of the Council's financial activities and the resources employed in carrying out those activities.

Inclusion within the Group Accounts

The Council has business relationships with a number of entities over which it has varying degrees of control or influence. These are classified into the categories of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures.

The meaning of these terms are outlined below:

Subsidiary

"A subsidiary is an entity including an unincorporated entity such as a partnership that is controlled by another entity (the Council), known as the parent." Thirsk and Sowerby Swimming Baths Charity is classified as subsidiaries of Hambleton District Council and has therefore been consolidated.

Joint Venture

"A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the arrangement" The Council has a business relationship with Wykeland Properties Limited and this is classified as a joint venture arrangement.

More detail regarding each of these organisations can be found below:

Thirsk and Sowerby Swimming Baths Charity

As subsidiary entity, Thirsk and Sowerby Swimming Baths Charity has been consolidated on a line by line basis with all intra-group transactions and balances removed. To ensure these accounts are materially correct as at 31 March 2023 the Council has assessed whether there have been any material transactions between the subsidiary balance sheet date and the Councils. If any such transactions are deemed to have occurred the subsidiary financial statements will be adjusted to reflect the changes before consolidation. The audited accounts for 2022/23 for Thirsk and Sowerby Swimming Baths Charity has been used for consolidation.

Central Northallerton Development Company Limited

Central Northallerton Development Company Ltd (CNDCL) has no Ultimate Controlling Party. The Company has two shareholders, Wykeland Properties Limited and Hambleton District Council, each of which own 50% of the company. The registered address and location of the Company development site are based in Northallerton. The joint venture company was officially formed on 20 October 2017, having a company number of 9730539, where two directors, J Ives and P Wilkinson represent the Council and a further two directors, J Stubbs and D Gibbons represent Wykeland Properties Limited.

The Company's principal activity is that of property development. On 20 October 2017 a development agreement was signed between Hambleton District Council and Wykeland Properties Limited to redevelop the 3.5 acre former Prison site in Northallerton. In March 2019 agreements were signed for Lidl and Iceland for the construction and rental of two retail units on the phase 1 of the site and on the same day, the phase 1 land was sold to Hambleton District Council at its fair value. Hambleton District Council has funded the development of the two stores.

The development of phase 2 and 3 are well underway, with phase 2 seeing the C4DI digital innovation centre being on site and also shortly the presence of two universities. Phase 3 development continues with the construction of a cinema and restaurants during 2022/23.

The Council considers that CNDCL should be accounted for as a joint venture company (under IFRS11 – Joint Arrangements and IAS28 – Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures).

Hambleton District Council's share of Central Northallerton Development Company Limited's balances is 50%. The company has been incorporated into the Group Accounts using the Equity method. Figures have been consolidated based on the draft statement of accounts for 31 March 2023.

For 2022/23, Central Northallerton Development Company Limited had a total income of £310,864, total expenditure of £396,798, assets of £297,336 and liabilities of £536,192. Compared to 2021/22 had a total income of £3,453,638, total expenditure of £3,494,903, assets of £745,533 and liabilities of £536,192. The loss for the year amounted to £85,908 (period ended 31 March 2022: loss £32,834). Cumulatively the profit is £123,452

The Council continues to develop Treadmills North and has a capital commitment of £5,136,000 outstanding. This is shown in Note 13. Treadmills South became operational in 2020/21.

Maple Park (Hambleton) Limited Liability Partnership (LLP)

Maple Park (Hambleton) LLP has been set up to offer crematorium services and was incorporated on 9th November 2021. The LLP has two members - Hambleton District Council and Hambleton District Holdings Limited. The first accounts for the company will cover the period from 9th November 2021 to 31 March 2023 and have been included in the Group Accounts for 2022/23.

GROUP COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

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

2021/2022				2022/2023		
Group Net Expenditure	Group Gross Income	Group Gross Expenditure		Gross Expenditure	Group Gross Income	Net Expenditure
£	£	£		£	£	£
13,336,120	(5,611,159)	7,724,961	Economy & Planning	7,387,435	(3,731,116)	3,656,319
2,560,087	(1,176,075)	1,384,012	Business Grants COVID-19	-	-	-
6,479,591	(2,137,090)	4,342,501	Environment	6,785,548	(2,036,179)	4,749,369
23,305,437	(13,013,619)	10,291,818	Finance & Commercial	19,403,258	(12,244,633)	7,158,625
1,678,276	(452,269)	1,226,007	Law & Governance	1,629,607	(345,836)	1,283,771
11,185,491	(3,226,202)	7,959,289	Leisure & Communities	9,800,249	(6,080,700)	3,719,549
58,545,002	(25,616,414)	32,928,588	Net Cost of Services	45,006,097	(24,438,464)	20,567,633
1,803,324	(162,090)	1,641,234	Other Operating Expenditure (Note 10)	2,036,264	(652,651)	1,383,613
3,184,952	(3,551,417)	(366,465)	Financing and Investment Expenditure/(Income) (Note 11)	3,953,407	(4,473,279)	(519,872)
-	(18,603,761)	(18,603,761)	Taxation and Non-Specific Grant (Income) (Note 12)	-	(18,317,342)	(18,317,342)
63,533,278	(47,933,682)	15,599,596	(Surplus) of Deficit on Provision of Services	50,995,768	(47,881,736)	3,114,032
-	16,417	16,417	Share of (Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services by joint venture	-	42,954	42,954
63,533,278	(47,917,265)	15,616,013	Group (Surplus)/Deficit (Surplus) or Deficit on Revaluation of Property Plant & Equipment (Note 26)	50,995,768	(47,838,782)	3,156,986
		(3,198,994)	Actuarial (Gains)/Losses on Pension Assets/Liabilities (Note 42)			(1,007,971)
		(9,259,000)				(23,647,000)
		(12,457,994)	Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure			(24,654,971)
		3,158,019	Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure			(21,497,985)

GROUP MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT

This Statement shows the movement from the start of the year to the end on the different reserves held by the Council, analysed into 'usable reserves' (i.e. those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and other 'unusable reserves'. The Statement shows how the movements in year of the Council's reserves are broken down between gains and losses incurred in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices and the statutory adjustments required to return to the amounts chargeable to council tax for the year. The (increase)/decrease line shows the statutory General Fund Balance movements in the year following those adjustments.

2022/2023

	Total Usable Reserves - Group £	Unusable Reserves- Group £	Total Group Reserves £
Balance at 31 March 2022 carried forward	(25,646,007)	(9,728,936)	(35,374,943)
Movements in reserves during 2022/23			
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	3,156,986	(24,654,971)	(21,497,985)
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (Note 8)	5,516,490	(5,516,490)	-
Increase/Decrease in 2022/23	8,673,476	(30,171,461)	(21,497,985)
Transfer to/from Earmarked Reserves (Note 9)	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2023 carried forward	(16,972,531)	(39,900,397)	(56,872,928)

2021/2022 Comparative Figures

	Total Usable Reserves - Group £	Unusable Reserves- Group £	Total Group Reserves £
Balance at 31 March 2021 carried forward	(31,220,730)	(7,312,232)	(38,532,962)
Movements in reserves during 2021/22			
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	15,616,013	(12,457,994)	3,158,019
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (note 8)	(10,041,290)	10,041,290	-
Increase/Decrease in 2021/22	5,574,723	(2,416,704)	3,158,019
Transfer to/from Earmarked Reserves (Note 9)	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2022 carried forward	(25,646,007)	(9,728,936)	(35,374,943)

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

Group Accounts 31 March 2022	Group Balance Sheet	Notes	Group Accounts 31 March 2023
£			£
57,307,348	Property, Plant & Equipment (G8)	13	69,238,577
102,000	Investment Property	15	102,000
677,719	Intangible Assets	16	559,567
2,520	Long Term Investments	45	2,520
104,681	Investment in Joint Venture	G4	61,727
33,600,000	Long Term Debtors	17	33,600,000
91,794,268	Long Term Assets		103,564,391
70,723	Inventories	18	59,091
7,834,745	Short Term Debtors	19	7,114,223
10,847,831	Cash and Cash Equivalents	20	588,008
387,647	Assets Held for Sale	21	313,350
19,140,946	Current Assets		8,074,672
-	Short Term Borrowing	17	(15,350,000)
(27,274,995)	Short Term Creditors	22	(11,329,634)
(895,230)	Short Term Provisions	23	(1,092,658)
(325,104)	Other Short Term Liabilities		(243,663)
(28,495,329)	Current Liabilities		(28,015,955)
(26,648,011)	Long Term Borrowing	17	(26,736,116)
(33,931)	Other Long Term Liabilities	17	(14,064)
(20,383,000)	Pension Liability	41	0
(47,064,942)	Long Term Liabilities		(26,750,180)
35,374,943	Net Assets		56,872,928
(25,498,315)	Usable Reserves	24	(16,867,763)
(147,692)	Usable Reserves – Group Accounts	G4	(104,768)
(9,728,936)	Unusable Reserves	25	(39,900,397)
(35,374,943)	Total Reserves		(56,872,928)

GROUP CASH FLOW STATEMENT

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

Group 2021/22 £		Group 2022/23 £
15,616,013	Net (surplus)/deficit on the provision of services	3,156,986
(27,953,819)	Adjustments to net (surplus)/deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements (Group Note 27)	9,989,886
8,321,452	Adjustments for items included in the net (surplus)/deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities (Note 28)	9,384,995
(4,016,354)	Net cash (inflows)/outflows from Operating Activities	22,531,867
5,341,725	Investing Activities (Note 29)	3,690,248
2,691,269	Financing Activities (Note 30)	(15,962,292)
4,016,640	Net (increase)/decrease in cash and cash equivalents	10,259,823
(14,864,471)	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	(10,847,831)
(10,847,831)	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Note 21)	(588,008)

Notes to Group Accounts

G1. Explanatory Notes to the Group Accounts

Where figures in the group accounts differ materially from the Council's accounts, the relevant explanatory notes have been prepared. The notes give information on the areas that have materially changed on consolidation of the joint venture company into the Council's accounts.

G2. Accounting Policies

The Accounting Policies of the Council's subsidiary and joint venture companies are in line with the Council's Accounting Policies. It should be noted that the CNDCL financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006, however, for the activities that has occurred this is not material different from how the Council has prepared its accounts under IFRS.

Any statutory adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis included in the Council's Accounting Policies do not apply to the joint venture and subsidiary companies in 2020/21.

Notes within the group accounts have not been provided where there are no material differences except where there is a requirement for the reconciliation required as seen below.

As CNDCL and Thirsk and Sowerby Swimming Baths have the same reporting date as the Council, year-end accounts to 31 March 2023 have been used for consolidation.

G3. Group Accounts: Consolidated of CNDCL

CNDCL	HDC share (50%)	Group Accounts: Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	CNDCL	HDC share (50%)
2021/22 £	2021/22 £		2022/23 £	2022/23 £
(3,453,638)	(1,726,819)	Turnover	(310,864)	(155,432)
3,494,903	1,747,452	Operating Expenses	396,798	198,399
-	-	Interest and investment income	(26.00)	(13.00)
41,265	20,633	Net Operating Surplus	85,908	42,954
(8,431)	(4,216)	Tax on Profit	-	-
-	-	Dividends	-	-
32,834	16,417	Distribution of surplus to member authorities	85,908	42,954
(318,546)	(159,273)	Net (Profit) / Loss for the year	85,908	42,954

G4. Investment included in Group Balance Sheet

CNDCL 2021/22 £	HDC share (50%) 2021/22 £	Group Accounts: Investment included in Group Balance Sheet	CNDCL 2022/23 £	HDC share (50%) 2022/23 £
97,880	48,940.00	Assets: Investment Properties	97,880	48,940
1,185	593.00	Plant & Equipment	4,090	2,045
46,298	23,149.00	Inventories	18,552	9,276
72,048	36,024.00	Short Term Debtors	17,666	8,833
528,142	264,071.00	Cash	159,148	79,574
745,553	372,777	Total Assets:	297,336	148,668
(536,192)	(268,096)	Liabilities: Creditors	(16,884)	(8,442)
-	-	Other Long Term liabilities	(157,000)	(78,499)
(536,192)	(268,096)	Total Liabilities	(173,884)	(86,941)
209,361	104,681	Net Investment in Joint Venture	123,452	61,727

G5. Group Accounts: Cash Flow Statement – Adjustments to Net (Surplus)/Deficit on the Provision of Services for Non Cash Movements

31-Mar-22 £	Adjustments to Net (Surplus)/Deficit on the Provision of Services for Non Cash Movements	31-Mar-23 £
(1,433,591)	Depreciation	(1,566,145)
(9,946,917)	Impairment and downward valuations	(440,675)
(169,379)	Amortisation	(176,715)
(2,682,093)	Increase) / Decrease in Creditors	15,767,800
(8,769,763)	Increase / (Decrease) in Debtors	(720,522)
(4,898)	Increase / (Decrease) in Inventories	(11,632)
(3,491,000)	Movement in Pension Liability	(3,264,000)
(16,413)	Reversal of share of loss or profit on joint venture	(42,954)
(8,304)	Carrying amount of non-current assets and non-current assets held for sale, sold or derecognised	(79,458)
-	Movement in the Fair Value Investment Properties	-
(1,431,461)	Other non-cash items charged to the net surplus or deficit on provision of services	524,187
(27,953,819)	Total	9,989,886

G6. Investment Property

CNDCL 2021/22 £	HDC share (50%) 2021/22 £	Group Accounts: Investment property	CNDCL 2022/23 £	HDC share (50%) 2022/23 £
97,880	48,940	At 1 April	97,880	48,940
-	-	Additions	-	-
-	-	Transfers to Inventories	-	-
97,880	48,940	At 31 March	97,880	48,940

G7. Taxation

CNDCL 2021/22 £	HDC share (50%) 2021/22 £	Taxation	CNDCL 2022/23 £	HDC share (50%) 2022/23 £
32,834	16,417	Loss before taxation	85,908	16,417
6,239	3,120	Profit on ordinary activities before tax multiplied by the standard rate or corporation tax of 19% (2020:19%)^	16,323	8,162
39,073	19,537	Unrealised tax losses	16,323	8,162

G8. Property, Plant and Equipment

Movement in 2022/23	Other Land and Buildings	Vehicles, Plant Furniture & Equipment	Infrastructure Assets	Community Assets	Assets Under Construction	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cost or Valuation at 1 April 2022	48,578,429	10,861,532	5,495,430	108,986	4,822,923	69,867,300
Additions	5,255,288	175,070	149,932	-	7,354,949	12,935,239
Accumulated Depreciation & Impairment	(1,098,696)	-	-	-	-	(1,098,696)
Written Out to Gross Carrying Amount	1,007,971	-	-	-	-	1,007,971
Revaluation Increases/(Decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation Increases/(Decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on Provision of Services	(440,675)	-	-	-	-	(440,675)
Derecognition – Disposals	-	(8,058)	-	-	-	(8,058)
Assets reclassified (to)/from Held for Sale	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assets reclassified (to)/from Investment Property	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other movements in Cost or Valuation	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2023	53,302,317	11,028,544	5,645,362	108,986	12,177,872	82,263,081
Accumulated Depreciation and At 1 April 2022	(991,667)	(9,458,626)	(2,108,139)	(1,520)	-	(12,559,952)
Depreciation Charge	(1,079,195)	(357,648)	(128,542)	(760)	-	(1,566,145)
Accumulated Depreciation Written Out to Gross Carrying Amount	1,098,696	-	-	-	-	1,098,696
Depreciation Written out in the Surplus/Deficit on the provision of Services	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derecognition – Disposals	-	2,897	-	-	-	2,897
Assets reclassified (to)/from Held for Sale	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2023	(972,166)	(9,813,377)	(2,236,681)	(2,280)	-	(13,024,504)
Net Book Value at 31 March 2022	47,586,762	1,402,906	3,387,291	107,466	4,822,923	57,307,348
Net Book Value at 31 March 2023	52,330,151	1,215,167	3,408,681	106,706	12,177,872	69,238,577

Movement in 2021/22	Other Land and Buildings	Vehicles, Plant Furniture & Equipment	Infrastructure Assets	Community Assets	Assets Under Construction	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cost or Valuation at 1 April 2021	38,689,400	10,497,341	5,406,752	108,986	9,406,551	64,109,030
Additions	2,378,122	376,919	88,678	-	10,352,967	13,196,686
Accumulated Depreciation & Impairment Written Out to Gross Carrying Amount	(642,415)	-	-	-	-	(642,415)
Revaluation Increases/(Decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	1,206,521	-	-	-	-	1,206,521
Revaluation Increases/(Decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on Provision of Services	(3,579,602)	-	-	-	(4,374,842)	(7,954,444)
Derecognition – Disposals	-	(12,728)	-	-	-	(12,728)
Assets reclassified (to)/from Held for Sale	(35,350)	-	-	-	-	(35,350)
Assets reclassified (to)/from Investment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other movements in Cost or Valuation	10,561,753	-	-	-	(10,561,753)	-
At 31 March 2022	48,578,429	10,861,532	5,495,430	108,986	4,822,923	69,867,300
Accumulated Depreciation and At 1 April 2021	(677,209)	(9,116,485)	(1,981,296)	(760)	-	(11,775,750)
Depreciation Charge	(869,243)	(347,015)	(126,843)	(760)	(89,730)	(1,433,591)
Accumulated Depreciation Written Out to Gross Carrying Amount	642,415	-	-	-	-	642,415
Depreciation Written out in the Surplus/Deficit on the provision of Services	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derecognition – Disposals	-	4,874	-	-	-	4,874
Assets reclassified (to)/from Held for Sale	2,100	-	-	-	-	2,100
Other movements in Cost or Valuation	(89,730)	-	-	-	89,730	-
At 31 March 2022	(991,667)	(9,458,626)	(2,108,139)	(1,520)	-	(12,559,952)
Net Book Value at 31 March 2021	38,012,191	1,380,856	3,425,456	108,226	9,406,551	52,333,280
Net Book Value at 31 March 2022	47,586,762	1,402,906	3,387,291	107,466	4,822,923	57,307,348

Glossary of Terms

Accruals:

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

Amortised Premiums/Discounts:

The amounts due/receivable following the premature repayments of loan debt.

Appropriations:

Amounts transferred to or from revenue or capital reserves in the form of amounts set aside from revenue to provide for the repayment of external loans and finance capital expenditure, in accordance with statutory requirements, or to provide for the future replacement of fixed assets.

Asset:

An item owned by the Council, which has a monetary value. Assets are defined as current or fixed:

- Current assets will be consumed or cease to have value within the next financial year, e.g. stocks and debtors.
- Fixed assets provide benefits to the Council and to services it provides for a period of more than one year, for example, land, buildings, vehicles and equipment.

Balance Sheet:

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

Capital Adjustment Account:

A reserve that reflects the difference between the cost of fixed assets consumed and the capital financing set aside to pay for them. This account replaces the FARA (Fixed Asset Restatement Account) and the Capital Financing Account.

Capital Charge:

A charge to service revenue accounts in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to reflect the cost of fixed assets used in the provision of services.

Capital Expenditure:

Payments made for the purchase or provisions of assets of long term value to the Council e.g. land, buildings, plant and machinery.

Capital Receipts:

The money received from the sale of assets.

CIPFA:

The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy. This is the professional institute governing how public money is used and how it has to be reported.

Collection Fund:

A fund administered by the Billing Authority (District Councils) into which is paid Council Tax it collects together with the payment it receives for National Non-Domestic (Business) Rates (NNDR) collected from business ratepayers. Precepts are paid from the fund to precepting authorities including the billing authority.

- **Levies** – If the Retained Rates Income of the Council is greater than the Funding Baseline central government take up to a maximum of 50% to fund any Safety Net Payments elsewhere in the country.
- **Precepting Shares** – Amounts paid to or from other precepting authorities the Council collects Council Tax / NNDR on behalf of on the basis of Precept amounts for council tax and the defined share for NNDR i.e. 40% Hambleton District Council, 50% Central Government, 9% North Yorkshire County Council and 1% North Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Authority.
- **Provision for Appeals** – Estimated change to the rateable value of properties due on outstanding appeals as at the end of the year by businesses with the Valuation Office.
- **Safety Net Payments** – If the Retained Rates Income of the Council is less than the Funding Baseline it is repaid by central government up to the safety net threshold of 92.5% of the baseline.
- **Small Business Rate Relief** – Relief for eligible businesses with a rateable value of below £12,000 to help small businesses meet the costs of their rates.
- **Target Baseline** - Estimate of the business rates element of the authorities “start-up funding” within the rates retention scheme.
- **Tariffs** – Excess Income above target baseline.
- **Top ups** - Reduced income below target baseline.
- **Transitional Protection Payments** – In year adjustment of a properties rateable value phased in over a number years.

Community Assets:

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

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account:

A summary of all the resources that the Council has generated, consumed or set-aside in providing services during the year. It is intended to show the true financial position of the Council before allowing for concessions to raise council tax and for the ability to divert expenditure to be met from capital resources.

Contingency:

A condition which exists at the balance sheet date where the outcome will be confirmed only on the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events.

Contributions to Funds:

Contributions made from the General Fund to provide a reserve for a specific use in the future.

Corporate and Democratic Core:

The corporate and democratic core comprises all activities which local authorities engage in specifically because they are elected, multi-purpose authorities. The cost of these activities are thus over and above those which would be incurred by a series of independent, single purpose, nominated bodies managing the same services. There is therefore no logical basis for apportioning these costs to services.

Council Tax:

This is a banded property tax which is levied on domestic properties throughout the District. The banding is based on estimated property values as at 1st April 1991.

Creditors:

Amounts incurred by the Council but not yet paid.

Debtors:

Amounts due to the Council but not yet received.

Defined Benefit Scheme:

A pension or other retirement benefit scheme other than a defined contribution scheme. Usually, the scheme rules define the benefits independently of the contributions payable, and the benefits are not directly related to the investments of the scheme. The scheme may be funded or unfunded (including notionally funded).

Deferred Capital Receipts:

Amounts due to the Council from the sale of fixed assets that are not receivable immediately on sale e.g. repayments on mortgages granted on the sale of Council houses.

Depreciation:

The amount charged to revenue accounts, as part of the capital charges, to represent the reducing value of fixed assets.

Expected Rate of Return on Pension Assets:

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

Fair Value:

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled between knowledgeable and willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

Fixed Assets:

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

Financial Reporting Standards:

Publications that set out certain standards of accounting practice which, by law, must be followed by bodies often including local authorities.

General Fund:

The main account of the Council which records the cost of services.

Government Grants:

A payment by central government towards the cost of local authority services either specifically, such as Disabled Facilities Grants, or generally, in the form of Revenue Support Grants.

Housing Subsidy:

Housing subsidy is calculated in line with a Government determined series of formulae and can be either a positive (receivable) or negative (payable) amount.

IAS 19:

The accounting standard for employee benefits. The principle underlying this standard is that the cost of providing employee benefits should be recognised in the period in which the benefit is earned by the employee, rather than when it is paid or payable.

Income:

Amounts that the Council receives or expects to receive from any source, including fees, charges, sales and grants.

International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS):

Accounting reporting Standards, with which local authorities should comply when preparing their accounts so that the accounts are presented fairly.

Investments (Non Pensions Fund):

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

Investments (Pensions Fund):

The investments of the Pensions Fund will be accounted for in the statement of that Fund. However, authorities (other than town, parish and community councils and district councils in Northern Ireland) are also required to disclose, as part of the transitional disclosures relating to retirement benefits, the attributable share of pension scheme assets associated with their underlying obligations.

Liability:

A liability is where a council owes payment to an individual or another organisation:

- A current liability is an amount which will be payable or could be called in within the next accounting period, e.g. creditors or cash overdrawn.
- A deferred liability is an amount which, by arrangement is payable beyond the next year at some point in the future, or to be paid off by an annual sum over a period of time.

Major Repairs Allowance:

This allowance is part of the overall housing subsidy and is used to fund the cost of major repairs, component replacements or upgrades to council housing in order to maintain the dwellings in a decent standard.

Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP):

Represents the minimum amount that must be charged to a revenue account in each financial year to repay external borrowings.

National Non-Domestic Rate (NNDR):

NNDR poundage is set annually by Central Government based on the assessed value of properties used for business purposes and is collected by charging authorities. The proceeds are redistributed by the Government between local authorities based on population.

Non Distributed Costs:

Comprises the following elements excluded from the definition of total cost of a service (as per CIPFA BVACOP); past service costs, settlements, curtailments, costs associated with unused shares of IT facilities and costs of shares of other long term unused but unrealisable assets.

Operational Assets:

Fixed assets held and occupied used or consumed by the local authority in the direct delivery of those services for which it has either a statutory or discretionary responsibility.

Precepting Authorities:

Local authorities that cannot levy Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rates directly on the public but have the power to precept. Billing authorities (District Councils) subsequently pass on the requirements of precepting authorities (County Council and Parish Councils) in the total Council Tax levy. The Non-Domestic Rate levy is set by Central Government.

Provision for Credit Liabilities:

This represents the sum set aside for the repayment of debt. This provision is subsumed within the capital financing reserve.

Public Works Loan Board (PWLB):

This is a Central Government Agency that provides loans for one year and above to authorities at interest rates only slightly higher than those at which the Government itself can borrow.

Reserves:

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

Retirement Benefits:

All forms of consideration given by an employer in exchange for services rendered by employees that are payable after the completion of employment. Retirement benefits do not include termination benefits payable as a result of either (i) an employer's decision to terminate an employee's employment before the normal retirement date or (ii) an employer's decision to accept voluntary redundancy in exchange for those benefits, because these are not given in exchange for services rendered by employees.

Revaluation Reserve:

This is a reserve that contains the revaluation gains recognised since April 2007 only, the date of its formal implementation. Gains arising before that date have been consolidated into the Capital Adjustment Account.

Revenue Expenditure:

Recurring expenditure on day to day expenses such as salaries, wages, electricity and telephones.

Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital Under Statute:

Capital expenditure for which the Council either never had, or no longer holds, a capital asset.

Revenue Support Grant:

Paid by central government to assist in the provision of local government services.

Scheme Liabilities:

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

Set-aside Capital Receipts:

The money received from the sale of assets which is required to be set aside to redeem debt or defray future borrowing.

Stocks:

Items of raw materials and stores a council has produced to use on a continuing basis and which it has not yet used. Examples are consumable stores, raw materials and components purchased for incorporation into products for sale.

TUPE:

Transfer of Undertakings – Protection of Employment.

Work in progress:

The cost of work done on uncompleted projects at the balance sheet date, which should be accounted for.