



Unaudited Statement of Accounts

2022/23

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Certificate of the Chief Finance Officer

I certify that the unaudited Statement of Accounts, set out on the following pages 4 to 81, presents a true and fair view of the financial position of the Council at 31 March 2023 and of its income and expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2023. The accounts will be subject to external audit and are therefore subject to change.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Lee Duffy', with a stylized, cursive script.

Lee Duffy (CPFA)

Chief Finance Officer (S151 Officer)

5 July 2023

Narrative Report

1. Introduction

Welcome to Epsom and Ewell Borough Council's Statement of Accounts for 2022/23, which reports the Council's financial performance during the year.

Epsom and Ewell Borough Council (EEBC) sits within Surrey and provides a wide range of services to residents and businesses, including waste & recycling, planning, parking, environmental health, housing and economic development. During 2022/23 the Council's full range of services were delivered by four Committees – Environment & Safe Communities, Community & Wellbeing, Licensing & Planning Policy and Strategy & Resources – and can be accessed online at www.epsom-ewell.gov.uk.

EEBC has a Four Year Corporate Plan for the period 2020-2024, which is also available on the Council's website. The plan identifies six key themes for the Borough – Green & Vibrant, Safe & Well, Opportunity & Prosperity, Smart & Connected, Cultural & Creative, and Effective Council.

Following the recent local election in May 2023, the Council plans to develop an updated corporate/business plan for 2024 and beyond.

The Council's governance arrangements are set-out in the Annual Governance Statement, which is appended to the Statement of Accounts. The Council's key performance indicators are reported to Audit and Scrutiny Committee and are publicly available through the Council website.

2. Financial Performance

The Council's financial performance is summarised by the table below, due to be reported to Members in July 2023:

2021/22	Committee	2022/23		
Outturn £'000		Budget £'000	Outturn £'000	Variance £'000
855	Strategy and Resources	225	(543)	(768)
5,031	Environment & Safe Communities	5,059	5,255	196
5,188	Community & Wellbeing	5,182	5,210	28
737	Licensing & Planning Policy	829	847	18
11,811	SUB-TOTAL	11,295	10,769	(544)
(2,669)	Capital Charges	(2,669)	(2,669)	0
(8,612)	External Funding	(8,626)	(8,626)	0
530	SUB-TOTAL GENERAL FUND	0	(526)	(526)
0	Reverse planned transfer from corporate projects reserve as not required		262	262
530	TOTAL (met by contribution (to)/from General Fund reserve)	0	(264)	(264)

The Council's favourable outturn position resulted in a £264k contribution back to the General Fund balance at year-end.

The Council achieved collection rates of 99.0% for council tax and 99.2% for business rates. Outstanding council tax arrears remain subject to recovery action (subject to government guidance) until such times as these sums are fully paid or written off.

3. Reserves

The Council's General Fund balance stands at £3.12m at 31 March 2023 (£2.85m prior year). In-year net additions to strategic earmarked reserves totalled £1.416m. Usable reserve balances are summarised by the following table; a full breakdown is shown in the notes to the Statement of Accounts.

Usable Reserves	2022/23 Opening Balance £'000	2022/23 Movement £'000	2022/23 Closing Balance £'000
General Fund Balance	(2,853)	(264)	(3,117)
Strategic Earmarked Reserves	(23,255)	(1,416)	(24,671)
Sub-Total Revenue Reserves	(26,109)	(1,680)	(27,789)
Community Infrastructure Levy	(9,320)	24	(9,296)
Capital Receipts Reserve	(3,821)	(120)	(3,941)
Total Usable Reserves	(39,249)	(1,776)	(41,025)

The Council has a policy of maintaining a minimum, prudent General Fund balance of £2.5m to provide for unforeseen requirements.

4. Capital Expenditure

Capital investment on the Council's core capital programme amounted to £1.533m in 2022/23 (£1.735m in 2021/22). A summary of expenditure by Committee is shown below:

2021/22	Core Capital Programme Expenditure	2022/23		
Outturn £'000		Current Budget £'000	Outturn £'000	Variance £'000
333	Strategy & Resources	721	186	(535)
873	Environment & Safe Communities	1,302	548	(754)
529	Community & Wellbeing	2,002	799	(1,203)
0	Licensing & Planning Policy	0	0	0
1,735	Total	4,025	1,533	(2,492)

On the core capital programme, actual expenditure was £1.533m, which is £2.492m less than the 2022/23 budget. The main projects contributing to the underspend are Disabled Facilities Grant (£957k); Replacement of EEBC Lamp Columns (£396k); the CRM and Data Warehouse project (£312k); Plan E (£335k); ICT Programme of Works (£221k); Playhouse works (£128k), which had been on hold during the pandemic; and Football Pitch Drainage Systems (£74k). This latter scheme was completed for just £15k, as this is below the Council's £20k de-minimus for capitalising assets, the scheme has been classified as revenue expenditure.

The detailed capital outturn position was reported to Strategy & Resources Committee on 13 July 2023.

In addition to the core capital programme, £242k was spent on the CIL 15% Neighbourhood Scheme, £13k on new vehicles on a finance lease, £39k on the residential property acquisition programme and £144k paid from capital resources to fund the Horton Chapel project.

The capital expenditure has been funded as shown in the following table:

2021/22 £'000		2022/23 £'000
	<u>Expenditure</u>	
1,735	Core Programme	1,533
34	Vehicle Finance Lease	13
228	Property Acquisition Funds	39
224	CIL Neighbourhood Scheme	242
303	Horton Chapel	144
2,523	Total Expenditure	1,971
	<u>Funding</u>	
229	Capital Reserves	270
455	Government Grants	616
398	Revenue	602
361	Section 106 Receipts	160
1,046	Community Infrastructure Levy Receipts	309
2,489	Subtotal Capital Funding	1,958
34	Vehicle Finance Lease - to be financed in future years	13
2,523	Total	1,971

The Council's capital investment is required to maintain existing levels of service provision, and to generate additional income streams for the Council which can be used to fund the delivery of services.

The Council received £390k of new capital receipts in 2022/23; £340k relating to properties at South Street transferred to Transform Housing Association; £22k relating to the disposal of a residential property by Rosebery Housing Association; and £28k relating to the early disposal of leased vehicles. The balance of the Council's usable capital reserves at 31 March 2023 is £3.94m (compared to £3.821m at 31 March 2022), of which £685k is committed to funding capital projects rolled forward into 2023/24.

5. Pension Liability

For accounting purposes, a valuation of the pension fund is carried out under IAS19 to produce an accounting surplus or deficit at the balance sheet date. The balance of the Council's pension liability decreased from £36.8m to £5.4m at 31 March 2023, a favourable movement of £31.4m. The Council's actuary estimated that at 31 March 2023, future liabilities amount to £93.1m (£122.6m at 31 March 2022) with assets of £87.7m (£85.8m at 31 March 2022).

The financial assumptions used by the actuary to calculate the future liability – such as those for inflation and discount rates – are set-out in the pension liability disclosure note. The main reason for

the favourable movement in 2022/23 is an increase, from 2.7% to 4.75% in the assumed discount rate used to calculate future liabilities.

Although the IAS19 pension liability has a significant impact on the Council's balance sheet, the valuation methodology is affected by short-term economic market conditions and is not used to determine the impact on council tax of the cost of paying pensions. There are separate statutory arrangements for meeting the liability. The deficit will be addressed by increased contributions to the scheme over the remaining working lives of the staff.

6. Investments and Borrowings

The annual treasury management strategy, which was approved by Councillors in February 2023, is available on the Council's website.

At 31 March 2023, the Council held £24.1m long-term investments and £36.2m loans to its wholly owned subsidiary company, these balances were unchanged from the prior year. The Council held £20.0m in short term investments at year end (£10.0m at 31 March 2022); in addition to £7.4m invested in money market funds at 31 March 2023 (prior year £25.0m). During 2022/23, the Council generated £2.64m of interest income (£1.89m in 2021/22) and received £0.603m dividend income (also £0.603m in 2021/22).

In previous years, the Council has undertaken external borrowing specifically to invest in commercial properties, to generate long term income streams. Long-term borrowing at 31 March 2023 remained at £64.4m, unchanged from the prior year. The Council paid £1.63m interest on these borrowings during the year (also £1.63m in 2021/22).

7. Epsom & Ewell Property Investment Company Limited

In September 2017, the Council established a 100%-owned subsidiary, Epsom & Ewell Property Investment Company Limited, principally to manage its two high quality, out-of-Borough commercial properties. The company aims to achieve rental yields from the properties, which will assist the Council in becoming more financially self-sufficient and sustaining high-quality services to local residents and businesses. The two properties have a combined value of £50.9m at 31 March 2023 (prior year £59.5m). The property portfolio remained unchanged during 2022/23, with the company delivering a net £894k benefit, after transfers to earmarked reserves, to the Council's general fund in the year (net £894k benefit in 2021/22). The assets, liabilities, reserves, income and expenditure figures for the company have been consolidated into group accounts.

8. Future and Economic Outlook

Changes in economic/social activity following the Covid-19 pandemic, and the ongoing 'cost of living' crisis due to elevated inflation, energy costs and interest rates, are all expected to have a lasting impact on the economy throughout 2023/24 and beyond.

Income from council tax, business rates and fees and charges – such as from car parks, Council venues, and planning fees – is dependent on the ability of individuals and businesses to pay. These income streams will all be impacted in some way by economic changes associated with the cost of living crisis and elevated interest rates, as the wider economy adapts to new ways of operating. The

Council's income streams are monitored closely to ensure that any adverse trends are identified and addressed early.

Central Government funding also remains uncertain due to its Fair Funding Review, which has again been deferred. New Homes Bonus has also been further reduced, which will impact upon the funding available for projects in future financial years.

Demographic growth and an increasing ageing population will continue to present challenges for this Council and County in years to come.

The Council's Medium Term Financial Strategy 2020-2024 (report available on the Council's website) requires the delivery of identified annual savings totalling £1.8 million between now and 2024, in order to achieve a balanced revenue budget over the period. The Council continues to monitor and review its future financial plans accordingly during 2023/24.

9. Statement of Accounts

The Statement of Accounts follow this narrative section and comprise the following:

- Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES)
- Movements in Reserve Statement (MIRS)
- Balance Sheet (BS)
- Cash Flow Statement (CFS)
- Notes to the Financial Statements including Accounting Policies
- Collection Fund Accounts
- Group Accounts
- Statement of Responsibilities

The Statement of Accounts is designed to meet statutory government and accounting standards, which can make it a complex, technical document in places.

Further Information

Additional information about the accounts is available from Lee Duffy (Chief Finance Officer), at Epsom and Ewell Borough Council, Town Hall, The Parade, Epsom, Surrey KT18 5BY. Telephone:- 01372-732210 email:- lduffy@epsom-ewell.gov.uk.

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for year ended 31 March 2023

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

2021/22			Committee	2022/23		
Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure		Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure
£'000	£'000	£'000		£'000	£'000	£'000
13,191	(6,655)	6,536	Environment & Safe Communities	11,723	(7,055)	4,669
10,045	(4,049)	5,996	Community & Wellbeing	10,647	(5,963)	4,684
24,084	(19,955)	4,129	Strategy and Resources	21,512	(17,629)	3,883
2,248	(903)	1,345	Licensing & Planning Policy	3,087	(1,736)	1,351
49,568	(31,563)	18,005	Cost of Services	46,970	(32,382)	14,587
0	0	0	Other Operating Expenditure (Note 11)	362	(390)	(28)
3,182	(12,656)	(9,474)	Financing and investment Income and Expenditure (Note 12)	3,464	(14,132)	(10,668)
0	(11,576)	(11,576)	Taxation and non-specific grant income and expenditure (Note 13)	0	(9,901)	(9,901)
52,750	(55,796)	(3,045)	(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Services	50,796	(56,805)	(6,009)
		4,782	(Surplus)/Deficit on revaluation of property, plant, equipment assets (Note 23)			(1,884)
		(12,055)	Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability/(asset) (Note 32)			(33,800)
		(7,273)	Other Comprehensive (Income) and Expenditure			(35,684)
		(10,318)	Total Comprehensive (Income) and Expenditure			(41,693)

Movement in Reserves Statement for the year ended 31 March 2023

This statement shows the movement on the different reserves held by the Council, analysed into 'usable reserves' (those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and 'unusable reserves'. The statement shows how the movements 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 amounts chargeable to council tax for the year.

	Usable Reserves				Unusable Reserves					Total Reserves
	General Fund Balances	Capital Receipts Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	Subtotal Usable Reserves	Revaluation Reserves	Capital Adjustment Account	Collection Fund Adjustment Account	Pension Reserve	Subtotal Unusable Reserves	
2022/23	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance at 01 April 2022	(26,109)	(3,821)	(9,320)	(39,249)	(44,231)	(62,775)	2,714	36,793	(67,500)	(106,750)
Movement in Reserves										
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	(6,009)	0	0	(6,009)	(1,884)	0	0	(33,800)	(35,684)	(41,693)
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding under regulations (Note 9)	4,329	(120)	24	4,234	0	(5,559)	(1,082)	2,407	(4,234)	(0)
(Increase) or Decrease	(1,680)	(120)	24	(1,776)	(1,884)	(5,559)	(1,082)	(31,393)	(39,918)	(41,693)
Balance at 31 March 2023 carried forward	(27,790)	(3,940)	(9,296)	(41,025)	(46,115)	(68,334)	1,633	5,400	(107,418)	(148,442)
General Fund analysed over:										
Amounts earmarked (Note 10)	(24,672)									
Amounts uncommitted	(3,117)									
Total	(27,790)									
2021/22										
Balance at 01 April 2021	(28,535)	(4,050)	(8,419)	(41,003)	(49,013)	(59,224)	6,609	46,201	(55,428)	(96,431)
Movement in Reserves										
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	(3,045)	0	0	(3,045)	4,782	0	0	(12,055)	(7,273)	(10,318)
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding under regulations (Note 9)	5,470	229	(901)	4,798	0	(3,551)	(3,895)	2,647	(4,798)	0
(Increase) or Decrease	2,425	229	(901)	1,753	4,782	(3,551)	(3,895)	(9,408)	(12,072)	(10,318)
Balance at 31 March 2022 carried forward	(26,109)	(3,821)	(9,320)	(39,249)	(44,231)	(62,775)	2,714	36,793	(67,500)	(106,750)
General Fund analysed over:										
Amounts earmarked (Note 10)	(23,255)									
Amounts uncommitted	(2,853)									
Total	(26,109)									

Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2023

The Balance Sheet shows the value of assets and liabilities recognised by the Council. The Council's net assets are matched by its reserves. Reserves are reported in two categories. The first category are usable reserves, which the Council may use to provide services or capital investment, subject to the need to maintain a prudent level of reserves and any statutory limitations. The second category is those that cannot be used to provide services. This category includes reserves holding unrealised gains/losses (e.g. the Revaluation Reserve), where amounts only become available if assets are sold; and reserves that hold timing differences shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

2021/22 £'000		Note	2022/23 £'000
	Long-term Assets		
74,840	Property, Plant and Equipment	15	76,315
58,974	Investment Properties	16	64,190
722	Heritage Assets		722
584	Intangible Assets	17	442
24,117	Long Term Investments	18	24,117
36,806	Long Term Debtors	19	36,818
592	Surplus Assets	15	38
196,634	Total Long-term Assets		202,642
	Current Assets		
78	Inventories		66
2,861	Short-term Debtors	19	4,120
10,000	Short-term Investments	18	20,000
34,635	Cash and Cash Equivalents	20	8,299
47,574	Total Current Assets		32,486
	Current Liabilities		
(30,290)	Short-term Creditors	21	(9,656)
0	Short-term Provisions	22	(250)
(410)	Lease Liability - Within One year	31	(408)
(30,700)	Total Current liabilities		(10,314)
	Long-term Liabilities		
(64,427)	Long Term Borrowing	18	(64,427)
(36,793)	Defined Benefit Pension Liability	32	(5,400)
(3,203)	Grants Receipts in Advance	14	(3,746)
(460)	Long-term Provisions	22	(1,338)
(1,877)	Lease Liability - Over One year	31	(1,461)
(106,759)	Total Long-term Liabilities		(76,372)
106,749	NET ASSETS		148,442
	Total Reserves		
(39,249)	Usable Reserves	23	(41,025)
(67,500)	Unusable Reserves	23	(107,417)
(106,749)	TOTAL RESERVES		(148,442)

Cash Flow Statement as at 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 financing activities are useful in predicting claims on future cash flows by providers of capital (i.e. borrowing) to the Council.

2021/22			2022/23
£'000		Note	£'000
(3,045)	Net (Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services	CIES	(6,009)
(2,947)	Adjustment for Net (Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services for non-cash movements	24	230
3,608	Adjustments for Items Included in the Net Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services that are Investing and Financing Activities	24	1,640
(2,384)	Net cash flows from Operating Activities		(4,139)
7,257	Net cash outflow / (inflow) from Investing Activities	25	9,052
(18,784)	Net cash outflow / (inflow) from Financing Activities	26	21,422
(13,911)	Net (Increase) / Decrease in Cash and cash Equivalents at the End of the reporting period		26,336
20,724	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Period		34,635
13,911	Net Increase/(decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		(26,336)
34,635	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Reporting Period	20	8,299

Notes to the Core Statement of Accounts

Note 1: Statement of Accounting Policies

1. General Principles

The Statement of Accounts summarises the Council's transactions for the 2022/23 financial year and its position at the year-end of 31 March 2023. The Council is required to prepare an annual Statement of Accounts by the Accounts and Audit Regulations, in accordance with proper accounting practices.

These practices primarily comprise the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2022/23, supported by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and statutory guidance issued under section 12 of the Local Government Act 2003. The accounting convention adopted in the Statement of Accounts is principally historical cost, modified by the revaluation of certain categories of non-current assets and financial instruments. The accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis. This assumes that the Council, its functions and services will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The going concern assumption is made because local authorities carry out functions essential to the local community and are themselves revenue-raising bodies, with limits on their revenue-raising powers arising only at the discretion of central government.

In producing the financial statements the Council makes an assessment of the materiality of transactions and balances when applying its accounting policies. The Council has a de-minimis level of £20,000 when recognising assets and liabilities to be disclosed within the financial statements. Exception to this rule is employee untaken leave which has not been accrued due to the amount being immaterial to the accounts and the year on year difference not being material.

2. 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:

- Revenue from contracts with service recipients, whether for services or the provision of goods, is recognised when (or as) the goods or services are transferred to the service recipient in accordance with the performance obligations in the contract.
- Supplies are recorded as expenditure when they are consumed – where there is a gap between the date supplies are received and their consumption they are carried as inventories on the Balance Sheet.
- Expenses in relation to services received (including services provided by employees) are recorded as expenditure when the services are received rather than when payments are made.
- Interest receivable on investments and payable on borrowings is accounted for respectively as income and expenditure on the basis of the effective interest rate for the relevant financial instrument rather than the cash flows fixed or determined by the contract.

- Where revenue (including NNDR, Council Tax and Grants) and expenditure have been recognised but cash has not been received or paid, a debtor or creditor for the relevant amount is recorded in the Balance Sheet. Where debts may not be settled, the balance of debtors is written down and a charge made to revenue for the income that might not be collected.
- Employee leave/overtime carried forward from previous year is not accrued unless material.

3. Employee Benefits

Benefits Payable During Employment: Short-term employee benefits are those due to be settled within 12 months of the year-end. They include such benefits as wages and salaries, paid annual leave and paid sick leave, bonuses and non-monetary benefits (e.g. car loans) for current employees and are recognised as an expense for services in the year in which employees render service to the Council.

Termination Benefits: Termination benefits are amounts payable as a result of a decision by the Council to terminate an officer's employment before the normal retirement date or an officer's decision to accept voluntary redundancy and are charged on an accruals basis to the Non Distributed Costs line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement when the Council is demonstrably committed to the termination of the employment of an officer or group of officers or making an offer to encourage voluntary redundancy.

Where termination benefits involve the enhancement of pensions, statutory provisions require the General Fund balance to be charged with the amount payable by the Council to the pension fund or pensioner in the year, not the amount calculated according to the relevant accounting standards. In the 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 Benefits: Employees of the Council are members of the Local Government Pensions Scheme, administered by Surrey Pension Fund. The scheme provides defined benefits to members (retirement lump sums and pensions), earned as employees work for the Council.

The Local Government Pension Scheme

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

- The liabilities of the 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 projected earnings for current employees.
- Liabilities are discounted to their value at current prices, using a discount rate of 2.7% (derived from a "Hymans Robertson" corporate bond yield curve based on the constituents of the iBoxx AA corporate bond index.

- The assets of Surrey 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; and
 - Property - market value.

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

1. Current service cost: the increase in liabilities as a result of years of service earned this year is allocated in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the services for which the employees worked.
2. Past Service Cost: the increase in liabilities as a result of a scheme amendment or curtailment whose effect relates to years of service earned in earlier years is debited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.
3. Net interest on the net defined benefit liability: the change during the period in the net defined benefit liability that arises from the passage of time charged to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement – this is calculated by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability (asset) at the beginning of the period – taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payments
4. Remeasurement on the return of plan assets: the annual investment return on the fund assets attributable to the Council, based on an average of the expected long-term return is credited to the Pension Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.
5. 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, are charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.
6. Contributions Paid to the Pension Fund: cash paid as employer's contributions to the pension fund in settlement of liabilities is not accounted for as an expense.

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

Discretionary Benefits: The Council also has restricted powers to make discretionary awards of retirement benefits in the event of early retirements. Any liabilities estimated to arise as a result of

an award to any member of staff are accrued in the year of the decision to make the award and accounted for using the same policies as are applied to the Local Government Pension Scheme.

4. Events after the Balance Sheet Date

Amounts are adjusted in the Statement of Accounts if an event arises after the Balance Sheet date which provides additional evidence of conditions that existed at that date and materially affects the amounts to be included. If an event arises after the Balance Sheet date which concerns conditions which did not exist at that date, it is disclosed in the notes if it is considered material. Once audited, the Statement of Accounts will be authorised by the Chief Finance Officer, events will be considered up to the authorisation date.

5. 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; they 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 the Council's borrowings, this means that the amount presented in the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal repayable and interest charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is the amount payable for the year according to the loan agreement.

Financial Assets: The Council holds financial assets that are classified into two types:

1. Amortised cost
2. Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)

The Council's business model is to hold investments to collect contractual cash flows. Financial assets are therefore classified as amortised cost, except for those whose contractual payments are not solely payment of principal and interest (ie where the cash flows do not take the form of a basic debt instrument).

Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost

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

Expected Credit Loss Model

The Council assesses expected credit losses on all of its financial assets held at amortised cost. 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.

Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit of 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. Any material fair value gains and losses are recognised as they arise in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services. The fair value measurements of the financial assets are based on market prices wherever possible.

The only such financial assets in this category held by the Council are Money Market Fund and Global Liquidity Fund investments, as detailed in the financial instruments disclosure notes. The Council has assessed that the fair value of these assets is not materially different to amortised cost.

6. 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).

Intangible assets are measured initially at cost. Amounts are only revalued where the fair value of the assets held by the Council can be determined by reference to an active market. In practice, no intangible asset held by the Council meets this criterion, and they are therefore carried at amortised cost. The depreciable amount of an intangible asset is amortised over its useful life to the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. 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(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or abandonment of an intangible asset is posted to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Where expenditure on intangible assets qualifies as capital expenditure for statutory purposes, amortisation, impairment losses and disposal gains and losses are not permitted to have an impact on the General Fund Balance. The gains and losses are therefore reversed out of the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement and posted to the Capital Adjustment Account and the Capital Receipts Reserve.

7. Interest in Subsidiary Company

The Council has a material interest in its wholly owned subsidiary company, Epsom & Ewell Property Investment Company Limited. Group accounts, which present the combined financial position of the

Council and the subsidiary, are published following the Council's disclosure notes. In the Council's own single-entity accounts, the interest is recorded in the balance sheet as a long-term investment at cost.

8. 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 highest and best use value of the asset from the market participant's perspective. Investment properties are not depreciated and an annual valuation programme ensures that they are held at highest and best use value at the Balance Sheet date. An exception is made for properties valued under the Council's de minimis threshold of £20,000. These properties are instead valued every 5 years in line with operational properties, as any annual movement would not be material to presenting a true and fair view of the accounts. Any material change in 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.

9. Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases where the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the property, plant or equipment from the lessor to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases. Where a lease covers both land and buildings, the land and buildings elements are considered separately for classification. Arrangements that do not have the legal status of a lease but convey a right to use an asset in return for payment are accounted for under this policy where fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of specific assets.

The Authority 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.

Property, Plant and Equipment recognised under finance leases is accounted for using the policies applied generally to such assets, subject to depreciation being charged over the lease term if this is

shorter than the asset's estimated useful life (where ownership of the asset does not transfer to the Council at the end of the lease period). The Council is not required to raise council tax to cover depreciation or revaluation and impairment losses arising on leased assets. Instead, a prudent annual contribution is made from revenue funds towards the deemed capital investment in accordance with statutory requirements. Depreciation 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: Rentals paid under operating leases 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, even if this does not match the pattern of payments (e.g. there is a rent-free period at the commencement of the lease).

The Authority as Lessor

Operating Leases: Where the Council grants an operating lease over a property or an item of plant or equipment, the asset is retained in the Balance Sheet. Rental income is credited to the Financing and Investment Income 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 (e.g. there is a premium paid at the commencement of the lease). Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging the lease are added to the carrying amount of the relevant asset and charged as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as rental income.

10. Overheads and Support Services

The costs of overheads and support services hosted within Strategy and Resources Committee are re-charged to other service segments in accordance with the Council's arrangements for accountability and financial performance. The Strategy and Resources segment does not report such overhead recharges as income, but as a reduction of gross expenditure.

11. Property, Plant and Equipment

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

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

The Council operates a de-minimis level of £20,000 below which the total costs of a capital scheme or rolling programme of schemes will not be charged to capital on the grounds of materiality.

Measurement: Assets are initially measured at cost, comprising:

- The purchase price, including any costs attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating as intended by management; and
- The costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

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 the acquisition is the carrying amount of the asset given up by the Council.

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

- Land and operational properties are valued at current value, determined as the amount that would be paid for the asset in its existing use (existing use value – EUV). Where this cannot be assessed because there is no open market for the asset because of the specialist nature of an asset, the depreciated replacement cost (DRC) is used as an estimate of current value. The exception are new buildings included at the cost of construction and re-valued at the end of the year in which they become fully operational
- Infrastructure and community assets are not revalued but included in the balance sheet at historic cost
- Vehicle, plant and equipment, where not integral to the fabric of the building, are shown separately at depreciated historic cost.
- Assets under construction are valued on the basis of those costs incurred up to 31 March and are held as non-operational assets until the asset becomes available for use. At that point it is transferred to the appropriate asset class on the Balance Sheet depending on its use or nature.
- Non-operational assets (investment properties) are valued on open market value.

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

Assets included in the Balance Sheet at current value are revalued sufficiently regularly to ensure that their carrying amount is not materially different from their current value at the year-end, but as a minimum every five years. Investment properties are re-valued annually. Increases in valuations are matched by credits to the Revaluation Reserve to recognise unrealised gains. Exceptionally, gains might be credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement where they arise from the reversal of a loss previously charged to a service.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Depreciation: Depreciation is provided for on all Property, Plant and Equipment assets by the systematic allocation of their depreciable amounts over their useful lives. An exception is made for assets without a determinable finite useful life (i.e. freehold land and community assets) and assets that are not yet available for use (i.e. assets under construction). Depreciation is calculated on the following bases:

- Dwellings and other buildings – straight-line allocation over the useful life of the property as estimated by the valuer, up to a maximum of 50 years.
- Vehicles, plant and equipment – straight-line allocation over the useful life of the asset

Where an item of property, plant and equipment has major components whose cost is significant in relation to the total cost of the item and with different estimated useful lives, the components are depreciated separately (Componentisation).

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 (whether Property, Plant and Equipment or Assets Held for Sale) is written off to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of the gain or loss on disposal. Receipts from disposals (if any) are credited to the same line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement also as part of the gain or loss on disposal (i.e. netted off against the carrying value of the asset at the time of disposal). Any revaluation gains accumulated for the asset in the Revaluation Reserve are transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account.

Amounts received for a disposal are categorised as capital receipts and are required to be credited to the Capital Receipts Reserve and are only used for new capital investment. 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.

12. Charges to Revenue for Non-Current Assets

Charges to Revenue for Non-Current Assets

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

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

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

13. Heritage Assets

The Council is required to separately identify Heritage Assets on its Balance Sheet. Heritage Assets can be tangible or intangible and are defined as assets with historical, cultural, artistic, scientific, technological, geophysical or environmental qualities that are held and maintained principally for their contribution to knowledge and culture

Recognition: The Council will recognise all Heritage Assets on the Balance Sheet where the cost of obtaining a valuation is commensurate to the benefit of the users of the accounts. The de-minimis levels applied to all Non-Current Assets will be applied to this asset class.

Where a Heritage Asset is operational this will be treated as Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) rather than as a Heritage Asset.

Measurement: Heritage Assets will be valued in line with the existing policies for Property, Plant and Equipment. Where Heritage Assets do not fall into this category they will be valued in line with the Council's insurance valuation. The carrying amounts of Heritage Assets will also be reviewed where there is evidence of impairment e.g. where an item has suffered physical deterioration or breakage or where doubts arise as to its authenticity. Any impairment is recognised in accordance with the Authority's policies on impairment. Heritage Assets with an indefinite life will not be subject to annual depreciation.

14. Provisions

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

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

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet. Estimated settlements are reviewed at the end of each financial year – where it becomes less than probable that a transfer of economic benefits will now be required (or a lower settlement than anticipated is made), the provision is reversed and credited back to the relevant service. Where some or all of the payment required to settle a provision is expected to be recovered from another party (e.g. from an insurance claim), this is only recognised as income for the relevant service if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received if the Council settles the obligation.

15. Reserves

The Council sets aside specific amounts as reserves for future policy purposes or to cover contingencies. Reserves are created by appropriating amounts out of the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement. When expenditure to be financed from a reserve is incurred, it is charged to the appropriate service in that year to score against the Surplus or Deficit on the

Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The reserve is then appropriated back into the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement so that there is no net charge against council tax for the expenditure. Certain reserves are kept to manage the accounting processes for non-current assets, local taxation and employee retirement benefits and do not represent usable resources for the Council.

16. VAT

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

17. Collection Fund

The Council is required by statute to maintain a separate fund for the collection and distribution of amounts due in respect of council tax and non-domestic rates (NDR). The funds' key features relevant to accounting for council tax in the core Statement of Accounts are:

- In its capacity as a billing authority an authority acts as an agent. The Council collects and distributes council tax income on behalf of the major preceptors (Surrey County Council and Surrey Police) and itself. Also, the Council collects and distributes NDR on behalf of the major preceptors (Surrey County Council, itself and central government).
- While the council tax and NDR income for the year credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and Collection Fund is the accrued income for the year, regulations determine when it should be released from the Collection Fund and transferred to the General Fund of the Council. The amount credited to the General Fund under statute is an authority's precept or demand for the year plus the Council's share of any surplus or deficit on the Collection Fund for the previous year. This amount may be more or less than the accrued income for the year in accordance with code, although in practice the difference would usually be small.
- The difference between the income included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the amount required by regulation to be credited to the General Fund is taken to the Collection Fund Adjustment Account and included as a reconciling item in the Movement in Reserves Statement.
- The Balance Sheet includes the Council's share of the end of year balances in respect of council tax and NDR relating to arrears, impairment allowances for doubtful debts, overpayments and prepayments and appeals.

18. Government Grants and Contributions

Whether paid on account, by instalments or in arrears, Government Grants, 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.

Monies advanced as grants and contributions for which conditions have not been satisfied are carried in the Balance Sheet as creditors / receipts in advance. 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 applied.

Grants that can't be directly allocated to a service are credited to Taxation and Non-Specific Grants.

Community Infrastructure Levy

The Council has elected to charge a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) on chargeable developments within the borough. 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 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 the accounting policy for government grants and contributions set out above. CIL charges will be largely used to fund capital expenditure. However, a proportion of the charges may be used to fund revenue expenditure.

19. Prior Period Adjustments, Changes in Accounting Policies and Estimates and Errors

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

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

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

20. Fair Value Measurement

The Council measures some of its assets and liabilities at fair value at the end of the reporting period. 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:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or

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

The Council uses external valuers to provide a valuation of its assets and liabilities in line with the highest and best use definition within the accounting standard. The highest and best use of the asset or liability being valued is considered from the perspective of a market participant. Inputs to the valuation techniques in respect of the Council's fair value measurement of its assets and liabilities 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.

Note 2: Accounting Standards that have been issued but have not yet been adopted

There are no accounting standards due to come into force in 2023/24 that would have a material effect on the Council's transactions for 2022/23 and balances at 31 March 2023. As permitted by CIPFA, the Council expects to implement IFRS16 for the 2024/25 Statement of Accounts. Ahead of implementation, an impact assessment will be undertaken and disclosed as required within the 2023/24 Statement of Accounts.

Note 3: Critical Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies

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

Property, Plant and Equipment assets are re-valued sufficiently regularly to ensure that their carrying amount is not materially different from their current value at the year-end; as a minimum, revaluations occur at least once every five years. In addition, the Council instructs its valuers to undertake a review of assets held in the other land and buildings category not re-valued in the year, to ensure that the carrying value is not materially different from their current value.

The Council has a material interest in its wholly owned subsidiary company, Epsom & Ewell Property Investment Company Limited. Group accounts, which present the combined financial position of the Council and the subsidiary, are published following the Council's disclosure notes. In the Council's own single-entity accounts, the Council's shareholding in the company is recorded in the balance sheet as a long-term investment at cost.

Note 4: Assumptions made about the future and other major sources of estimation uncertainty

The Statement of Accounts contains estimated figures that are based on assumptions made by the Council about the future or that are otherwise uncertain. Estimates are made taking into account historical experience, current trends and other relevant factors. However, because balances cannot be determined with certainty, actual results could be materially different from the assumptions and

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

Item	Uncertainties	Effect if Actual Results Differ from Assumptions
Property, Plant and Equipment £76.3m	<p>Assets are depreciated over useful lives that are dependent on assumptions about the level of repairs and maintenance that will be incurred in relation to individual assets and valuation assumptions, including estimates of remaining useful life.</p> <p>Despite elements of uncertainty at the reporting date, relating to the invasion of Ukraine; changes to the UK and EU relationship; and the continued impact of the pandemic, Wilks, Head and Eve state that property markets are mostly functioning again, with transaction volumes and other relevant evidence at levels where an adequate quantum of market evidence exists upon which to base opinions of value.</p> <p>The property valuations are therefore not reported as being subject to 'material valuation uncertainty' as defined by VPS 3 and VPGA 10 of the RICS Valuation Global Standards.</p>	<p>If the useful life of assets is reduced, depreciation increases and the carrying amount of the assets falls.</p> <p>The annual depreciation charge for PPE was £1.71m. A movement of 1% would result in a change in the depreciation charge of approximately £17.1k.</p> <p>A 1% movement in the net book value of all PPE would result in a movement in the balance sheet of £763k.</p>
Investment Properties £64.19m	<p>The Council's investment properties have been independently valued by Wilks, Head and Eve. Despite elements of uncertainty at the reporting date, relating to the invasion of Ukraine; changes to the UK and EU relationship; and the continued impact of the pandemic, Wilks, Head and Eve state that property markets are mostly functioning again, with transaction volumes and other relevant evidence at levels where an adequate quantum of market evidence exists upon which to base opinions of value.</p> <p>The property valuations are therefore not reported as being subject to 'material valuation uncertainty' as defined by VPS 3 and VPGA 10 of the RICS Valuation Global Standards.</p>	<p>A movement of 1% in the value of the investment property portfolio would result in an additional debit/credit to the CIES of £642k, which would be charged against the Revaluation Reserve or Capital Adjustment Account balances. The impact on usable reserves would be nil.</p>
Pension Liability £5.4m	<p>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.</p>	<p>The assumptions interact in complex ways – the pension disclosure note contains a sensitivity analysis of the impact of changes to individual assumptions.</p>

Note 5: Material Items of Income and Expenditure

There are no material items of income and expenditure that are not detailed in the notes below.

Note 6: Events after the Balance Sheet Date

There are no material post balance sheet events to disclose.

Note 7: Expenditure and Funding Analysis

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

2021/22				Committee	2022/23			
Net Expenditure Chargeable to General Fund	Adjustments between Funding and Accounting Basis	Adjustments between internal and statutory reporting	Net Expenditure in the CIES		Net Expenditure Chargeable to General Fund	Adjustments between Funding and Accounting Basis	Adjustments between internal and statutory reporting	Net Expenditure in the CIES
£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
5,031	2,908	(1,404)	6,536	Environment & Safe Communities	5,255	897	(1,483)	4,669
5,186	2,007	(1,198)	5,996	Community & Wellbeing	5,210	1,262	(1,788)	4,684
856	(1,535)	4,808	4,129	Strategy & Resources	(543)	(1,941)	6,368	3,883
737	361	247	1,345	Licensing & Planning Policy	847	410	93	1,351
11,811	3,740	2,453	18,005	Net Cost of Services	10,769	628	3,190	14,587
(11,281)	(9,211)	(558)	(21,050)	Other Income and Expenditure	(11,295)	(5,424)	(3,878)	(20,597)
530	(5,471)	1,896	(3,045)	(Surplus) or Deficit	(526)	(4,796)	(688)	(6,009)
(3,383)				Opening General Fund balance	(2,853)			
530				(Surplus) or Deficit	(526)			
0				Transfer to Corporate Projects Reserve	262			
(2,853)				Closing General Fund balance	(3,117)			

Note to the Expenditure & Funding Analysis 2022/23

Committee	Net Expenditure Chargeable to General Fund	Adjustments for Capital Purposes (Note 1)	Adjustments for Pensions Benefits (Note 2)	Other Differences (Note 3)	Total Adjustments between Funding and Accounting Basis	Adjustments between internal & statutory reporting	Net Expenditure in the CIES
General Fund	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Environment & Safe Communities	5,255	(162)	1,058	0	897	(1,483)	4,669
Community & Wellbeing	5,210	631	631	0	1,262	(1,788)	4,684
Strategy & Resources	(543)	(1,236)	(705)	0	(1,941)	6,368	3,883
Licensing & Planning Policy	847	0	410	0	410	93	1,351
Net Cost of Services	10,769	(766)	1,395	0	628	3,190	14,587
Other Income and Expenditure	(11,295)	(5,354)	1,012	(1,082)	(5,424)	(3,878)	(20,597)
Difference between General Fund surplus or deficit and CIES Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(526)	(6,121)	2,407	(1,082)	(4,796)	(688)	(6,009)
	£'000						
Opening General Fund at 1 April 2022 (Surplus)/Deficit	(2,853)	(526)					
Transfer to Corporate Projects Reserve	262						
Closing General Fund balance at 31 March 2023	(3,117)						

Note to the Expenditure & Funding Analysis 2021/22

Committee	Net Expenditure Chargeable to General Fund	Adjustments for Capital Purposes (Note 1)	Adjustments for Pensions Benefits (Note 2)	Other Differences (Note 3)	Total Adjustments between Funding and Accounting Basis	Adjustments between internal & statutory reporting	Net Expenditure in the CIES
General Fund	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Environment & Safe Communities	5,031	1,710	1,198	0	2,908	(1,404)	6,536
Community & Wellbeing	5,186	1,248	759	0	2,007	(1,198)	5,996
Licensing & Planning Policy	856	(923)	(612)	0	(1,535)	4,808	4,129
Strategy & Resources	737	0	361	0	361	247	1,345
Net Cost of Services	11,811	2,034	1,706	0	3,740	2,453	18,005
Other Income and Expenditure	(11,281)	(6,258)	940	(3,894)	(9,211)	(558)	(21,050)
Difference between General Fund surplus or deficit and CIES Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	530	(4,224)	2,646	(3,894)	(5,471)	1,896	(3,045)
	£'000						
Opening General Fund at 1 April 2021 (Surplus)/Deficit	(3,383)	530					
Closing General Fund balance at 31 March 2022	(2,853)						

Note 1. Adjustments for Capital Purposes

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

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

Note 2. Adjustments for Pension Benefits

Net change for the removal of pension contributions and the addition of IAS 19 *Employee Benefits* related expenditure and income:

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

Note 3. Other Differences

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

- The charge under **Taxation and non-specific grant income and expenditure** represents the difference between what is chargeable under statutory regulations for council tax and NDR that was projected to be received at the start of the year and the income recognised under generally accepted accounting practices in the Code. This is a timing difference as any difference will be brought forward in future surpluses or deficits on the Collection Fund.

Note 8: Expenditure and Income analysed by Nature

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

2021/22 £'000	Expenditure/Income	2022/23 £'000
	Expenditure	
15,754	Employee benefits expenses	15,797
31,065	Other services expenses	30,125
(530)	Support Services recharges	(523)
3,151	Depreciation, amortisation, impairment, & revaluation	1,662
2,747	Interest payments	2,796
562	Precepts and Levies	576
0	Movement in Investment Properties	0
0	Disposal of assets	362
52,750	Total Expenditure	50,796
	Income	
(19,008)	Fees, charges and other service income	(18,828)
(2,613)	Interest and investment income	(3,366)
(8,314)	Income from council tax, non-domestic rates (business rates) and associated S31 grants	(8,970)
(21,550)	Government grants and contributions	(20,182)
(4,311)	Movement in Investment Properties	(5,069)
0	Disposal of assets	(390)
(55,796)	Total Income	(56,805)
(3,045)	(Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(6,009)

Note 9: Adjustments between Accounting basis and Funding basis under regulations

This note details the adjustments that are made to the total comprehensive income and expenditure recognised by the Council in the year in accordance with proper accounting practice to arrive at the resources that are specified by statutory provisions as being available to the authority 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 and out of 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 the proceeds from the disposal of land or other assets, which are restricted by statute from being used other than to fund new capital expenditure or to be set aside to finance historical capital expenditure. The balance on the reserve shows the resources that have yet to be applied for these purposes at the year-end.

Capital Grants Unapplied

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

2022-23	Usable Reserves			Unusable Reserves
	General Fund Balance	Capital Receipts	Capital Grants Unapplied (CIL)	
	£000	£000	£000	
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Adjustment Account:				
<u>Reversal of items debited or credited to the CIES</u>				
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non current assets	(1,181)	0	0	1,181
Revaluation losses on Property Plant and Equipment	(313)	0	0	313
Reversal of movements in the market value of Investment Properties	5,069	0	0	(5,069)
Reversal of impairment charges to the CIES of non-current assets in prior years where the non-current assets have had an upward revaluation in year	67	0	0	(67)
Amortisation of intangible assets	(231)	0	0	231
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	(765)	0	0	765
Non current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the CIES	(362)	0	0	362
<u>Insertion of items not debited or credited to the CIES</u>				
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment	1,460	0	0	(1,460)
Capital expenditure charged against General Fund balances	602	0	0	(602)
Adjustments primarily involving Capital Grants Unapplied Account:				
Capital grants and contributions unapplied credited to the CIES	285	0	(285)	0
Application of grants to capital financing transferred to the CAA	632	0	309	(942)
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Receipts Reserve:				
Transfer of cash sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the CIES	390	(390)	0	0
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	0	270	0	(270)
Adjustments involving the Pensions Reserve:				
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the CIES	(4,914)	0	0	4,914
Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	2,507	0	0	(2,507)
Adjustments involving the Collection Fund Adjustment Account:				
Amount by which council tax income credited to the CIES differs from council tax income calculated in accordance with statutory requirements	(4)	0	0	4
Amount by which NDR income credited to the CIES differs from NDR income calculated in accordance with statutory requirements	1,086	0	0	(1,086)
Total Adjustments	4,329	(120)	24	(4,234)

2021-22	Usable Reserves			Unusable Reserves
	General Fund Balance	Capital Receipts	Capital Grants Unapplied (CIL)	
	£000	£000	£000	
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Adjustment Account:				
<u>Reversal of items debited or credited to the CIES</u>				
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non current assets	(2,217)	0	0	2,217
Revaluation losses on Property Plant and Equipment	(1,139)	0	0	1,139
Reversal of movements in the market value of Investment Properties	4,311	0	0	(4,311)
Reversal of impairment charges to the CIES of non-current assets in prior years where the non-current assets have had an upward revaluation in year	395	0	0	(395)
Amortisation of intangible assets	(191)	0	0	191
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	(1,513)	0	0	1,513
<u>Insertion of items not debited or credited to the CIES</u>				
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment	1,416	0	0	(1,416)
Capital expenditure charged against General Fund balances	398	0	0	(398)
Revaluation gains charged direct to Revaluation Reserve				
Adjustments primarily involving Capital Grants Unapplied Account:				
Capital grants and contributions unapplied credited to the CIES	1,947	0	(1,947)	0
Application of grants to capital financing transferred to the CAA	816	0	1,046	(1,863)
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Receipts Reserve:				
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	0	229	0	(229)
Other adjustment				
Adjustments involving the Pensions Reserve:				
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the CIES	(5,103)	0	0	5,103
Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	2,456	0	0	(2,456)
Adjustments involving the Collection Fund Adjustment Account:				
Amount by which council tax income credited to the CIES differs from council tax income calculated in accordance with statutory requirements	51	0	0	(51)
Amount by which NDR income credited to the CIES differs from NDR income calculated in accordance with statutory requirements	3,844	0	0	(3,844)
Total Adjustments	5,470	229	(901)	(4,798)

Note 10: Movements in Usable Reserves

	Balance at 31 March 2021 £'000	Transfers		Balance at 31 March 2022 £'000	Transfers		Balance at 31 March 2023 £'000
		In	Out		In	Out	
		£'000	£'000		£'000	£'000	
General Fund	(3,383)	0	530	(2,853)	(264)	0	(3,117)
Strategic Reserves							
Insurance	(442)	(1)	9	(434)	0	0	(434)
Repairs and Renewals	(391)	(66)	1	(456)	(77)	0	(533)
Interest Equalisation	(400)	0	400	0	0	0	0
VAT Reserve	(199)	(8)	0	(206)	0	0	(206)
Place Development Reserve (Formerly Housing & Planning Delivery Grant)	(87)	(176)	39	(225)	(657)	201	(681)
Property Maintenance	(548)	(223)	82	(689)	(34)	73	(650)
Commuted Sums	(1,447)	(29)	36	(1,439)	(29)	29	(1,439)
Corporate Projects Reserve	(4,673)	(756)	1,299	(4,130)	(208)	190	(4,148)
Community Safety	(109)	0	5	(104)	(46)	10	(140)
Local Partnership Fund	(28)	0	0	(28)	0	0	(28)
Prevention, Personalisation & Partnership Fund	(73)	0	0	(73)	(42)	4	(111)
Business Rates Equalisation	(9,306)	(2,736)	6,884	(5,158)	0	1,156	(4,002)
Residential Property Acquisition Fund	(1,066)	0	49	(1,017)	0	40	(977)
Property Income Equalisation	(5,496)	(3,102)	138	(8,459)	(2,758)	1,336	(9,881)
HIA Hardship fund	(124)	0	0	(124)	0	0	(124)
Sports & Leisure Development	(87)	(2)	13	(76)	(66)	0	(142)
Housing/Homelessness Support Grants	(385)	(63)	116	(332)	(735)	34	(1,033)
Homelessness Reduction Act	(19)	0	19	0	0	0	0
Mortgage Rescue Funding	(9)	0	9	0	0	0	0
Surrey Homeless Alliance Funding	(1)	0	1	0	0	0	0
Basic Payments Scheme	(141)	(3)	2	(142)	0	0	(142)
Covid Grants Reserve	(121)	(94)	52	(163)	0	163	0
Subtotal Strategic Reserves	(25,152)	(7,259)	9,154	(23,255)	(4,652)	3,236	(24,671)
Community Infrastructure Levy	(8,419)	(2,084)	1,183	(9,320)	(338)	362	(9,296)
Capital Receipts Reserves	(4,050)	0	229	(3,821)	(390)	270	(3,940)
Total Usable Reserves	(41,003)	(9,343)	11,096	(39,249)	(5,644)	3,868	(41,025)

Note 11: Other Operating Expenditure in CIES

2021/22 £'000		2022/23 £'000
0	(Gains) /Losses on the Disposal of Non- Current Assets	(28)
0	Total	(28)

Note 12: Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure in CIES

2021/22 £'000		2022/23 £'000
1,807	Interest Payable and Similar Charges	1,784
940	Net Interest on the Net Defined Benefit Liability	1,012
(4,311)	Movement in Investment Property Valuations	(5,069)
(5,298)	Investment Property Rentals Trading Account	(5,029)
(1,887)	Interest Receivable and Similar Income	(2,643)
(726)	Other Income from Subsidiary	(723)
(9,474)	Total	(10,668)

Note 13: Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income in CIES

The Council recognised the following taxation and non-specific grant income in the year:

2021/22 £'000		2022/23 £'000
(6,948)	Council Tax Income	(7,132)
(1,366)	Non Domestic Rates & S31 Relief Grants	(1,838)
(249)	New Homes Bonus Grant	(174)
(365)	Unringfenced Support Grant	(65)
(506)	Covid-19 Income Compensation Scheme	0
(2,143)	Capital Grants and Contributions	(692)
(11,576)	Total	(9,901)

Further grants credited to services are detailed in Note 14.

Note 14: Other Government Grants Credited to Services

In addition to Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income in Note 13 the following significant government grants and contributions were credited to Cost of Services in the CIES:

2021/22 £'000		2022/23 £'000
(122)	Council Tax Support Admin Grant	(53)
(130)	Benefits Admin Grant	(132)
(16,033)	Rent Allowances- Housing Benefit Subsidy	(15,084)
(81)	Elections	(26)
(201)	Personal Services	(214)
(83)	Highways and parking	(78)
(116)	Venues	(141)
(821)	Housing, Homelessness & Rough Sleepers (22/23 includes Ukrainian, Afghan and Syrian refugee funding)	(1,696)
(529)	New Burden & Support Grants	(517)
(1,442)	Covid-19 Support for eligible Businesses & Individuals	0
(79)	Contain Outbreak Management Fund (Covid-19)	0
(145)	Place Development Grants	(739)
(52)	Youth Hub	(105)
(455)	Disabled Facilities Grant	(616)
0	Community Safety	(226)
(140)	Other Smaller Grants	(315)
(20,431)	Total	(19,943)

Grants and Contributions Receipts in advance

These are grants and contributions held that were received in advance or where the Council has not yet satisfied the condition attached to the grant/contribution but expects to meet the conditions in the future.

2021/22 £'000		2022/23 £'000
(3,203)	Other grants and Section 106 Contributions	(3,746)
(3,203)	Total	(3,746)

Note 15: Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment Valuation

The Borough Council's property portfolio is valued sufficiently regularly to ensure that their carrying amount is not materially different from their current value at the year-end; as a minimum, revaluations occur at least once every five years. In line with the Code of Practice the Council maintains a valuation programme that concentrates on categories of assets. Valuations are undertaken by Wilks, Head and Eve, Chartered Surveyors. The properties that were revalued in 2022/23 account for £108.2 million of the gross book value of assets at 31 March 2023.

Despite elements of uncertainty at the reporting date, relating to the invasion of Ukraine; changes to the UK and EU relationship; and the continued impact of the pandemic, Wilks, Head and Eve state that property markets are mostly functioning again, with transaction volumes and other relevant evidence at levels where an adequate quantum of market evidence exists upon which to base opinions of value. The property valuations are therefore not reported as being subject to 'material valuation uncertainty' as defined by VPS 3 and VPGA 10 of the RICS Valuation Global Standards.

The UK officially left the EU with the transition period ending as of 31st December 2020. Whilst the deal provides a more certain position in relation to the UK's future relationship with the EU the full implications of the deal will take some time to realise. There remains therefore a period of uncertainty in relation to many factors that impact the construction markets, supply & demand and, costs associated with this market. As at the time of preparing this commentary the outbreak of COVID-19, declared by the World Health Organisation as a "Global Pandemic" on the 11th of March 2020, has and continues to impact many aspects of daily life and the global economy –with some real estate markets having experienced lower levels of transactional activity and liquidity.

The recent Russian invasion of Ukraine has added to the levels of global uncertainty during the period. As a response the international community has been united in applying sanctions against the Russian state which is now reported to be having an impact on the Russian economy. We are not aware of any specific impact to the value of the assets within the portfolio because of the invasion currently although we will continue to monitor as the crisis develops.

Infrastructure, community assets and assets under construction are held at historical cost and have not been formally re-valued. Properties are also revalued to take into account any potential impairment in their value and also consequently upon construction and the completion of any material improvements.

Depreciation

Assets are depreciated in accordance with the requirements of IAS 16 and IAS 36. The following useful lives have been used in the calculation of depreciation:

- Other Land and Buildings – 5 to 50 years
- Vehicles, plant and equipment – 1 to 39 years
- Infrastructure Assets – 4 to 50 years

Movements on Non Current Assets – Property, Plant & Equipment & Surplus Assets 2022/23

Property, Plant Equipment & Surplus Assets	Other Land and Buildings	Vehicle Plant and Equipment	Infrastructure Assets	Community Assets	Assets Under Construction	Surplus Assets	Totals
£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Gross Book Carrying Value as at 1 April 2022	68,219	9,106	1,227	4,375	728	592	84,247
Additions	0	279	0	0	694	0	973
Revaluation Movement Recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	184	501	0	0	0	(537)	148
Derecognition - Disposals	0	(440)	0	0	0	(340)	(780)
Assets Reclassified		88	506		(1,065)	470	0
Other Movements	(1,055)		0	1,055	0	(147)	(147)
Gross Book Carrying Value at 31 March 2023	67,348	9,534	1,734	5,430	357	38	84,441
Accumulated Impairment & Depreciation as at 1 April 2022	(5,081)	(2,731)	(62)	(942)	0	0	(8,816)
Adjustment to opening balance*	529	0	0	0	0	0	529
Depreciation Charge for the Year	(950)	(725)	(34)	0	0	0	(1,709)
Impairment (Losses) / Reversals Recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Service	(245)	0	0	0	0	0	(245)
Derecognition - disposals	0	417	0	0	0	0	417
Depreciation Written out to the Revaluation Reserve	1,443	293	0	0	0	0	1,736
Accumulated Impairment & Depreciation as at 31 March 2023	(4,305)	(2,746)	(96)	(942)	0	0	(8,089)
TOTAL NET CARRYING BOOK VALUE at 31 March 2023	63,043	6,788	1,638	4,488	357	38	76,352

* An adjustment has been made to the opening balance to reflect updated asset lives for calculating depreciation from 2022/23.

Movements on Non Current Assets – Property, Plant & Equipment & Surplus Assets 2021/22

Property, Plant Equipment & Surplus Assets	Other Land and Buildings	Vehicle Plant and Equipment	Infrastructure Assets	Community Assets	Assets Under Construction	Surplus Assets	Totals
£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Gross Book Carrying Value as at 1 April 2021	73,560	9,190	1,108	4,375	353	592	89,178
Additions	71	197	119	0	458	0	847
Revaluation Movement Recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	(5,412)	109	0	0	0	0	(5,303)
Derecognition - Disposals	0	(475)	0	0	0	0	(475)
Assets Reclassified	0	83	0	0	(83)	0	0
Other Movements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gross Book Carrying Value at 31 March 2022	68,219	9,106	1,227	4,375	728	592	84,247
Accumulated Impairment & Depreciation as at 1 April 2021	(3,377)	(2,500)	(32)	(942)	0	0	(6,851)
Depreciation Charge for the Year	(1,482)	(705)	(30)	0	0	0	(2,217)
Impairment (Losses) / Reversals Recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Service	(743)	0	0	0	0	0	(743)
Derecognition - disposals	0	474	0	0	0	0	474
Depreciation Written out to the Revaluation Reserve	521	0	0	0	0	0	521
Accumulated Impairment & Depreciation as at 31 March 2022	(5,081)	(2,731)	(62)	(942)	0	0	(8,816)
TOTAL NET CARRYING BOOK VALUE at 31 March 2022	63,138	6,375	1,166	3,433	728	592	75,431

Capital Expenditure

Capital expenditure and revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute (REFCUS) of £1.827m was incurred in 2022/23 as follows:

2021/22 £'000		2022/23 £'000
847	Non Current Assets - PPE	973
0	Investment Assets	0
164	Intangibles	89
1,513	Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital Under Statute	765
2,523	Total Capital Expenditure	1,827

Funding of capital expenditure is detailed below:

2021/22 £'000		2022/23 £'000
229	Capital Reserves	270
455	Government Grants	616
398	Revenue	602
361	Section 106 Receipts	16
1,046	Community Infrastructure Levy Receipts	309
2,489	Subtotal Capital Funding	1,814
34	Vehicle Finance Lease - to be financed in future years	13
2,523	Total	1,827

A net contribution of £602k (£398k contribution in 2021/22) was set aside from revenue to finance capital expenditure in 2022/23.

Capital Commitments

The estimated commitments for capital expenditure for schemes that had started, or legal contracts entered into by 31 March 2023 amounts to £333k as detailed below.

2021/22 £'000		2022/23 £'000
0	Wellbeing Centre - Replacement of Boilers	21
380	Replacement of CRM and Data Warehouse	312
380	Total Capital Commitments	333

Componentisation

When valuing the assets for the five-year rolling programme, the valuer considered component accounting requirements. Typically, operational properties are split into land and building components.

Revaluations

The Council ensures that all property, plant and equipment required to be measured at fair value is re-valued, at least every five years. All operational buildings have been revalued within the past two years. In 2019/20, the Council engaged a new property valuing firm, Wilks, Head & Eve, following a competitive procurement exercise. All valuations are carried out in accordance with the methodologies and bases for estimation set out in the professional standards of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

The timing and amounts of the valuations of those classes of asset held at current value are summarised in the following table:

Valued at fair value as at:	31 March 2020 £'000	31 March 2021 £'000	31 March 2022 £'000	31 March 2023 £'000
Operational Assets				
Land and Buildings	40,412	31,291	21,462	42,354

Infrastructure, community assets and assets under construction are held at historical value and have not been formally re-valued.

Note 16: Investment Properties

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

2021/22		2022/23
£'000		£'000
(5,733)	Rental Income from Investment Property	(5,713)
435	Other Net Expenditure Arising from Investment Property	690
(5,298)	Net (Income)/Expenditure	(5,023)

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

Fair Value Hierarchy

All the Council's investment properties have been value assessed as Level 2 on the fair value hierarchy for valuation purposes (see Accounting Policies for an explanation of the fair value levels).

Valuation Techniques Used to Determine Level 2 Fair Values for Investment Property

The fair value of investment property has been measured using a market approach, which takes into account quoted prices for similar assets in active markets, existing lease terms and rentals, research into market evidence including market rentals and yields, the covenant strength for existing tenants, and data and market knowledge gained in managing the Council's Investment Asset portfolio. Market conditions are such that similar properties are actively purchased and sold and the level of observable inputs are significant, leading to the properties being categorised as level 2 on the fair value hierarchy. There has been no change in the valuation techniques used during the year for investment properties.

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

Valuation Process for Investment Properties

The Council's investment property has been valued as at 31 March 2023 by Wilks Head and Eve in accordance with the methodologies and bases for estimation set out in the professional standards of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. Despite global events such as the invasion of Ukraine, and the resultant impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, at the reporting date, Wilks, Head and Eve state that property markets are mostly functioning again, with transaction volumes and other relevant evidence at levels where an adequate quantum of market evidence exists upon which to base opinions of value. The property valuations are therefore not reported as being subject to 'material valuation uncertainty' as defined by VPS 3 and VPGA 10 of the RICS Valuation Global Standards. The following table summarises the movement in the fair value of investment properties over the year.

2021/22		2022/23
£'000		£'000
54,663	Balance at the Start of the Year	58,974
0	Purchases/Enhancements	0
0	Disposals	0
4,311	Net gains/(losses) from Fair Value Adjustments	5,069
0	Transfers to/from Assets Held For Sale/Other adjustments	147
58,974	Balance at the Year End	64,190

Note 17: Intangible Assets

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

All software is given a finite useful life of 4 years. The carrying amount of intangible assets is amortised on a straight-line basis.

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

2021/22		2022/23
£'000		£'000
	Balance at the start of the year	
786	Gross Carrying Amounts	926
(175)	Accumulated Amortisation	(342)
611	Net Carrying Amount at the Start of the Year	584
164	Additions	89
0	Assets under construction brought into use	0
(24)	Disposals	0
24	Amortisation written out on disposal	0
(191)	Amortisation for the Period	(231)
584	Net Carrying Value at the End of the Year	442

Note 18: Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another. For the Council this means that all treasury contracts (borrowings and investments) are recognised as financial instruments as well as trade receivables, loans for policy purposes, trade payables and bank deposits. Statutory charges and payments (e.g. amounts due from Council Tax) are not recognised as financial instruments as these do not arise from contractual agreements and are outside the scope of the accounting treatment for financial instruments.

The borrowings and investments disclosed in the Balance Sheet are made up of the following categories of financial instruments:

2021/22			2022/23	
Non-Current £'000	Current £'000		Non-Current £'000	Current £'000
		Financial Assets - Loans and Investments		
60,293	10,000	Loans and Investments (Amortised Cost)	60,293	20,000
0	25,000	Loans and Investments (FVPL)	0	7,400
60,293	35,000	Total Loans and Investments	60,293	27,400
		Financial Assets - Debtors		
0	1,822	Trade Debtors (Amortised Cost)	0	1,833
0	1	Other Debtors (Amortised Cost)	0	1
0	1,823	Total included in Debtors	0	1,834
		Financial Liabilities - Borrowings		
(64,427)	0	Borrowings (Amortised Cost)	(64,427)	0
(64,427)	0	Total included in Borrowings	(64,427)	0
		Other Financial Liabilities		
(1,877)	(410)	Finance Lease (Amortised Cost)	(1,935)	(408)
(1,877)	(410)	Total included Other Financial Liabilities	(1,935)	(408)
		Financial Liabilities - Creditors		
0	(1,561)	Creditors (Amortised Cost)	0	(1,975)
0	(1,561)	Total included in Creditors	0	(1,975)

Cash and cash equivalents are also financial assets and are disclosed separately in Note 20.

Material Soft Loans made by the Council

The Council has no material soft loans outstanding at 31 March 2023.

Unquoted Equity Instruments Measured at Cost

The Council has a shareholding in Epsom & Ewell Property Investment Company Limited (representing 100% of the company's capital). The shares are carried at cost of £24.117m and have not been re-valued, as a fair value cannot be measured without incurring excessive expense. The company was formed in September 2017. There are no established companies with similar aims in the Council's area whose shares are traded and which might provide comparable market data. There is no indication that the investment may be materially impaired. The Council has no current intention to dispose of the shareholding.

Income, Expense, Gains and Losses

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

2021/22				2022/23		
Financial Liabilities - Borrowings £'000	Financial Assets - Loans and Investments £'000	Total £'000		Financial Liabilities - Borrowings £'000	Financial Assets - Loans and Investments £'000	Total £'000
181	0	181	Interest expense - finance leases	153	0	153
1,625	0	1,625	Interest expense - borrowings	1,626	0	1,626
0	0	0	Fee expense	0	0	0
1,806	0	1,806	Total expense in Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	1,779	0	1,779
0	(76)	(76)	Interest Income - treasury investments	0	(829)	(829)
0	(1,809)	(1,809)	Interest Income - loans to subsidiary	0	(1,809)	(1,809)
0	(1,885)	(1,885)	Total Income in Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	0	(2,638)	(2,638)
1,806	(1,885)	(79)	Net (Income)/Expenditure for the Year	1,779	(2,638)	(860)

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 authority
- Liquidity risk – the possibility that the authority might not have funds available to meet its commitments to make payments
- Market risk – the possibility that financial loss might arise for the authority 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. Risk management is carried out by the finance team, under policies approved by Strategy & Resources Committee in the Treasury Management Strategy.

Credit risk arises from deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to the authority's customers. Risk to the Council is minimised through the annual Investment Strategy, which requires that deposits are not made with financial institutions unless they meet identified minimum credit criteria, such as ratings received from Fitch, Moody's and Standard & Poors. The annual Investment Strategy also imposes a £5m maximum sum to be invested with financial institutions located within each category.

The financial assets held by the Council are detailed below.

Financial Asset Category	Counterparty	Investment at 31 March 2022	Investment at 31 March 2023
Cash Equivalents - Fair Value Through Profit & Loss			
Deposits with Money Market Funds	Goldman Sachs	£5.0m	£2.4m
	Deutsche	£5.0m	£5.0m
	RBS	£5.0m	-
	UBS	£5.0m	-
	State Street	£5.0m	-
Total Cash Equivalents		£25.0m	£7.4m
Short Term Investments - Amortised Cost			
Fixed Term Deposits with building societies and banks	Standard Chartered	£5.0m	£5.0m
	Goldman Sachs	£5.0m	-
	Lloyds	-	£5.0m
	National Counties	-	£5.0m
	Bayerische Landesbank	-	£5.0m
Total Short Term Investments		£10.0m	£20.0m

The Authority's maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to its investments is £27.4m. The Council has assessed its investment portfolio for signs of impairment, in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 9. All treasury investments are held in low risk funds and/or with low risk counterparties. As such, any impairment to the investment portfolio is immaterial and has not been recognised in the CIES.

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 following analysis summarises the Council's potential maximum exposure to credit risk, based upon experience of default over the last five financial years, adjusted to reflect current market conditions:

	Amount at 31 March 2023	Historical experience of default	Historical experience adjusted for market conditions at 31-Mar-23	Estimated maximum exposure to default and un- collectability at 31 March 2023	Historical experience adjusted for market conditions at 31-Mar-22	Estimated maximum exposure at 31-Mar-22
	£'000	%	%	£'000	%	£'000
	A	B	C	(A x C)	C	
<u>Money Market Funds</u>						
Goldman Sachs	2,400	0	0	0	0	0
Deutsche	5,000	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Fixed Term Deposits</u>						
Standard Chartered	5,000	0	0	0	0	0
Lloyds	5,000	0	0	0	0	0
National Counties	5,000	0	0	0	0	0
Bayerische Landesbank	5,000	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Other</u>						
Customers	1,833	4.06%	20.37%	373	52.45%	956

Customers 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 does not generally allow credit for customers, but of the £1.8m balance £1.3m is overdue for payment. The overdue amount can be analysed by age as follows:

31-Mar-22 £'000		31-Mar-23 £'000
243	Less than three months	557
1,152	Over three months	751
1,395	Total	1,308

To reflect the latest profile of aged debtors, the bad debt provision has decreased by a net £583k, from £956k at 31 March 2022 to £373k at 31 March 2023.

Liquidity Risk

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

Market & Interest rate risk: The Council is exposed to relatively modest risk in terms of its exposure to interest rate movements on its investments. Movements in interest rates have an impact on the Council. For instance, a rise in interest rates would have the following effects:

- Investments at variable rates – the interest income credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services will rise
- Investments at fixed rates – the fair value of the assets will fall.

However, interest receivable on variable rate investments will be posted to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services and affect the General Fund Balance.

The Council has a number of strategies for managing interest rate risk. The finance team has an active strategy for assessing interest rate exposure that feeds into the setting of the annual budget. This allows any adverse changes to be accommodated in the budget setting process.

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:

	£'000
Increase in interest receivable on variable rate investments	154
Increase in interest receivable on fixed rate investments	223
Impact on Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	377

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

There have been no changes to the method and approach for compiling the risk information for 2022/23 compared to 2021/22.

The Council uses external advisors to help manage the majority of its cash backed reserves. Surplus cash may be invested in gilts or in temporary investments with other public sector authorities, major clearing banks and building societies.

These investments are included in the balance sheet at amortised cost less any expected credit loss (if short term investments) and those not due within the next year (long term investments).

Fair Values of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

All financial assets and financial liabilities held by the Authority are carried in the Balance Sheet at amortised cost or fair value through profit or loss. The fair values are calculated as follows; where cost is used as the proxy for fair value, this falls within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Financial Assets

The Other Investments and Trade Debtors are short term in nature, and therefore the fair value is not materially different for the book value. There is no impairment implication for investments. Short term debtors are carried at cost less any impairment, as this is a fair approximation of their value.

31-Mar-22			31-Mar-23	
Carrying Amount £'000	Fair Value £'000		Carrying Amount £'000	Fair Value £'000
		Financial Assets		
24,117	24,117	Unquoted Equity Investment (Amortised Cost)	24,117	16,487
36,176	62,687	Loans to Subsidiary (Amortised Cost)	36,176	36,176
10,000	9,995	Other Investments (Amortised Cost)	20,000	20,000
25,000	25,000	Other Investments (FVPL)	7,400	7,400
1,822	1,822	Trade Debtors (Amortised Cost)	1,833	1,833
97,115	123,621	Total Financial Assets	89,526	81,896

The Council's loan to its subsidiary has not been re-valued, as a fair value cannot be measured without incurring excessive expense. There is no indication that the loan is impaired.

Regarding the Council's unquoted equity investment in its subsidiary company, there are no other established companies with similar aims in the area whose shares are traded and which might provide comparable fair value market data. As a proxy for fair value, the Council has disclosed the audited net assets of the subsidiary company at 31 March 2023. The Council has no current intention to dispose of the shareholding.

Financial Liabilities

31-Mar-22			31-Mar-23	
Carrying Amount £'000	Fair Value £'000		Carrying Amount £'000	Fair Value £'000
		Financial Liabilities held at amortised cost		
64,427	67,196	PWLB Loans	64,427	42,613
2,287	2,287	Finance Lease Liabilities	(1,869)	(1,869)
1,501	1,501	Creditors	(1,975)	(1,975)
68,215	70,984	Total Financial Liabilities	60,583	38,768

The Council's PWLB loans have been fair-valued by Link Asset Services, using Level 2 inputs based on new loan rates. Finance lease liabilities and short term creditors are carried at contracted amounts, fair value is not materially different

Note 19: Debtors

A summary of debtors due within the next financial year is detailed below.

2021/22 £'000		2022/23 £'000
106	Central government bodies	665
528	Other Local Authorities	7
379	Council Tax Payers	209
333	Non Domestic Rate Payers	268
1,515	Other Entities and individuals	2,972
2,861	Total Debtors	4,120

Long term debtors (greater than 365 days):

2021/22 £'000		2022/23 £'000
630	Lease Debtors	643
36,176	Loans to Subsidiary	36,176
36,806	Total	36,818

Note 20: Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are investments that mature in specified period (no more than three months) or less from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

In the Cash Flow Statement, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the council's cash management.

2021/22 £'000		2022/23 £'000
9,635	Cash at Bank	899
25,000	Cash Equivalents	7,400
34,635	Cash and Cash Equivalents	8,299

Note 21: Creditors

A summary of creditors is detailed below.

2021/22 £'000		2022/23 £'000
(24,857)	Central Government Bodies	(2,590)
(1,616)	Other Local Authorities	(2,739)
(91)	Council Tax Payers	(119)
(445)	Non Domestic Ratepayers	(264)
(3,281)	Other Entities and individuals	(3,943)
(30,290)	Total	(9,656)

Note 22: Provisions

A summary of provisions is detailed below.

	Short Term Provision	Long Term Provision
	£'000	£'000
2021/22		
Opening balance at 1 April 2021	0	(536)
Net additional provision made in year	0	77
Balance at 31 March 2022	0	(459)
2022/23		
Net additional provision made in year	(250)	(879)
Balance at 31 March 2023	(250)	(1,338)

The Council has one short term provision of £0.25m, reflecting an estimate of the potential financial impact that may arise from an ongoing Health & Safety Executive investigation into an incident that occurred in December 2021 involving a waste collection vehicle.

The Council has one long term provision of £1.338m for its share of appeals against NDR (Business Rates) charges. The total £1.338m provision reflects an estimate of the potential effects of appeals that may be settled in future years.

Note 23: Reserves

The Council keeps a number of reserves in the Balance Sheet. Some are required to be held for statutory reasons, some are needed to comply with proper accounting practice, and others have been set up voluntarily to earmark resources for future spending plans.

Reserve	Balance 2021/22 £'000	Net Movement in year £'000	Balance 2022/23 £'000	Purpose of Reserve	Further Detail of Movements
General Fund	(2,853)	(264)	(3,117)	Resources available to meet future running costs for non-housing services	Movement in Reserve Statement (Note 10)
Strategic Reserves	(23,255)	(1,416)	(24,671)	Earmarked resources to provide funding for specific areas	Movement in Reserve Statement (Note 10)
Capital Grants Unapplied Account (CIL)	(9,320)	24	(9,296)	Community Infrastructure Levy used to fund investment in infrastructure.	Movement in Reserve Statement (Note 10)
Capital Receipts Reserve	(3,821)	(120)	(3,940)	Proceeds of Non Current Asset sales available to meet future capital investment	Detailed in this note below
Total Usable Reserves	(39,249)	(1,776)	(41,025)		
Revaluation Reserve	(44,231)	(1,418)	(45,649)	Store of gains on revaluation of non current assets not yet realised through sales	Detailed in this note below
Capital Adjustments Account	(62,775)	(6,025)	(68,800)	Store of capital resources set aside to meet past expenditure	Detailed in this note below
Council Tax Adjustment Account	(56)	4	(52)	Balance held on collection fund and NNDR AC	Detailed in this note below
NNDR Adj Account	2,770	(1,086)	1,683	Balance held on collection fund and NNDR AC	Detailed in this note below
Pensions Reserve	36,793	(31,393)	5,400	Balancing account to allow inclusion of Pensions Liability in the Balance Sheet.	Note 32
Total Unusable Reserves	(67,500)	(39,917)	(107,417)		
Total Reserves	(106,749)	(41,693)	(148,442)		

Revaluation Reserve

The Revaluation Reserve records the net gain (if any) from revaluations made after 1 April 2007. Unrealised (gains)/losses occur when non-current assets are revalued. If an asset is revalued at an increased amount over the current net book value in the Balance Sheet, then there is an unrealised gain. If the asset is revalued below its net book value, then there is an unrealised loss. However, when the review of an asset value reveals a reduction, it is necessary to determine whether impairment has occurred, either because of general price decreases or because of the clear consumption of the economic benefits of the assets.

The main reason for this is to ensure that non-current assets are recorded in the Statement of Accounts at no more than their recoverable amount and any resulting impairment loss is measured and recognised on a consistent basis.

All non-current assets are reviewed at the end of each financial year for evidence of reductions in value. Where impairment is identified as part of this review or as a result of a valuation exercise, this is normally charged to the relevant service revenue account.

In the event that the relevant asset has a balance in the Revaluation Reserve, the decrease in value is written off against any revaluation gains held, with any excess charged to the relevant service revenue account. Where an impairment loss is charged against gains in the Revaluation Reserve for that asset, the amount up to the value of the balance in the Revaluation Reserve is transferred from the Revaluation Reserve to the Capital Adjustment Account.

The balance on the account represents the difference between the original values of assets and their revalued amounts where appropriate. The account is written down by the net book value of assets as they are disposed of, and either debited with the deficits or credited with the surpluses arising on future revaluations.

2021/22 £'000		2022/23 £'000
(49,013)	Balance at 1 April	(44,231)
(2,340)	Upward revaluation of assets	(3,734)
7,122	Downward revaluation of assets and impairment losses not charged to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	1,850
4,782	Surplus or deficit on revaluation of non-current assets not posted to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(1,884)
0	Amount written off to the Capital Adjustment Account	466
(44,231)	Balance at 31 March	(45,649)

Movements in Amounts Capital Adjustment Account to Finance Capital Investment

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. The account is credited with the amounts set aside by the Authority as finance for the costs of acquisition, construction and enhancement.

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

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

Total movements in amounts set aside to finance capital investment were as follows:

2021/22 £'000		2022/23 £'000
(59,224)	Balance brought forward at 1 April	(62,775)
	<u>Reversal of Items Relating to Capital Expenditure Debited or Credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement</u>	
0	- adjustment to accumulated depreciation opening balance	(529)
2,217	- charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	1,710
743	- revaluation (gains)/losses on property, plant & equipment	245
191	- amortisation of intangible assets	231
1,513	- revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	765
0	- 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	362
4,664	Total Reversal of Items Relating to Capital Expenditure Debited or Credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	2,785
(54,650)	Net Written out Amount of the Cost of Non-Current Assets Consumed in the Year	(59,990)
	<u>Capital Financing Applied in the Year</u>	
(229)	- use of the Capital Receipts Reserve used to finance new expenditure	(270)
(1,863)	- capital grants and contributions credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement that have been applied to capital financing	(941)
(1,416)	- statutory provision for the financing of capital investment charged against the general fund	(1,460)
(398)	- capital expenditure charged against the General Fund	(602)
(3,905)	Total Capital Financing Applied	(3,274)
(4,311)	Movements in the market value of Investment Properties debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(5,069)
0	- amounts written off from revaluation reserve	(466)
(62,775)	Balance Carried Forward at 31 March	(68,800)

Usable Capital Receipts Reserve

2021/22 £'000		2022/23 £'000
(4,050)	Balance brought forward at 1 April	(3,821)
0	Amounts receivable in year	(390)
229	Amounts applied to finance new capital investment	270
229	Total (Increase)/decrease in realised capital receipts	(120)
(3,821)	Balance carried forward at 31 March	(3,940)

The usable capital receipts reserve represents the receipts available to finance capital expenditure in future years, after setting aside the required statutory amounts for the repayment of external loans.

Pensions Reserve

Pension costs are detailed in Note 32.

Council Tax Collection Fund Adjustment Account and NNDR Adjustment Account

The Collection Fund Adjustment Account manages the differences arising from the recognition of council tax income in the CIES as it falls due from council tax payers compared with the statutory arrangements for paying across amounts to the General Fund from the Collection Fund.

2021/22 £'000		2022/23 £'000
6,609	Balance at the start of the year	2,714
(51)	Amount by which council tax income credited to the CIES is different from council tax income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	4
(3,844)	Amount by which NNDR income credited to the CIES is different from NNDR income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(1,086)
2,714	Balance at the end of the year	1,632

Note 24: Adjustment for Net (Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of services for non-cash movements

2021/22 £'000	Details	2022/23 £'000
(2,961)	Charges for depreciation, impairment, and revaluation of non-current assets	(1,426)
4,311	Movements in the market value of Investment Properties	5,069
(191)	Amortisation of intangible assets	(231)
(2,647)	Movement in pension liability	(2,407)
(2,634)	Increase/(decrease) in debtors	1,647
1,087	(Increase)/decrease in creditors	(1,282)
76	(Increase)/decrease in provisions	(1,128)
12	Increase/(decrease) in inventories	(12)
(2,947)	Adjustment for Net (Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of services for non-cash movements	230

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

2021/22 £'000	Details	2022/23 £'000
3,608	Capital Grants credited to surplus or deficit on the provision of services	1,250
0	Proceeds from the sale of property plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	390
3,608	Total	1,640

Note 25: Cashflow from Investing Activities

These are cash payment or receipts involving capital activities.

2021/22 £'000	Details	2022/23 £'000
865	Purchase of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	692
10,000	Short Term Investments	10,000
(3,608)	Capital Grants Received	(1,250)
0	Receipts from sale of assets	(390)
7,257	Total	9,052

Note 26: Cashflow from Financing Activities

2021/22 £'000	Details	2022/23 £'000
413	Net cash payments for the reduction of finance leases	431
(19,197)	Other financing activities (collection fund and grant agency arrangements)	20,991
(18,784)	Total	21,422

The changes in the Council's liabilities arising from financing activities can be classified as follows:

	Borrowings £'000	Lease Liabilities £'000	Total £'000
2021/22			
Opening Balance at 1 April 2021	(64,427)	(2,666)	(67,093)
<u>Cash Flows</u>			0
Repayment	0	413	413
<u>Non-Cash</u>			0
Acquisition	0	(34)	(34)
Balance at 31 March 2022	(64,427)	(2,287)	(66,714)
2022/23			
<u>Cash Flows</u>			
Repayment	0	407	407
Proceeds	0	25	25
<u>Non-Cash</u>			
Acquisition	0	(13)	(13)
Balance at 31 March 2023	(64,427)	(1,868)	(66,295)

Note 27: Members' Allowances

The authority paid the following amounts to members of the council during the year:

Payments made	2021/22 £'000	2022/23 £'000
Salaries	0	0
Allowances	185	189
Expenses	6	4
Total	190	193

Note 28: Executive Remuneration Bands and Exit Packages

The following table shows the number of staff whose total remuneration, excluding employer's pensions contribution but including gross salary, expense allowances, supplements, compensation for loss of office (i.e. redundancy) and benefits, exceed £50k in bands of £5k:

No. of Staff 2021/22	Remuneration Range	No. of Staff 2022/23
2	£50,000 - £54,999	6
1	£55,000 - £59,999	3
4	£60,000 - £64,999	1
1	£65,000 - £69,999	2
6	£70,000 - £74,999	1
0	£75,000 - £79,999	5
1	£85,000 - £89,999	0
0	£95,000 - £99,999	0
0	£100,000 - £104,999	1
1	£120,000 - £124,999	1
16	Total	20

Senior Officer Remuneration

Detailed remuneration information for senior employees is set out below.

NOTE 28: OFFICER'S REMUNERATION - remuneration of certain senior employees:								
Post holder information	2021/22				2022/23			
	Sub-Note	Remuneration incl Expenses £	Employer's Pension contributions £	Total £	Sub-Note	Remuneration incl Expenses £	Employer's Pension contributions £	Total £
Chief Executive								
Officer A		124,281	19,495	143,776	1	51,599	5,410	57,009
Officer B		0	0	0	1b	83,066	13,043	96,109
Director of Environment, Housing and Regeneration								
Officer C	5	88,522	13,668	102,190	2a	101,682	14,971	116,653
Officer D		0	0	0	2b	23,925	3,701	27,626
Director of Corporate Services								
Officer B	6	63,633	9,913	73,546	3a	38,670	5,934	44,604
Officer E		0	0	0	3b	23,913	3,693	27,606
Chief Finance Officer								
Officer F		70,994	12,353	83,347		67,217	11,696	78,913
Chief Legal Officer								
Officer G	7	40,553	6,901	47,454	4	0	0	0

Sub Notes

2022/23
1a. Chief Executive until July 2022, remuneration for 2022/23 was a salary of £51,599.
1b. Chief Executive from July 2022, remuneration in this post for 2022/23 was a salary of £83,066.
2a. Director of Environment, Housing and Regeneration until March 2023, remuneration for 2022/23 was a salary of £101,682.
2b. Interim Director of Environment, Housing and Regeneration from January 2023, remuneration in this post for 2022/23 was a salary of £23,925.
3a. Director of Corporate Resources until July 2022, remuneration in this post was a salary of £38,670.
3b. Interim Director of Corporate Services from January 2023, remuneration in this post for 2022/23 was a salary of £23,913.
4. No Chief Legal Officer was directly employed during 2022-23.

2021/22
5. Director of Environment, Housing and Regeneration from May 2021, remuneration for 2021/22 was a salary of £88,522.
6. Director of Corporate Services from August 2021, remuneration for 2021/22 was a salary of £63,633.
7. Chief Legal Officer until October 2021, remuneration for 2021/22 was a salary of £40,553.

Exit Packages

There was one exit package paid in 2022/23. Following a corporate restructure in 2021/22, there were 13 exit packages totalling £295k including obligatory pension contributions in the prior year.

No. of Staff 2021/22	Exit Packages	No. of Staff 2022/23
9	£0 - £19,999	1
3	£20,000 - £39,999	0
1	£120,000 - £139,000	0
13	Total	1

Note 29: Audit Costs

In 2022/23, the Council expects to incur the following fees relating to external audit and inspection:

2021/22 Re-stated £'000		2022/23 £'000
36	Scale fee payable to the external auditors with regard to external audit	36
25	Additional audit fee variations (subject to agreement of PSAA)	30
25	Fees payable to the external audit for the certification of Housing Benefit subsidy claim	28
86	Total	94

*2021/22 figures have been re-stated to reflect final fees following completion of the audit.

Note 30: Capital Financing Requirement

2021/22 £'000		2022/23 £'000
90,277	Opening Capital Financing Requirement	88,895
0	Adjustment to opening balance	103
	Capital investment:	
388	Property, Plant and Equipment	279
458	Assets under Construction	694
164	Intangible Assets	89
1,513	Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute	765
	Sources of finance:	
(229)	Capital receipts	(270)
(1,863)	Government grants and other contributions	(942)
	Sums set aside from revenue:	
(398)	Direct revenue contributions	(602)
(1,416)	Minimum Revenue Provision	(1,460)
88,895	Closing Capital Financing Requirement	87,551
(1,382)	Increase/(decrease) in Capital Financing Requirement	(1,447)

Note 31: Finance and Operating Leases

Finance Leases in (Council as Lessee):

The Council has acquired a number of vehicles under finance leases. The assets acquired under these leases are carried as Property, Plant and Equipment in the Balance Sheet at the following net amounts:

2021/22 £'000		2022/23 £'000
2,451	Vehicles, Plant, and Equipment	1,991

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

2021/22 £'000		2022/23 £'000
410	Finance lease liabilities: Current	408
1,877	Finance lease liabilities: non-Current	1,461
443	Finance costs payable in future years – Interest	294
2,731	Minimum lease payments	2,163

Minimum Lease Payments	Finance Lease Liabilities		Minimum Lease Payments	Finance Lease Liabilities
2021/22 £'000	2021/22 £'000		2022/23 £'000	2022/23 £'000
558	410	Not later than one year	529	408
2,090	1,797	Later than one year and not later than five years	1,633	1,460
82	81	Later than five years	1	0

Lease payments are apportioned between:

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

Operating Leases in (Council as Lessee)

The Council has no material operating leases in.

Operating Leases out (Council as Lessor)

In 2022/23 the Council received £5.713m (note 16) gross rental and other income from investment properties (£5.733m in 2021/22), the majority of which was generated from operating leases.

With regard to the Council's activity as a lessor, the gross value of land and buildings assets held for use in operating leases was £62.3m in 2022/23 (£58.2m in 2021/22).

The lease payments receivable in future years are:

Lease Income at 31 March 2022 £'000		Lease Income at 31 March 2023 £'000
2,861	Not later than one year	2,518
9,523	Later than one year and not later than five years	8,125
85,593	Later than five years	116,963
97,977	Total	127,606

£41.1 million of the income is from leases granted on Longmead and Nonsuch industrial estates. The decrease in rent due within 5 years is due to a property becoming vacant. The increase in rent later than 5 years is due to a lease extension agreed in 2022/23.

Note 32: Pension Costs

Participation in Pension Schemes

As part of the terms and conditions of employment of its officers and other employees, the authority offers retirement benefits. Although these benefits will not actually be payable until employees retire, the authority has a commitment to make the payments that need to be disclosed at the time that employees earn their future entitlement.

The authority participates in the Local Government Pension Scheme for civilian employees, administered by Surrey County Council – this is a funded scheme, meaning that the authority and employees pay contributions into a fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the pension liabilities with investment assets. The 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 Surrey County Council. Policy is determined in accordance with the Pensions Fund Regulations.

Transactions Relating to Retirement Benefits

EEBC recognises the cost of retirement benefits in the Net Cost of Services when they are earned by employees, rather than when the benefits are eventually paid as pensions. However, the charge required against council tax is based on the cash payable in the year, so the real cost of retirement benefits is reversed out in the Movement in Reserve Statement. The following transactions have been made in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account and Statement of Movement in Reserves Statement during the year:

2021/22 £'000		2022/23 £'000
	Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	
	<u>Net Cost of Services:</u>	
4,038	Current service cost	3,902
125	Past service gain/cost	0
	<u>Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure:</u>	
940	Net Interest Expense	1,012
5,103	Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	4,914
	Other Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	
	<u>Remeasurements</u>	
(635)	Changes in demographic assumptions	(1,983)
(7,882)	Changes in financial assumptions	(41,640)
259	Other experience	6,364
(3,797)	Return on assets excluding amounts included in net interest	3,459
(12,055)	Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(33,800)
	<u>Movement in Reserves Statement</u>	
(5,103)	Reversal of net charges made to the Surplus or Deficit for the Provision of Services for post-employment benefits in accordance with the Code	(4,914)
2,456	Employers' contributions payable to scheme	2,507

Assets and Liabilities in Relation to Post-employment Benefits

The underlying assets and liabilities for retirement benefits attributable to the authority at 31 March 2023 are as follows:

2021/22 £'000		2022/23 £'000
(127,127)	1 April 2022	(122,575)
(4,038)	Current service cost	(3,902)
(125)	Past service cost	0
(2,552)	Interest cost	(3,318)
(549)	Contribution from scheme participants	(582)
90	Unfunded benefits paid	93
3,468	Benefits paid	3,620
	<u>Remeasurement gains/(losses):</u>	
635	- actuarial gains/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	1,983
7,882	- actuarial gains/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	41,640
(259)	- Other experience	(10,042)
(122,575)	Estimated scheme liabilities at 31 March 2022	(93,082)
80,926	1 April 2022	85,782
1,612	Interest income	2,306
0	Remeasurement gain/(loss):	3,678
3,797	- return on plan assets, excluding the amount in net interest expense	(3,459)
2,366	Contributions from employer	2,507
549	Contributions from employees into the scheme	582
(3,468)	Benefits paid	(3,713)
85,782	Estimated scheme assets at 31 March 2023	87,682
(36,793)	Net asset / (liability) 31 March 2023	(5,400)

The liabilities represent the underlying commitments that the authority has to pay in retirement benefits over the long-term.

Since 31 March 2022, there has been a £31.4m decrease in the net liability, from £36.8m to £5.4m at 31 March 2023. The movement is principally due to changes in the actuarial assumptions, particularly the discount rate, as shown in the table overleaf. The movement impacts favourably on the net assets of the authority as recorded in the balance sheet. The pension liability is 3.6% of the balance sheet net value in 2022/23 compared to 34.5% in 2021/22.

The remaining deficit on the local government scheme will continue to be addressed by increased contributions over the remaining working life of employees, as assessed by the scheme actuary.

The expected return on scheme assets is determined by considering the expected returns available on the assets underlying the current investment policy. Expected yields on fixed interest investments are based on gross redemption yields as at the balance sheet date. Expected returns on equity investments reflect long-term real rates of return experienced in the respective markets.

Actual Return on Scheme Assets as per Actuaries

2021/22 £'000		2022/23 £'000
5,409	Actual return/(loss) on assets as per actuary	(1,153)

The return on the fund in market value terms for the period to 31 March 2023 is estimated based on actual funds return as provided by the administering authority and index returns where necessary.

Scheme History

	2017/18 £'000	2018/19 £'000	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000	2021/22 £'000	2022/23 £'000
Present value of liabilities:						
Local Government Pension Scheme	(101,242)	(109,928)	(100,859)	(127,127)	(122,575)	(93,082)
Fair Value of Assets:						
Local Government Pension Scheme	67,207	70,394	63,505	80,926	85,782	87,682
Total	(34,035)	(39,534)	(37,354)	(46,201)	(36,793)	(5,400)

Statutory arrangements for funding the deficit mean that the financial position of the Authority remains healthy.

The deficit will be made good by increased contributions over the remaining working life of employees (before payments fall due), as assessed by scheme actuary.

The Council expects to make employer's contributions totalling an estimated £2.35m into the Local Government Pension Scheme in the year to 31 March 2023.

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 dependant on assumptions about mortality rates, salary levels, etc. The Surrey County Council Fund liabilities have been assessed by Hyman Robertson, an independent firm of actuaries. The main assumptions used in their calculations are:

2021/22		2022/23
	Longevity at 65 for current pensioners:	
22.1	Men	21.8
24.5	Women	24.5
	Longevity at 65 for future pensioners:	
23.1	Men	22.4
26.2	Women	26.2
3.2%	Rate of increase in pensions	3.0%
4.1%	Rate of increase in salaries	4.0%
2.7%	Rate for discounting scheme liabilities	4.8%
25.0%	Take-up of option to convert annual pension into retirement lump sum	25.0%

IAS19 requires the disclosure of the sensitivity of the results to the methods and assumptions used.

The sensitivities in relation to the principal financial assumptions which have been used to measure the scheme liabilities are:-

- 0.1% decrease in Real Discount Rate would result in an approximate increase in the defined benefit liability of £1.46m (2%)
- 0.1% increase in the Salary Increase Rate would result in an approximate increase in the defined benefit liability of £0.11m (0%)
- 0.1% increase in the Pension Increase Rate would result in an approximate increase in the defined benefit liability of £1.37m (1%)

The principal demographic assumption is the longevity assumption (i.e. member life expectancy). It is estimated that a one year increase in life expectancy would approximately increase the Employer's defined benefit obligation by around 3-5%. In practice the actual cost of a one year increase in life expectancy will depend on the structure of the revised assumption (i.e. if improvements to survival rates predominantly apply at younger or older ages).

The above figures have been based on the membership profile as at the date of the most recent actuarial valuation.

As at the date of the most recent valuation, the duration of the Employer's funded liabilities is 16 years.

Assets in the Surrey Pension Fund are valued at fair value, principally market value for investments. The Fund's assets consist of the following categories, by proportion of the total assets held by the Fund:

Percentage of Fund Assets		Percentage of Fund Assets
2021/22		2022/23
77%	Equity Investments	81%
14%	Bonds	11%
6%	Property	6%
3%	Cash	2%
100%	Total	100%

Movement in net pension liability:

2021/22 £'000		2022/23 £'000
(46,201)	Opening Balance	(36,793)
(4,038)	Current Service Costs	(3,902)
(125)	Past Service gains/(Costs)	0
(940)	Net Interest Expense	(1,012)
2,456	Employer Contributions	2,507
12,055	Remeasurements	33,800
(36,793)	Closing Balance	(5,400)

Note 33: Contingent Liabilities & Assets

Contingent Liabilities

The Council had been notified by the Scheme Administrator for Municipal Mutual Insurance Ltd that the amount subject to levy is £83,615 which may be claimed by Municipal Mutual Insurance Ltd in relation to future liabilities. The amount is unchanged from 31 March 2022. The Council's earmarked Insurance Reserve includes an amount to cover any potential future claims.

Contingent Assets

There are no material contingent assets at 31 March 2023.

Note 34: Related Parties

The Council is required to disclose material transactions with related parties, bodies or individuals that have the potential to influence the Council or be influenced by the Council.

UK Central Government has effective control over general operations of the Authority – it is responsible for providing the statutory framework within which the Authority operates. UK Central Government provides funding in the form of grants and prescribes the terms of many of the transactions that the authority has with other parties (e.g. council tax bills and housing benefits). These transactions are listed in the core statements and supporting notes.

Members of the Council have direct control over the Council's financials and operating policies. The net cost to Epsom and Ewell Borough Council of related party transactions was £305k in 2022/23 (£541k in 2021/22). The grants and expenditure were incurred with proper consideration of declarations of interests that are all recorded by the Council and open to public inspection.

Organisation	2021/22 £'000	2022/23 £'000
Age Concern	27	27
British Telecommunications Plc	17	0
Citizen Advice Bureau	133	134
Horton Chapel Arts & Heritage Society	303	144
London Borough of Merton	49	0
Local Government Association	9	0
Reed Employment	4	0
Total	541	305

Epsom & Ewell Property Investment Company Limited

The Council owns a subsidiary company, Epsom and Ewell Property Investment Company Limited (EEPIC). As at 31 March 2023, three Council officers served as Directors of EEPIC – the Head of Finance, Head of Property and Regeneration, and Head of Housing & Communities. One Council officer – the Senior Accountant – served as Company Secretary. Under EEPIC's Business Plan,

originally approved by Council in September 2017 and subsequently by the Shareholder Subcommittee each year, the Council provided loans and equity to EEPIC, for it to invest in commercial property and generate a return. During 2022/23 the Council entered into the following related party transactions with EEPIC:

Organisation	2021/22 £'000	2022/23 £'000
<u>Amounts received by EEBC from EEPIC</u>		
Interest receivable from EEPIC	(1,809)	(1,809)
Support services rechargeable to EEPIC	(123)	(120)
Dividend from EEPIC	(603)	(603)
Subtotal	(2,535)	(2,531)

The combined financial position of the Council and EEPIC is shown in the group accounts.

Note 35: Collection Fund Income and Expenditure Account

This account reflects the statutory requirements for the Epsom and Ewell Borough Council, as the billing Authority, to maintain a separate Collection Fund. The Fund shows the transactions in relation to the Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rates, and sets out the way in which these have been distributed between the General Fund, Surrey County Council and Surrey Police Authority (the preceptors). Council Tax is the means of raising income from local residents to pay for council services. Under the Business Rate Retention Scheme local authorities retain 40% of income collected on local Business Rates. Of the remainder, 50% is passed over to the Government and 10% to the County. This account sets out the income and the shares between the preceptors.

2021/22				2022/23		
Business Rates £'000	Council Tax £'000	Total £'000		Business Rates £'000	Council Tax £'000	Total £'000
0	(68,410)	(68,410)	INCOME:	0	(71,665)	(71,665)
(18,697)	0	(18,697)	Council Tax Receivable	(22,998)	0	(22,998)
149	0	149	Business Rates Receivable	44	0	44
			Transitional Payments Payable			
(18,547)	(68,410)	(86,958)	Total Income	(22,954)	(71,665)	(94,619)
			EXPENDITURE:			
			Apportionment of Prior Year Surplus/(Deficit)			
(8,030)	0	(8,030)	Central Government	(3,482)	0	(3,482)
(6,424)	(6)	(6,430)	Epsom & Ewell Borough Council	(2,786)	47	(2,739)
(1,606)	(46)	(1,652)	Surrey County Council	(696)	349	(347)
0	(8)	(8)	Surrey Police Authority	0	64	64
			Precepts, Demands and Shares			
12,686	0	12,686	Central Government	12,547	0	12,547
10,149	6,904	17,053	Epsom & Ewell Borough Council	10,037	7,090	17,127
2,537	51,351	53,889	Surrey County Council	2,509	54,080	56,589
0	9,467	9,467	Surrey Police Authority	0	9,828	9,828
			Charges to Collection Fund			
(267)	253	(14)	Increase / (Decrease) in Bad Debt Provision	(166)	240	74
(190)	0	(190)	Increase / (Decrease) in Provision for Appeals	2,196	0	2,196
81	0	81	Cost of Collection	80	0	80
8,938	67,914	76,852	Total Expenditure	20,239	71,698	91,937
(9,610)	(496)	(10,106)	(Surplus) / Deficit arising during the year	(2,715)	33	(2,682)
16,536	(55)	16,481	(Surplus) / Deficit b/fwd 1 April	6,925	(551)	6,375
6,925	(551)	6,375	(Surplus) / Deficit c/fwd 31 March	4,210	(518)	3,692
			Apportionment to Preceptors/EEBC			
3,463	0	3,463	Central Government	2,105	0	2,105
2,770	(56)	2,714	Epsom & Ewell Borough Council	1,684	(52)	1,632
693	(418)	274	Surrey County Council	421	(394)	27
0	(77)	(77)	Surrey Police Authority	0	(72)	(72)
6,925	(551)	6,375		4,210	(518)	3,692

Notes to the Collection Fund Income and Expenditure Account

The Council's tax base, that is the number of chargeable dwellings in each valuation band (adjusted for dwellings where discounts apply) converted to an equivalent number of band D dwellings, was calculated as follows:

	Band	Total Properties For Band	Proportion To Band D	Relevant Amount for
	A	82.99	6/9 th	55.33
	B	775.07	7/9 th	602.83
	C	4,162.93	8/9 th	3,700.38
	D	7,769.90	9/9 th	7,769.90
	E	6,998.57	11/9 th	8,553.81
	F	4,398.21	13/9 th	6,352.97
	G	3,897.23	15/9 th	6,495.38
	H	130.75	18/9 th	261.5
Aggregate of Relevant Amounts				33,792.10
Estimated Collection Rate				98.40%
Council Tax Base				33,251.43

The Council achieved a council tax collection rate of 99.0% in 2022/23 (98.5% in 2021/22).

Non-Domestic Rates Statistics

2021/22 £'000		2022/23 £'000
64,127	Total Non-Domestic Rateable Value at year end	63,337
51.2	National Non-Domestic Rate Multiplier (Standard)	51.2

The Council achieved a business rates collection rate of 99.2% in 2022/23 (98.7% in 2021/22).

Precepting Bodies

Epsom & Ewell Borough Council, as a billing authority, collects Council Tax and passes on the payments to the preceptors.

2021/22 £'000		2022/23 £'000
51,351	Surrey County Council	54,080
9,467	Surrey Police	9,828
6,904	Epsom and Ewell Borough Council	7,090
67,722	Total Precepts on Collection Fund	70,997

Distribution of Council Tax Surplus/(Deficit)

2021/22 £000		2022/23 £000
(46)	Surrey County Council	349
(8)	Surrey Police Authority	64
(6)	Epsom & Ewell Borough Council	47
(60)	Balance at Year End	461

Council Tax Provision for Bad Debts

2021/22 Re-stated £000		2022/23 £000
935	Opening Balance	1,163
(25)	Write offs	(248)
253	Increase/(Decrease) in Bad Debt Provision	240
1,163	Balance at Year End	1,155

2021/22 has been re-stated to show write offs as a gross figure, separately from the overall bad debt provision movement.

Group Accounts

In September 2017, the Council established a 100%-owned subsidiary company, Epsom & Ewell Property Investment Company Limited (EEPIC), principally to invest in high quality, out-of-Borough, commercial property. The company aims to achieve rental yields from commercial property, delivering a long term income stream to the Council. This income stream will assist the Council in becoming more financially self-sufficient (independent from government grants) and sustaining high-quality services to local residents and businesses.

EEPIC is based in the Council's Town Hall offices in Epsom. Its board of directors are also officers of the Council. Other than EEPIC, the Council has no other subsidiary.

The Code of Practice requires a local authority to prepare group accounts if it has a control over one or more other legal entities. The aim of the group accounts is to give an overall picture of the extended services and economic activity within the local authority's control.

The assets, liabilities, reserves and income and expenditure figures for EEPIC have been consolidated into group accounts on the following pages.

The Council is required to prepare the core statements to the group accounts together with the relevant notes where they are materially different to the reporting in its own accounts. The following statements have been prepared:

Group Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
Group Movement in Reserves statement.
Group Balance Sheet
Group Cash Flow Statement

Disclosure Notes

Group Creditors
Group Debtors
Group Investment Properties
Group Related Parties

Audited accounts of Epsom & Ewell Property Investment Company Ltd will be filed with Companies House and available on request from:

Lee Duffy (Chief Finance Officer)
Epsom & Ewell Borough Council
Town Hall
The Parade
KT18 5BY

Accounting Policies

The group income and expenditure account, group balance sheet, group movement in reserves statement and group cash flow statement have been prepared by consolidating the accounts of the Council and its subsidiary on a line by line basis. The accounts of the subsidiary have been prepared in accordance with UK Accounting Standards, FRS 102 and applicable law, using similar accounting policies and practices to those of the Council. However some accounting policies and practices do

differ in some respects from the Council's due to legislative requirements. Where there are differences the impact of applying a consistent policy would not lead to a material change in the group accounts.

Group Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement

2021/22 Group CIES			Committee	2022/23 Group CIES		
Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure		Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure
£'000	£'000	£'000		£'000	£'000	£'000
13,191	(6,655)	6,536	Environment & Safe Communities	11,723	(7,055)	4,669
10,045	(4,049)	5,996	Community & Wellbeing	10,647	(5,963)	4,684
24,084	(19,955)	4,129	Strategy and Resources	21,512	(17,629)	3,883
2,248	(903)	1,345	Licensing & Planning Policy	3,087	(1,736)	1,351
49,568	(31,563)	18,005	Cost of Services	46,970	(32,382)	14,587
0	0	0	Other Operating Expenditure (Note 11)	362	(390)	(27)
3,569	(14,475)	(10,906)	Financing and investment Income and Expenditure (Note 12)	4,204	(6,767)	(2,563)
0	(11,576)	(11,576)	Taxation and non-specific grant income and expenditure (Note 13)	0	(9,901)	(9,901)
53,138	(57,615)	(4,477)	(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Services	51,536	(49,440)	2,096
		4,782	(Surplus)/Deficit on revaluation of property, plant, equipment assets (Note 23)			(1,884)
		(12,055)	Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability/(asset) (Note 32)			(33,800)
		(7,273)	Other Comprehensive (Income) and Expenditure			(35,684)
		(11,750)	Total Comprehensive (Income) and Expenditure			(33,588)

Group Movement in Reserves Statement

Group Movement in Reserves Statement	EEBC Usable Reserves	EEBC Unusable Reserves	EEPIC Retained Earnings	EEPIC Revaluation Reserve	Total Group Reserves
2022/23	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance at 01 April 2022	(39,249)	(67,500)	(893)	417	(107,225)
Movement in Reserves During 2022/23					
Total Comprehensive Income, Expenditure and Dividends	(6,009)	(35,684)	(515)	8,620	(33,587)
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding under regulations (Note 9)	4,234	(4,234)	0	0	(0)
Increase or Decrease in 2022/23	(1,776)	(39,918)	(515)	8,620	(33,587)
Balance at 31 March 2023 carried forward	(41,025)	(107,418)	(1,408)	9,037	(140,812)
2021/22	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance at 01 April 2021	(41,003)	(55,428)	(466)	1,422	(95,474)
Movement in Reserves During 2021/22					
Total Comprehensive Income, Expenditure and Dividends	(3,045)	(7,273)	(427)	(1,005)	(11,750)
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding under regulations (Note 9)	4,798	(4,798)	0	0	0
Increase or Decrease in 2021/22	1,753	(12,072)	(427)	(1,005)	(11,750)
Balance at 31 March 2022 carried forward	(39,249)	(67,500)	(893)	417	(107,225)

Group Balance Sheet

2021/22 Group Balance Sheet £'000		2022/23 Group Balance Sheet £'000
	Long-term Assets	
74,840	Property, Plant and Equipment	76,315
118,495	Investment Properties	115,092
722	Heritage Assets	722
584	Intangible Assets	442
0	Long Term Investments	0
630	Long Term Debtors	643
592	Surplus Assets	38
195,863	Total Long-term Assets	193,250
	Current Assets	
78	Inventories	66
3,978	Short-term Debtors	6,224
10,000	Short-term Investments	20,000
35,881	Cash and Cash Equivalents	9,451
49,937	Total Current Assets	35,741
	Current Liabilities	
(31,307)	Short-term Creditors	(11,004)
0	Short-term Provisions	(250)
(410)	Lease Liability - Within One year	(408)
(31,717)	Total Current liabilities	(11,662)
	Long-term Liabilities	
(64,427)	Long Term Borrowing	(64,427)
(36,793)	Defined Benefit Pension Liability	(5,400)
(3,203)	Grants Receipts in Advance	(3,746)
(559)	Long-term Provisions	(1,484)
(1,877)	Lease Liability - Over One year	(1,461)
(106,859)	Total Long-term Liabilities	(76,517)
107,225	NET ASSETS	140,812
	Total Reserves	
(40,141)	Usable Reserves	(42,433)
(67,083)	Unusable Reserves	(98,380)
(107,225)	TOTAL RESERVES	(140,812)

Group Cash Flow Statement

2021/22 Group £'000		2022/23 Group £'000
(4,477)	Net (Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services	2,096
(1,794)	Adjustment for Net (Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services for non-cash movements	(7,782)
3,608	Adjustments for Items Included in the Net Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services that are Investing and Financing Activities	1,640
(2,663)	Net cash flows from Operating Activities	(4,045)
7,257	Net cash outflow / (inflow) from Investing Activities	9,052
(18,784)	Net cash outflow / (inflow) from Financing Activities	21,422
(14,190)	Net (Increase) / Decrease in Cash and cash Equivalents at the End of the reporting period	26,430
21,691	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Period	35,881
14,190	Net Increase/(decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(26,430)
35,881	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Reporting Period	9,451

Group Creditors - Current

2021/22 Group Creditors £'000		2022/23 Group Creditors £'000
(25,216)	Central Government Bodies	(3,008)
(1,616)	Other Local Authorities	(2,739)
(91)	Council Tax Payers	(119)
(445)	Non Domestic Ratepayers	(264)
(3,938)	Other Entities and individuals	(4,874)
(31,307)	Total	(11,004)

Group Debtors - Current

2021/22 Group Debtors £'000		2022/23 Group Debtors £'000
106	Central government bodies	665
528	Other Local Authorities	7
379	Council Tax Payers	209
333	Non Domestic Rate Payers	268
2,632	Other Entities and individuals	5,075
3,978	Total Debtors	6,224

Group Investment Properties

The following items of income and expenditure relating to investment properties have been accounted for in the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Group CIES:

2021/22 Group £'000		2022/23 Group £'000
(9,181)	Rental Income from Investment Property	(9,256)
551	Other Net Expenditure Arising from Investment Property	829
(8,630)	Net (Income)/Expenditure	(8,427)

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

Fair Value Hierarchy

All the Group's investment properties have been value assessed as Level 2 on the fair value hierarchy for valuation purposes (see Accounting Policies for an explanation of the fair value levels).

Valuation Techniques Used to Determine Level 2 Fair Values for Investment Property

Investment Properties are measured in the year of purchase at cost including transaction costs, which is taken as the best estimate of fair value, unless there are indications to the contrary. In subsequent years, investment properties are revalued annually and held at fair value at the balance sheet date. Any increase or decrease in fair value is taken to profit or loss for the year.

The fair value measurement of investment property uses a market approach, which takes into account quoted prices for similar assets in active markets, existing lease terms and rentals, research into market evidence including market rentals and yields, the covenant strength for existing tenants, and data and market knowledge gained in managing the portfolio. Market conditions are such that similar properties are actively purchased and sold and the level of observable inputs are significant, leading to the properties being categorised as level 2 on the fair value hierarchy. There has been no change in the valuation techniques used during the year for investment properties.

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

Valuation Process for Investment Properties

The Group's investment properties have been valued as at 31 March 2023 by Wilks, Head & Eve in accordance with the methodologies and bases for estimation set out in the professional standards of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. The following table summarises the movement in the fair value of investment properties over the year.

2021/22 Group £'000		2022/23 Group £'000
113,279	Balance at the Start of the Year	118,495
0	Purchases/Enhancements	0
0	Disposals	0
5,216	Net gains/(losses) from Fair Value Adjustments	(3,551)
0	Transfers to/from Assets Held For Sale/Other adjustments	147
118,495	Balance at the Year End	115,092

Group Related Parties

During 2022/23, the Council entered into the following related party transactions with EEPIC:

Transaction Description	2021/22 £'000	2022/23 £'000
<u>Amounts received by EEBC from EEPIC</u>		
Interest receivable from EEPIC	(1,809)	(1,809)
Support services rechargeable to EEPIC	(123)	(120)
Dividend from EEPIC	(603)	(603)
Total	(2,535)	(2,531)

The Council holds long-term loans of £36.2m and equity investments of £24.1m in EEPIC, which are recognised and measured at cost in the Council's balance sheet. The loans are repayable at maturity in 2067. Interest is payable annually at a fixed 5% rate. If EEPIC breached financial covenants included in the loan agreements, the loan could become repayable to the Council before 2067.

EEPIC made a full-year profit before tax (excluding property revaluations) of £1.4m in 2022/23, paying a dividend of £0.6m to the Council. EEPIC's property valuations decreased by £8.6m compared to 31 March 2022.

At 31 March 2023, three Council officers served as Directors of EEPIC – the Head of Finance, Head of Property and Regeneration, and Head of Housing & Communities. One Council officer – the Senior Accountant – served as Company Secretary.

Statement of Responsibilities

Council's Responsibilities

1. The Borough Council is required to:
 - Make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to ensure that one of its officers has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs. In this authority that officer is the Chief Finance Officer.
 - Manage its affairs in order to secure the economic, efficient and effective use of resources and to safeguard its assets;
 - Approve and publish the audited Statement of Accounts by 30 September 2023.

Chief Finance Officer's (S151) Responsibilities

2. The Chief Finance 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).

In preparing this statement of accounts, the Chief Finance Officer has:

- Selected suitable accounting policies and then applied them consistently;
- Made reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates;
- Complied with the Code of Practice.

The Chief Finance Officer has also:

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

DRAFT ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT (SUBJECT TO APPROVAL BY THE COUNCIL'S RELEVANT COMMITTEE)

Executive Summary

Epsom & Ewell Borough Council are committed to delivering on the themes that emerged from the long term vision of the Borough, also known as [Future40](#). The



themes form the core of our [Four Year Plan 2020-2024](#), they are:

We continue our drive to work as efficiently and effectively as possible towards these priorities, reviewing services, assets and other sources of income, but remaining adaptable to changes in government legislation and other external factors.

Central to our success, is having a robust foundation of good governance and sound financial management. Our local [Code of Corporate Governance](#) outlines our governance arrangements and systems of internal control, which ensures we are meeting the CIPFA principles of good governance.¹

Each year the council is required to produce an Annual Governance Statement (AGS), which describes how our corporate governance arrangements, set out in the local code, have been working. This AGS gives assurances on compliance for the year ending 31 March 2023 and an update on the approval of the year's Statement of Accounts.

The Chair of Strategy and Resources Committee and Chief Executive both recognise the importance of good governance and sound financial management. They pledge their commitment to address the matters highlighted in this AGS, and to further enhance our governance arrangements to enable delivery of our Four Year Plan. Further, they confirm they have been advised of the implications of the governance review of governance by senior management. In addition, they are assured that the Audit & Scrutiny Committee are satisfied that the steps outlined in this document will ensure that our governance arrangements remain fit for the future.

Signed on behalf of Epsom & Ewell Borough Council:

¹ CIPFA (2016) Delivering Good Governance in Local Government Framework, 2016 Edition. CIPFA: London.

INSERT SIGNATURE

INSERT SIGNATURE

**Chair of Strategy & Resources
Committee**

Chief Executive

Date:

Date:

Review of the Effectiveness of the Council's Governance Framework

Governance can be defined as comprising “the arrangements put in place to ensure that the intended outcomes for stakeholders are defined and achieved. The fundamental function of good governance in the public sector is to ensure that entities achieve their intended outcomes while acting in the public interest at all times.”² Governance includes processes, procedures, policies, administrative systems, legal arrangements and so forth, “through which [an organisation’s] objectives are set and pursued in” their environmental context, while “ensuring that stakeholders can have confidence that their trust in [the organisation] is well founded.”³

Throughout the year, the council regularly reviews the effectiveness of its governance arrangements, through performance reporting, Internal and External auditing, and the activities of the Audit & Scrutiny Committee. In addition, the AGS is informed by senior management governance assessments, including by statutory officers, and the controls outlined in the Code of Corporate Governance. Together these practices ensure there is regular corporate oversight, and that our governance arrangements remain effective.

The AGS incorporates our continuous assessment of our governance arrangements, and through this identifies areas where we can improve.⁴ Although this approach seeks to manage risks to the council's governance, and ensure we are doing things in the right way and delivering value for money, our operating environment is continually changing and evolving. Consequently, this AGS can provide a reasonable, rather than absolute, assurance of the council's governance arrangements.

Effectiveness Assessment

This Statement's appraisal shows that we generally have a sound foundation of governance, systems of internal control and risk management in place. However, there are some areas which remain a challenge for us and require further improvement. These weaknesses may impact our ability to manage risks effectively and achieve our aims and objectives. Yet we are aware of these issues and have [plans in place](#) to address them.

The council is also aware of other issues that could affect our financial position, such as inflationary pressure, insurance claims, appeals (such as for planning) and other matters.

² IFAC and CIPFA (2014) The International Framework: Good Governance in the Public Sector, p. 2. Online available: https://www.ifac.org/flysystem/azure-private/publications/files/IFAC-CIPFA-International-Framework-Good-Governance-in-Public-Sector-Exec-Summary_0.pdf [last accessed 30/05/2023].

³ The Chartered Governance Institute UK & Ireland (2022) *What is corporate governance?* Online available: <https://www.cgi.org.uk/about-us/policy/what-is-corporate-governance> [last accessed 18/04/2023].

⁴ See the following sections: “Rationale for the Statement’s *TBC* Assurance Opinion” and the “Action Plan”.

Compliance with CIPFA Financial Management Code

CIPFA published its first edition 'Financial Management Code' for local authorities in October 2019. CIPFA considers that compliance with this code is mandatory for all local authorities although such compliance is not specifically mandated by statute. The code is essentially a best practice guide to financial management in the local authority sector. It covers the following areas:

- The responsibilities of the chief financial officer and the leadership team (including members).
- Governance and financial management style.
- Medium to long term financial management.
- The annual budget.
- Stakeholder engagement and business plans.
- Monitoring financial performance.
- External financial reporting.

Officers have undertaken an assessment of the council's compliance with the code and in general terms the council's arrangements meet the recommended standards.

Subsidiary Company

The council has one subsidiary company – Epsom & Ewell Property Investment Company Ltd (EEPIC) – a 100% wholly owned trading company of the council. It was set up in September 2017 to provide the council with the flexibility to undertake commercial trading activities in property investment. In accordance with Government guidance introduced in April 2018, no further out of Borough property investment acquisitions have been made. As the sole shareholder of EEPIC, the council ensures strong governance through regular meetings of the Shareholder Sub-Committee. It approves EEPIC's Annual Business Plan and receives an Annual Review each November as provided by the Shareholder Agreement. In addition to its role as shareholder, the council is also EEPIC's lender with separate governance provided through Strategy & Resources Committee for loan agreement matters. EEPIC Board Meetings are held quarterly with quarterly management and finance monitoring reports submitted to the council's S151 Officer to ensure loan monitoring compliance. All Directors are senior officers of the council, and all have received appropriate training. To maintain strong governance, the council's S151 Officer and Monitoring Officer are excluded from joining the EEPIC Board and act solely as representatives of the council.

Statutory Assurances

Several officers at the council hold [statutory roles](#), which are established in legislation and have specific responsibilities. It is important that assurances from these officers are included in this AGS to support its conclusion on the council's governance arrangements.

1. Head of Paid Service

The Head of Paid Service is responsible for the overall corporate and operational management of the council. These responsibilities have been considered within the context of this statement and the Head of Paid Service can confirm that proper arrangements have been put in place for the overall operation and management of the council.

The Head of Paid Service has no significant concerns to report and continues to evolve the senior management structure and organisational strategy to align responsibilities and resources to deliver the council's ambitions and priorities.

In yet another challenging year for the council the organisation continues to recover from the Covid pandemic and deal with the significant and increasing service and economic pressures we face, exacerbated by the growing cost of living crisis. Governance arrangements are improving and there has been a continued and sustained focus on performance and risk management.

The ongoing job market upheaval means there are often numerous employment options available to potential candidates and in some cases the council have found it difficult to recruit to specialist posts. However, job turnover has slowed significantly in the last six months and most key posts are filled, with a permanent Head of Legal Services and Monitoring Officer crucially now in post. We have had changes at the most senior level of the organisation and our S151 Officer is retiring in the near future, but succession plans are in place for this, and the Director posts are currently covered by internal interim appointments which are working well. This position will be resolved in the Autumn with a permanent recruitment campaign.

We welcome the opportunity to commence an LGA Corporate Peer review in January 2024 and will work with any recommendations to further strengthen our corporate governance arrangements.

2. Chief Financial and Section 151 Officer

The Chief Finance Officer (CFO) is responsible for the proper administration of the council's financial affairs. The Chief Finance Officer confirms that the council's arrangements conform to Section 151 of the Local Government Act 1972 and that the council complies with CIPFA's Statement on the Role of the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) in Local Government (2016). While the council has robust financial management arrangements in place, it is important to note that the 2023/24 budget was produced in the context of prevailing economic uncertainty, particularly in

relation to interest rates, inflation (including volatile utility costs) and the impact of a potential recession next year and beyond. The uncertain economic outlook and potential recession has resulted in increased uncertainty within the council's finances and demonstrates the ongoing importance of holding sufficient reserves to enable the council to manage the risks it faces.

The council will develop its Medium Term Financial Strategy 2024-28 to deliver corporate priorities while addressing the future budget gap (projected at £1.6m by 2025/26, as reported to Full Council in February 2023) and reducing risk. Financial risk remains elevated however, particularly with regard to service demands, utility costs and inflationary pressure. Provision has been made to manage risks as far as possible, but this remains an area of concern that will continue to be monitored.

3. Monitoring Officer

The Monitoring Officer is required to report to the council in any case where it appears that any proposal, decision, or omission by the authority has given rise to or is likely to or would give rise to any contravention of any enactment, rule of law or code of practice or maladministration or injustice in accordance with Sections 5 and 5A of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989.

The Monitoring Office joined the council in May 2023, thus outside of this Statement's reporting period. Therefore, while the Monitoring Officer cannot provide assurances over the Statement period, they can confirm that the council's Monitoring Officer during 2022-23 raised no concerns regarding the outcomes of the governance review undertaken to produce it.

4. Internal Audit Annual Opinion⁵

I am satisfied that sufficient assurance work has been carried out to allow me to form a **reasonable** conclusion on the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal control environment.

In my opinion frameworks of governance, risk management and management control are reasonable and audit testing has demonstrated controls to be working in practice.

Where weaknesses have been identified through internal audit review, we have worked with management to agree appropriate corrective actions and a timescale for improvement.

⁵ Please note our Internal Audit function is delivered by the Southern Internal Audit Partnership (SIAP), operated by Hampshire County Council. This paragraph is a direct quote from the *Annual Internal Audit Report & Opinion 2022-2023*, prepared by SIAP's Deputy Head of Partnership. It will be available in the [committee papers for this meeting](#) (once the agenda is published). The meaning of "reasonable" is defined in page 4 of the annual report.




5. External Audit

External Audit provided an unqualified (i.e. favourable) opinion on the Statement of Accounts 2021-2022, and did not identify any significant weaknesses in our: governance arrangements, financial sustainability, or our economy, efficiency and effectiveness.⁶

The external audit of 2022-2023's Statement of Accounts is expected to take place in summer 2023.

⁶ Note: this is based on the most recent audit report provided by Grant Thornton Ltd (2021-2022 audit). Grant Thornton define governance as: "Arrangements for ensuring that the Council makes appropriate decisions in the right way. This includes arrangements for budget setting and management, risk management, and ensuring the Council makes decisions based on appropriate information."



Rational for this Annual Governance Statement's Assurance Opinion




Definition ⁷	Description
<p>Adequate</p> 	<p>There are sound policies and processes in place, which are working effectively across services, which provide for good governance arrangements and support compliance with requirements of the CIPFA Principle, and the achievement of the council's aims and objectives.</p> <p>There may be minor areas for continuous improvement, but these do not represent a significant or material risk to the council's overall governance framework.</p>
<p>Some development or areas for improvement</p> 	<p>Whilst there are policies and processes in place, there are some areas which remain a challenge for the council or require further improvement, which may impact the effectiveness of elements of the council's governance arrangements, compliance with the CIPFA principle and achievement of the council's aims and objectives. The council has in place an action plan to address challenges and improvement matters.</p>
<p>Key development or many</p> 	<p>We have identified significant challenges in relation to the policies and processes, which may impact the effectiveness of elements of our governance arrangements, compliance with the CIPFA principle and achievement of our aims and objectives. We have implemented plans for corrective actions to manage these risks.</p>



⁷ We have referred to [Basildon Council's criteria](#) to inform this section's assessment (last accessed 02/06/2023).

areas for improvement	
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Please note: the items included in the table below are controls, processes etc. that have changed in the year, that is, where we improved or identified an area to improve. It is therefore not a list of all the governance arrangements we have in place. For a full list and further detail on our arrangements, please see our [Code of Corporate Governance](#).

Core CIPFA Governance Principle	Overall Assessment	What's working well	Where we can improve
<p>A. Behaving with integrity, demonstrating strong commitment to ethical values, and respecting the rule of law</p>		<p>I. Our constitution and operating framework were updated recently and implemented in May 2023.</p> <p>II. Re-launched our staff equality group and refreshed our Diversity, Equity and Inclusion Framework.</p> <p>III. We've recruited a new Head of Legal Services / Monitoring Officer.</p>	<p>I. Our fraud policies are being updated at present, we had hoped to complete this piece of work in 2022-2023.</p> <p>II. Through our constitution work, we identified that our councillors' code of conduct should be reviewed to ensure it still reflects best practice.</p> <p>III. We would like to promote 'The Seven Principles of Public Life' more widely within the organisation to reinforce our ethical values.</p> <p>IV. Our People Framework requires finalising.</p> <p>V. We are undertaking an audit on Complaints, to ensure our processes are working effectively.</p> <p>VI. We are making minor updates to our Whistleblowing Policy.</p> <p>VII. We are updating our Health and Safety policies and continuing with inspections to identify any gaps in practices.</p>
<p>B. Ensuring openness and comprehensive stakeholder engagement</p>		<p>I. We've reviewed our transparency page on our website and will be making some improvements over the next year.</p> <p>II. New format corporate performance reports have been taken to Audit & Scrutiny Committee.</p> <p>III. We have filled all vacancies in our Communications team.</p> <p>IV. New consultation platforms were trialled as part of our masterplan and local plan</p>	<p>I. We have a new customer engagement project underway (see Annual Plan 2023-2024).</p>

		consultations.	
C. Defining outcomes in terms of sustainable economic, social, and environmental benefits		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Our climate change strategy has been reviewed and updated. II. The Annual Plan 2023-2024 has been agreed, and benefits are linked to our Four Year Plan. III. Although still in its consultation phase, the local plan considers sustainable economic, social and environmental benefits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. A new medium term corporate plan will be required for 2024 onwards.
D. Determining the interventions necessary to optimise the achievement of the intended outcomes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. The Medium Term Financial Strategy was reviewed in year as part of the budget setting process. II. An Arts, Heritage & Culture Strategy is being prepared. III. A new corporate project (oversight) board, and a project management community of practice group, have both been established. IV. New corporate performance and risk management frameworks have been developed and established in year. V. Democratic Services have begun trialling the use of a committee action tracker using our ModGov software. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Our community development plan requires review, given delays to actions due to the additional workload created by government refugee support schemes.
E. Developing the entity's capacity, including the capability of its leadership and the individuals within it		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. A permanent Chief Executive has been recruited. II. Building Control has moved into a new partnership arrangement with Elmbridge Borough Council. III. There is an induction programme for new councillors following the May 2023 elections. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Recruitment to HR roles is taking longer than anticipated. II. IT Strategy due to Strategy & Resources Committee in September 2023. III. New permanent Directors require appointing.

		<p>IV. A Project Management Group has been created (a community of practice).</p> <p>V. Officers continue to participate in and complete management training courses.</p>	
<p>F. Managing risks and performance through robust internal control and strong public financial management</p>		<p>I. We have had a positive outturn with regard to our finances, and treasury income has increased significantly.</p> <p>II. We adopted a new Risk Management Strategy in July 2022, which was part of a risk management assessment led by Internal Audit. Our external auditors have also reviewed aspects of the new framework. This work also includes the development of new committee risk registers.</p> <p>III. A transformation of our Planning (development management) service has been completed, and performance is significantly improving.</p> <p>IV. New format corporate performance reports have been taken to Audit & Scrutiny Committee.</p>	<p>I. The IT Strategy is due to Strategy & Resources Committee in September 2023, and IT governance practices and policies required updating. These are priority areas for improvement.</p> <p>II. We are reviewing the data we hold and ensuring it is filed correctly and securely.</p> <p>III. Our fraud policies are being updated at present, we had hoped to complete this piece of work in 2022-2023.</p>
<p>G. Implementing good practices in transparency, reporting, and audit to deliver effective accountability</p>		<p>I. A new live streaming system is now used for committee meetings.</p> <p>II. We've reviewed our transparency page on our website and will be making some improvements over the next year.</p> <p>III. A new 'Governance' webpage has been created.</p> <p>IV. Internal and External Audit have reported to Audit & Scrutiny Committee throughout the year.</p> <p>V. The Internal Audit Plan for 2023-2024 was</p>	<p>I. We are making minor updates to our Whistleblowing Policy.</p>

		<p>agreed by Audit & Scrutiny Committee.</p> <p>VI. A new corporate project (oversight) board has been setup.</p> <p>VII. A SharePoint based "Members News" intranet site was created.</p> <p>VIII. This AGS and our Local Code of Governance have been reformatted to make them clearer and more accessible.</p>	
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Action Plan

2021-2022 Action Plan

Issues identified	Action taken	RAG status
Uncertainty regarding local government funding which will impact on the current Medium Term Financial Strategy financial stability	<p>The re-basing exercise was reported to, and agreed by, Strategy & Resources Committee in July 2022.</p> <p>Updated budgets for 2023/24, factoring in latest government funding announcements, are currently being prepared for January policy committees and Full Council in February 2023, in line with the Council's budget setting framework.</p>	Completed
Existing strategies in relation to changes in risk relating to investment properties may need reviewed	A revised investment strategy for 2023-2025 is being prepared. It is anticipated that this will be brought to committee in the next six months.	Completed
The arrangements for Information Governance and data protection need to be reviewed to ensure they are fully compliant with legislation and ICO guidance	Complete the recruitment of a new Data Protection Officer who will bring together and progress our information governance improvements.	Completed
Strengthening and updating the Constitution	The Constitution Working Group has agreed a proposal for an updated constitution. The proposal is due to Standards and Constitution Committee on 25 January 2023.	Completed

2022-2023 Action Plan

Issues Identified	Action to be taken	Due date
To develop a new Medium Term Financial Strategy, in support the Council's annual service objectives and to maintain and improve the Council's financial resilience [Finance]	Strategic Financial Planning report to Strategy & Resources (July 2023) Budget/MTFS report to Full Council (February 2024)	29 Feb 2024
Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) [Place Development]	Review and update CIL policies and procedures (inc. Neighbourhood CIL).	31 Dec 2023
Information governance [Policy & Corporate Resources]	Establish officer information governance scrutiny and oversight group.	30 Sep 2023
IT Strategy [IT]	Approval of IT Strategy with associated funding and implementation plan.	30 Sep 2023
PSN Certificate [IT]	Complete PSN health check (May 2023) and any remedial actions that result.	31 Mar 2024
IT policies [IT]	Review and update IT policies as necessary.	31 Mar 2024
Human resources [People & Organisational Development]	Enhance the resilience of the People & Organisational Development Service by recruiting vacant posts and continuing with multi-role training for new team members.	31 Mar 2024
Development Management [Place Development]	Review the Development Management transformation project to ensure the council is no longer under 'threat of designation'.	30 Sep 2023
Recruitment and retention [All Services / People & Organisational Development]	Review and enhance recruitment and retention policies and procedures for key roles across the council.	31 Mar 2024
The Local Plan [Place Development]	Ensure there is adequate resourcing in place to the Local Plan is progressed in the most efficient way possible.	31 Mar 2024
Health and safety [All Services / Policy & Corporate Resources]	Continue to gather assurance on the effectiveness of health and safety management across all council services and venues.	31 Mar 2024
Officer schemes of delegation [Legal Services]	Review and update as required the officer schemes of delegation.	30 Sep 2023
Homelessness [Housing & Community]	Review governance arrangements around the Homelessness and Rough Sleeper Strategy.	31 Mar 2024
Business continuity [Policy & Corporate Resources]	Review and update as necessary all team's business continuity plans.	31 Mar 2024

Independent auditor's report to the members of Epsom & Ewell Borough Council

To be added once audit completes.

Glossary of Financial Terms

The following terms and abbreviations, while not being exhaustive, may prove of assistance in understanding the Statement of Accounts.

FINANCIAL TERMS

Accounting Period	The period of time covered by the Council's accounts. The Council's financial year is the period from 1 April to the following 31 March.
Accrual	The recognition of income and expenditure as it is earned or incurred, i.e. not as cash received or paid.
Actuary	Independent advisor to the Council on the financial position of the Pension Fund.
Actuarial Valuation	Independent triennial review of the Pension Fund assets, liabilities and reserves, the results of which, including recommended employer's contribution rates, the Actuary reports to the Council.
Agency Arrangement	Arrangements under which the Council provides goods or services to third parties on behalf of another organisation.
Amortisation	The writing off of intangible assets or loan balances to revenue service accounts over an appropriate period of time.
Balances	The surplus or deficit on any account at the end of an accounting period. The term is often used specifically to refer to the availability of unallocated revenue reserves.
Budget	A statement defining the Council's policies over a specified period of time in terms of finance.
Capital Charges	Charges made to individual service revenue accounts to reflect the cost of the assets employed. Charges may include both notional interest and depreciation elements (also referred to as asset rentals).
Capital Expenditure	Expenditure incurred on the purchase or improvement of significant assets including land, buildings and equipment, which will be of use or benefit in providing services for more than one financial year.
Capital Financing Charges	The annual cost of capital, including principal repayments, interest charges and leasing costs.
Capital Receipts	A capital receipt is the income received from the disposal of a capital asset, the repayment of any loan, grant or other financial assistance given for a capital purpose. The receipts can only be used to meet capital expenditure, debts or other long-term liabilities. To qualify as a capital

receipt the income must exceed £10k.

Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA)	CIPFA is the main professional body for accountants working in the public service. It draws up the Accounting Codes of Practice and issues professional guidance that is used to compile these accounts.
Collection Fund	A fund administered by the Council as a 'billing authority'. The Council Tax and National Non-Domestic Rates are paid into this fund and payments are made to Central Government, Surrey County Council, Surrey Police as required by statute.
Collection Fund Adjustment Account	An account that is credited/debited with the difference between the Collection Fund surplus that is required by government regulations to be charged to the General Fund in the year and the amount required under accounting requirements to be shown in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account. The balance on the account at the year-end represents the Borough Council's element of the Collection Fund balance at year-end.
Contingent Liabilities	Where possible "one-off" future liabilities or losses are identified but the level of uncertainty is such that the establishment of a provision is inappropriate. Such items are disclosed in the form of a note to the accounts.
Council Tax	The main source of local taxation to local authorities. This is levied on households within its area by the billing authority and the proceeds paid into its Collection Fund for distribution to precepting authorities and for use by its own General Fund.
Creditors	Amounts owed by the Council at the end of the accounting period.
Current Assets/Liabilities	These are assets or liabilities that are expected to fall due or be realised within one year of the reporting date.
Debtors	Amounts owed to the Council at the end of the accounting period.
Depreciation	The measure of the cost of the benefit of the non-current asset that has been consumed during the period.
Earmarked Reserves	Balances set aside to meet specific future, usually non-recurring, commitments.
Fees and Charges	Income receivable as payment for goods or services provided.
Intangible Assets	Capitalised expenditure not resulting in a tangible asset. Such amounts are amortised over an appropriate period.
Minimum Revenue Provision	The minimum amount, prescribed by law, to be set aside each year from revenue to repay the principal amounts of external loans outstanding. The Council can set aside amounts in

	additional to the minimum requirement, known as a voluntary provision for debt redemption.
(National) Non-Domestic Rate(s) (NNDR)	A levy on businesses based on the rateable value of the premises they occupy. It is also known as “business rates”, the “uniform business rate” and the “national non-domestic rate”. Since the localisation of Business Rates was introduced, NNDR is collected by billing authorities and distributed to central government, county and fire authorities on the basis of a pre-set formula which includes retaining a proportion of rate income for the billing authority.
Non-Current Assets/Liabilities	These are assets or liabilities that are expected to fall due or be realised more than one year after the reporting date.
Post Balance Sheet Events	Significant events which occur after the end of the accounting period but prior to the date when the accounts are issued.
Precept	The precepting authorities’ council tax. This is collected by billing authorities on behalf of the precepting authorities.
Precepting Authorities	Those authorities which are not billing authorities, i.e. do not collect the council tax and non-domestic rate. The Council bills and collects on behalf of the Surrey County Council and Police Authority. In addition, billing authorities pay a proportion of rate income to precepting authorities (see NNDR above).
Provisions	Amounts set aside to meet probable "one-off" future liabilities or losses but where exact dates and amounts are uncertain.
Public Works Loans Board Revenue Expenditure	A government body that provides loans to local authorities. This is the routine day to day cost of providing the Council services. Under the <u>Local Government and Housing Act 1989</u> , all expenditure is regarded as revenue unless it is specifically classified as capital.
Revenue Expenditure funded from Capital Resources Under Statute	Expenditure that can be classified as capital expenditure but which does not result in the acquisition of an asset.
Revenue Support Grant	A grant paid by central government as part of "formula grant" to support local authority services in general, as opposed to specific grants which may only be used for a prescribed purpose.