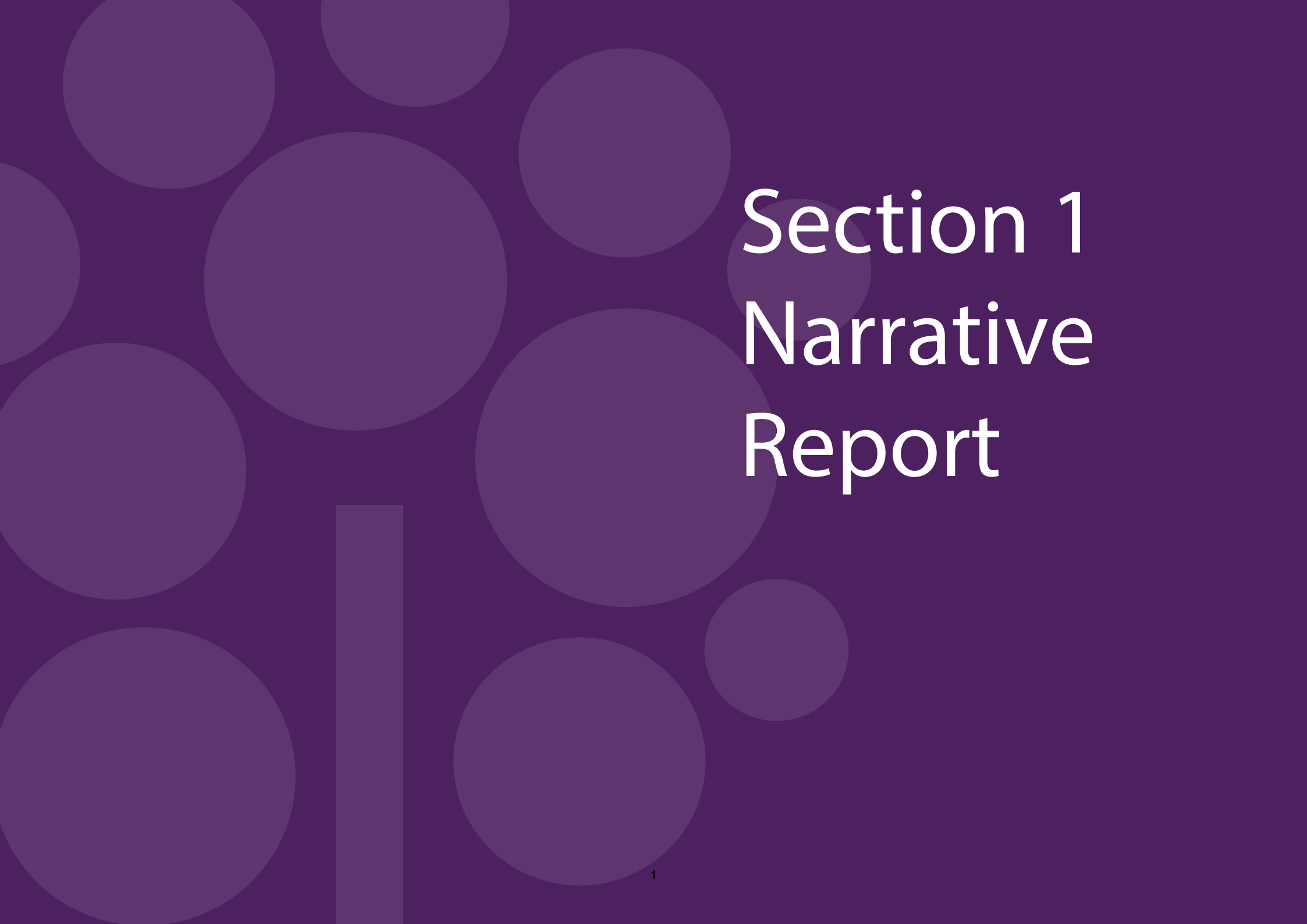




**NORTH WEST LEICESTERSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2025/26 (UNAUDITED)**

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Section 1 Narrative Report

1. North West Leicestershire as a place

North West Leicestershire is a semi-rural district with a population of approximately 110,000. Most people live in the district's two main towns of Coalville and Ashby de la Zouch. Around the district are a handful of large villages (Castle Donington, Kegworth, Ibstock and Measham) and numerous smaller villages.

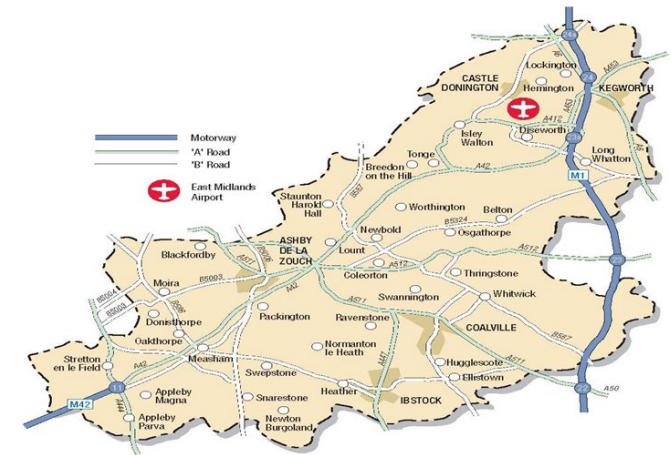
In the 1990s and 2000s, Coalville and the wider area underwent significant regeneration and the district's economy has been one of the fastest growth areas in the East Midlands. The coal mining sites formerly used for mineral extraction are now home to a diverse array of business parks and industrial estates providing local employment and drawing from a wide regional labour market.

North West Leicestershire sits at the axis of the Midlands, strategically located within 25 miles of Birmingham, Derby, Leicester and Nottingham. It is served by the M1/M42 (A42) and A50

and is also home to East Midlands Airport – the UK's busiest 'pure' cargo airport.

The district has one of the highest jobs density figures in the Region – indicating a very high level of jobs and this is because our location has proved to be a major attraction to inward investors and developers as well as continuing to be a place that indigenous businesses call home. Key employment sectors in the district are wholesale and retail trade, transport and storage, manufacturing and professional, scientific and technical activities.

We are very proud that our district lies at the heart of the National Forest which spans across parts of Derbyshire, Leicestershire, and Staffordshire. We are a key partner in an ongoing project that is transforming former mining areas through tree planting and forest activities.



2. The council

Governance

We operate a cabinet style government with separation of executive and scrutiny functions. All Cabinet members have been allocated a specific portfolio and are responsible for driving forward the Council's key strategic aims.

Political structure in 2025/26

The Council's political structure as at the 31 March 2026 was:

- Alliance – 19 (Conservative Party (12 councillors), Liberal Democrat Party (5 councillors) and Independent (2 councillors))
- Labour Party – 17 councillors
- Independent – 2 councillors

The council's Leader, Councillor Richard Blunt was re-elected in May 2025. Councillor Blunt subsequently appointed six Cabinet Members for various portfolios and the delegation of executive functions.

Chief Officer Structure

Councillors are supported by the Corporate Leadership Team (CLT) which is led by the Council's Chief Executive. CLT are responsible for the overall management of the Council, for setting and monitoring overall direction and ensuring high performance in the delivery of council services. Including the Chief Executive, CLT is made up of eleven members: three Strategic Directors and seven Heads of Service (which include the Monitoring Officer and Section 151 Officer).

Reviewing our governance

Every year we undertake a review of our governance framework, assessing against the principles of the CIPFA/SOLACE Framework 'Delivering Good Governance in Local Government' 2016. In 2024, the framework was reviewed and updated and continues to be maintained and applied during 2025/26. The framework was updated to include clearer principles within three layers: policies, standards and procedures and guidance. The four policies that sit within the framework were reviewed

and redefined: Data Protection Policy, Information Security Policy, Information Rights Policy and the Records Management Policy. [Information Governance Framework](#)

This review of effectiveness is informed by the work of senior managers and directors within the Council who have responsibility for the development and maintenance of the internal control environment, the Internal Audit Annual Report, the work of the Audit and Governance Committee plus the comments of external auditors and other review agencies and inspectorates. Our Annual Governance Statement summarises our view of the arrangements and can be found on our [website](#).

Our priorities

The Council's vision is that we support a clean, green and prosperous place where people want to live, work and visit. Our Council Delivery Plan for 2023 - 2028 sets out our four priorities and aims for the coming years. Our priority areas are:

- **Planning and regeneration:** Providing an effective planning service to our communities
- **Housing and Communities:** Providing a high-quality housing service to our tenants, which includes delivering an excellent repairs service
- **Clean and Green:** looking after the environment we live in
- **A well-run council:** Making sure our services are provided in a positive and friendly way, that we provide good value for money and that our finances are in good order.

The Council Delivery Plan links our priorities directly to our departmental business plans and the work of each service through specific service plans. This allows our performance to be monitored against our objectives using a performance roadmap detailed within the Council Delivery Plan [[Council Delivery Plan 2023-2028](#)]. There are 18 Key Performance Indicators (KPI's) in the plan. Monitoring reports were presented to Cabinet and Scrutiny throughout the year to ensure that the delivery plan stays on target.

The Devolution Agenda

The landscape of local government continues to evolve, with central government progressing a programme of devolution and local government reorganisation (LGR). Devolution involves the transfer of powers and funding from central government to regional areas, typically through the creation of strategic authorities.

As part of this national programme, areas with two-tier local government structures, such as Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland, are expected to reorganise into unitary authorities, with a single council responsible for delivering all local services within each area.

In the East Midlands, a Combined Authority has already been established covering Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire. Whilst Leicestershire authorities previously explored opportunities to be included within a devolution deal, this was not progressed at that stage. Work continues across the Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland area to

prepare for both devolution and reorganisation.

Three proposals for Local Government Reorganisation have been submitted to Government for consideration across Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland:

- A three-unitary model covering North Leicestershire, South Leicestershire and Leicester City (supported by district and borough councils and Rutland County Council)
- A single unitary authority for Leicestershire (proposed by Leicestershire County Council)
- An expanded Leicester City model with a further unitary authority for the remaining areas (proposed by Leicester City Council)

The Government will determine the preferred option, with a decision expected during July 2026.

Elections to the shadow authorities are expected to take place in May 2027 and Vesting Day for new authorities will be April 2028.

The implementation of LGR is expected to result in the creation of one or more new unitary authorities across the area. This would mean that North West Leicestershire District Council will likely be replaced by a new authority from April 2028.

Until any changes are formally approved and implemented, the Council will continue to operate as normal, delivering services to residents while contributing to the wider programme of reorganisation and transition.

Who works for the council?

The council employs 547 individuals across a wide range of services, many of whom are part-time and hold multiple roles. Our full-time equivalent number of employees is 480 and four of these are apprenticeship roles. The majority of the council's services are provided in-house, and our employed positions reflect this, with roles across many job types including manual operatives, skilled tradesmen and accredited service professionals.

Our People Plan

The Council's People Plan sets out our ambition to develop a sustainable, ambitious, effective and efficient workforce that reflects the communities we serve.

Originally developed in 2018, the Plan continues to be reviewed and updated to ensure it remains aligned with the Council Delivery Plan and the organisation's evolving priorities.

The People Plan is structured around five key themes:

- Being an employer of choice
- Developing and supporting staff
- Leadership
- A happy and healthy workforce
- Communicating and listening

The Council has made good progress against these themes, including maintaining its Investors in People Silver accreditation, which reflects our ongoing commitment to supporting and developing our workforce.

Our Values

Our corporate values are:

Trust – We are honest, fair and transparent and we value trust

Respect – We respect each other and our customers in a diverse, professional and supportive environment

Excellence – We will always work to be the best that we can be

Pride – We are proud of the role we play in making North West Leicestershire a happy, healthy and vibrant place to live and work

Growth – We will work together to grow and continually improve.

3. The council's non-financial performance

Below is a summary of some of our key achievements in the year under each of the council's four priorities.

Planning and Regeneration

- The Planning and Development Team has continued to perform strongly, exceeding national targets for the timely processing of planning applications.
- Good progress has continued on the emerging Local Plan, with work progressing towards Regulation 19 consultation and submission for examination.
- Regeneration activity has gathered momentum, with the Coalville Regeneration Framework and wider district regeneration work progressing well.

Housing and Communities

- The housing service has shown significant improvement, with tenant satisfaction rising to 78% and repairs satisfaction improving to 71%.
- These improving trends provide assurance ahead of the mobilisation of the new repairs contractor in 2026/27.

Clean and Green

- Environmental performance remained strong, with the Council achieving a 43.5% recycling rate, the highest in Leicestershire and ranking in the upper half nationally.
- Progress continued on waste service modernisation and the introduction of food waste arrangements.
- Progress was also made on climate and biodiversity commitments,

including EV infrastructure and the delivery of Tree Management Strategy actions.

A Well-run Council

- The complaints response targets have improved this year and continue to do so. A complaints action plan is now in place with regular meetings taking place with high volume service areas.
- The Council has also made significant progress in financial reporting, with the Statements of Accounts for the financial years 2021/22 through to 2024/25 now published.

4. The council's financial performance

Financial Outturn for 2025/26

The Council has two main accounts, the General Fund and Housing Revenue Account as well as a Special Expenses account covering services to parishes and unparished areas.

Each account has a revenue budget for provision of services and a capital budget for delivery of significant projects.

General Fund

Our General Fund account summarises the expenditure on the council's main services which are paid for in part by council tax.

A balanced (breakeven) budget was set for 2025/26, with no planned use of reserves. The year end position resulted in a contribution to reserve balances of £1.15 million.

2025/2026 GENERAL FUND REVENUE OUTTURN POSITION

Directorate & Service Area	Annual Budget	Outturn	Outturn Variance
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Chief Executive	3,013	3,001	-12
Place	2,247	3,008	761
Community Services	7,951	8,673	722
Resources	5,310	5,684	374
Corporate & Democratic Core (CDC) & Other Budgets	629	312	-317
Net Recharges from General Fund	-1,714	-2,799	-1,085
Corporate Items & Financing	1,638	567	-1,071
NET COST OF SERVICES after recharges	19,074	18,446	-628
Financed By			
New Homes Bonus	679	679	0
Transfer from/(to) Collection Fund	0	40	40
Council Tax	6,269	6,266	-3
Business Rates Income	8,674	8,674	0
Minimum Funding Guarantee	1,577	1,577	0
Revenue Support Grant	131	131	0
Other Grants	1,744	2,230	486
TOTAL FUNDING AVAILABLE	19,074	19,597	523
UNDERSPEND / (OVERSPEND) 2025/2026	0	1,151	1,151

The analysis shows the major variances in the General Fund revenue budget for 2025/26.

Adverse variances are mainly driven by higher employee costs, including salaries, National Insurance (NI), pensions, agency and overtime, along with increased fleet, repairs, utilities, and bad debt provision.

Favourable variances are largely due to higher recharges and grant income, reduced contingency and contract costs, and underspends on salaries and other budgets.

Major Variances	£'000
Adverse Variances	
Finance - Salaries, NI, pension, agency, consultancy (net of earmarked reserve)	-488
Economic Dev & Regen - Salaries, NI, pension (offset by increase in net recharges)	-455
Refuse & Recycling - increased salaries, NI, pension, agency, overtime	-398
Refuse & Recycling - hire of vehicles	-244
Refuse & Recycling - fleet mgt recharges/mtce of vehicles	-220
Fleet - reduced recharge to HRA	-184
Commercial Properties - increased repairs & maintenance and reduced rent	-167
ICT - increased maintenance	-166
Finance - Increase in bad debt provision	-158
Council Offices - demolition costs	-130
Whitwick Business Centre - increased utility costs	-118
Other adverse variances	-142
Total Adverse Variances	-2,870
Favourable Variances	
Net Recharges	1,085
Investment Income	669
Non-Specific Grant Income	486
Net Financing costs - including leases	404
Contingency - reduced	333
Revenues and Benefits - reduced rent allowances net of gov grant	292
Leisure Contractor - reduced contract payments	150
Community Services - reduced fuel	138
Strategic Housing - grant income covering a greater proportion of the running costs	135
Council Tax/NNDR - summons income	127
Customer Services underspent salaries and various other minor variances	108
External Audit increased costs offset by grants, recharges & earmarked reserves	94
Total Favourable Variances	4,021
Net Variances	1,151

Housing Revenue Account (HRA)

The Housing Revenue Account (HRA) summarises income and expenditure relating to the rented housing accommodation of the 4,017 homes provided by the Council.

The HRA is a ring-fenced account, meaning that HRA funds are maintained separately from other council finances and must only be spent on the council's housing stock and tenants' services. Its primary source of income is from collecting £20.6 million of rent from properties let at either social or affordable rental rates.

2025/2026 HRA OUTTURN POSITION

	Annual Budget	Outturn	Outturn Variance
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Income	-21,930	-21,660	270
Operating Expenditure	17,595	19,115	1,520
Net Cost of HRA Services	-4,335	-2,545	1,790
Interest Payable	1,862	1,724	-138
Interest Receivable	-294	-698	-404
Net Income from Operations	-2,766	-1,518	1,248
Appropriations	2,766	1,518	-1,248
NET (SURPLUS)/DEFICIT	-	-	-

Major Variances	£'000
Adverse Variances	
Increase in Responsive Repairs spend	-2,464
Additional heating repair costs	-255
Rent and Service charge income lower than budgeted	-262
Depreciation and impairment of fixed assets higher than budgeted	-1,789
Other adverse variances	-374
Total Adverse Variances	-5,144
Favourable Variances	
Proceeds from Council House Sales were higher than expected	645
Additional Grant Income	2,709
Additional Investment Income	542
Use of Reserves to fund overspend	1,248
Total Favourable Variances	5,144
NET VARIANCES	-

Capital

We spent £3.17 million on capital schemes in the General Fund and £12.37 million in the HRA capital programme in 2025/26, totalling £15.54 million.

General Fund

The main spending areas are the UK Shared Prosperity Fund Investment Programme Projects and Marlborough Centre Purchase and Renovation works.

Capital Programme Scheme	Annual Budget	Outturn	(Under)/ Over Spend	(Slippage) Accelerated Spend
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Coalville Regeneration Projects	2,681	362	-2,319	-2,319
UKSPF* and REPF**	2,401	1,780	-621	-621
Carbon Zero	535	24	-511	-511
ICT Systems	220	186	-34	-34
Vehicle, Plant and Equipment	8,327	149	-8,178	-8,178
New Construction or Renovation	4,660	665	-3,995	-3,995
Special Expenses	22	0	-22	-22
TOTAL	18,846	3,166	-15,680	-15,680

*UK Shared Prosperity Investment Fund (UKSPF) Plan Programme

** Rural England Prosperity Fund (REPF)

Housing Revenue Account

The main spend on the HRA capital programme is the Home Improvement programme which maintains and keeps the housing stock in a decent condition.

Capital Programme Scheme	Annual Budget	Outturn	(Under)/ Over Spend	(Slippage) Accelerated Spend
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Home Improvement Programme	9,815	10,425	610	610
Estate Improvements	500	503	3	3
Other Capital Programmes	2,250	841	-1,409	-1,409
New Supply	3,013	602	-2,411	-2,411
TOTAL	15,578	12,371	-3,207	-3,207

Our Assets and Liabilities

Pension Liabilities

£15.6 million

This is how much the council owes across future years offset by the value of assets invested in the pension fund. Net liabilities increased by £4.6 million from the previous year and is now a pension liability of £15.6m.

The pension fund, which is a Local Government Pension Scheme, is revalued every three years to set the future contribution rates. The scheme was revalued in 2022.

Cash flow

£19.1 million

The Council's cash flow shows a decrease of £1.4 million in its cash and cash equivalents from the previous

year. Generally, cash balances have been healthy throughout the year and the Council invests these in accordance with its Treasury Management Strategy Statement which aims to minimise risk to these balances.

Borrowing

£54.1 million

As at 31 March 2026 the Council has total external borrowing of £54.1 million (2025: £55.4m), a decrease of £1.3 million when compared with the previous year. Most of this borrowing was taken out to fund the Housing Revenue Account self-financing and are made up of Public Works Loan Board loans. All of our borrowing complies with the Prudential Code which means it is prudent, sustainable and affordable.

Provisions

£2.2 million

This provision for Business Rates appeals was created as a result of the adoption in 2013/14 of the Business Rates Retention scheme through which the Council bears part of the risk for future appeals. The Council's estimate of the value of outstanding appeals up to 31 March 2026 is £5.5 million (2024/25: £7.2 million), the value of appeals used in completing the Collection Fund position as at 31 March 2026. The Council receives 40% of business rates as part of the localised system and must therefore bear 40% of the appeals provision which is £2.2 million.

Financial health

The Council has maintained a good level of financial health but like all local authorities faces significant pressures from reduced funding and demand pressures.

Usable Revenue Reserves

Usable revenue reserves are the most recognised and accepted measure of Local Government financial health. They help the Council to cope with unpredictable financial pressures and plan for future spending commitments. The Council will continue to use reserves to balance competing pressures for example:

- Using reserves to offset funding reductions and protect services – although this can only be a short-term strategy as reserves are a one-off funding resource – the Medium Term Financial Plan

Reserve is held to provide resources to meet anticipated funding reductions which will provide time and resources to adapt the authority for lower levels of funding

- Using reserves to provide 'one-off' expenditure to meet corporate priorities.
- Investing in making changes that reduce the cost of providing services in the longer-term.
- Increasing reserves to strengthen resilience against future, uncertain cost pressures.

General Fund usable revenue reserve balances at 31 March 2026 were £35 million, an increase of £6 million on the previous year.

The HRA has usable revenue reserves

of £1.7 million, a decrease of £1.7 million compared with the previous year. The reason for the reduction is due to higher expenditure, in particular in relation to Responsive Repairs as there has been a focus on clearing the repairs backlog in year.

Funding Outlook

The Council has set its budget for 2026/27 in the context of a challenging economic and local government funding environment, alongside local operational pressures.

The 2026/27 budget benefits from increased Government funding, including changes arising from the Fair Funding Review and the business rates reset. As a result, the Council is able to set a balanced budget for 2026/27 and over the medium term without the need for significant savings. The Council has also benefited from strong historic business rates growth, which has generated a funding surplus in 2026/27. This surplus is being transferred to reserves to support future investment and maintain financial resilience.

Whilst the short-term position is stable, the Council continues to face a range of ongoing financial pressures. These include inflationary cost increases, particularly in pay, contracts and essential services, alongside rising service demands and specific cost

pressures such as waste service changes, homelessness, and local government reorganisation. There remain uncertainties around future funding levels, particularly beyond the current settlement period and the end of transitional arrangements linked to funding reforms.

The Council's financial strategy for 2026/27 focuses on maintaining a sustainable cost base, reducing reliance on one-off funding for ongoing expenditure, and maximising income through council tax, fees and charges. A modest council tax increase has been approved, and fees and charges have been uplifted broadly in line with inflation to ensure cost recovery.

Reserves remain at an appropriate and prudent level and play a key role in supporting financial stability. The Council is using one-off resources to fund non-recurring expenditure and to invest in priorities, including the capital programme and a new Legacy Fund for community investment. The Council's approach includes building

and maintaining reserves to support future capital investment and mitigate financial risks.

The Council continues to deliver its Transformation Programme, which is expected to improve efficiency, reduce costs and support long-term financial sustainability. This programme has already reduced the projected future funding gap and will remain a key component of the Council's financial planning.

Looking ahead, whilst the Council is well placed to deliver a balanced budget in the short term, there remains a potential financial challenge beyond 2028/29 when current funding arrangements and transitional protections are expected to end. The Council will therefore continue to focus on prudent financial management, long-term planning and maintaining resilience to respond to future funding uncertainty and cost pressures.

5. Risk Management

We have a Risk Management Policy in place which is used to direct the risk management approach of the council.

The overall objective of the Council's risk management approach is the identification, analysis, management and financial control of those risks which can impact on the Council's ability to pursue its approved delivery plan.

A Corporate Risk Register is regularly reviewed by the Audit and Governance Committee who note all updates and request additional feedback, if appropriate.

The Corporate Risk Register is a live document constantly under review to ascertain progress on managed risks and new risks that could impact on the Council. Our risk review cycle aligns with the service planning process and service risks monitored by service areas.

The Corporate Risk Group (CRG) is represented by each of the Council's services. The CRG identify new risks and review the corporate risk register, whilst the review of all risk management activity is part of the terms of reference of the Audit and Governance Committee. Risks are reported to Cabinet as part of the Quarterly Performance Management Report. In addition, all reports to Council, Cabinet and Committees have a risk management section for consideration of risks associated with specific decisions. All service areas and corporate projects maintain service and project-based risk registers.

The key risks are identified in the Council's corporate risk register and appropriate control measures are put in place to mitigate these risks.



6. Basis of preparation

When assessing what to include in these financial statements, the principle of materiality has been applied. This ensures that the core issues considered to have an impact on the council's strategies, governance, performance and aspirations in respect of matters such as the services it provides and the wellbeing of its local community, are presented. This includes matters that are ordinarily outside of the scope of financial reporting, but which are deemed to have a significant effect on the authority's ability to meet its objectives. Where information in this report is based on other information published by the council, it is prepared on that same basis and is reconcilable and referenced to that published information.

The Statement of Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts

The Council's Responsibilities

The Council is required: -

- To make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to secure that one of its officers has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs. In this Council, that officer is the Head of Finance
- To manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets
- To approve the Statement of Accounts.

The Responsibilities of the S151 Officer

The Section 151 Officer is responsible for the preparation of the Council's Statement of Accounts in accordance with proper practices as set out in the CIPFA Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom ('the Code of Practice'). In preparing this Statement of Accounts, the S151 Officer has: -

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

The S151 Officer has also: -

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

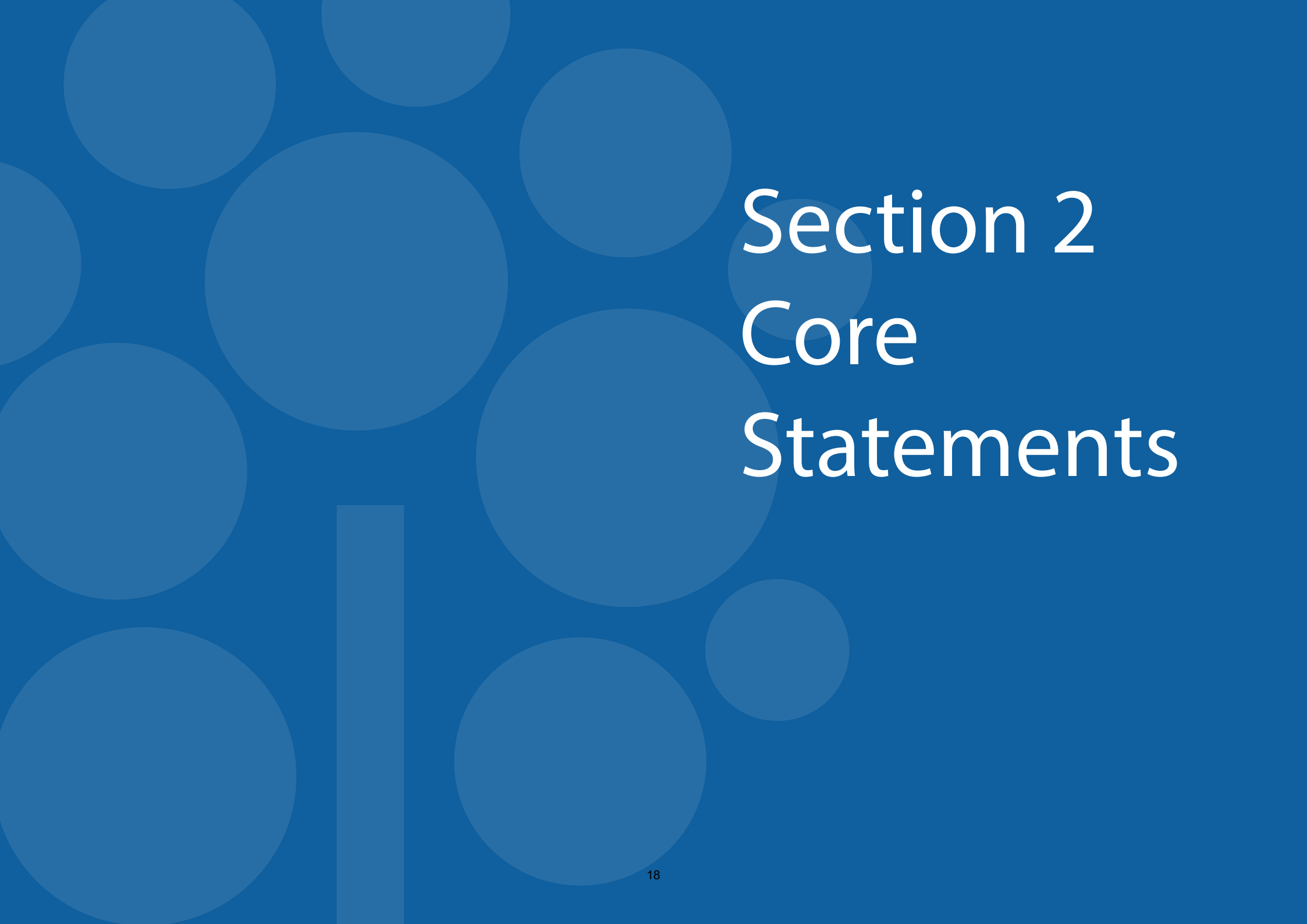
I certify that the Statement of Accounts gives a true and fair view of the financial position of the Council at the accounting date and its income and expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2026.



Anna Crouch
Head of Finance (Acting S151 Officer)

29 June 2026

Date

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Section 2 Core Statements

Core Statements

1. Introduction

The following pages summarise the financial activities of North West Leicestershire District Council for 2025/26. The Council's Accounts have been produced in accordance with the *Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting 2025/26* and the Service Reporting Code of Practice 2025/26, supported by the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). Explanatory notes to the accounts have been included to give further information where appropriate. The layout of the accounts follows the recommendations of the Code. For 2025/26 the accounts consist of these 'core' Financial Statements:

- **Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement** which shows income and expenditure of all main services.
- **Movement in Reserves Statement** which shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the council analysed into 'usable' reserves (i.e. those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and unusable reserves (i.e. those that cannot be used to fund expenditure)

- **Balance Sheet** which sets out the overall financial position of the council at 31 March 2026 showing its assets, liabilities and reserves
- **Cash Flow Statement** which summarises the movements of cash and cash equivalents into and out of the Council arising from transactions with third parties
- **Notes to the Core Financial Statements** which provide explanations of key figures within the statements.

Other key financial statements:

- **The Expenditure and Funding Analysis (EFA)** – This shows how annual expenditure is used and funded from resources by the Council in comparison with how those resources by the Council are consumed or earned by the Council. It also shows how this expenditure is allocated for the decision-making purposes between the council's portfolio holders
- **The Housing Revenue Account (HRA) Income & Expenditure Account and Statement of Movement on the HRA balance** – details income and expenditure on HRA services included in the whole Council Income & Expenditure Account and the latter reconciles the surplus for the year to the movement on the HRA balance.
- **The Collection Fund Income and Expenditure Account** – this fulfils the Council's Statutory requirement as a billing authority to maintain a separate Collection Fund showing transactions for the Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rates and how these have been distributed to precepting authorities and the General Fund.

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

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

	2024/25			Notes	2025/26		
	Gross Expenditure £'000	Gross Income £'000	Net Expenditure £'000		Gross Expenditure £'000	Gross Income £'000	Net Expenditure £'000
0	(19)	(19)	Chief Executive		(4)	0	(4)
98	(42)	56	Human Resources & Organisational Development		118	(73)	45
1,035	(502)	534	Legal and Support Services		909	(308)	601
0	(14)	(14)	Strategic Director of Place		(15)	0	(15)
3,909	(345)	3,565	Property & Economic Regeneration		2,626	(662)	1,964
7,374	(3,957)	3,417	Planning		4,784	(2,684)	2,100
142	(165)	(23)	Joint Strategic Planning		163	(186)	(23)
14,066	(4,323)	9,743	Community Services		13,911	(4,365)	9,546
2,217	(1,347)	870	Strategic Housing		2,178	(1,388)	790
0	(10)	(10)	Strategic Director of Resources		(22)	0	(22)
275	(87)	188	Finance		526	(73)	453
13,709	(11,871)	1,838	Revenues & Benefits		12,088	(10,252)	1,836
115	(27)	88	ICT		257	(159)	98
0	(61)	(61)	Customer Services		(94)	(6)	(100)
152	(175)	(23)	Internal Audit		182	(218)	(36)
52	0	52	Business Change		129	(2)	127
1,546	(21)	1,526	Corporate and Democratic Core		1,503	(73)	1,430
144	0	144	Non Distributed Costs		(713)	0	(713)
18,004	(21,719)	(3,715)	Housing Services - HRA		21,982	(21,659)	323
62,840	(44,684)	18,156	Cost of Services		60,508	(42,108)	18,400
		3,211	Other Operating Expenditure	5			3,195
		(559)	Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	6			(1,001)
		(34,650)	Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income	7			(33,043)
		(13,843)	(Surplus)/Deficit on Provision of Services				(12,449)
		(5,432)	(Surplus)/Deficit on revaluation of non-current assets	14			1,336
		0	(Surplus)/Deficit on revaluation of available for sale financial assets				0
		25,618	Actuarial (gains)/losses on pension assets/liabilities	29			(14,460)
		20,186	Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure				(13,124)
		6,344	Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure				(25,573)

Movement in Reserves Statement

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

	General Fund Balance £'000	Housing Revenue Account £'000	Capital Receipts Reserve £'000	Major Repairs Reserve £'000	Capital Grants Unapplied £'000	Total Usable Reserves £'000	Unusable Reserves £'000	Total Authority reserves £'000
Balance as at 1 April 2024	15,316	1,392	11,859	4,235	2,513	35,316	274,425	309,741
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	11,559	2,283	0	0	0	13,843	(20,186)	(6,344)
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations	2,073	(298)	1,418	(3,061)	(736)	(603)	603	(1)
Increase/(Decrease) in Year	13,633	1,986	1,418	(3,061)	(736)	13,239	(19,584)	(6,344)
Balance as at 31 March 2025	28,950	3,378	13,277	1,174	1,777	48,556	254,840	303,396
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	10,931	1,518	0	0	0	12,449	13,124	25,573
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations	(4,941)	(3,208)	5,851	(1,128)	253	(3,173)	3,173	0
Increase/(Decrease) in Year	5,990	(1,690)	5,851	(1,128)	253	9,276	16,297	25,573
Balance at 31 March 2026 carried forward	34,940	1,688	19,128	46	2,030	57,832	271,137	328,969

Balance Sheet

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

The first category of reserves are usable reserves, i.e. those reserves that the Council may use to provide services, subject to the need to maintain a prudent level of reserves and any statutory limitations on their use.

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

31 March 2025		NOTES	31 March 2026	
£'000			£'000	£'000
368,214	Property Plant and Equipment	8	368,786	
10,362	Investment Property	9	9,904	
1,052	Intangible Assets	8	1,167	
806	Heritage Assets	8	872	
1,228	Surplus Assets	8	1,881	
422	Right of Use Assets	27	394	
382,084	Long Term Assets			383,004
10,000	Short Term Investments	30	14,000	
150	Inventories		145	
16,150	Short Term Debtors	10	20,656	
20,466	Cash and Cash Equivalents	11	19,105	
46,766	Current Assets			53,906
(1,297)	Short Term Borrowing	30	(1,327)	
(20,115)	Short Term Creditors	12	(24,283)	
(717)	Provisions	31	(899)	
(22,130)	Current Liabilities			(26,509)
(54,020)	Long Term Borrowing	30	(52,696)	
(2,575)	Other Long Term Liabilities	31	(1,702)	
(35,116)	Pension Liability	29	(15,628)	
(2,315)	Revenue Grants Receipt In Advance		(2,308)	
(9,252)	Capital Grants Receipt In Advance	24	(9,059)	
(46)	Deferred Liabilities	30	(39)	
(103,324)	Long Term Liabilities			(81,432)
303,396	Net Assets			328,969
28,950	General Fund Balance		34,940	
3,378	Housing Revenue Account		1,688	
13,277	Capital Receipts Reserve		19,128	
1,174	Major Repairs Reserve		46	
1,777	Capital Grants Unapplied		2,030	
48,556	Usable Reserves			57,832

Balance Sheet

31 March 2025		NOTES	31 March 2026	
£'000			£'000	£'000
145,100	Revaluation Reserve	14	139,702	
150,817	Capital Adjustment Account	14	155,479	
(927)	Financial Instruments Adjustment Account	14	(900)	
(35,116)	Pension Reserve	14	(15,628)	
(4,800)	Collection Fund Adjustment Account	14	(7,245)	
(234)	Accumulated Absences Account	14	(271)	
254,840	Unusable Reserves			271,137
303,396	Total Reserves			328,969

Cash Flow Statement

The Cash Flow statement shows the changes in cash and cash equivalents of the Council during the reporting period. The statement shows how the Council generates and uses cash and cash equivalents by classifying cash flows as: operating, investing and financing activities.

The amount of net cash flows arising from operating activities is a key indicator of the extent to which the operations of the Council are funded by way of taxation and grant income or from the recipients of services provided by the Council.

Investing activities represent the extent to which cash outflows have been made for resources which are intended to contribute to the Council's future service delivery.

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

2024/25	Direct Method	NOTES	2025/26
£'000			£'000
13,843	Net surplus or (deficit) on the provision of services		12,449
3,658	Adjustments to net surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements	15	9,483
(2,892)	Adjustments for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities	15	(10,639)
14,608	Net Cash flows from operating activities		11,293
(6,191)	Net Cash flows from Investing Activities	16	(13,169)
6,255	Net Cash flows from Financing Activities	17	515
14,672	Net increase or (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(1,361)
5,794	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		20,466
20,466	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	11	19,105

Section 3

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

Notes to the accounts

Accounting policies

1. General Principles

The Statement of Accounts has been prepared with reference to the objective of showing the results of the stewardship and accountability of elected members and management for the resources entrusted to them, and on the underlying assumption of a going concern basis.

The Statement of Accounts summarises the Council's transactions for the 2025/26 financial year and its position at the year-end of 31 March 2026.

The Council is required to prepare an annual Statement of Accounts by the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015, which requires the statement to be prepared in accordance with proper accounting practices. These practices under Section 21 of the 2003 Act primarily comprise the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2025/26, 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 Council's accounting policies are updated annually to reflect any changes in IFRS, including changes in International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), HM Treasury guidance, CIPFA guidance or any other change in statute, guidance or framework impacting on the Council's accounts.

In December 2024, CIPFA issued a consultation on the 2025/26 Code of Practice which will apply to the 2025/26 Statement of Accounts. [Consultation on the 2025/26 Code of Practice on Local Authority Financial Reporting in the UK](#)

In the Exposure drafts, CIPFA details the amendments to IFRS 16 Lease liabilities for sale and lease back transactions. In common with many other local authorities, the Council has decided to implement IFRS 16 in 2025/26 in line with the mandatory deadline. CIPFA also confirms the contents of the Narrative Statement.

The Council's accounting policies as far as possible have been developed to ensure that the accounts are understandable, relevant, free from material error or misstatement, reliable and comparable, and are applied consistently. A glossary of terms can be found at the end of this document.

The concept of going concern assumes that the Council's functions and services will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The provisions in the Code in respect of going concern reporting requirements reflect the economic and statutory environment in which the Council operates. If the Council was in financial difficulty, the prospects are that alternative arrangements might be made by central government either for the continuation of the services it provides, the provision of exceptional financial support, or for assistance with the recovery of a budget deficit over more than one financial year. These provisions confirm that, as Councils cannot be created or dissolved without statutory prescription, they must prepare their financial statements on a going concern basis of accounting.

Critical Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies

In applying the accounting policies set out in this note, the Council has had to make certain judgements about complex transactions or those involving uncertainty about future events.

The critical judgements made in preparing the Statement of Accounts are as follows:

- Funding environment and financial sustainability – There remains uncertainty around future levels of funding for local government. However, the Council has determined that this uncertainty is not sufficient to indicate that the assets of the Council may be impaired or that services will be discontinued.
- Partnership and shared service arrangements – The Council operates a number of shared service and partnership arrangements. Judgement is applied in determining the appropriate accounting treatment, including whether the Council has control or joint control over these arrangements.

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 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.

3. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours.

Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in 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.

4. Exceptional items

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

5. Prior period adjustments, changes in accounting policies and estimates and errors

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

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

stated otherwise) by adjusting opening balances and comparative amounts for the prior period as if the new policy had always been applied.

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

6. 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
- Revaluation and impairment losses on assets used by the service where there are no accumulated gains in the Revaluation Reserve against which the losses can be written off
- Amortisation of intangible assets attributable to the service.

The Council is not required to raise council tax to fund depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses or 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.

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

MRP has previously been determined as 4% of the opening balance for the financial period (the Regulatory Method). Going forward the Section 151 Officer has revised this policy for 2019/20 onwards to the asset life method, based on Option 3 of the MHCLG guidance, whereby MRP is determined by reference to the useful life of the asset.

7. Council tax and non-domestic rates (England)

Billing authorities act as agents, collecting council tax and non-domestic rates (NDR) on behalf of the major preceptors (including government for NDR) and, as principals,

collecting council tax and NDR for themselves.

Billing authorities are required by statute to maintain a separate fund (the Collection Fund) for the collection and distribution of amounts due in respect of council tax and NDR. Under the legislative framework for the Collection Fund, billing authorities, major preceptors and central government share proportionately the risks and rewards that the amount of council tax and NDR collected could be less or more than predicted.

Accounting for Council Tax and NDR

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

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

8. Employee Benefits

Benefits Payable during Employment

Short-term employee benefits are those due to be settled wholly within 12 months of the year-end.

They include such benefits as wages and salaries, paid annual leave and paid sick leave, bonuses and non-monetary benefits (e.g., cars) for current employees and are recognised as an expense for services in the year in which employees render service to the Council.

An accrual is made for the cost of holiday entitlements (or any form of leave, e.g. time off in lieu) earned by employees but not taken before the year-end which employees can carry forward into the next financial year. The accrual is made at the wage and salary rates applicable in the following accounting year, being the period in which the employee takes the benefit. The accrual is charged to Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of

Services but then reversed out through the Movement in Reserves Statement so that holiday entitlements are charged to revenue in the financial year in which the holiday absence occurs.

Termination Benefits

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

Where termination benefits involve the enhancement of pensions, statutory provisions require the General Fund Balance to be charged with the amount payable by the 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 Leicestershire County Council. The Local Government Pension Scheme is accounted for as a defined benefits scheme:

- The liabilities of the Leicestershire County Council 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 based on the indicative rate of return on high quality corporate bonds.

- The assets of Leicestershire County Council pension fund attributable to the Council are included in the Balance Sheet at their fair value:
 - Quoted securities – current bid price
 - Unquoted securities – professional estimate
 - Unitised securities – current bid price
 - Property – market value.

The change in the net pension's liability is analysed into the following components:

- Service cost comprising:
 - Current service cost – the increase in liabilities as a result of years of service earned this year – allocated in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the services for which the employees worked.
 - Past service cost – the increase in liabilities as a result of a scheme amendment or curtailment whose effect relates to years of service earned in earlier years – debited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of Non-Distributed Costs.

- Net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset), i.e. net interest expense for the Council – the change during the period in the net defined benefit liability (asset) that arises from the passage of time charged to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line of the Comprehensive Income and

Expenditure Statement – this is calculated by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability (asset) at the beginning of the period – taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payments.

- Re-measurements comprising:
 - The return on plan assets – excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) – charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.

- Actuarial gains and losses – changes in the net pensions liability that arise because events have not coincided with assumptions made at the last actuarial valuation or because the actuaries have updated their assumptions – charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure
- Contributions paid to the Leicestershire County Council pension fund – cash paid as employer's contributions to the pension fund in settlement of liabilities; not accounted for as an expense.

In relation to retirement benefits, statutory provisions require the General Fund Balance to be charged with the amount payable by the Council to the pension fund or directly to pensioners in the year, not the amount calculated according to the relevant accounting standards. In the Movement in Reserves Statement, this means that there are transfers to and from the Pensions Reserve to remove the notional debits and credits for retirement benefits and replace them with debits for the cash paid to the pension fund and pensioners and any such amounts payable 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.

9. Events after the reporting period

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

- Those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period – the Statement of Accounts is adjusted to reflect such events

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

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

10. Financial Instruments

Financial Liabilities

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

payments over the life of the instrument to the amount at which it was originally recognised.

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

Where premiums and discounts have been charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, regulations allow the impact on the General Fund balance to be spread over future years.

The Council has a policy of spreading the gain or loss over the term that was remaining on the loan against which the premium was payable or discount receivable when it was repaid. The reconciliation of amounts charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the net charge required against the General Fund balance is managed by a transfer to or from the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Financial Assets

Financial assets are classified using an approach that is based on the business model for holding the financial assets and their Cashflow characteristics. There are three main classes of financial assets measured at:

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

There are some exceptions, where the Council holds strategic investments to help it meet other policy objectives, such as the support of economic development in the district.

This means that some investments are ones where contractual payments are not solely payment of principal and interest (i.e. where the cash flows do not take the form of a basic debt instrument).

Financial Assets measured at amortised cost

Financial assets measured at amortised cost are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the Council becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial

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

The Council has not given any loans to external or voluntary organisations, nor provided guarantees against loans they have received from financial institutions.

When soft loans are made, a loss is recorded in the CIES (debited to the appropriate service) for the present value of the interest that will be foregone over the life of the instrument, resulting in a lower amortised cost than the outstanding principal. Interest is credited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the CIES at a marginally higher effective rate of interest than the rate

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

Expected credit loss model

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

Impairment losses are calculated to reflect the expectation that the future cash flows might not take place because the borrower could default on their obligations. Credit risk plays a crucial part in assessing losses.

Where risk has increased significantly since an instrument was initially recognised, losses are assessed on a lifetime basis. Where risk has not increased significantly or remains low, losses are assessed on the basis of 12 month expected losses.

Financial assets measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVPL)

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

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

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

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

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

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

An equity instrument can be elected into a FVOCI treatment rather than a FVPL treatment if it is not held for trading. The Council has reviewed its assets that would be measured at FVPL on the basis of the business model and has elected to classify instruments as either FVPL or FVOCI on an instrument-by-instrument basis based on the assessed benefit to the council from the chosen classification.

Loans and receivables are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the Council becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measured at fair value. They are

subsequently measured at their amortised cost. Annual credits to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement 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 loans that the Council has made, this means that the amount presented in the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal receivable (plus accrued interest) and interest credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is the amount receivable for the year in the loan agreement.

11. Government Grants and Contributions

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

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

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

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

Where capital grants are credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, they are reversed out of the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement. Where the grant has yet to be used to finance capital expenditure, it is posted to the Capital Grants Unapplied

Reserve. Where it has been applied, it is posted to the Capital Adjustment Account. Amounts in the Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve are transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account once they have been applied to fund capital expenditure.

12. Heritage Assets

The Council has three heritage assets which are held in support of increasing the knowledge, understanding and appreciation of the Council's history and local area. These are Moira Furnace, a listed monument of historical interest located in Moira, the Memorial Clock Tower, a Grade II listed building that services as a historic war memorial located in the centre of Coalville and the 'Heart of the Forest' Sculpture in Ashby.

Heritage assets are recognised and measured (including the treatment of revaluation gains and losses) in accordance with the council's accounting policies on property, plant and equipment.

The carrying amounts of heritage assets are reviewed where there is evidence of impairment for heritage assets, e.g. where an item has suffered physical deterioration or breakage or where doubts arise as to its authenticity. Any impairment is recognised

and measured in accordance with the Council's general policies on impairment – see note 18. The Council will occasionally dispose of heritage assets. The proceeds of such items are accounted for in accordance with the Council's general provisions relating to the disposal of property, plant and equipment. Disposal proceeds are disclosed separately in the notes to the financial statements and are accounted for in accordance with statutory accounting requirements relating to capital expenditure and capital receipts (again see note 18 below).

13. 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.

Intangible assets are measured initially at cost. Previously, amounts were only revalued where the fair value of the assets held by the Council were determined by reference to an active market. In accordance with the 2025/26 Code, intangible assets are measured at historical 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 (for any sale proceeds greater than £10,000) the Capital Receipts Reserve.

14. Inventories and Long-term Contracts

Inventories are included in the Balance Sheet at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories is assigned using the weighted average costing formula. Long-term contracts are accounted for on the basis of charging the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services with the value of works and services received under the contract during the financial year.

15. Investment Property

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

Investment properties are measured initially at cost and subsequently at fair value, being the price that would be received to sell such an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. As a non-financial asset, investment properties are measured at highest and best use. Properties are not depreciated but are revalued annually according to market conditions at the year-end. Gains and losses

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

16. 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 Council as Lessee Finance Leases

From 1 April 2024, North West Leicestershire District Council has applied IFRS 16 Leases as adopted by the CIPFA Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting. The new accounting standard requires that the rights to use items acquired under all leases are recognised as assets on the Balance Sheet, together with a liability for the payments to be made for the acquisition. Previously this was only done for leases where the Council acquired substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased item (finance leases).

At the commencement of a lease, a liability is recognised for the obligation to make future payments (discounted to their present value using the interest rate implicit in the lease or (where this is not readily determinable) our incremental borrowing rate. The right acquired under the lease to

use the leased item is recognised as an asset, measured on the commencement date at cost based on the lease liability plus any payments made before that date. Initial direct costs of the Council are added to the carrying amount of the asset. Liabilities are recalculated where rents change as a result of a change in an index or rate used to determine future payments. Adjustments to liabilities are matched with adjustments to the cost of the right-of-use asset.

Lease payments are apportioned between: a charge for the acquisition of the right to use the property, plant or equipment which is applied to write down the lease liability, and a finance charge which is debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Right-of-use assets recognised under leases are accounted for using the policies applied generally to Property, Plant and Equipment assets, subject to depreciation being charged over the lease term if this is shorter than the asset's estimated useful life. This will include valuation where the cost model does not provide a reliable proxy for the current value of the right-of-use asset. The Council is not required to use council tax to cover depreciation or revaluation and impairment losses arising on leased assets. Therefore, the Minimum Revenue Provision

arrangements also apply to leased assets. Where leases are for items of low value, or the lease term is less than 12 months from commencement, amounts paid under the lease are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as an expense of the services benefitting from use of the leased item. For this purpose, the Council has determined that items with a value of less than £10k when new are low value. Charges are made on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease, even if this does not match the pattern of payments.

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 recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement 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).

17. Overheads and Support Services

The costs of overheads and support services are charged to service segments in accordance with the council's arrangements for accountability and financial performance.

18. Property, plant and equipment

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

Recognition

Expenditure on the acquisition, creation or enhancement of property, plant and equipment is capitalised on an accrual's 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.

Measurement

Assets are initially measured at cost, comprising:

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

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

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

Donated assets are measured initially at fair value. The difference between fair value and any consideration paid is credited to the Taxation and Non-specific Grant Income and

Expenditure line of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement unless the donation has been made conditionally.

Until conditions are satisfied, the gain is held in the Donated Assets Account. Where gains are credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, they are reversed out of the General Fund and the Balance taken to the Capital Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

From 1 April 2025, in line with the 2025/26 Code, Property, Plant and Equipment are subject to a mandatory five-year revaluation cycle (or five-year rolling basis) supported by appropriate indexation in intervening years. Where no suitable index exists, a desktop valuation may be used in year three. A full revaluation is not the default method to evidence the absence of impairment; proportionate impairment assessments apply. Transitional arrangements allow prospective application without restatement of prior years.

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

- Infrastructure, community assets and assets under construction – depreciated historical cost
- Dwellings – current value, determined using the basis of existing use value for social housing (EUV– SH)
- Council offices – current value, determined as the amount that would be paid for the asset in its existing use (existing use value EUV), except for a few offices that are situated close to the Council's housing properties, where there is no market for office accommodation, and that are measured at depreciated replacement cost (instant build) as an estimate of current value
- Surplus assets – the current value measurement base is fair value, estimated at highest and best use from a market participant's perspective
- All other assets – current value, determined as the amount that would be paid for the asset in its existing use (existing use value EUV).

Where there is no market-based evidence of current value because of the specialist

nature of an asset, depreciated replacement cost (DRC) is used as an estimate of current value. Where 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. Increases in valuations are matched by credits to the Revaluation Reserve to recognise unrealised gains.

Exceptionally, gains might be credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services where they arise from the reversal of a loss previously charged to a service.

- Where decreases in value are identified, they are accounted for by:
- Where there is a balance of revaluation gains for the asset in the Revaluation Reserve, the carrying amount of the asset is written down against that balance (up to the amount of the accumulated gains)
- Where there is no balance in the Revaluation Reserve or an insufficient balance, the carrying amount of the asset is written down

against the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

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

Impairment

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

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

- Where there is a balance of revaluation gains for the asset in the Revaluation Reserve, the carrying amount of the asset is written down against that balance (up to the amount of the accumulated gains).
- Where there is no balance in the Revaluation Reserve or an

insufficient balance, the carrying amount of the asset is written down against the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

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

Depreciation

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

Depreciation is calculated on the following bases – straight-line allocation over the useful life of the property as estimated by the valuer.

Where an item of property, plant and equipment asset has major components whose cost is significant in relation to the total cost of the item, the components are depreciated separately.

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

Disposals and non-current assets held for sale

When it becomes probable that the carrying amount of an asset will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through its continuing use, it is reclassified as an asset held for sale. The asset is revalued immediately before reclassification and then carried at the lower of this amount and fair value less costs to sell. Where there is a subsequent decrease to fair value less costs to sell, the loss is posted to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Gains in fair value are recognised only up to the amount of any previously recognised losses in the Surplus or Deficit on the 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 in excess of £10,000 are categorised as capital receipts.

A proportion of capital receipts relating to housing disposals is payable to the government (50% for land and other assets, net of statutory deductions and allowances and for dwellings, amounts determinable under the Right to Buy and One for One Agreement that the Council signed in 2012). The balance of receipts remains within the Capital Receipts Reserve and can then only be used for new capital investment or set aside to reduce the Council's underlying need to borrow (the capital financing requirement). Receipts are appropriated to the Reserve from the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement. The written-off value of disposals is not a charge against council tax, as the cost of non-current assets is fully provided for under separate arrangements for capital financing. Amounts are appropriated to the Capital Adjustment Account from the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

19. Provisions, contingent liabilities, and contingent assets

Provisions

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

Provisions are charged as an expense to the appropriate service line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement when the Council has an obligation and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet. Estimated settlements are reviewed at the end of each financial year - where it becomes less than probable that a transfer of economic benefits will now be

required (or a lower settlement than anticipated is made), the provision is reversed and credited back to the relevant service.

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

Contingent liabilities

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

Contingent assets

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

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

20. Reserves

The Council sets aside specific amounts as reserves for future policy purposes or to cover contingencies. Reserves are created by transferring amounts out of the General Fund Balance. 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 transferred back into the General Fund Balance so that there is no net charge against council tax for the expenditure.

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

21. Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute

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

22. 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.

23. Accounting standards that have been issued but have not yet been adopted

The Council is required to disclose information relating to the impact of changes in accounting standards on the financial statements as a result of new standards that have been issued but are not yet required to be adopted. In the 2025/26 accounts, the Council is required to disclose the following changes to Accounting Standards which may have an impact on the Council's accounts in 2025/26.

There are no accounting standards issued but not yet adopted that are expected to have a material impact on the Council's 2025/26 financial statements,

Notes to core financial statement

1 Critical Judgements In Applying Accounting Policies

In applying the accounting policies set out in Section 3, the Council has had to make certain judgements about complex transactions or those involving uncertainty about future events. The critical judgements made in the Statements of Accounts are:

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

2 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 2026 for which there is a significant risk of adjustment in the forthcoming financial year are as follows:

Item	Uncertainties	Effect if actual results differ from assumptions
Property, Plant and Equipment	Asset valuations for the council's property portfolio are based on market prices and are reviewed annually to ensure that the Council does not materially misstate its non-current assets. The Council's external valuers provided valuations as at 31 March 2026. The carrying value of Property, Plant and Equipment at 31 March 2026 is £369m.	A reduction in the estimated valuations would result in reductions to the Revaluation Reserve and/or a loss as appropriate in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. If the value of the Council's properties were to reduce by 10%, this would result in a charge to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and/or Revaluation Reserve of approximately of £36.9m.

Notes to core financial statement

Item	Uncertainties	Effect if actual results differ from assumptions
Pensions Liability	Estimation of the net pension liability 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. An independent firm of consulting actuaries is engaged to provide the Authority with expert advice about the assumptions to be applied, although ultimate responsibility for forming these assumptions remains with the Authority. The carrying amount of the net pension liability at 31 March 2026 is £15.628m.	The effects on the net pensions liability are included in Note 29. The Council's actuaries provide an annual statement of the pension liabilities and assets, which includes the liability linked to leisure staff that were transferred to Everyone Active In May 2019.
Business Rates Appeals Provision	Since the 1 April 2013, Local Authorities are liable for successful appeals against business rates charged to businesses in proportion to their share (40%). There was £7k outstanding in the 2017 list of appeals with the Valuation Office Agency at 31 March 2026. An appeals provision of £5.53 m is held in the Collection Fund currently to counter the potential impact of successful appeals in future years. The Council has exercised judgement in determining the level of provision required for outstanding business rates appeals. This involves estimating the likelihood of success and the value of appeals based on historic trends and Valuation Office Agency data.	If the estimated success rate of existing appeals increased in monetary value by 10%, then this would require the Council to increase its share of the provision for appeals by an approximate £221k. The provision is held within the Collection Fund and reflects the Council's share of the total liability.
Arrears	Each year the Council reviews the significant balances for Council Tax, Business Rates and sundry debtor arrears. Officers make a judgement on the likelihood of these debts being repaid in the future based on a number of factors, including the age of debts, past experience and the economic climate. We cannot be certain that the current allowance will be sufficient. The Council has exercised judgement in assessing the recoverability of outstanding debts, including council tax, business rates and sundry debtors, based on collection rates, the age of debts and prevailing economic conditions.	If collection rates were to deteriorate, a doubling of the amount of impairment of doubtful debts would require an additional £1.07m for Council Tax debts, and £1.69m for business rates to be set aside as an allowance.

This list does not include assets and liabilities that are carried at fair value based on a recently observed market price.

Notes to core financial statement

3 Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under Regulations

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

2025/26	Usable Reserves					Movement in Unusable Reserves £'000
	General Fund Balance £'000	Housing Revenue Account £'000	Capital Receipts Reserve £'000	Major Repairs Reserves £'000	Capital Grants Unapplied £'000	
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Adjustment Account:						
Reversal of items debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:						
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	1,201	3,851				(5,052)
Revaluation gains and (losses) on Property Plant and Equipment	(2,150)	2,127				23
Movements in the market value of Investment Properties	552	(11)				(541)
Amortisation of intangible assets	173					(173)
Depreciation of Heritage Assets	17					(17)
Capital grants and contributions applied	(1,584)	(2,710)				4,294
Transfer of depreciation to Major Repairs Account		(3,851)		3,851		0
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	1,178					(1,178)
Principal Repaid on Self Financing Loans		(1,318)				1,318
Amount 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	622	5,724				(6,346)
Insertion of items not debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:						
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment	(1,193)					1,193
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	(1,582)					1,582
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Grants Unapplied Account:						
Capital grants and contributions unapplied credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(253)				253	

Notes to core financial statement

2025/26 - continued	Usable Reserves					
	General Fund Balance £'000	Housing Revenue Account £'000	Capital Receipts Reserve £'000	Major Repairs Reserves £'000	Capital Grants Unapplied £'000	Movement in Unusable Reserves £'000
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Receipts Reserve:						
Transfer of cash sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		(6,369)	6,369			
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure			(518)			518
Contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve towards administrative costs of non-current asset disposals						
Contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance the payments to the Government capital receipts pool						
Transfer from Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve upon receipt of cash						
Adjustments primarily involving the Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve:						
Transfer of deferred sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement						
Adjustment involving the Major Repairs Reserve:						
Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to finance new capital expenditure				(4,979)		4,979
Adjustments involving the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account:						
Amount by which finance costs charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are different from the finance costs chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(27)					27
Adjustments involving the Pensions Reserve:						
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(623)	565				58
Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	(3,723)	(1,246)				4,969
Amount by which council tax income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from council tax income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	2,445					(2,445)

Notes to core financial statement

2025/26 - continued	Usable Reserves					
	General Fund Balance £'000	Housing Revenue Account £'000	Capital Receipts Reserve £'000	Major Repairs Reserves £'000	Capital Grants Unapplied £'000	Movement in Unusable Reserves £'000
Adjustments involving the Accumulated Absences Account:						
Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	6	30				(36)
Adjustments involving the Collection Fund Adjustment Account:						
Total Adjustments	(4,941)	(3,208)	5,851	(1,128)	253	3,173

Notes to core financial statement

2024/25	General Fund Balance £'000	Housing Revenue Account £'000	Capital Receipts Reserve £'000	Usable Reserves Major Repairs Reserves £'000	Capital Grants Unapplied £'000	Movement in Unusable Reserves £'000
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Adjustment Account:						
Reversal of items debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:						
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	1,398	3,653				(5,051)
Revaluation gains and (losses) on Property Plant and Equipment	(178)	1,224				(1,046)
Movements in the market value of Investment Properties	(458)	0				458
Amortisation of intangible assets	39	136				(175)
Depreciation of Heritage Assets						0
Capital grants and contributions applied	(1,849)					1,849
Transfer of depreciation to Major Repairs Account		(3,789)		3,789		0
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	2,514					(2,514)
Principal Repaid on Self Financing Loans		(1,262)				1,262
Amount of non-current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(1)	2,323				(2,322)
Insertion of items not debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:						
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment	(1,225)					1,225
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	(2,446)					2,446
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Grants Unapplied Account:						
Capital grants and contributions unapplied credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	736				(736)	

Notes to core financial statement

2024/25 - continued	Usable Reserves					
	General Fund Balance £'000	Housing Revenue Account £'000	Capital Receipts Reserve £'000	Major Repairs Reserves £'000	Capital Grants Unapplied £'000	Movement in Unusable Reserves £'000
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Receipts Reserve:						
Transfer of cash sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(21)	(2,134)	2,155			
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure			(737)			737
Contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve towards administrative costs of non-current asset disposals						
Contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance the payments to the Government capital receipts pool						
Transfer from Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve upon receipt of cash						
Adjustments primarily involving the Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve:						
Transfer of deferred sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement						
Adjustment involving the Major Repairs Reserve:						
Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to finance new capital expenditure				(6,850)		6,850
Adjustments involving the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account:						
Amount by which finance costs charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are different from the finance costs chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(27)					27
Adjustments involving the Pensions Reserve:						
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	1,628	678				(2,306)
Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	(3,724)	(1,058)				4,782

Notes to core financial statement

	Usable Reserves					
	General Fund Balance £'000	Housing Revenue Account £'000	Capital Receipts Reserve £'000	Major Repairs Reserves £'000	Capital Grants Unapplied £'000	Movement in Unusable Reserves £'000
2024/25 - continued						
Amount by which council tax income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from council tax income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	5,913					(5,913)
Adjustments involving the Accumulated Absences Account:						
Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(226)	(68)				294
Adjustments involving the Collection Fund Adjustment Account:						
Total Adjustments	2,073	(298)	1,418	(3,061)	(736)	603

Notes to core financial statement

4 Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves

This note sets out the amounts set aside from the General Fund and HRA balances in earmarked reserves to provide financing for future expenditure plans into the amounts posted back from earmarked reserves to meet General Fund and HRA expenditure in 2025/26.

	Balance at 31/3/2024 £'000	Transfers Out 2024/25 £'000	Transfers In 2024/25 £'000	Balance at 31/3/2025 £'000	Transfers Out 2025/26 £'000	Transfers In 2025/26 £'000	Balance at 31/3/2026 £'000
		<i>Restated</i>		<i>Restated</i>			
General Fund:							
General reserves	5,457	(2,847)	16,550	19,160	(2,439)	8,318	25,039
Ivanhoe Sinking Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hermitage Recreation Ground - 3G Pitch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hermitage Recreation Ground Maintenance Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asset Protection Fund	(0)	0	0	(0)	0	0	(0)
Total	5,457	(2,847)	16,550	19,160	(2,439)	8,318	25,039
HRA:							
General Earmarked Reserves	115	0	0	115	0	0	115
Total	115	0	0	115	0	0	115

Notes to core financial statement

5 Other Operating Expenditure

2024/25 £'000	2025/26 £'000
3,046 Parish Council Precepts	3,218
0 Payments to the Government Housing Capital Receipts Pool	0
165 (Gains)/losses on the disposal of non-current assets	(23)
3,211 Total	3,195

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2024/25 £'000	2025/26 £'000
1,970 Interest payable and similar charges	1,939
(659) Pensions interest cost and expected return on pensions assets	(2,280)
(1,912) Interest receivable and similar income	(1,791)
43 Income and expenditure in relation to investment properties	1,131
(559) Total	(1,001)

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2024/25 £'000	2025/26 £'000
(9,633) Council tax income	(10,163)
(18,116) Non domestic rates	(13,537)
(3,229) Non-ring fenced government grants	(4,617)
(3,672) Capital grants and contributions	(4,726)
(34,650) Total	(33,043)

Notes to core financial statement

8 Movements on Assets

Costs	Council Dwelling £'000	Other Land and Buildings £'000	Vehicle, Plant, Furniture and Equipment £'000	Community Assets £'000	Assets Under Construction £'000	Total Property Plant and Equipment £'000	Surplus Assets £'000
Cost or Valuation							
At 1 April 2025	317,681	45,722	13,320	172	230	377,125	1,228
Additions	12,074	387	266	0	280	13,007	273
Accumulated impairment & depreciation written-off to Gross book Value	0	(609)	0	0	0	(609)	0
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	(5,032)	1,608	0	0	0	(3,424)	105
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(3,779)	1,904	0	0	0	(1,875)	896
Derecognition - Disposals	(5,792)	0	0	0	0	(5,792)	0
Derecognition - Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	(621)
Assets reclassified	0	(56)	0	0	0	(56)	0
At 31 March 2026	315,152	48,956	13,586	172	510	378,376	1,881

Notes to core financial statement

Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment	Council Dwelling £'000	Other Land and Buildings £'000	Vehicle, Plant, Furniture and Equipment £'000	Community Assets £'000	Assets Under Construction £'000	Total Property Plant and Equipment £'000	Surplus Assets £'000
At 1 April 2025	(0)	(24)	(8,887)	0	0	(8,911)	0
Depreciation charge	(3,705)	(598)	(700)	0	0	(5,003)	0
Accumulated depreciation written-off to Gross book value	0	610	0	0	0	610	0
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	1,976	6	0	0	0	1,982	0
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/ Deficit on the Provision of Services	1,662	3	0	0	0	1,665	0
Impairment losses/(reversals) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Impairment losses/(reversals) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Derecognition - Disposals	67	0	0	0	0	67	0
Derecognition - Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
At 31 March 2026	(0)	(3)	(9,587)	0	0	(9,590)	0
Net Book Value							
At 31 March 2026	315,152	48,953	3,999	172	510	368,786	1,881
At 31 March 2025	317,681	45,698	4,433	172	229	368,214	1,228

Notes to core financial statement

Comparative Movements

Costs	Council Dwelling £'000	Other Land and Buildings £'000	Vehicle, Plant, Furniture and Equipment £'000	Community Assets £'000	Assets Under Construction £'000	Total Property Plant and Equipment £'000	Surplus Assets £'000
Cost or Valuation							
At 1 April 2024	311,989	45,694	12,393	172	388	370,635	1,086
Additions	7,454	393	927	0	28	8,802	0
Accumulated impairment & depreciation written-off to Gross book Value	0	(461)	0	0	0	(461)	(23)
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	1,739	(8)	0	0	0	1,731	142
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(1,452)	102	0	0	0	(1,351)	23
Derecognition - Disposals	(2,003)	0	0	0	0	(2,003)	0
Derecognition - Other	0	(342)	0	0	0	(342)	0
Assets reclassified	(45)	346	0	0	(186)	114	0
At 31 March 2025	317,681	45,722	13,320	172	229	377,126	1,228

Notes to core financial statement

Comparative Movements

Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment	Council Dwelling £'000	Other Land and Buildings £'000	Vehicle, Plant, Furniture and Equipment £'000	Community Assets £'000	Assets Under Construction £'000	Total Property Plant and Equipment £'000	Surplus Assets £'000
At 1 April 2024	0	(5)	(8,039)	0	0	(8,044)	0
Depreciation charge	(3,640)	(490)	(849)	0	0	(4,979)	0
Accumulated depreciation written-off to Gross book value	0	463	0	0	0	463	0
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	3,405	2,504	0	0	0	3,407	0
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/ Deficit on the Provision of Services	212	0	0	0	0	212	0
Impairment losses/(reversals) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Impairment losses/(reversals) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	0	7	0	0	0	7	0
Derecognition - Disposals	23	0	0	0	0	23	0
Derecognition - Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
At 31 March 2025	(0)	(24)	(8,887)	0	0	(8,912)	0

Notes to core financial statement

8 Intangible Assets

2024/25 £'000	2025/26 £'000
2,995 Gross Carrying Amount (GCA) B/fwd 01/04	3,350
355 Additions	289
3,350 Gross Carrying Amount B/Fwd	3,639
(2,123) Accumulated Amortisation & Impairment B/fwd	(2,299)
(175) Amortisation in year	(173)
(2,298) Accumulated Amortisation & Impairment C/fwd	(2,472)
1,052 Net Carrying Amount Cfw	1,167

8 Heritage Assets

2024/25 £'000	2025/26 £'000
814 Gross Carrying Amount (GCA) B/fwd 01/04	813
300 Additions	746
(16) Accumulated Depreciation write/off to GCV	(12)
0 Revaluation Recognised in Revaluation Reserve	0
(285) Revaluation Recognised in Surplus/Deficit	(663)
813 Gross Carrying Amount (GCA) C/fwd	884
(6) Accumulated Depreciation & Impairment B/Fwd @ 0	(7)
(17) Depreciation Charge in year	(17)
16 Accumulated Depreciation WO to GCV	12
(7) Depreciation C/fwd	(12)
806 Net Book Value at 31 March	872

Notes to core financial statement

Fixed Assets Valuation

The fixed assets shown in the Balance Sheet are valued on the basis recommended by CIPFA and in accordance with the Statements of Asset Valuation Principles and Guidance Notes issued by the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors (RICS). Fixed assets are classified into the groupings required by the Code of Practice. The different types of assets have been valued on the following basis:

(i) Operational assets are included in the balance sheet at open market value in existing use or depreciated replacement cost where the asset is of a specialist nature, i.e. there is no market for such an asset.

(ii) Non-operational assets, including investment properties and assets that are surplus to requirements, are included in the balance sheet at open market value.

(iii) Infrastructure and community assets are included in the balance sheet at historic cost, net of any depreciation.

(iv) Council dwellings have been valued using the beacon principal, where a typical property is valued as being representative of a particular house type and location. The valuation for each of the beacon properties selected was on the basis of existing use value – Social Housing.

Category	Date of Last Valuation	Basis of Valuation	Details of Valuers
Council Dwellings	31.03.26	The valuations have been made in accordance with the RICS Appraisal and Valuation manual as published by the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors. In the case of housing stock this is based upon Existing Use Value for Social Housing.	Mr G Harbord (MA,MRICS,IRRV) Wilks Head and Eve
Other Land & Building	31.03.26	The valuations have been made in accordance with the RICS Appraisal and Valuation manual as published by the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors.	Mr G Harbord (MA,MRICS,IRRV) Wilks Head and Eve

Major fixed assets held at 31 March 2024, are:-

2024/25 No		2025/26 No
	Leisure Centres	
2	Leisure Centres with Pools	2
2	Markets	2
4	Cemeteries	4
	Council dwellings	
2,345	Houses	2,282
915	Flats and Maisonettes	915
820	Bungalows	820
	Land	
108	Parks and Open Spaces (acres)	108
	Other	
1	Office Properties	1
3	Depots	3
18	Off Street Car Parks	18
4	Public Conveniences	4
12	Industrial Estates/Business Units	12

Notes to core financial statement

9 Investment Properties

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

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

2024/25 £'000	2025/26 £'000
727 Rental income from investment property	697
(1,219) Direct operating expenses arising from investment property	(1,262)
(493) Net gain/(loss)	(565)

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

2024/25 £'000	2025/26 £'000
9,608 Balance at the start of the year	10,362
Additions:	
0 Purchases	0
296 Construction	27
0 Subsequent expenditure	0
0 Disposals	0
458 Net gains/(losses) from fair value adjustments	(541)
Transfers:	
0 To/from Inventories	0
0 To/from Property, Plant and Equipment	56
0 Other changes	0
10,362 Balance at the end of the year	9,904

Notes to core financial statement

10 Short-Term Debtors

31 March 2025 £'000	31 March 2026 £'000
5,468 Central Government bodies	7,642
5,208 Other local authorities	8,336
384 Public Corporations and trading funds	526
5,090 Other entities and individuals	4,152
16,150 Total Short-Term Debtors	20,656

11 Cash and Cash Equivalents

31 March 2025 £'000	31 March 2026 £'000
0 Cash held by the Council	0
966 Bank current accounts	2,105
19,500 Short-term deposits and Money Market Funds	17,000
20,466 Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	19,105

12 Short-Term Creditors

31 March 2025 £'000	31 March 2026 £'000
969 Central Government bodies	3,267
10,588 Other local authorities	9,579
1,582 Public Corporations and trading funds	5,842
6,976 Other entities and individuals	5,595
20,115 Total Short-Term Creditors	24,283

Notes to core financial statement

13 Usable Reserves

The Council's usable reserves are detailed in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

14 Unusable Reserves

31 March 2025		31 March 2026
£'000		£'000
145,100	Revaluation Reserve	139,702
150,817	Capital Adjustment Account	155,479
(927)	Financial Instruments Adjustment Account	(900)
(35,116)	Pensions Reserve	(15,628)
(4,800)	Collection Fund Adjustment Account	(7,245)
(234)	Accumulated Absences Account	(271)
254,839	Total Unusable Reserves	271,137

Revaluation Reserve

2024/25 £'000		2025/26 £'000
142,019	Balance at 1 April	145,100
6,124	Upward revaluation of assets	7,782
	Downward revaluation of assets and impairment losses not charged to the	
(692)	Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(9,118)
5,432	Surplus or deficit on revaluation of non-current assets not posted to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(1,336)
(1,604)	Difference between fair value depreciation and historical cost depreciation	(1,699)
(747)	Accumulated gains on assets sold or scrapped	(2,363)
(2,351)	Amount written off to the Capital Adjustment Account	(4,062)
145,100	Balance at 31 March	139,702

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

- Revalued downwards or impaired and the gains are lost;
- Used in the provision of services and the gains are consumed through depreciation, or
- Disposed of and the gains are realised.

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

Notes to core financial statement

Capital Adjustment Account

The Capital Adjustment Account absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for the consumption of non-current assets and for financing the acquisition, construction or enhancement of those assets under statutory provisions.

The Account is debited with the cost of acquisition, construction or enhancement as depreciation, impairment losses and amortisations are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (with reconciling posting from the Revaluation Reserve to convert fair value figures to a historical cost basis). The Account is credited with the amounts set aside by the Council as finance for the costs of acquisition, construction and enhancement.

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

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

Note 3 provides details of the source of all transactions posted to the Account, apart from those involving the Revaluation Reserve.

2024/25 £'000		2025/26 £'000	
144,749	Balance at 1 April		150,817
	Reversal of items relating to capital expenditure debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:		
(5,051)	Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	(5,069)	
(1,046)	Revaluation (losses)/gain on Property, Plant and Equipment	22	
(175)	Amortisation of Intangible assets	(173)	
(2,514)	Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	(1,178)	
(2,323)	Amounts of non-current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the gains/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(6,346)	
747	Write-out of gains relating to revalued disposed assets	2,363	
1,604	Write-out of depreciation on revalued assets (HCA)	1,699	
(8,759)			(8,682)
	Capital financing applied in the year:		
737	Use of Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	518	
6,850	Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	4,980	
1,154	Capital grants and contributions credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement that have been applied to capital financing	4,270	
1,262	Repayment of Debt	2,511	
696	Application of grants to capital financing from the Capital Grants Unapplied Account	24	
1,225	Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	0	
2,446	Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	1,582	
14,369			13,885
458	Movements in the market value of Investment Properties debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		(541)
0	Movement in the Donated Assets Account credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		0
150,817	Balance at 31 March		155,479

Notes to core financial statement

Pensions Reserve

The Pensions Reserve absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for post-employment benefits and for funding benefits in accordance with statutory provisions. The Council accounts for post employee benefits in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as the benefits are earned by employees accruing years of service, updating the liabilities recognised to reflect inflation, changing assumptions and investment returns on any resources set aside to meet the costs.

However, statutory arrangements require benefits earned to be financed as the Council makes employer's contributions to pension funds or eventually pays any pensions for which it is directly responsible.

A debit balance on the Pensions Reserve shows a substantial shortfall in the benefits earned by past and current employees and the resources the Council has set aside to meet them. The statutory arrangements will ensure that funding will have been set aside by the time the benefits come to be paid.

2024/25 £'000	2025/26 £'000
(11,974) Balance at 1 April	(35,116)
22,792 Actuarial gains or losses on pensions assets and liabilities	(2,760)
(2,306) Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	58
4,782 Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	4,970
(48,410) Effect of asset ceiling	17,220
(35,116) Balance at 31 March	(15,628)

Financial Instruments Adjustment Account

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

Notes to core financial statement

2024/25 £'000	2025/26 £'000
(954) Balance at 1 April	(927)
Premiums incurred in the year and charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	
Proportion of premiums incurred in previous financial years to be charged against the General Fund	
27 Balance in accordance with statutory requirements	27
0 Amount by which finance costs charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are different from finance costs chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	0
(927) Balance at 31 March	(900)

Collection Fund Adjustment Account

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

Council Tax

2024/25 £'000	2025/26 £'000
53 Balance at 1 April	(10)
Amount by which Council Tax income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from council tax income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	0
(10) Balance at 31 March	(10)

Non-Domestic Rates

2024/25 £'000	2024/25 £'000
1,060 Balance at 1 April	(4,789)
Amount by which Non-Domestic Rates income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from council tax income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(2,446)
(4,789) Balance at 31 March	(7,235)

Notes to core financial statement

Accumulated Absences Account

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

2024/25 £'000	2025/26 £'000
(528) Balance at 1 April	(234)
Settlement or cancellation of accrual made at the end of the preceding year	
294 Amounts accrued at the end of the current year	(37)
Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	0
(234) Balance at 31 March	(271)

Notes to core financial statement

15 Cash Flow Statement - Operating Activities

The cash flows for operating activities include the following items:

2024/25	2025/26
£'000	£'000
1,912 Interest received	1,791
(1,970) Interest paid	(1,939)
0 Dividends received	0
(57)	(148)

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

2024/25	2025/26
£'000	£'000
5,051 Depreciation	5,069
692 Impairment and downward valuations	(22)
175 Amortisation	173
3,413 Increase/(decrease) in creditors	(990)
(2,648) (Increase)/decrease in debtors	(1,305)
(8) (Increase)/decrease in inventories	5
(4,718) Movement in pension liability	(516)
2,323 Carrying amount of non-current assets and non-current assets held for sale, sold or derecognised	6,346
(622) Other non-cash items charged to the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services	723
3,658	9,483

Notes to core financial statement

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

2024/25	2025/26
£'000	£'000
0 Proceeds from short-term (not considered to be cash equivalents) and long-term investments (includes investments in associates, joint ventures and subsidiaries)	0
(2,156) Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	(6,369)
(736) Any other items for which the cash effects are investing or financing cash flows	(4,270)
(2,892)	(10,639)

16 Cash Flow Statement - Investing Activities

2024/25	2025/26
£'000	£'000
0 Purchase of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	(15,538)
(5,509) Purchase of short-term and long-term investments	(4,000)
2,156 Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	6,369
(2,838) Other receipts from investing activities	0
(6,191) Net cash flows from investing activities	(13,169)

17 Cash Flow Statement - Financing Activities

2024/25	2025/26
£'000	£'000
(1,269) Repayments of short- and long-term borrowing	(1,326)
7,524 Other payments for financing activities	1,841
6,255 Net cash flows from financing activities	515

Notes to core financial statement

18 Expenditure and Income Analysed by Nature

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

2024/25 £'000	Expenditure/Income	2025/26 £'000
Expenditure		
24,369	Employee expenses	25,607
35,388	Other services expenses	34,491
6,451	Depreciation, amortisation, impairment	6,270
(659)	Net pension interest	(2,280)
1,970	Interest payments	1,939
3,046	Precepts and levies	3,218
0	Payments to Housing Capital Receipts Pool	0
165	(Gain) / Loss on the disposal of assets	(23)
70,730	Total Expenditure	69,222
Income		
(32,758)	Fees, charges and other service income	(34,050)
(1,912)	Interest and investment income	(1,791)
(27,749)	Income from Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rates	(23,700)
(20,198)	Government Grants and Contributions	(17,404)
(1,955)	Capital Grants and Contributions	(4,726)
(84,573)	Total Income	(81,671)
(13,843)	(Surplus) or deficit on the Provision of Services	(12,449)

Notes to core financial statement

External income received by service

2024/25 £'000	2025/26 £'000
0 Chief Executive	0
(42) Human Resources & Organisational Development	(75)
(656) Legal & Support Services	(308)
1 Strategic Director of Place	0
(40) Property & Economic Regeneration	(437)
(2,144) Planning	(1,750)
(165) Joint Strategic Planning	(186)
0 Strategic Director of Communities incl. Customer Services	(3,947)
(3,763) Community Services	(248)
(227) Housing (General Fund)	0
0 Strategic Director of Resources	(219)
(60) Finance	(25)
(1,100) Revenues & Benefits	(1,123)
(12) ICT	(9)
(12) Customer Services	(2)
(23,852) Housing Revenue Account	(25,023)
(32,073) Total external income in Cost of Services	(33,352)
(2,640) Other income and Expenditure	(5,424)
(34,714) Total external income	(38,776)

Notes to core financial statement

19 Members' Allowances

The total value of Members Allowances paid during 2025/26 was £354,812 (2024/25: £345,966).

20 Officers' Remuneration

The table below shows the number of employees whose remuneration (including redundancy payments but excluding pension contribution) was £50,000 or above.

2024/25 No of employees	Remuneration Band	2025/26 No of employees
15	£50,000 - £54,999	17
8	£55,000 - £59,999	9
2	£60,000 - £64,999	3
1	£65,000 - £69,999	1
4	£70,000 - £74,999	4
2	£75,000 - £79,999	3
1	£80,000 - £84,999	2
0	£85,000 - £89,999	0
0	£90,000 - £94,999	0
1	£95,000 - £99,999	0
2	£100,000 - £104,999	3
0	£105,000 - £109,999	0
0	£110,000 - £114,999	0
0	£115,000 - £119,999	0
0	£120,000 - £124,999	0
0	£125,000 - £129,999	0
0	£130,000 - £134,999	0
0	£135,000 - £139,999	0
0	£140,000 - £144,999	0
0	£145,000 - £149,999	0
0	£150,000 - £154,999	1

Notes to core financial statement

2025/26 Senior Officers emoluments - salary is between £50,000 and £150,000 per year

Post information (Post title)	Note	Salary	Bonus	Compensation (loss of emp)	Other	Total exc Pension	Employers Pension	Total inc Pension
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Chief Executive		148,314	0	0	3,598	151,912	42,638	194,550
Director of Place		100,973	0	0	3,174	104,147	29,028	133,175
Director of Housing		100,973	0	0	3,505	104,478	29,028	133,506
Director of Resources		96,578	0	0	4,310	100,888	27,765	128,653
Head of Community Services		76,910	0	0	3,375	80,285	22,111	102,396
Head of Economic Development		74,241	0	0	3,174	77,415	21,343	98,758
Head of Finance		68,908	0	0	4,836	73,744	19,810	93,554
Head of Housing	1	38,703	0	0	8	38,711	11,113	49,824
Head of Housing	2	23,418	0	0	23	23,441	6,718	30,159
Head of HR & Organisation Development		67,111	0	0	4,881	71,992	19,294	91,286
Head of Joint Strategic Planning		70,240	0	0	3,595	73,835	20,193	94,028
Head of Legal & Support Services		74,759	0	0	4,992	79,751	21,492	101,243
Head of Planning & Infrastructure		75,574	0	0	9,394	84,968	21,727	106,695
Total		1,016,702	0	0	48,864	1,065,565	292,261	1,357,826

Note 1: The Head of Housing left employment on 31/05/2025 - Annual FTE Salary would have been £76,909.80

Note 2: The Head of Housing started employment on 27/10/2025 - Annual FTE Salary was £70,239.98

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

Post information (Post title)	Note	Salary	Bonus	Compensation (loss of emp)	Other	Total exc Pension	Employers Pension	Total inc Pension
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Chief Executive		140,529			3,637	144,166	40,388	184,554
Strategic Director of Place		97,842			3,174	101,016	28,137	129,153
Strategic Director of Housing & Customer Services		97,842			3,483	101,325	28,137	129,462
Strategic Director of Resources		91,526			4,820	96,346	26,321	122,667
Head of Community Services		74,525			3,338	77,863	21,432	99,295
Head of Economic Development		70,647			3,174	73,821	20,316	94,137
Head of Finance		65,478			4,820	70,298	18,830	89,128
Head of Housing		74,525			4,817	79,342	21,432	100,774
Head of HR & Organisation Development		70,726			3,387	74,113	20,416	94,529
Head of Joint Strategic Planning		66,771			3,597	70,368	19,202	89,570
Head of Legal & Support Services	1	51,681			2,478	54,159	14,954	69,113
Head of Legal & Support Services	2	25,984			2,103	28,087	19,591	47,678
Head of Planning & Infrastructure		71,939			9,081	81,020	20,688	101,708
Total		1,000,015	0	0	51,909	1,051,924	299,844	1,351,768

Note 1: The Head of Legal & Support Services left on 22/11/2024. The annual salary was £74,524.70

Note 2: The Head of Legal & Support Services started on 22/11/2024. The annual salary was £66,770.55

Notes to core financial statement

21 External Audit Costs

2024/25	2025/26
£'000	£'000
Fees payable with regard to external audit services:-	
0 Mazars LLP - Audit 22/23 Scale Fee	(4)
164 Azets Audit Services Ltd Audit - Scale fee	167
Fees payable for the certification of grant claims and returns:-	
28 Azets Audit Services Ltd - HBAP (Housing Benefit Assurance Process)	0
Fees payable for other assurance work completed in respect of Pooling of Housing capital receipts return:	
10 Azets - Pooling of Housing Capital Receipts	40
Other fees:-	
0 Mazars LLP - Additional fees for 2021/22	10
3 Cabinet Office - National Fraud Initiative	0
205 Total	213

22 Contingent Assets

There are no contingent assets for the year ended 31 March 2026.

23 Contingent Liabilities

When considering whether the Council has any contingent liabilities to disclose, particular attention has been given to pension liabilities resulting from the outsourcing of our leisure service. In May 2019, the Council entered into a 25 year contract with leisure operator Everyone Active. Everyone Active became liable for pension contributions and additional charges in respect of staff who were TUPE transferred from the Council for the duration of the 25 year contract. The pension admission arrangements meant that those staff who are members of the pension scheme remain pooled with the Council's pension scheme. A bond is in place for the payment of pension liabilities arising up to the sum of £135,000 should Everyone Active have any unpaid liabilities during the term, and the Council has provided a guarantee to the pension fund administrator to cover unpaid liabilities that are in excess of this bond value. The Council is also responsible for any surplus/deficit arising on the plan at the end of the contract.

There is no expectation that there will be a call on the bond or guarantee but it remains a possibility. As such, the Council has not recognised a provision in respect of any possible unpaid liabilities.

Since staff at Everyone Active are pooled with the Council's pension scheme, any projected deficit (or surplus) arising at the end of the contract is already reflected within the pension liability on the Balance Sheet.

Part of the outsourced leisure contract allows for utility benchmarking claims to be made by the leisure operator Everyone Active to mitigate the possible increase in energy costs. Following the building of the new Coalville and Whitwick leisure centre (C&WLC) which opened in February 2022, under the contract the Council's position is no utility benchmarking claims can be made until at least 2 years after WCLC opened. This is currently being disputed by Everyone Active and therefore until this is resolved a contingent liability of £424,857 is required to cover these costs.

Notes to core financial statement

24 Grant Income

2024/25 £'000		2025/26 £'000
Credited to Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income		
9,633	Council Tax Income	10,163
18,096	Non Domestic Rates	13,538
20	Levy Account Surplus	0
1,707	Funding Guarantee	1,315
17	Services Grant	0
918	New Homes Bonus	679
96	Revenue Support Grant	131
491	Other grants	2,492
3,672	Capital Grants and Contributions	4,726
34,650	Total	33,043
Credited to Services		
10,436	Housing Benefit Subsidy	8,741
176	Housing Benefit Admin Grant	172
168	Cost of Collection	171
242	Homelessness	365
632	Rough Sleeping	581
196	Asylum Seekers Dispersal Grant (Home Office)	133
304	UK Shared Prosperity Fund	644
220	Nutrient Neutrality	0
231	Food Waste Collection	0
262	Ofgem	234
169	Aareon UK Ltd	0
248	Neighbourhood Plan	0
538	Other Grants under £100k each	875
1,326	Section 106	622
0	Cyber Security	150
100	Other Contributions under £100k each	99
15,249	Total	12,786

Notes to core financial statement

31 March 2025	31 March 2026
£'000	£'000
Capital Grant Receipts in Advance	
1,316 Affordable Housing - S106	1,391
592 Recreation/Playground - S106	514
185 Healthcare - S106	384
5 CCTV - S106	5
0 Police - S106	0
300 Highways - S106	300
17 Network Rail - S106	17
0 Parish Councils - S106	0
0 National Forest - S106	27
1,064 Food Waste - DEFRA	1,064
749 UK Shared Prosperity	0
2,416 DFG	2,791
2,560 Nutrient Neutrality - MHCLG	2560
42 National Forest	0
6 Air Quality - DEFRA	6
9,252 Total	9,059

Notes to core financial statement

25 Related Parties

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

Central Government has effective control over the general operations of the Council - it is responsible for providing the statutory framework within which the Council operates, provides the majority of its funding in the form of grants and re-distribution of non-domestic rates, and prescribes the terms of many of the transactions that the Council has with other parties (e.g. housing benefits). Details of transactions with the government are shown below.

It is the nature of local government that the majority of Council Members are heavily involved in the local community through various organisations such as voluntary bodies, societies, groups and so on, often as an appointed Council representative. Members' interests are formally disclosed in a register of interests, the details of which are available on request.

During the year transactions with related parties arose as follows:

2024/25 (Receipts)/ Payments £'000	2025/26 (Receipts)/ Payments £'000
38,481 Central Government Revenue Grants (Benefits/RSG/other grants)	38,701
69,152 Leicestershire County Council (Precept paid less grant income)	72,929
4,131 Leicestershire Fire and Rescue (Precept paid)	4,357
10,525 Leicestershire Police (Precept paid less grant income)	11,163
Other Related Parties:	
Two Members serve as directors and one Member is an employee of 2 private companies with which the council transacted during the 76 year.	348
122,366	127,498

Notes to core financial statement

26 Capital Expenditure and Capital Financing

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

2024/25 £'000		2025/26 £'000
87,549	Opening Capital Financing Requirement	89,553
Capital Investment		
8,949	Property, plant and equipment	14,044
296	Investment properties	27
123	Intangible assets	289
2,514	Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital Under Statute	1,178
6,950	Other investments	0
Sources of finance		
(737)	Capital receipts	(518)
(1,849)	Government grants and other contributions	(9,274)
Sums set aside from revenue		
(11,783)	Direct revenue contributions	(1,582)
(2,459)	(MRP/ the statutory repayment of loans fund advances)	(2,511)
89,553	Closing capital financing requirement	91,206
Explanation of movements in year		
0	Increase / (decrease) in underlying need to borrowing (supported by government financial assistance)	0
2,004	Increase / (decrease) in underlying need to borrowing (unsupported by government financial assistance)	1,653
0	Assets acquired under finance leases	0
0	Assets acquired under PFI contracts	0
2,004	Increase/ (decrease) in capital financing requirement	1,653

Notes to core financial statement

27 Right of Use Assets - leased liability

From 1 April 2024, NWLDC implemented IFRS 16, bringing almost all leases onto the Balance Sheet. This requires recognition of a right-of-use (ROU) asset and a corresponding lease liability measured at the present value of future lease payments. ROU assets are depreciated in line with other PPE, and lease payments are split between reducing the liability and a finance cost.

Lease liabilities are updated for changes in indices or rates, with matching adjustments to ROU assets. Low-value items (under £10k when new) and leases with less than 12 months remaining continue to be expensed directly.

Variable lease payments not fixed at commencement are excluded from initial measurement and are charged to expenditure when incurred. No material contingent rents were identified. The table shows movements in ROU asset values during the year.

The council classifies contracts as leases based on their substance. Contracts and parts of contracts, including those described as contracts for services, are analysed to determine whether they convey the right to control the use of an identifiable asset, through rights both to obtain substantially all the economic benefits or service potential from that asset and to direct its use. Leases are recognised as right of use assets with a corresponding liability at the date from which the leased asset is available for use (or the IFRS 16 transition date, if later). This includes arrangements with nil consideration, or nominal payments.

2024/25 £'000 OLB	Right of Use Assets	2025/26 £'000 OLB
	472 Present Value of ROU as at 1 Apr	422
	0 Addition	17
	0 Lease re-measurement	4
	(49) Accumulated Depreciation	(49)
	422 Total	394

2024/25 £'000	Lease Liabilities	2025/26 £'000
	Land and buildings:	
	7 Not later than one year	29
	170 Later than one year and not later t	100
	245 Later than 5 years	290
	422 Total	419

Notes to core financial statement

28 Termination Benefits

	No. of compulsory redundancies		No. of other agreed departures		Total no. of exit packages by band		Total cost of exit packages by band	
	2024/25	2025/26	2024/25	2025/26	2024/25	2025/26	2024/25	2025/26
£0 - £20,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
£20,001 - £40,000	2	0	0	0	2	0	51,100	0
£40,001 - £60,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
£60,001 - £80,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
£80,001 - £100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	0	0	0	2	0	51,100	0

Notes to core financial statement

29 Pension Schemes Accounted for as Defined Contribution Schemes

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

The Council participates in the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) for employees, which is administered by Leicestershire County Council. This is a funded scheme, meaning that the Council and employees pay contributions into a fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the pension liabilities with investment assets.

The cost of retirement benefits is recognised 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 we are required to make against council tax is based on the cash payable in the year, so the real cost of retirement benefits is reversed out of the Income & Expenditure Account (I & E) after net operating expenditure. The following transactions have been made in the Income and Expenditure Account during the year.

The Annual Report of the Leicestershire County Council Superannuation Fund is available from Leicestershire County Council, County Hall, Glenfield, Leicestershire. Income and Expenditure Account contains details of the Council's participation in the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS), administered by Leicestershire County Council.

The following information was supplied by Hymans Robertson LLP on 23rd May 2026.

2024/25 £'000		2025/26 £'000
Net Cost of Services		
2,965	Current service cost	2,222
0	Past service costs	0
0	Curtailments	0
2,965		2,222
Net Operating Expenditure		
5,845	Interest cost	6,069
(6,504)	Expected return on assets in the scheme	(8,349)
(659)		(2,280)
2,306	Amount charged to Income and Expenditure Account	(58)
Amounts to be met from Government Grants and Local Taxation		
(64)	Movement on pension reserve	(58)
Actual amount charged against General Fund & HRA for pensions in the year		
4,718	Employers' contributions payable to the scheme	4,912
64	Unfunded discretionary benefit payments	58

Notes to core financial statement

On 1 May 2019, 210 individual members of council staff transferred to Everyone Active after the Council has awarded a contract to them to run its leisure centres and associated services. The pension admission arrangements that were agreed means that those staff who are members of the pension scheme remain pooled with the Council's pension scheme. As a result, our future pension liability will continue to reflect staff members who have transferred to Everyone Active for the past service, however, Everyone Active are responsible for the payment of contributions and charges in respect of those staff for the term of the agreement.

The Council is responsible for past payments and payments of employees post the end of the 25 year agreement. The Council acts as guarantor in respect of Everyone Active and their contributions to the pension scheme over the life of the 25 year leisure contract. As part of the contract, Everyone Active secured a bond with Barclays bank to cover the payment of contributions up to the sum of £135,000 should Everyone Active have any unpaid liabilities during the term. Above this level, the Council is responsible for the liabilities are in excess of the bond value.

Employers Membership Statistics

	Average Age 31-Mar-25
Actives	54
Deferred Pensioners	52
Pensioners	70

Payroll

	2024/25 £'000	2025/26 £'000
Assumed total pensionable payroll based on contribution information provided	16,381	17,090

Investment Returns

The return on the fund in market value terms for the year to 31 March 2026 is estimated based on actual Fund returns as provided by the Administering Authority. Details are given below.

Actual Return for Period 1 April 2025 to 31 December 2025	10.8%
Total Return for Period from 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026	10.1%

Notes to core financial statement

Unfunded Benefits

A summary of the membership data in respect of unfunded benefits is shown below.

LGPS Unfunded Pensions	Number at 31 March 2026	Annual Unfunded Pensions (£'000)
Male	12	46
Female	1	2
Dependants	11	11
Total	24	59

Projected Pension Expense For Year 31/03/2027

Analysis of Projected Amount to be charged to operating profit for the year to 31 March 2026.

Period Ended	31 March 2027	
	£'000	% of pay
Projected Current service cost	2,316	13.6%
Interest on Obligation	6,993	40.9%
Expected Return on Plan Assets	(9,539)	(55.8%)
Losses /(Gains) on Curtailment and Settlements	0	0.0%
Total	(230)	(1.3%)

The pension fund has moved from a liability of £11.062m at 31/3/25 to a liability of £15.628m at 31/3/26. This is mainly due to a remeasurement by the actuary and the affect of the asset ceiling.

Basis for estimating assets and liabilities

The accounts have been prepared on the basis of the actuary's valuation report dated 10 June 2025 and takes into account their assessment of the potential impact of Guaranteed Minimum Pension (GMP) equalisation and the outcome of the McCloud judgement relating to the 2014 reforms of LGPS benefit structure. These numbers are approximate estimates based on employer data as at 31 March 2025.

Notes to core financial statement

The main assumptions used in their calculations have been:

2024/25	Assumptions	2025/26
2.75%	Inflation/Pension Increase Rate	3.00%
3.25%	Salary Increase Rate	3.50%
5.80%	Discount Rate	6.20%

Assets in the County Council Pension Fund are valued at bid price as required under IAS 19.

Assets Category	2024/25		2025/26	
	Value £'000	Asset Distribution %	Value £'000	Asset Distribution %
Equity Securities	932.3	0.65%	1,144.2	0.74%
Debt Securities	5,990.7	4.18%	7,196.2	4.68%
Private Equity	8,308.3	5.80%	8,107.9	5.27%
Real Estate	9,801.6	6.84%	9,159.4	5.95%
Investment Funds	104,839.6	73.21%	115,710.0	75.19%
Derivatives	(714.8)	-0.50%	79.2	0.05%
Cash and Cash Equivalents	14,047.3	9.81%	12,490.1	8.12%
Total	143,205.0	100.00%	153,887.0	100.00%

Mortality

Life expectancy is based on the Fund's VitaCurves with improvements in line with the CMI 2023 model, with a 15% weighting of 2023 (and 2022) data, standard smoothing (Sk7), initial adjustment of 0.25% and a long term rate of improvement of 1.5% p.a. for both males and females. Based on these assumptions, the average future life expectancies at age 65 are summarised below:

	Males	Females
Current pensioners	21.4	24.4
Future pensioners *	22.2	26

* Figures assume members aged 45 as at the last formal valuation date.

Notes to core financial statement

Reconciliation of Present Value of the Scheme Liabilities

2024/25 £'000		2025/26 £'000
120,596	Opening Defined Benefit Obligation	105,242
2,965	Current Service cost	2,222
5,845	Interest cost	6,069
1,068	Contributions by Members	1,117
(21,203)	Actuarial losses/(Gains)	3,578
0	Past service costs/(Gains)	0
0	Losses/(Gains) on Curtailments	0
(64)	Estimated Unfunded Benefits Paid	(58)
(3,965)	Estimated Benefits Paid	(4,514)
105,242	Closing Defined Benefit Obligation	113,656

Reconciliation of fair value of employer assets

2024/25 £'000		2025/26 £'000
133,291	Opening Fair Value of Employer Assets	143,205
6,504	Expected Return on Assets	8,349
1,068	Contributions by Members	1,117
4,718	Contributions by the Employer	4,912
64	Contributions in respect of Unfunded Benefits	58
1,589	Actuarial gains/(losses)	818
(64)	Estimated Unfunded Benefits Paid	(58)
(3,965)	Estimated Benefits Paid	(4,514)
143,205	Closing Fair Value of Employer Asset	153,887

Notes to core financial statement

Scheme History

Amounts for the current and previous accounting periods

The return on the fund in market value terms for the year to 31 March 2026 is estimated based on actual fund returns as provided by the Administering Authority and index returns where necessary. Details are given below.

	2021/22 £'000	2022/23 £'000	2023/24 £'000	2024/25 £'000	2025/26 £'000
Fair Value of Employer Assets	121,285	120,067	133,291	143,205	153,887
Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligation	(169,461)	(119,024)	(120,596)	(105,242)	(113,656)
Surplus/(Deficit)	(48,176)	1,043	12,695	37,963	40,231
Experience Gains/(Losses) on Assets	6,870	(4,764)	5,947	1,589	818
Experience Gains/(Losses) on Liabilities	(502)	(9,332)	(3,764)	(1,094)	8,608
Actuarial Gains/ (Losses) on Employer Assets	6,870	(4,764)	5,947	1,589	818
Actuarial Gains/ (Losses) on Obligations	14,428	59,598	4,402	21,203	(3,578)
Actuarial Gains/ (Losses) recognised in SRIE	21,298	54,834	10,349	22,792	(2,760)

Notes to the Statement of Recognised Income and Expense (SRIE)

2024/25 £'000	2025/26 £'000
1,589 Actuarial Gains/(Losses) on Plan Assets	818
21,203 Actuarial Gains/ (Losses) on Obligations	(3,578)
22,792 Actuarial Gain/(Loss) Recognised in SRIE	(2,760)
74,886 Cumulative Actuarial Gains and Losses	72,126

Notes to core financial statement - continued

Balance Sheet

2024/25 £'000	2025/26 £'000
143,205 Fair Value of Employer Assets	153,887
(104,627) Present Value of Funded Obligations	(113,122)
(615) Present Value of Unfunded Obligations	(534)
37,963 Net (Under)/ Overfunding in Funded Plans	40,231
37,963 Net Asset/(Liability) unadjusted	40,231
(48,410) Effect of asset ceiling - current year	(55,859)
(24,669) Effect of asset ceiling - prior year	0
(35,116) Net Asset/(Liability) adjusted	(15,628)
Amount in the Balance Sheet	
(35,116) Liabilities	(15,628)
0 Assets	0

Notes to core financial statement

30 Financial Instruments

A financial Instrument is a contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Non-exchange transactions, such as those relating to taxes, benefits and government grants do not give rise to financial instruments

Financial Liability - an obligation to transfer economic benefits controlled by the council and can be represented by a contractual obligation to deliver cash or financial assets or an obligation to exchange financial assets and liabilities with another entity that is potentially unfavourable to the council.

The council's financial liabilities held during the year are measured at amortised cost and comprised

- long-term loans from the Public Works Loans board and commercial lenders
- overdraft facility with Lloyds Bank
- trade payables for goods and services received

Financial Asset - a right to future economic benefits controlled by the council that is represented by cash, equity instruments or a contractual right to receive cash or other financial assets or a right to exchange financial assets and liabilities with another entity that is potentially favourable to the council.

The council's financial assets held during the year are accounted for under the following classifications:

Amortised Cost - cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest and the business model is to collect the cash flows only:

- Cash in hand
- bank current and deposit accounts
- Fixed term deposits
- loans to other local authorities
- trade receivables for goods and services provided

Fair value through Profit and Loss:

- Money Market Funds
- loans where the cash flows are not solely payments of principal and interest

Notes to core financial statement

Financial Instruments Balances

Financial Liabilities	Long term		Short term	
	31 March 2025	31 March 2026	31 March 2025	31 March 2026
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
<i>Loans at amortised cost:</i>				
PWLB	(49,851)	(48,532)	(1,290)	(1,320)
LOBO/Other Loans	(4,168)	(4,164)	0	0
Long-term Borrowing	(54,019)	(52,696)	(1,290)	(1,320)
Other Long Term Liabilities	(46)	(39)	(7)	(7)
Total Borrowing	(54,065)	(52,735)	(1,297)	(1,327)
<i>Liabilities at amortised cost:</i>				
Trade payables-Included in creditors	0	0	(6,294)	(5,842)
Total Financial Liabilities	(54,065)	(52,735)	(7,591)	(7,169)

Financial Assets	Long term		Short term	
	31 March 2025	31 March 2026	31 March 2025	31 March 2026
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
<i>At amortised cost:</i>				
Principal	0	0	10,000	14,000
Loss allowance *	0	0	0	0
Total Investments	0	0	10,000	14,000
<i>At amortised cost:</i>				
Principal	0	0	0	0
Loss allowance	0	0	0	0
<i>At Fair Value through Profit and Loss:</i>				
Money Market Funds	0	0	20,466	17,000
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	0	0	20,466	17,000
<i>At amortised cost:</i>				
Trade Receivables-Included in Debtors	0	0	5,072	4,801
Accrued Interest	0	0	0	0
Loss allowance	0	0	(1,266)	(1,123)
Total Trade Receivables	0	0	3,806	3,678
Total Financial Assets	0	0	34,272	34,678

* Loss allowances are not required for UK Central or Local Government investments and the remaining Expected Credit Losses are immaterial.

Notes to core financial statement

Financial Instrument - Fair Values

Financial Instruments classified at amortised cost are carried in the balance sheet at amortised cost. Their fair value has been estimated by calculating the net present value of the remaining contractual cash flows at 31 March 2026. All other financial instruments are carried in the balance sheet at Fair Value.

Fair Values are shown in the table below split by their level in the Fair Value hierarchy:

Level 1 - FV derived from quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities e.g. bond prices

Level 2 - FV calculated from inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the instrument e.g. interest rates or yields for similar instruments

Level 3 - FV determined using unobservable inputs e.g. non-market data such as cash-flow forecasts or estimated creditworthiness

	Fair Value level	Balance Sheet 2024/25 £'000	Fair Value 2024/25 £'000	Balance Sheet 2025/26 £'000	Fair Value 2025/26 £'000
<i>Financial Liabilities held at amortised cost:</i>					
Long Term Loans From PWLB	2	(49,851)	(44,262)	(49,851)	(39,046)
Long Term LOBO/Other Loans	2	(4,168)	(3,844)	(3,940)	(3,268)
Other Long Term Liabilities		(53)	(53)	(46)	(46)
Sub-Total		(54,072)	(48,159)	(53,837)	(42,360)
<i>Liabilities for which Fair Value is not disclosed:</i>					
Trade payables-Creditors		(6,294)	(6,294)	(5,842)	(5,842)
Total Financial Liabilities		(60,366)	(54,453)	(59,679)	(48,202)

The Fair Value of liabilities is higher than the balance sheet value as the council has a portfolio of loans where the interest rate payable is higher than the current rates available for similar loans.

The Fair Values for Financial Assets are calculated as follows:

	Fair Value level	Balance Sheet 2024/25 £'000	Fair Value 2024/25 £'000	Balance Sheet 2025/26 £'000	Fair Value 2025/26 £'000
<i>Financial Assets held at amortised cost:</i>					
Investments with Local Authorities	2	10,000	10,108	10,000	10,231
Investments with Banks	2	0	0	0	0
Investments with Central Government	2	0	0	4,000	4,002
<i>Financial Assets held at Fair value:</i>					
Money Market Funds	1	20,466	20,466	17,000	17,000
Total		30,466	30,574	31,000	31,233
<i>Assets for which Fair Value is not disclosed:</i>					
Cash and Cash equivalents		969	969	2,105	2,105
Trade Receivables-Debtors		3,806	3,806	3,678	3,678
Total Financial Assets		35,242	35,350	36,783	37,016

The Fair Value of assets is higher than the balance sheet value as the interest rate on similar investments is now lower than that obtained when the investment was originally made.

Notes to core financial statement

Financial Instruments Gains/Losses

There are no gains or losses recognised in the Income and Expenditure Account or the Statement of Total Recognised Gains and losses in relation to Financial Instruments.

Financial Instruments - Nature and Extent of Risk

Credit Risk

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

Prior to the beginning of each financial year, the Council agrees and publishes an Investment Strategy as part of the Treasury Management Strategy Statement. The Investment Strategy sets out the minimum credit rating criteria for counterparties who are banks and other financial institutions. The Council relies to some extent on credit ratings and utilises the services of a Treasury Consultant to monitor and advise of changes to these ratings.

The minimum credit rating criteria, set out in the Investment Strategy, are kept under constant review. As a result of liquidity problems (the credit crunch) experienced by banks and financial institutions since Autumn 2007, the minimum criteria were increased to provide additional security to the Council's investments. This is reviewed annually to ensure that security is maintained in line with current economic conditions.

As a result of the Council's prudent approach to investment, which places security and liquidity above yield, the Council has never experienced any losses on investments. Nevertheless, theoretical considerations suggest that an investment with any institution carries some risk, albeit very small. The events which could give rise to these risks are rare or unforeseen and it is therefore very difficult to assess and quantify. Subject to these rare or unforeseen risks, the assessment that the maximum exposure is nil is considered to be a practical and pragmatic assessment.

Loss allowances on treasury investments have been calculated by reference to historic default data published by credit rating agencies, adjusted for current and forecast economic conditions and with a delay in cash flow having been assumed. As shown in the financial instruments balances tables on the previous page. At 31 March 2025, no loss allowances related to treasury investments.

Notes to core financial statement

A summary of the credit quality of the of the council's investments at 31 March is shown below:

Rating	31 March 2025		31 March 2026	
	Long Term £'000	Short Term £'000	Long Term £'000	Short Term £'000
A+	0	0	0	0
A	0	0	0	0
BBB+	0	0	0	0
Unrated Local Authorities	0	10,000	0	14,000
Money Market Funds	0	19,500	0	17,000
UK Government	0	0	0	0
Total Investments	0	29,500	0	31,000

The Council has £26,567,847 of Debtors (31/3/25: £20,658,129), for which a provision for doubtful debts of £5,825,765 has been made (31/3/25: £4,508,272). Of this debtors figure, £10,230,374 relates to sundry debtors, £14,399,452 to Council Tax and Business Rates and £1,938,022 to Housing Tenant Rents. Debtors are analysed by type and the doubtful debt provision is based on the credit quality of debtors.

The council does not allow credit for customers therefore all unpaid balances are past due date for payment. The gross sundry debtor age analysis is shown in the table below:

Age	31 March 2025	31 March 2026
	£'000	£'000
Less than three months	3,275	4,481
Three to six months	117	201
Six months to one year	236	694
More than one year	4,753	4,854
Total	8,381	10,230

The table below breaks this down to debtor type:

Type	31 March 2025		31 March 2026	
	Gross Debt £'000	Loss Allowance £'000	Gross Debt £'000	Loss Allowance £'000
Central Gov't Bodies	5,468	0	7,642	0
Other Local authorities	5,208	0	8,336	0
NHS Bodies	0	0	0	0
Public Corporations and trading funds	384	0	526	0
Other entities and Individuals	9,599	(4,508)	9,978	(5,826)
Total	20,658	(4,508)	26,482	(5,826)

Notes to core financial statement

Liquidity Risk

The Council has ready access to borrowing at favourable rates from the Public Works Loan Board and other local authorities, and at higher rates from banks and building societies. There is no perceived risk that the Council will be unable to raise finance to meet its commitments. Instead, the risk is that the Council will be bound to replace a significant proportion of its borrowings at a time of unfavourable interest rates. The Council's strategy is to ensure an even maturity debt profile to mitigate against this risk.

The maturity analysis of financial instruments is shown below:

Type	31 March 2025			31 March 2026		
	Liabilities £'000	Assets £'000	Net £'000	Liabilities £'000	Assets £'000	Net £'000
Maturity in 1 year*	1,290	(29,500)	(28,210)	1,319	(31,000)	(29,681)
Maturity in 1 - 2 years	1,319	0	1,319	569	0	569
Maturity in 2 - 5 years	1,752	0	1,752	1,797	0	1,797
Maturity in 5 - 10 years	1,244	0	1,244	630	0	630
Maturity in over 10 years	49,475	0	49,475	49,475	0	49,475
Total	55,080	(29,500)	25,580	53,790	(31,000)	22,790

Market Risk

Interest Rate Risk

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

- borrowings at variable rates - the interest expense will rise
- borrowings at fixed rates - the fair values of the liabilities will fall
- investments at variable rates - the investment income will rise
- investments at fixed rates - the fair value of assets will fall

Investments measured at amortised cost and loans borrowed are not carried at fair value, so changes in their fair value will have no impact on the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. However, changes in interest payable and receivable on variable rate borrowings and investments will be posted to the Surplus or Deficit on the provision of services. Movements in the fair value of fixed rate investments measured at fair value will be reflected in Other Comprehensive Income or the Surplus or Deficit on the provision of services as appropriate.

Price Risk

The Council does not invest in equities and is therefore not exposed to this risk.

Notes to core financial statement

31 Provisions

This provision for Business Rates appeals was created as a result of the adoption in 2013/14 of the Business Rates Retention scheme which means that the Council now bears part of the risk for future appeals. Under the former business rates scheme, appeals were borne by the Government. The Council's estimate of the value of outstanding appeals up to 31 March 2026 is £5.5m (31/3/25: £7.2m), the value of appeals used in completing the Collection Fund position as at 31 March 2026. The Council has made a provision for 40% of this figure totalling £2.2m (31/3/25: £2.9m) within the 2025/26 accounts. This is split into short term provisions: £899k and long term provisions: £1.31m.

32 Jointly Controlled Partnerships

The Council has entered into a partnership with Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council and Harborough District Council to provide shared administration of Revenues and Benefits and will continue for the foreseeable future. The Partnership is currently hosted by Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council on behalf of the other partners.

All partners contribute towards the operation of the partnership which is classified as a Jointly Controlled Operation. On this basis, each partner accounts for their share of contributions within their Statement of Accounts. The funding provided by North West Leicestershire District Council in 2025/26 was £1.569 million (2024/25: £1.444m).

Notes to core financial statement

33 Expenditure and Funding Analysis

This analysis statement 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 Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

2025/26

	Net Expenditure chargeable to the General Fund and Housing Revenue a/c £'000	Recharges £'000	Contributions to/from Reserves £'000	Investment Properties & other £'000	Revised Net Expenditure chargeable to the General Fund and Housing Revenue a/c £'000	Adjustments between funding basis and accounting basis £'000	Net expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement £'000
Chief Executive	207	(230)	19	0	(4)	0	(4)
Human Resources & Organisational Development	746	(758)	57	0	45	0	45
Legal and Support Services	1,799	(1,262)	64	0	601	0	601
Strategic Director of Place	128	(143)	0	0	(15)	0	(15)
Property & Economic Regeneration	1,971	(633)	239	(315)	1,262	702	1,964
Planning	970	836	294	0	2,100	0	2,100
Joint Strategic Planning	(52)	29	0	0	(23)	0	(23)
Community Services	8,189	2,076	283	(250)	10,298	(752)	9,546
Housing - General Fund	355	435	0	0	790	0	790
Strategic Director of Resources	274	(296)	0	0	(22)	0	(22)
Finance	1,784	(2,100)	769	0	453	0	453
Revenues & Benefits	834	957	45	0	1,836	0	1,836
ICT	1,276	(1,289)	2	0	(11)	109	98
Customer Services	908	(1,015)	7	0	(100)	0	(100)
Internal Audit	90	(126)	0	0	(36)	0	(36)
Business Change	(11)	2	136	0	127	0	127
Corporate and Democratic Core	90	1,322	18	0	1,430	0	1,430
Non-Distributed Costs	164	4	0	0	168	(881)	(713)
Housing Revenue Account	(4,506)	(486)	0	0	(4,992)	5,315	323
Recharges	(2,677)	2,677	0	0	0	0	0
Net Cost of Services	12,539	0	1,933	(565)	13,907	4,493	18,400
Other Income and Expenditure	(17,044)	0	(8,177)	565	(24,656)	(6,193)	(30,849)
(Surplus)/Deficit on Provision of Services	(4,505)	0	(6,244)	0	(10,749)	(1,700)	(12,449)

Notes to core financial statement

Expenditure and Funding Analysis continued

2024/25

	Net Expenditure chargeable to the General Fund and Housing Revenue a/c £'000	Recharges £'000	Contributions to/from Reserves £'000	Investment Properties & other £'000	Revised Net Expenditure chargeable to the General Fund and Housing Revenue a/c £'000	Adjustments between funding basis and accounting basis £'000	Net expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement £'000
Chief Executive	193	(212)	0	0	(19)	0	(19)
Human Resources & Organisational Development	779	(731)	0	0	48	8	56
Legal and Support Services	1,725	(1,237)	46	0	534	0	534
Strategic Director of Place	132	(146)	0	0	(14)	0	(14)
Property & Economic Regeneration	3,285	(88)	259	(173)	3,284	281	3,565
Planning	1,413	680	1,324	0	3,417	0	3,417
Joint Strategic Planning	(46)	17	6	0	(23)	0	(23)
Community Services	7,192	1,783	292	(252)	9,016	727	9,743
Housing - General Fund	388	403	0	0	791	79	870
Strategic Director of Resources	264	(274)	0	0	(10)	0	(10)
Finance	1,131	(1,509)	566	0	188	0	188
Revenues & Benefits	964	874	0	0	1,838	0	1,838
ICT	1,290	(1,316)	27	0	0	88	88
Customer Services	926	(1,006)	19	0	(61)	0	(61)
Internal Audit	120	(143)	0	0	(23)	0	(23)
Business Change	(6)	1	57	0	52	0	52
Corporate and Democratic Core	179	1,347	0	0	1,526	0	1,526
Non-Distributed Costs	113	12	0	0	125	19	144
Housing Revenue Account	(7,815)	(465)	0	0	(8,280)	4,565	(3,715)
Recharges	(2,012)	2,012	0	0	0	0	0
Net Cost of Services	10,216	0	2,597	(424)	12,389	5,767	18,155
Other Income and Expenditure	(18,030)	0	(15,494)	424	(33,100)	1,102	(31,999)
(Surplus)/Deficit on Provision of Services	(7,815)	0	(12,897)	0	(20,712)	6,869	(13,843)

Notes to core financial statement - continued

Expenditure and Funding Analysis continued

Analysis of adjustments between funding basis and accounting basis

2025/26	Adjustment for capital purposes £'000	Net change for the pensions adjustment £'000	Other Differences £'000	Total Adjustments £'000
Chief Executive and Other Services	0	0	0	0
Human Resources & Organisational Dev	0	0	0	0
Legal and Commercial Services	0	0	0	0
Strategic Director of Place	0	0	0	0
Property & Economic Development	702	0	0	702
Planning & Infrastructure	0	0	0	0
Joint Strategic Planning	0	0	0	0
Community Services	(752)	0	0	(752)
Housing - General Fund	0	0	0	0
Strategic Director of Resources	0	0	0	0
Finance	0	0	0	0
Revenues & Benefits	0	0	0	0
ICT	109	0	0	109
Customer Services	0	0	0	0
Internal Audit	0	0	0	0
Business Change	0	0	0	0
Corporate and Democratic Core	0	0	0	0
Non-Distributed Costs	(881)	0	0	(881)
Housing Revenue Account	5,967	(682)	30	5,315
Recharges	0	0	0	0
Net Cost of Services	5,145	(682)	30	4,493
Other Income and Expenditure	(3,574)	(4,346)	1,727	(6,193)
Surplus/Deficit on Provision of Services	1,571	(5,028)	1,757	(1,700)

Notes to core financial statement - continued

Expenditure and Funding Analysis continued

2024/25	Adjustment for capital purposes £'000	Net change for the pensions adjustment £'000	Other Differences £'000	Total Adjustments £'000
Chief Executive and Other Services	0	0	0	0
Human Resources & Organisational Dev	8	0	0	8
Legal and Commercial Services	0	0	0	0
Strategic Director of Place	0	0	0	0
Property & Economic Development	281	0	0	281
Planning & Infrastructure	0	0	0	0
Joint Strategic Planning	0	0	0	0
Community Services	727	0	0	727
Housing - General Fund	79	0	0	79
Strategic Director of Resources	0		0	0
Finance	0	0	0	0
Revenues & Benefits	0	0	0	0
ICT	88	0	0	88
Customer Services	0	0	0	0
Internal Audit	0	0	0	0
Business Change	0	0	0	0
Corporate and Democratic Core	0	0	0	0
Non-Distributed Costs	19	0	0	19
Housing Revenue Account	5,013	(380)	(68)	4,565
Recharges	0	0	0	0
Net Cost of Services	6,215	(380)	(68)	5,767
Other Income and Expenditure	(1,489)	(2,096)	4,687	1,102
Surplus/Deficit on Provision of Services	4,726	(2,476)	4,618	6,869

Section 4 Housing Revenue Account (HRA)

Housing Revenue Account (HRA)

Housing income and expenditure account

2024/25		NOTES	2025/26	
£'000	£'000		£'000	£'000
	(20,440)	Rents - Dwellings		(20,599)
(35)		Rents - Garages / Sites	(36)	
(15)		Rents - Shops	(17)	
(2)		Rents - Other	(8)	
	(52)			(61)
	(735)	Charges for Services and Facilities		(723)
	(492)	Other Income		(276)
	0	RTB Discounts repaid		0
	(21,719)	Total income		(21,659)
		Expenditure		
	9,311	Repairs and Maintenance		11,586
		Supervision and Management		
2,755		- General	2,678	
1,659		- Special	1,680	
	4,414			4,358
		Capital Charges		
	3,789	- Depreciation of Fixed Assets		3,851
	1,224	- Impairment of Fixed Assets		2,116
	0	- Initial Gain on Donated Assets		0
	(743)	Increase / (decrease) in provision for Bad or Doubtful Debts		65
	8	Debt Management Expenses		6
	18,004	Total expenditure		21,982
	(3,715)	Net cost of HRA services included in income and expenditure account		323
	465	Housing Share of Corporate and Democratic Costs		486
		Housing Share of other amounts included in the		
	0	whole authority cost of services but not allocated to specific services		0
	(3,250)	Net cost of HRA services		809

2024/25			NOTES	2025/26	
£'000	£'000	Income		£'000	£'000
	187	(Gain) or Loss on Sale of HRA Fixed Assets			(644)
	1,753	Interest Payable and Similar Items			1,724
	(973)	Interest on Balances			(697)
	0	Amortisation of Premiums and Discounts			0
	0	Capital Grants and Contributions			(2,710)
	(2,283)	(Surplus) / deficit on HRA services			(1,518)

Housing Revenue Account (HRA)

2024/25 Statement of movement on the HRA balance £'000	2025/26 £'000
(2,283) (Surplus) / Deficit on Housing Income and Expenditure Account	(1,518)
297 Amounts Required by Statute to be Taken into Account (detailed below)	3,208
(1,986) Total	1,690
(1,277) HRA Balance Brought Forward	(3,263)
(3,263) HRA Balance Carried Forward	(1,573)
2024/25 Analysis of the movement in the HRA balance £'000	2025/26 £'000
Amounts required to be taken into account	
Items included in the HRA Income and Expenditure Account but excluded from the movement on HRA balance for the year	
(189) Gain or (Loss) on Sale of HRA Fixed Assets	645
0 Amortisation of Premiums and Discounts	0
0 RTB Discounts repaid	0
68 Employee Benefits adjustment	(30)
(678) Net charges for retirement benefits in accordance with IAS 19	(565)
(5,013) Impairment/Revaluation of Fixed Assets	(5,968)
0 Initial Gain on Donated Assets	0
(5,812)	(5,918)
Items not included in the HRA Income and Expenditure Account but included in the movement on HRA balance for the year	
3,789 Transfer To/(From) Major Repairs Reserve	3,851
0 Right to Buy Admin Contribution	0
1,058 Employer's contributions payable to Leicestershire County Council Pension Fund	1,247
1,262 Principal Repaid on Self Financing Loans	1,318
0 Capital Expenditure funded by the HRA	0
0 Transfer To/(From) Reserves	2,710
6,109 Total	9,126
297 Net additional amount required by statute to be debited or (credited) to the HRA balance for the year	3,208

Notes to the housing revenue account (HRA)

H1 Movement in dwelling stock

The Council was responsible for managing an average of 4,017 lettable dwellings during 2025/26. The movement in the stock was as follows:-

2024/25		2025/26
4,102	Stock at 1st April	4,080
(23)	Less: Right to buy Sales	(66)
0	Less: Other Sales	0
0	Less: Demolitions	0
0	Less: Transfers out of stock	0
1	Add: Other Adjustments	3
0	Add: New Build and Gifted units	0
0	Add: Transfers back into stock	0
4,080		4,017

H2 Property types in dwelling stock

The properties owned by the Council at 31st March 2026 comprise the following:-

	Flats/Maisonettes	Bungalows	Houses	Total
In stock				
Bed sits	53	4	0	57
1 Bedroom	532	330	9	871
2 Bedroom	320	478	406	1,204
3 Bedroom	8	9	1,722	1,739
4 Bedroom	1	0	140	141
5 Bedroom	0	0	5	5
	914	821	2,282	4,017
Transferred out of stock				
Bed sits	0	0	0	0
1 Bedroom	0	0	0	0
2 Bedroom	0	0	0	0
3 Bedroom	0	0	0	0
4 Bedroom	0	0	0	0
5 Bedroom	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0
Total owned	914	821	2,282	4,017

The dwellings transferred out of stock are mainly long-term empty properties. However, they are still owned by the Council and are included in the value shown in note H3.

H3 Balance sheet value of council's housing revenue account stock

2024/25		2025/26
Balance		Balance
£'000		£'000
317,681	Dwellings	315,152
1,646	Other Land and Buildings	1,721
319,327	Operational assets	316,873
0	Surplus Assets	0
0	OLB (Land and Assets under construction)	0
0	Non-operational assets	75
319,327	Total assets	316,948

The vacant possession value of dwellings within the Council's HRA as at 31st March 2026 was £750,565k (2025: £756,339k). The vacant possession value of the dwellings within the HRA show the economic cost to Government of providing Council Housing at less than open market rents.

Notes to the housing revenue account (HRA)

H4 Rent income

Rent income can be analysed as follows:-

This is the total rent income due for the year after an allowance is made for empty properties/voids etc. The Average weekly rent was £97.85 per week in 2025/26 (2024/25: £89.93), representing an average increase of 8.8% (2024/25: 1.12% decrease). During 2025/26, 3.14% of lettable properties were void (2024/25: 2.45% void).

2024/25 £'000		2025/26 £'000
15,631	Collectable from Tenants	16,876
4,809	Rent Rebates	3,723
20,440	Sub-Total Dwelling Rents	20,599
52	Non - Dwelling Rents	61
20,491	Total Rent	20,660

H5 Rent arrears

The rent arrears (net of accounts in credit) as a proportion of gross rent income were 3.68% (2024/25: 3.31%). The arrears figures are shown below.

Amounts written off during the year were £408,083 (2024/25: £156,283). At 31 March 2026, the Provision for doubtful debts was £887,388 (2024/25: £1,089,066).

2024/25 £'000		2025/26 £'000
1,463	Total Current and Former Tenant Arrears	1,323
(752)	Less: Accounts in credit	(760)
711	Net Arrears	563

H6 Major repairs reserve

2024/25 £'000		2025/26 £'000
(4,235)	Balance at 1st April	(1,174)
(3,789)	Amounts transferred to Reserve during year	(3,851)
	Amounts transferred from Reserve to finance Capital Expenditure:	
6,850	Dwellings	4,980
(1,174)	Balance at 31 March	(45)

Notes to the housing revenue account (HRA)

H7 Capital expenditure and receipts

Total Capital Expenditure within the Council's HRA during the financial year was £12,371k (2024/25: £7,587k). The sources of funding are shown below:

2024/25 £'000	2025/26 £'000
6,850 Major Repairs Reserve	4,980
0 Grants	2,710
0 Revenue Contribution	0
737 Capital Receipts	518
0 Borrowing	4,163
7,587	12,371

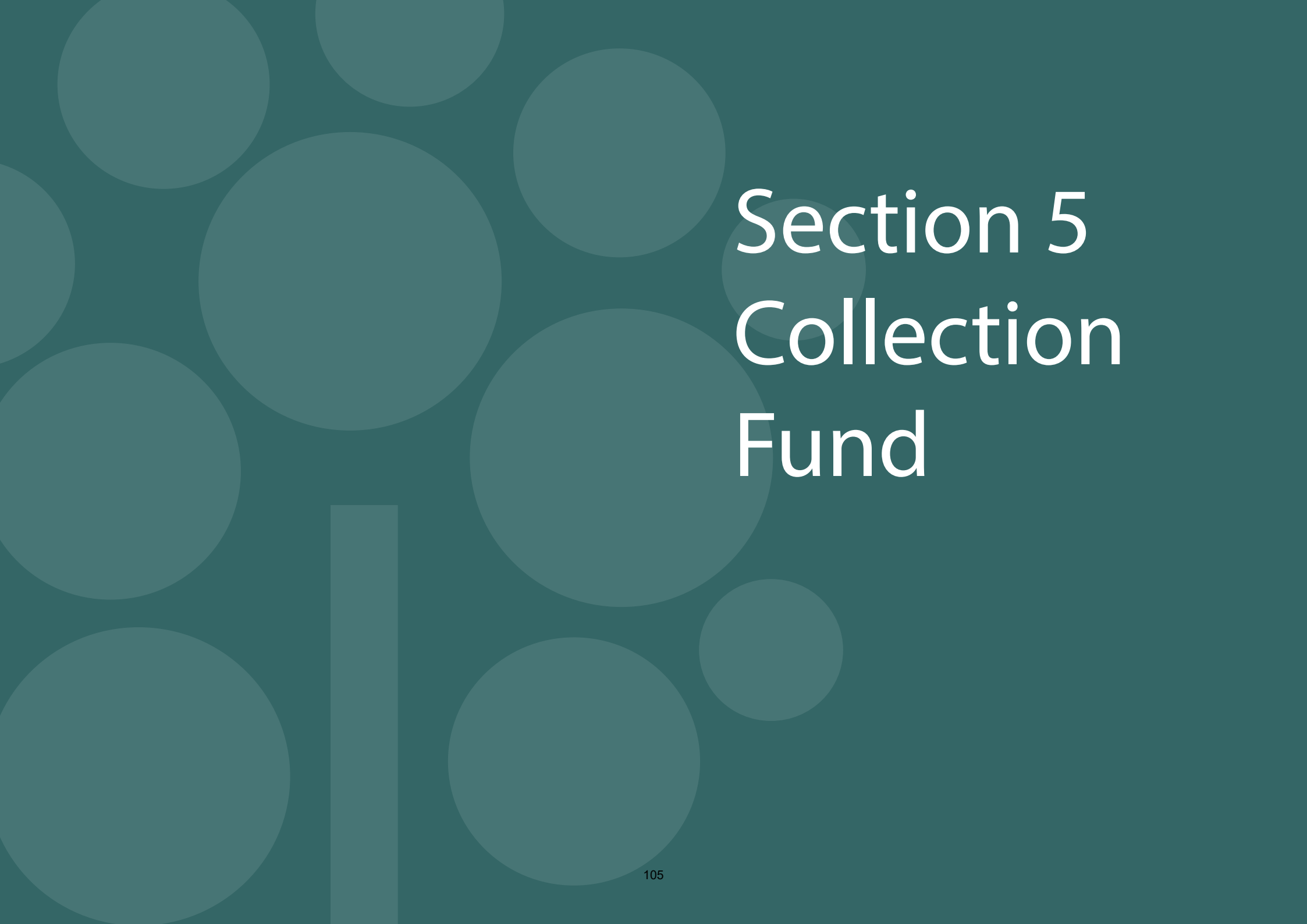
Total Capital Receipts from disposals of Council Dwellings within the Council's HRA stock in 2025/26 were £6.369m (2024/25 £2.085m).

H8 Depreciation of HRA fixed assets

2024/25 £'000	2024/25 £'000
3,428 Dwellings (excl. garages)	3,705
225 Other Land and Buildings	146
136 Surplus Assets	0
3,789 Operational assets	3,851

H9 Revaluation/impairment (reversal) of HRA fixed assets

2024/25 £'000	2025/26 £'000
1,217 Dwellings (excl. garages)	3,771
7 Other Land and Buildings	9
0 Surplus Assets	0
1,224 Operational assets	3,780

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Section 5 Collection Fund

Collection Fund

2024/25	Collection fund income and expenditure account	2025/26
£'000		£'000
Restated position	Income	
(83,455)	Council Tax (Net of benefits, discounts for prompt payment and transitional relief)	(89,214)
	Transfers from General Fund:-	
1	- Council Tax Benefit	0
(22)	- CTLS Discretionary	(25)
(12)	Section 13a	(2)
(109,825)	Business Ratepayers	(104,824)
(193,313)	Total Income	(194,065)
	Expenditure	
	Council Tax Precepts and Demands:-	
59,385	Leicestershire County Council	63,110
10,613	Leicestershire Police	11,268
3,028	Leicestershire Fire and Rescue	3,252
9,685	N.W.L.D.C. (including Parish and Special Expenses)	10,123
97	Contribution towards previous year's deficit	342
1,224	Provision for bad/doubtful debts	1,140
84,031		89,235
	Non-Domestic Rates (NDR):	
55,193	Share of NDR - Government	55,214
9,935	Payment to Leicestershire County Council	9,938
1,104	Payment to Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service	1,104
44,154	Share of NDR - N.W.L.D.C.	44,171
2,708	Contribution towards previous year's surplus/deficit	(6,569)
1,032	Provision for bad/doubtful debts	3,123
1,075	Provision for appeals	(1,665)
168	Costs of Collection	171
2,888	Disregarded amounts	2,951
118,256		108,438
202,287	Total Expenditure	197,673
543	Movement on fund - (Surplus)/Deficit for the year - Council Tax	(6)
8,431	Movement on fund - (Surplus)/Deficit for the year - NDR	3,614
(450)	Collection Fund Balance at 1st April 2024 - Council Tax	92
1,114	Collection Fund Balance at 1st April 2024 - NDR	9,545
92	Collection Fund Balance at 31st March 2026 - Council Tax	86
9,545	Collection Fund Balance at 31st March 2026 - NDR	13,159

Notes to the Collection Fund

C1 General

This Collection Fund is an agent's statement that reflects the statutory obligation for billing authorities to maintain a separate Collection Fund. The statement shows the transactions of the billing authority in relation to the collection from taxpayers and distribution to local authorities and the Government of council tax and non-domestic rates.

C2 Council tax

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

Band	Estimated number of taxable properties after effect of discount	Ratio	Band 'D' Equivalent dwellings
A	7,439	6/9	4,960
B	11,933	7/9	9,284
C	7,277	8/9	6,472
D	6,773	9/9	6,776
E	5,274	11/9	6,446
F	2,010	13/9	2,903
G	931	15/9	1,558
H	48	18/9	97
	41,683		38,496
Less: 2% Allowance for Valuation Appeals and irrecoverables			964
Council tax base for 2025/26			37,532

C3 Income from business rates

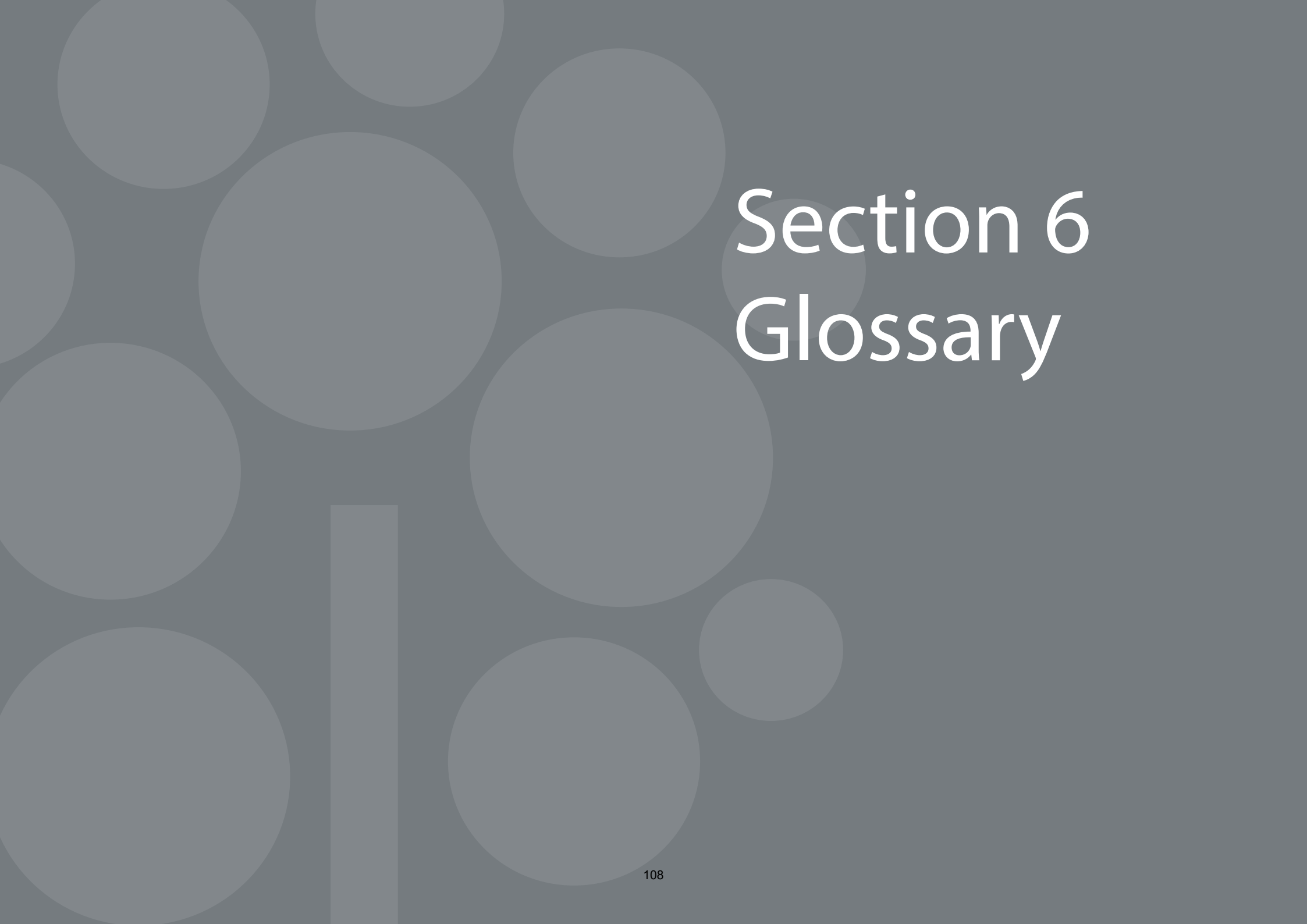
The Council collects Non-Domestic Rates for its area which are based on local rateable values multiplied by a uniform rate. The total amount, less certain reliefs and other deductions, is paid to a central pool (the NNDR pool) managed by Central Government, which in turn redistributes the pool back to local authorities general fund. The total Non-Domestic Rateable Value at the 31st March 2026 was £236,296,115 (2024/25: £234,291,790).

The National Non-Domestic multiplier for the year was 55.5p (2024/25 54.6p).

The Small Business Rate Multiplier was 49.9p (2024/25: 49.9p).

C4 Provisions

The provision for the Council's share of potential cost of settling outstanding business rates appeals, was created as a result of the introduction of the Business Rates Retention scheme. As part of this scheme, billing authorities acting as agents on behalf of major preceptors (10%), Central Government (50%) and themselves are required to make a provision for refunding ratepayers who have appealed against the rateable value of their properties. Although under the scheme, the Council is able to retain a larger share of the business rates locally, it also now bears the risks and uncertainties linked to the level of rateable value appeals. The Council has made a provision of £2.21m in its accounts (2024/25: £2.88m).

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Section 6 Glossary

Glossary of main financial terms

Amortisation

A reduction in the value of an intangible asset over time, due to wear and tear.

Budget

A statement defining the council's policies over a specified period in terms of finance. Budgets usually include statements about the use of other resources (e.g. numbers of staff) and provide some information on performance measures.

Budget requirement

The estimated revenue expenditure on general fund services that needs to be financed from the council tax after deducting income from fees and charges, certain specific grants and any funding from reserves. It is used to decide the criteria for capping local authority revenue expenditure.

Capital expenditure

(or capital spending) - Section 40 of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989 defines 'expenditure for capital purposes'. This includes spending on the acquisition of assets either directly by the local authority or indirectly in the form of grants to other persons or bodies. Expenditure that does not fall within this definition must be charged to a revenue account.

Capital receipts

The proceeds from the disposal of land or other assets. Capital receipts can be used to finance new capital expenditure within rules set down by the Government, but they cannot be used to finance revenue expenditure.

Collection fund

A statutory fund maintained by a billing authority, which is used to record local taxes and non-domestic rates collected by the authority, along with payments to precepting authorities, the national pool of non-domestic rates and its own general fund.

Contingency

Money set aside in the budget to meet the cost of unforeseen items of expenditure, or shortfalls in income, and to provide for inflation where this is not included in individual budgets.

Contingent liability

Money that may be owed, but the exact amount is unclear.

Council tax

The main source of local taxation to local authorities. Council tax is levied on households within its area by the billing authority and the proceeds are paid into its Collection Fund for distribution to precepting authorities and for use by its own General Fund.

Council tax benefit

Assistance provided by billing authorities to adults on low incomes to help them pay their council tax bill. The cost to authorities of council tax benefit is largely met by government grant.

Current expenditure

Running costs, including employee costs, premises costs and supplies and services, but not including debt charges.

Deferred charge

Spending on an asset that has a lasting value but is not owned e.g. improvement grants.

Depreciation

A measure of the wearing out, consumption, or other reduction in the useful life of a fixed asset.

Earmarked reserve

Money set aside for a specific purpose.

Estimates

The amounts expected to be spent, or received as income, during an accounting period. The term is also used to describe detailed budgets, which are either being prepared for the following year, or have been approved for the current year.

Original estimate

The estimates for a financial year approved by the council before the start of the financial year.

Revised estimate

An updated revision of the estimates for a financial year.

Supplementary estimate

An amount, which has been approved by the authority, to allow spending to be increased above the level of provision in the original or revised estimates.

External audit

The independent examination of the activities and accounts of local authorities to ensure the accounts have been prepared in accordance with legislative requirements and proper practices and to ensure the authority has made proper arrangements to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources.

Fees and charges

Income raised by charging users of services for the facilities. For example, local authorities usually make charges for the use of leisure facilities, the collection of trade refuse, etc.

Finance lease

Under IFRS 16, most leases are recognised on the balance sheet as a right-of-use asset with a corresponding liability.

Financial regulations

A written code of procedures approved by the authority, intended to provide a framework for proper financial management. Financial regulations usually set out rules on accounting, audit, administrative procedures and budgeting systems.

General fund

The main revenue fund of a billing authority. Day-to-day spending on services is met from the fund. Spending on the provision of housing, however, must be charged to a separate Housing Revenue Account.

Housing benefit

An allowance to persons on low income (or none) to meet, in whole or part, their rent. Benefit is allowed or paid by local authorities but central government refunds part of the cost of the benefits and of the running costs of the service to local authorities. Benefit paid to the authority's own tenants is known as rent rebate and that paid to private sector tenants as rent allowance. See also Council Tax Benefit.

Housing revenue account (HRA)

Local authorities are required to maintain a separate account - the HRA - which sets out the expenditure and income arising from the provision of housing. Other services are charged to the General Fund.

HRA Self-financing

Local authorities retain rental income and are responsible for managing their own housing finances.

IAS 19

The accounting standard covering employee benefits, including pension costs.

IFRS

International Financial Reporting Standards

Impairment

A reduction in the value of an asset, arising (for example) from a significant reduction in Market Value.

LOBO

A commercial loan method of borrowing, which gives options for both parties – (“Lenders options; borrowers options”).

Minimum revenue provision (MRP)

The minimum amount which must be charged to an authority's revenue account each year and set aside as provision for credit liabilities, as required by the Local Government and Housing Act 1989.

Indexation

The process of updating asset values using an appropriate index between formal valuations, in accordance with the 2025/26 Code.

National non-domestic rate (NNDR)

A levy on businesses, based on a national rate in the pound set by the Government multiplied by the 'rateable value' of the premises they occupy. NNDR is collected by billing authorities on behalf of central government and then redistributed among all local authorities and police authorities on the basis of population. Also known as 'business rates', the 'uniform business rate' and the 'non-domestic rate'.

Net expenditure

Gross expenditure less specific service income, but before deduction of Revenue Support Grant.

Non-recurring

Items that are in a budget for one year only.

Right-of-use asset

An asset recognised under IFRS 16 representing the authority's right to use a leased asset for the lease term.

Lease liability

The obligation to make lease payments recognised under IFRS 16.

Outturn

Actual income and expenditure in a financial year.

Pension fund

An employees' pension fund maintained by an authority, or group of authorities, in order to make pension payments on retirement of participants. It is financed from contributions from the employing authority, the employee and investment income.

Precept

The levy made by precepting authorities on billing authorities, requiring the latter to collect income from council tax payers on their behalf.

Precepting authorities

Those authorities which are not billing authorities, i.e. do not collect the council tax and non-domestic rate. County councils, police authorities and joint authorities are 'major precepting authorities' and parish, community and town councils are 'local precepting authorities'.

Provisions and reserves

Amounts set aside in one year to cover expenditure in the future. Provisions are for liabilities or losses which are likely or certain to be incurred, but the amounts or the dates on which they will arise are uncertain. Reserves are amounts set aside which do not fall within the definition of provisions and include general reserves (or 'balances'), which every authority must maintain as a matter of prudence.

Public works loan board (PWLB)

A central government agency which provides long- and medium-term loans to local authorities at interest rates only slightly higher than those at which the Government itself can borrow. Local authorities are able to borrow a proportion of their requirements to finance capital spending from this source.

Revenue support grant (RSG)

A grant paid by central government to aid local authority services in general, as opposed to specific grants, which may only be used for a specific purpose. The grant makes up the difference between expenditure at SSA and the amount which would be collected in council tax for that level of expenditure (CTSS) and the amount of non-domestic rate redistributed.

Section 137 expenditure

Under Section 137 of the Local Government and Housing Act 1972, local authorities are allowed to spend a limited amount to do things they are not otherwise empowered to do, but which they consider to be in the interests of residents.

Specific grants

The term used to describe all government grants - including supplementary and special grants - to local authorities other than RSG, capital grants and HRA subsidy. Not to be confused with specified capital grants.

Specified capital grant (SCG)

Certain government grants towards capital spending, for example house renovation grants. Local authorities must apply a special accounting treatment to these grants, i.e. reduce their credit approvals by the amount of the grant received. SCGs all relate to housing.

Ultra vires

Local authorities are empowered to do only those things authorised by statute. If they do anything not authorised by statute, that action is said to be ultra vires (i.e. beyond their powers).

Value for money (VFM)

A much-used term that describes a service or product that demonstrates a good balance between its cost, quality and usefulness to the customer. A VFM audit takes into account the economy, efficiency and effectiveness (known as the 'three Es') of a local authority service, function or activity.

Virement

The permission to spend more on one budget head when this is matched by a corresponding reduction on some other budget head, i.e. a switch of resources between budget heads. Virement must be properly authorised by the appropriate committee or by officers under delegated powers.