

# **East Sussex County Council**

## **Statement of Accounts**

**2024/25**

<b>Contents</b>	<b>Page</b>
Narrative Report	4
Statement of Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts	17
Independent Auditor's Report to East Sussex County Council	18
Annual Governance Statement	22
Accounting Statements	
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	39
Movement in Reserves Statement	40
Balance Sheet	42
Cash Flow Statement	43
Notes to the Accounting Statements	44
East Sussex Pension Fund Accounts	116
Glossary of Terms	157

### **Additional Information**

In addition to the Statement of Accounts, financial information can be gathered from the County Council's agendas and other publications, which are on display in the major public libraries in the County. Information on the Council's budget and finances can also be found on the website <https://www.eastsussex.gov.uk/your-council/finance>

Further information on particular aspects of the County Council's finances may be obtained from:

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## Index of Notes to the Accounting Statements

Note	Page
1. Authorisation of the Statement of Accounts.....	44
2. Accounting Policies.....	44
3. Accounting Standards that have been issued but have not yet been adopted .....	59
4. Critical Judgements in applying Accounting Policies.....	60
5. Assumptions made about the future and other major sources of estimation uncertainty .....	61
6. Expenditure and Funding Analysis.....	63
7. Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations .....	67
8. Material items of income and expenses.....	69
9. Events after the Balance Sheet date.....	69
10. Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves.....	70
11. Other Operating Expenditure .....	71
12. Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure .....	71
13. Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income .....	72
14. Property, Plant, and Equipment .....	73
15. Investment Properties .....	77
16. Intangible Assets.....	79
17. Heritage Assets .....	79
18. Financial Instruments .....	80
19. Assets Held for Sale .....	84
20. Current & Long Term Debtors and Payments in Advance.....	85
21. Cash and Cash Equivalents, Bank overdraft and accrued balances for third parties .....	85
22. Creditors and Income in Advance.....	86
23. Provisions.....	86
24. Usable Reserves.....	87
25. Unusable Reserves.....	88
26. Cash Flow Statement – Operating Activities .....	92
27. Cash Flow Statement – Investing Activities.....	92
28. Cash Flow Statement – Financing Activities .....	93
29. Cash Flow Statement – Reconciliation of Liabilities arising from Financing Activities.....	93
30. Pooled Budget and Partnership Arrangements.....	93
31. Members’ Allowances .....	94
32. Officers’ Remuneration .....	96
33. Termination Benefits & Exit Packages.....	98

34.	External Audit Costs.....	98
35.	Grant Income .....	99
36.	Dedicated Schools Grant .....	100
37.	Related Parties.....	101
38.	Capital Expenditure and Capital Financing.....	102
39.	Leases.....	103
40.	Other long term liabilities, including Private Finance Initiatives and Similar Contracts .....	105
41.	Pensions Schemes Accounted for as Defined Contribution Schemes .....	107
42.	Defined Benefits Pension Schemes .....	107
43.	Contingent Liabilities .....	111
44.	Contingent Assets .....	111
45.	Nature and extent of risks arising from Financial Instruments .....	111
46.	Trust Funds .....	115
47.	Closed Landfill Sites .....	115

# Narrative Report

## About East Sussex County Council

East Sussex County Council (ESCC) is one of 21 upper-tier county councils in England, covering an area of around 172,000 hectares. Around 558,400 people are estimated to live in East Sussex in 2024. The Council forms the upper tier of local government within East Sussex (excluding Brighton & Hove City Council).

East Sussex has a rich natural environment, with over two thirds of the county being covered by one or more environmental designations: the three largest being Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty 48%, National Park 13% and Environmental Stewardship Agreement 11%. The key habitats are grassland, arable farmland and woodland.

The county is divided into 50 electoral divisions, each represented by one Councillor. Local elections are held every four years, with the last full election taking place on 6 May 2021. Two by-elections were held in 2023/24, on 27 July and 3 August 2023. The current political make-up of the Council is:

- Conservative – 23 seats
- Liberal Democrats – 12 seats
- Labour – 5 seats
- Green – 5 seats
- Independent Democrats – 2 seats
- Independents – 3 seats

The next full local election was due in May 2025, but has been deferred for a year due to Local Government Reorganisation.

Councillors make sure that the services that ESCC provides meet the needs of residents and those who work in the county, by setting the overall policies and strategies for the Council and by monitoring the way in which these are carried out.

They have set four overarching priority outcomes: driving sustainable economic growth; keeping vulnerable people safe; helping people help themselves; and making best use of resources in the short and long term. Making best use of resources in the short and long term is the gateway priority through which any activity and accompanying resources must pass.



Chief Officers, led by our Chief Executive Becky Shaw, help Councillors to develop policies and objectives. Their main role is to provide the public with the highest possible standards of service within the money that the Councillors make available.

Council Officers are the people who work for the Council and who are paid to deliver the services agreed by Councillors. Overall, the workforce comprises 8,978 people and 7,246 'full time equivalent' employees as at 31 March 2025.

The five ESCC departments and their main responsibilities are:

- Adult Social Care and Health: Provide social care services for residents over 16, including residential care and sensory care services. It also has the public health remit.
- Children's Services: Provide social care for people under the age of 16, state education and other childcare services.
- Communities, Economy and Transport: Responsible for community services such as libraries and registrars, customer access and services, roads, transport planning, economy and the East Sussex environment.
- Business Services: Responsible for managing our finances, IT, human resources, procurement and property.
- Governance Services: Provides advice on governance of the Council, including legal and constitutional arrangements.

## Financial Report

In presenting these draft accounts for 2024/25, they have been prepared in line with the CIPFA code of accounting practice.

### The 2024/25 Approved Budget

The County Council plans and monitors its performance, policy and resources through a single process, called Reconciling Policy, Performance and Resources (RPPR). For full details of the County Council's challenges and the financial implications, the attached is a link to the report on the Council's website, which was presented to Council on 6 February 2024:

[Agenda for Full Council on Tuesday, 6th February, 2024, 10.00 am | East Sussex County Council](#)

# Narrative Report

The RPPR process:

- Enables us to be business-like and test comparative returns on investment so that the Council can be confident it is making best use of resources. It also ensures savings in one area do not give rise to unforeseen consequences in another area;
- Maximises efficiency, exploits technology, and makes the best use of all our assets;
- Maximises East Sussex resources through strong partnership working, income generation, lobbying and exploring new ways of working;
- Removes management and support costs wherever possible, to maximise the resources available to the front line;
- Sustains investment in activity that will most help manage demand;
- Encourages communities to help achieve their priority outcomes;
- Is open and transparent to provide clarity about priorities and consequences, specifying clearly what the County Council will do;
- Delivers service change and facilitative programmes aimed at providing modern services which meet the needs of local people, working with others to do this in a way that makes the best use of resources; and
- Uses our local evidence base to meet the most important needs of our communities and leading to innovative solutions which build a compelling future, rather than managing decline.

The RPPR process matches available resources with delivery plans for priority outcomes. It has enabled us to give relative protection to priority services. The process has been applied across all services in the development of the Council Plan supported by the Medium-Term Financial Plan (MTFP) and Capital Programme. The table below sets out the necessary investments in services to meet the needs of our residents.

Summary of Budget Growth and Funding	2024/25 (£m)
Inflation: contractual	28.2
Pay Awards	7.9
<b>Service Investment:</b>	
Adult Social Care	3.9
Children's Services	19.1
Management of service pressures through other revenue budgets	(8.0)
<b>Total Budget Growth</b>	<b>51.1</b>
Council Tax	(21.7)
Business Rates	(7.5)
Government Grants	(7.6)
<b>Total Additional Funding</b>	<b>(36.8)</b>
<b>Budget Deficit</b>	<b>14.3</b>
One-off use of reserves	(14.3)
<b>Budget Deficit After One-Off Use of Reserves</b>	<b>0.0</b>

The Capital Programme is also very constrained by limited resources. In the past, Members have been able to meet core need and make investment in the County's economy, for example significant additional investment in road and broadband infrastructure. The current programme, based on an assumption of significantly reduced future funding, contains only basic need for school places, highways, building maintenance, IT&D, libraries and house adaptations.

The Authority's 10 year planned programme is supported by a 20 year Capital Strategy. The purpose of the strategy is to drive the authority's capital investment ambition in support of the Council Plan, whilst ensuring appropriate capital expenditure, capital financing and treasury management.

## Outturn 2024/25

The Council maintains a robust framework of budget monitoring to ensure pressures are identified early and action taken by directorates to manage potential variations within their cash limited budgets. Despite this, the council's net outturn at year end was £542.82m against a revised net budget of £537.00m, a net overspend of £5.82m. The revenue budget outturn is set out under 'Analysis of the Revenue Budget' on page 7; it is presented before Corporate Funding and therefore differs in presentation from the Quarter 4 Monitoring Report presented to Cabinet on 24 June 2025.

## [Agenda Document for Cabinet, 24/06/2025 10:00](#)

Service budgets overspent by £21.86m in 2024/25. This comprised a significant overspend in Children's Services, with cost pressures around agency residential placements for Looked After Children and increase in demand and unit costs for Home to School Transport. Not included in the figures reported above is the position of the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG), which, in accordance with the Schools and Early Years Finance (England) Regulations 2020, is required by local authorities to be carried forward on their balance sheets. As of 31st March 2025, the Council has a cumulative DSG surplus of £2.84m, which is very unusual as most local authorities have significant DSG deficits. However, this will not continue as a forecast cumulative deficit is expected by the end of 2025/26. The statutory override, which was due to expire in March 2026, has been extended to March 2028, which means that after that point, any deficit will then be offset against useable council reserves. Adult Social Care overspent

in 2024/25 by £10.00m, primarily due to increasing complexity of need and pressures arising from demographic growth and demand, which has risen sharply since the end of the COVID-19 pandemic, during which it was suppressed.

The service overspend is offset by an underspend of £14.26m in Corporate Budgets, where all the General Contingency budget was required to be applied, and Treasury Management underspent by £2.60m due to no additional borrowing during the year plus improved investment returns resulting from higher than forecast interest rates. The potential impact of growing levels of aged client debt on the financial position has been reflected in Corporate Budgets. Additional Social Care Grant of £5.39m, a planned draw of £14.34m plus an additional draw of £7.60m from the Financial Management Reserve have also been used to offset the service overspend. This is one-off funding that cannot be used again and therefore the financial position is not sustainable in future years.

### **Homes for Ukraine Scheme**

Since March 2022, a programme of services has been established to support Ukrainian guests to settle in East Sussex. The programme is led by East Sussex County Council (ESCC) with oversight and governance being provided by the Homes for Ukraine Programme Board. The programme is delivered in cross-sector partnership against shared priorities; independence & wellbeing, English language support, access to employment & education, sustainable and affordable housing/accommodation and sustainable sponsorship. Funding for the programme is provided by the Department for Levelling Up, Housing & Communities (DLUHC) and the allocation is calculated on the bases of i) a tariff payment per guest arriving and ii) a thank you payment to each sponsoring household. The final grant settlement is yet to be confirmed by DLUHC but has been estimated at a total of £20.1m. Of this, £3.5m was spent in 2024/25 in supporting 1,930 guests who were reported to have arrived in East Sussex in the period 1 March 2022 to 31 March 2025. The balance of the grant funding will be carried forward to 2025/26 to fund ongoing costs of supporting guests.

### **Household Support Fund**

To continue to address the impact of the cost-of-living crisis, the government announced a further extension to the original Household Support Fund (HSF) which ended on 31 March 2022. For the period 2024/25 there were two extensions to the fund. The fifth extension (HSF5) of the Household Support Fund covered the period 1 April 2024 to 30 September 2024, and the sixth extension (HSF6) covered the period 01 October 2024 to 31 March 2025. The grant is intended to support those most in need and the expectation is that the funding should be used to support households with food, energy and water, housing costs, and other essentials. East Sussex County Council received a total allocation in 2024-25 of £7.794m (HSF5 and HSF6 combined) and the allocation was fully spent in supporting eligible households in several ways including:

- Distribution of £1.565 m on targeted support through District and Borough Councils.
- £3.705m on provision of food vouchers to eligible free school meal pupils for the school holidays.
- Distribution of £1.275m on targeted support through Voluntary Community and Social Enterprises.
- £0.475m on provision of food through Foodbanks and Food Partnerships.
- Distribution of £0.5m directly to vulnerable families and children via Children's Services teams.
- Provision of £0.050m support through Warmer Homes.
- Provision of £0.225m for prevention projects (including funding for Advice Services, tenancy sustainment projects and Food Partnership projects)

# Narrative Report

## Analysis of the Revenue Budget

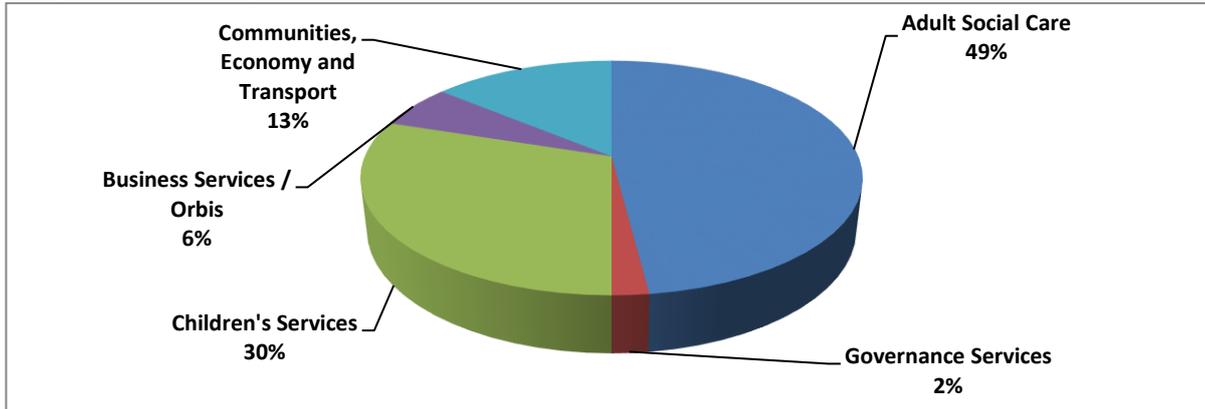
The table below shows actual net spending of £542.82m during 2024/25, based on the total cost of providing services including charges for support services, treasury management and use of assets.

The analysis of revenue expenditure provided is for budgetary comparison purposes and reconciles to the analysis contained in the Expenditure and Funding Analysis (EFA) on page 63. The table below sets out the revenue budget for 2024/25 using the standard management reporting format and how these compare with outturn:

Departments	Current Budget	Actual Outturn	Variation
	£m	£m	£m
Adult Social Care	261.47	271.46	9.99
Public Health	-	-	-
Governance Services	9.24	9.15	(0.09)
Children's Services	146.99	160.64	13.65
Orbis	3.79	3.79	-
Business Services	26.96	26.56	(0.40)
Communities, Economy and Transport	72.87	71.58	(1.29)
<b>Service Spend</b>	<b>521.32</b>	<b>543.18</b>	<b>21.86</b>
Corporate Budgets	20.05	13.46	(6.59)
Debt Impairment	-	0.75	0.75
Transfers to/from Reserves	(15.45)	(23.05)	(7.60)
Treasury Management	11.08	8.48	(2.60)
<b>Net Expenditure</b>	<b>537.00</b>	<b>542.82</b>	<b>5.82</b>
<b>Financed from:</b>			
Revenue Support Grant	(4.35)	(4.35)	-
Social Care Grant	(56.71)	(62.10)	(5.39)
Service Grant	(0.48)	(0.52)	(0.04)
Business Rates	(101.36)	(101.75)	(0.39)
Council Tax	(373.55)	(373.55)	-
New Home Bonus Grant	(0.55)	(0.55)	-
	<b>(537.00)</b>	<b>(542.82)</b>	<b>(5.82)</b>
<b>Balances:</b>			
Opening	10.00	10.00	
Added / (withdrawn) during the year	-	-	
Closing	<b>10.00</b>	<b>10.00</b>	

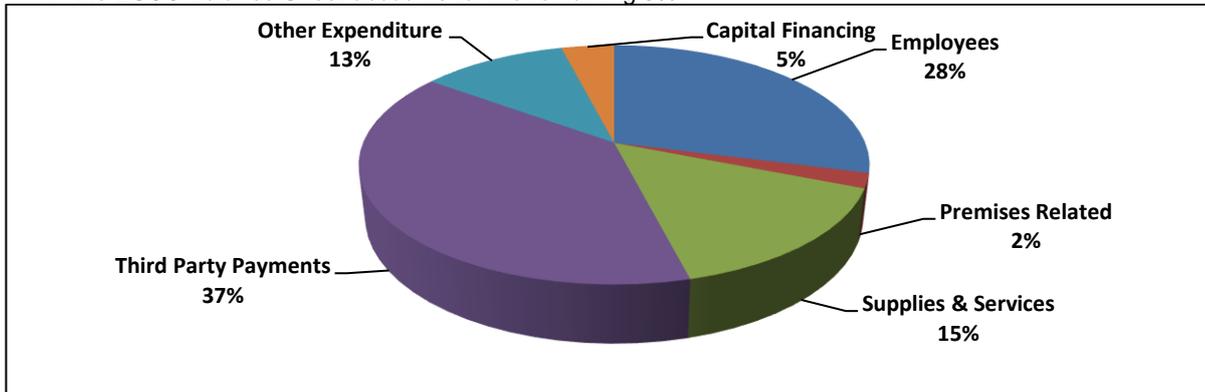
## How much was spent on the revenue account – by service

The Council services expenditure is presented in the chart below, and shows that 79% of total service spend was spent on Adults and Children's Social Care services.



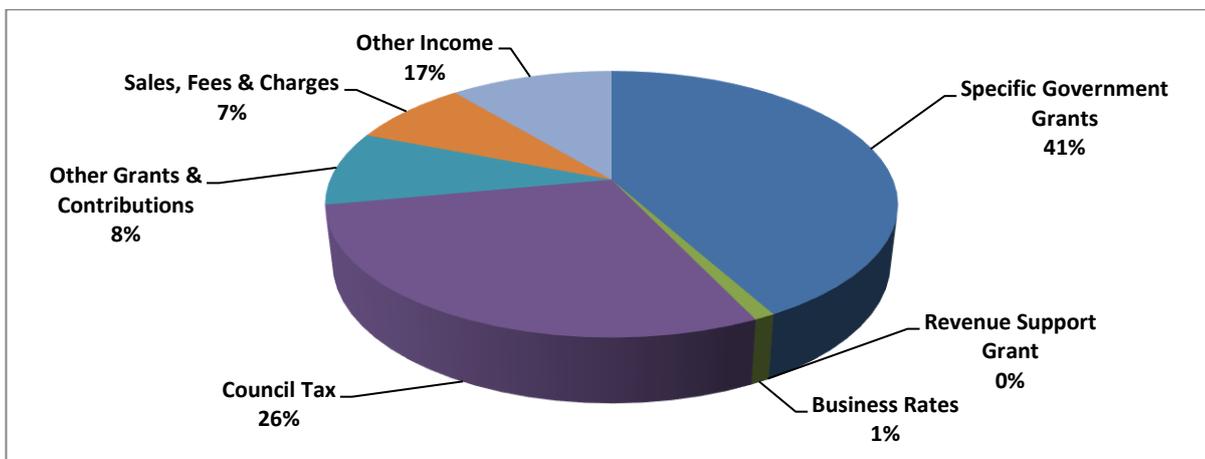
## What the money was spent on – by expenditure type

County Council services are staff intensive and employee costs account for 28% of the expenditure. Non-employee expenditure includes costs of premises at 2%, supplies and services at 15% and third party payments at 37%, with other expenditure at 13%. Capital financing (the cost of borrowing, interest and repayments) and accounting for on-going Private Finance Initiative (PFI) within the ESCC Balance Sheet accounts for the remaining 5%.



## Where the money came from

The chart shows that 41% of our income came from Specific Government grants including Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG), many of which have limited flexibility for their use. 26% came from residents through Council Tax, 8% from other grants & contributions, 17% from other income including use of reserves and bank interest. Business Rates consisted of 1%, and 7% of our income came from users of our services, with Revenue Support Grant representing 0.29% of the Council's Funding.



# Narrative Report

## The Capital Programme

Capital expenditure represents money spent by the Council on purchasing, upgrading, and improving assets that will be of benefit to the community over many years. The approved capital budget (gross) at February 2024 for 2024/25 was £104.6m. This was further adjusted to reflect the variation at outturn (March 2025), re-profiling of budgets and approved variations in line with financial regulations and governance (detail of which is shown below).

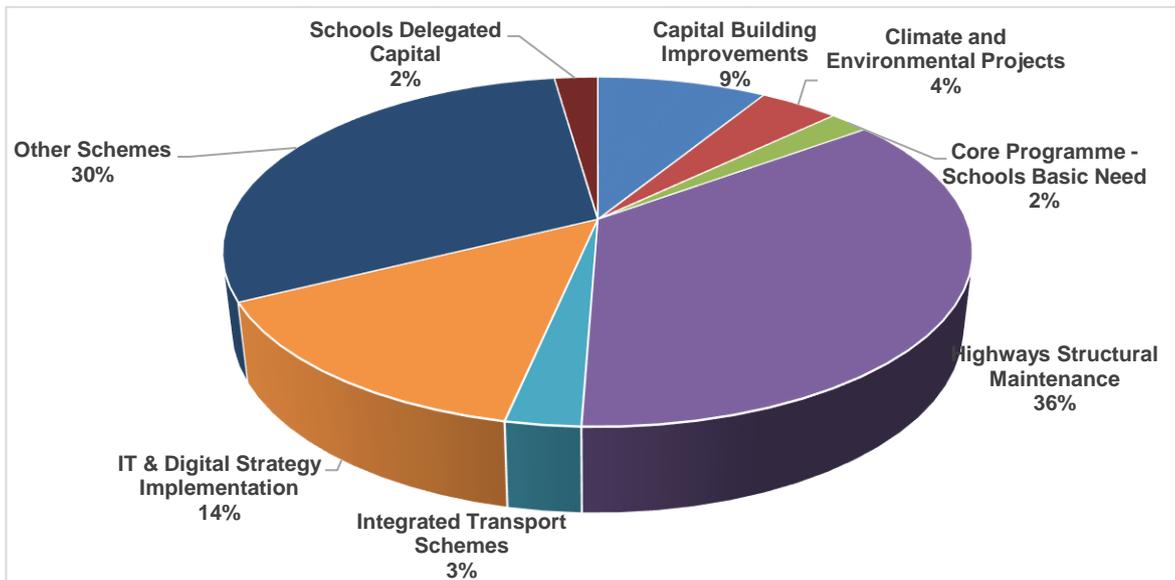
### Capital Programme gross movements during 2024/25:

<b>Budget as per February 2024</b>	<b>£m</b> <b>96.7</b>
Project re-profiling following reviews	(10.9)
Approved Variations	18.9
<b>Budget as per February 2025</b>	<b>104.7</b>
Post budget approved variations	1.9
<b>Revised Budget as per March 2025</b>	<b>106.6</b>

During the financial year the capital programme is regularly reviewed and where necessary projects are re-profiled as part of the ongoing RPPR process. The revised gross budget for the end of March 2024 was £106.6m.

In 2024/25 the County Council spent £87.0m gross of which £24.9m was supported by scheme specific resources, giving a net expenditure of £62.1m. The larger schemes that took place during the year included the structural maintenance of highway infrastructure throughout the county, IT & digital strategy implementation, Youth Investment Fund works, capital building improvements, and many other improvements to schools, buildings and roads. There has been slippage across a number of projects as the programme continues to experience extended lead-in times, and where inflation and material cost increases have resulted in the pause and reassessment of a number of projects to ensure delivery within budgets, as well as other project specific factors.

The chart below shows a high-level analysis of the 2024/25 capital expenditure.



As per the approved budget at February 2025, the County Council plans to invest £130.8m in capital projects in 2025/26, funded by:

<b>Total resources</b>	<b>£m</b> <b>130.8</b>
Borrowing	34.1
Scheme Specific grants and contributions	51.1
Non-specific grants	29.5
Capital reserves and revenue contributions	12.1
Capital Receipts	4.0

## Non-Financial Performance

The non-financial performance of the Council is reported quarterly and the year end position for 2024/25 was reported to Cabinet on 24 June 2025. Attached below is a link to the report on the Council's website:

[Agenda Document for Cabinet, 24/06/2025 10:00](#)

## Earmarked Reserves and Provisions

The financial statements also set out details of the Council's earmarked reserves, which are another essential tool to manage risk exposure and smooth the impact of major costs and unexpected events. The requirement for financial reserves is acknowledged in statute. Sections 32 and 43 of the Local Government Finance Act 1992 require billing and precepting authorities in England and Wales to have regard to the level of reserves needed for meeting estimated future expenditure when calculating the budget requirement, and regard to LAAP Bulletin 99 - Local Authority Reserves and Balances.

It is the S151 Officer's duty to consider the robustness of the Council's budgets, the adequacy of reserves and the general fund when they are set annually. This consideration is summarised in the annual Robustness Statement which is published as part of RPPR. The Council's reserves policy supports the Council's strategic agenda and corporate cross cutting priorities, and in particular:

- Ongoing demand in both adults and children's social care
- The impact of enduring inflation that, while lower than recent years, remains above target
- Increases in the National Living Wage and changes to employer's national insurance contributions that impacts social care provision costs
- Investment required to replace the council's ERP system
- Increase borrowing costs due to higher interest rates
- Uncertainty over future funding from Government and the outcome of Funding Reform
- Upfront costs associated with Local Government Reorganisation

Reserves are the only source of financing available to fund risks and one-off pressures over a number of years. Reserves can only be spent once and the possibility of creating new reserves in an era where budgets are tight and can become overspent, not just individually but corporately, is increasingly limited.

Details of the Council's earmarked reserves can be found on page 69, Note 10 to the Accounting Statements.

The level of the general fund is consistent with the overall financial environment and the key financial risks faced by the Council. This risk assessment is formally carried out at least twice annually and takes account of circumstances at the time. The Council's general fund balance of £10.0m at the year end plus general contingency of £5.3m is in line with the target minimum level of 2.5% (actual 2.84%) of the net revenue budget set by the Council.

In calculating the level of provisions, the Council exercises judgement; they are measured at the Council's best estimate of the costs required to settle obligations at the Balance Sheet date. The level of the Council's provisions is set out in Note 23.

## Future Years

The General Fund balance of £10.0m is a minimum general balance which, whilst it remains lower proportionately than a lot of other authorities, is considered adequate on the basis that an in-year budgeted general contingency is also held. Should the General Fund Balance have to be used, the Council would have to consider how this could be topped back up to an adequate level to manage future years' risks. The general contingency for 2025/26 is £5.7m and will be used in the first instance to cushion the impact of pressures in-year. Any unused balance will be transferred to strategic reserves at the end of the financial year, in line with the approved reserves policy.

Strategic, Service and Other earmarked reserves held at 31 March 2025 totalled £78.6m. Of this, £25.5m is statutorily ringfenced for other bodies (e.g. Public Health and schools), £9.1m relates to future funding for the capital programme, £19.8m to meet the estimated future costs of managing the Private Finance Initiative (PFI) waste facility, and £7.7m to mitigate specific risks around insurance liabilities.

Within the opening balances of the strategic Financial Management and Transformation Reserves, £11.3m is considered to be available for any unforeseen budgetary pressures, noting that its use would impact on the Authority's MTFP: firstly the reserve would need to be built up again, thereby adding an additional budget pressure; secondly, if the reserve is not available to support the development and investment in services then this would place additional burdens on the future financial viability of the authority.

In presenting a balanced budget for 2025/26, £11.4m of service specific reserves were used. In setting a balanced budget for 2024/25, the Council undertook a planned draw of £14.3m from strategic reserves, and a further draw of £7.6m was required to cover the projected overspend in 2024/25. The impact of the draws in 2024/25 and 2025/26 to balance the budget has reduced useable reserves to levels whereby managing any emergent pressures in 2026/27 will be financially unsustainable.

The Council does not hold large balances for capital receipts or unapplied capital grants, and any balances have a planned use.

Whilst the level of reserves is considered adequate to enable the council to set a balanced position in 2025/26, strategic reserves are projected to reduce to £4.5m by 2029, which is unsustainable and underlines the need for actions to be taken if government

## Narrative Report

funding is not forthcoming. The use of reserves in this way means the council has had to abandon its usual approach of maintaining reserves to help future proof Council services from unforeseen risks and contributes to the Council's unsustainable financial position.

### Financial Challenges for 2025/26 and beyond

At a national level, 2025/26 saw the final 1-year Local Government Financial Settlement (LGFS) before the outcome of the government's Funding Review, Business Rates Reset and the detail behind the Comprehensive Spending Review, which are taking place during 2025 and will determine the 2026/27 multi-year settlement. At this stage, the impact on ESCC's funding is unknown, although there is concern that the government's stated focus on deprivation will see a shift in funding towards urban areas in the North and Midlands, away from rural counties in the Southeast.

The 2025/26 LGFS saw an increase in grant funding to the Council, including a £8.9m increase in the Social Care Grant and a £1.5m allocation of Children's Social Care Prevention Grant. However, there was the loss of £0.5m Services Grant, plus the Council did not receive an allocation from the new £600m Recovery Grant, where allocations were specifically targeted to meet need and deprivation, particularly in non-shire authorities.

The Council has recognised recent service pressures in Adult Social Care and Children's Services and invested an additional £54.9m in service budgets for 2025/26. Despite this investment, the risk of overspends remains due to enduring inflation, rises in the National Living Wage and unfunded employer's national insurance contributions for providers, and ongoing demand for care – particularly in looked after children, home to school transport and adult's with social care needs.

At a local level, East Sussex has a much older age profile compared to England and the South East. 26% of the county's population is aged 65 or over, compared to 19% in England and 20% regionally. 3.9% of the population is over 85 years old, compared to 2.8% in the South East and 2.5% nationally.

In East Sussex there are 329 LSOAs, 22 are in the most deprived 10% nationally, 16 of these are in Hastings, four in Eastbourne, and two in Rother. 21 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) are in the least deprived 10%, 13 are in Wealden, six in Lewes, and two in Eastbourne. People living in more deprived areas often face multiple challenges and therefore may be more likely to access Council and other public services. Deprived LSOAs are characterised by poorer health and disability, lower skills, educational disadvantage, higher crime and drug misuse.

73.1% of the East Sussex working age population (age 16-64) were in employment between April 2022 to March 2023. This was lower than the national average of 75.7% and the average across the South East of 78.0%.

As a result of all of these pressures, the additional funding was not at a level sufficient to fund the investment, and the Council still required a significant draw on reserves of £11.4m in 2025/26.

The table below sets out the investment for 2025/26:

Summary of Budget Growth and Funding 2025/26	2025/26 (£m)
Non-Pay Inflation	25.1
Pay Awards	6.4
Service Investment:	
Adult Social Care	7.5
Children's Services	9.4
Other service budgets	4.9
Other corporate budgets	1.6
<b>Total Budget Growth</b>	<b>54.9</b>
Council Tax	(25.8)
Business Rates	(0.5)
Government Grants	(15.3)
<b>Total Additional Funding</b>	<b>941.6</b>
<b>Annual Budget Deficit</b>	<b>13.3</b>
Deficit carried forward from 2024/25	14.3
<b>Total Budget Deficit</b>	<b>27.6</b>
New savings delivered in 2024/25	(2.7)
New savings 2025/26	(13.5)
One-off use of reserves	(11.4)
<b>Budget Deficit After Savings and One-Off Use of Reserves</b>	<b>0</b>

## Narrative Report

Looking ahead, there remains a significant gap between the income we currently expect to receive and the costs of providing core services, with significant additional risk arising from Adult Social Care and Children's Services. Fundamentally, without significant additional funding in the 2026/27 multi-year settlement, we will not have the financial resources we need for the future and impacts on services and our residents will continue to be felt.

In addition to funding uncertainty and demand pressures, there are a number of national policy initiatives that will have an impact on ESCC. The English Devolution White Paper will see the potential creation of a Mayoral Combined County Authority (MCCA) for Sussex. Local Government Reorganisation will change the structure of councils within East Sussex, with associated opportunities and risks for the Council and the county. Other initiatives include: children's social care and education reforms; the Casey Commission into social care for adults; and significant policy developments related to planning, infrastructure and transport. All of these reforms will require a significant local response.

As part of the Comprehensive Spending Review 2025, the government announced transformation funding for local authorities and a 2.6% real terms increase in Core Spending Power for councils over the spending review period. However, the majority of this increase will be funded via annual increases in council tax passed onto residents and, notwithstanding any risk to ESCC of funding reform, the scale of the increase is not enough to address the current financial pressures facing ESCC.

At the time of publication, the government has launched its next consultation paper on funding reforms, known as Fair Funding 2.0. The relative needs formulae (RNFs) used to assess each authority's relative needs have been updated and proposals have been issued to simplify the funding framework for local government. Indications are that the needs of shire counties have to some degree been reflected in the new RNFs and the proposals reflect a shift of funding towards counties. The indicative figures show ESCC will receive an increase in its needs assessment of 5.3% compared with the current RNFs. However, funding allocations will be subject to a resources adjustment, not published as part of the consultation, which will account for differing ability to raise Council Tax. This means that ESCC may not gain from the reforms once the settlement is announced towards the end of this year. The outcome of the business rates reset (BRRS) is also still awaited, which will also impact on ESCC's funding for 2026/27 and beyond.

In order to set a balanced budget in future years, the Council is working internally to explore a range of solutions, including use of reserves, income maximisation, further savings and applying for Exceptional Financial Support (EFS). As the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) look to the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) to provide assurance for any EFS requests, ESCC have commissioned CIPFA to undertake the required financial assurance review in anticipation of having to approach MHCLG for EFS and the review is underway at the time of publication of these accounts. We also continue to lobby government to make the case for a sustainable financial settlement that deals with the demands faced by ESCC.

For the Capital Programme, there remain challenges in price pressures and uncertainty around the level of government grants and other sources of capital programme funding such as developer contributions, which alongside a volatile interest rate environment, could significantly increase the cost of borrowing to fund the capital programme, increasing pressures on the Council's revenue budget in an already challenging financial environment. During 2024/25 a thorough review of the programme was undertaken to significantly reduce expenditure on projects funded through borrowing and the resulting impact of the cost of financing borrowing the revenue budget.

All these factors, alongside the underlying demographic and economic factors of the county, combine to create the volatile and highly challenging backdrop against which we must plan for the future.

### Climate Change

In October 2019 the County Council declared a climate emergency and its latest corporate climate emergency action plan, covering 2025/26, is embedded in the Council Plan and relevant departmental Portfolio Plans. The action plan commits to reducing the County Council's corporate carbon emissions by 13% per year, which is a science-based reduction target, with the aim of reaching net zero by 2050, at the latest.

In 2021-22 the County Council agreed funding of an additional £9.9m to reduce corporate carbon emissions. In February 2025 the County Council decided that, because of its challenging financial position, it could no longer afford to have a dedicated climate change budget. The table below provides a summary of actual spend to date and forecast spend to the end of March 2026. The spend identified for 2025/26 is to complete projects that were started before new expenditure on climate change capital projects was stopped in July 2024.

## Narrative Report

	2021/22 actual £'000	2022/23 actual £'000	2023/24 actual £'000	2024/25 actual £'000	2025/26 estimate £'000	Total estimate £'000
<b>Capital:</b>						
LED lighting schemes	38	196	16	19	-	269
Solar PV schemes	6	488	1,066	383	19	1,962
Heat decarbonisation schemes	20	644	1,761	1,634	266	4,325
<b>Revenue:</b>						
Salaries	-	56	181	237	129	603
Training	1	32	11	2	-	46
Consultancy	3	5	107	73	-	188
<b>Total</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>1,421</b>	<b>3,142</b>	<b>2,348</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>7,393</b>
<b>Funding Available:</b>						
Allocated budget - capital & revenue						6,063
Grants						1,330
<b>Total Funding Available</b>						<b>7,393</b>
<b>Remaining Funding</b>						<b>0</b>

The corporate Climate Emergency Plan identifies that the budget for 2025/26 will cover the cost of completing solar PV panels on roofs and decarbonisation of heating. Modelling completed in 2022 by an independent specialist asset management and construction consultancy confirmed that investing in this combination of interventions represents the most effective use of resources to cut carbon at least cost.

Corporate carbon reduction will continue through business-as-usual activity, notably through our procurement processes and our property and fleet maintenance investment.

The accounts have been prepared based on current accounting standards. The risks associated with climate change, whilst it may be argued are being felt now, are longer term and are not reflected in these accounts.

### Treasury Management Borrowing Facilities and Investment

The strategy for 2024/25, agreed in February 2024, was set against a background of market uncertainty and a prudent approach was taken with all investments. The emphasis continues to be on security (protection of the capital sum invested) and liquidity (keeping money readily available for expenditure when needed). The strategy and limits are consistent with the capital programme and revenue budget. As will be clear from the current global events, it is impossible in practical terms to eliminate all credit and market risk. This Council seeks to be as prudent as possible.

This Council has always adopted a prudent approach on its investment strategy and, in the last few years, there have been changes to the list of the approved organisations used for investment of short-term surpluses. This list is regularly reviewed to ensure that the Council is able to invest at the best available rates consistent with low risk. The organisations are also regularly monitored to ensure that their financial strength and low risk has been maintained.

The average level of funds available for investment purposes during 2024/25 was £185.6m. These funds were available on a temporary basis, and the level of funds available was mainly dependent on the timing of precept payments, receipt of grants and progress on the Capital Programme. It must be noted that the level of cash balances has fallen in recent years due to the financial challenges faced - reducing by 43% in 2024/25.

The total amount received in short term interest and dividends for the twelve months to 31 March 2025 was £9.8m at an average rate of 5.26%.

Investment returns were stable during the year, above the prevailing Bank of England (BoE) interest rate and subsequent cuts from 5.25% at 1 April 2024 to 4.50% at 31 March 2025. During the year the authority reduced balances in liquidity accounts and funds to support both cashflow and to take opportunities to secure a positive level of return into 2025/26. This was achieved by lending to other Local Authorities and select banking names for a duration of up to 12 months, a fall in the BoE base rate is anticipated at steady intervals to 31 March 2026.

At 31 March 2025, the majority of the Council's external debt was held as long-term loans (£207m). No additional longer-term borrowing was undertaken during 2024/25, where the strategy has been to maximise the use of internal reserves to fund the Council's capital financing requirement during a time of relatively high interest rates.

Capital expenditure levels, market conditions and interest rate levels will continue to be monitored in order to minimise borrowing costs over the medium to longer-term and to maintain stability. Given the on-going financial challenges to local government, the Council's borrowing strategy continues to address the key issue of affordability without compromising the longer-term stability of the debt portfolio.

## Narrative Report

The authority manages cashflow daily with a high level forecast out to 30 November 2026. This is reviewed daily from an estimate to actual and updated for all known material items of income and expenditure.

The Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) requires Councils to set aside 'prudent' provision for the repayment of debt where they have used borrowing arrangements to finance capital expenditure (historic and current) but allows certain flexibility as to how this is calculated.

The authority has a steady debt and investment maturity profile, but when cashflows are forecasted on a downward trend investment notice accounts can be redeemed to support the authority's daily activity. In addition, any 'pinch points' can be funded through short term borrowing in the local authority market, an approved method of borrowing. In the near-term surplus balances are kept liquid but opportunities are taken within the parameters of the investment strategy to support expenditure and any reduced income profile. This is also undertaken following the fundamental principles of security, liquidity and then yield in this current economic climate.

### East Sussex Pension Fund

In line with the accounting standard IAS19, the Council's net liability for future pension payments, as shown in the Balance Sheet, has decreased by £5.3m from £40.0m at the start of the year to £34.7m at 31 March 2025. Note 42 to the accounting statement provides detailed information. The resultant impact on the CIES is a net credit of £14.4m to reflect the present value of the defined benefit obligation and, following the Actuarial remeasurements, a net Actuarial loss on pension assets and liabilities of £9.1m.

The explanations for this change in Actuarial remeasurement are as follows:

- Since assessing liabilities for retirement benefits at 31 March 2024, discount rates have increased and future inflation assumptions have remained fairly constant which will have improved the balance sheet position as at 31 March 2025. This change in the real discount rate over the year along with revised financial and demographic assumptions has resulted in a decrease in the liabilities measured at today's prices of around £214.6.2m
- Asset returns on the Fund in the year to 31 March 2025 were not as high as expected for the Council, which decreased the balance sheet position by £58.4m.
- In applying an asset ceiling adjustment under IFRIC 14 to adjust for the value of the asset that cannot be realised by the Authority either through refunds or by reducing future employer contributions, there was a reduction to the asset value of £165.3m.

Based on the current benefit structure of the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS), and using the roll forward model, the actuarial estimate of the present value of funded liabilities is approximately £1,313.7m in respect of employee members, deferred pensioners and pensioners as at 31 March 2025. There is also a liability of approximately £34.7m in respect of LGPS and Teachers' unfunded pensions. It is assumed that all unfunded pensions are payable for the remainder of the member's life.

In November 2024 the government published a consultation entitled "Local Government Pension Scheme: Fit for the Future". As part of this the ACCESS Pool was requested to provide a proposal to Government on how it would meet the requirements set out in consultation at the end of February 2025. The government indicated that it did not support ACCESS's February proposal and invited each ACCESS Authority to identify which pool they wish to partner with going forward. This will require the East Sussex Pension Fund to consider its pooling arrangements during 2025 and work to move its assets across to a new LGPS pool provider.

### The Balance Sheet

Despite the challenges, the Council continues to maintain a strong balance sheet -

At 31 March 2024 £m		At 31 March 2025 £m
1,021,490	Long Term Assets (including Property, Plant & Equipment)	1,047,259
336,410	Current Assets (including debtors and short term investments)	235,446
(197,162)	Current Liabilities (including creditors and bank overdraft)	(163,660)
(333,862)	Long Term Liabilities	(371,178)
<b>826,876</b>	<b>Net Assets</b>	<b>747,867</b>
	<i>Represented by:</i>	
192,949	Usable Reserves	134,381
633,927	Unusable Reserves	613,486
<b>826,876</b>	<b>Total Reserves</b>	<b>747,867</b>

The main changes to the balance sheet in 2024/25 are a decrease in useable reserves of £58m matched by a corresponding decrease in short term investments shown within current assets.

Academy Schools – seven schools are expected to convert to Academy status in 2025/26. Six are already off balance-sheet due to being Voluntary Aided and Foundation schools, whereas the net book value of property, plant and equipment of the remaining one will be written out of the Council's balance sheet at the date of conversion. The net book value included within the balance sheet at 31 March 2025 is £3.319m.

## Statement of Accounts

The purpose of the Statement of Accounts is to give electors, those subject to locally levied taxes and charges, Members of the Council, employees and other interested parties clear information about the Council's finances. The format of the Statement of Accounts is governed by the *Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom* (the Code). To make the document as useful as possible to its audience and make meaningful comparisons between authorities the Code requires:

- All Statements of Accounts to reflect a consistent presentation;
- Interpretation and explanation of the Statement of Accounts to be provided; and
- The Statement of Accounts and supporting notes to be written in plain language.

This Statement of Accounts comprises various sections and statements, which are briefly explained below:

- Narrative Report - this provides information on the format of this Statement of Accounts as well as a review of the financial position of the Council for the financial year 2024/25;
- The Statement of Responsibilities which details the responsibilities of the Council and the Chief Finance Officer (S151 Officer) concerning the Council's financial affairs and the actual Statement of Accounts;
- The Independent Auditor's Report to the Council – this is provided by the external auditors, Grant Thornton UK LLP, following the completion of the annual audit;
- Annual Governance Statement – the Council is required to carry out an annual review of the effectiveness of the system of internal control and to include a status report with the Statement of Accounts. The Statement explains how the Council has complied with the Code of Corporate Governance during 2024/25. However, any significant events or developments that occur between 31 March 2025 and the date on which the Statement of Accounts is signed by the Chief Finance Officer must also be reported;
- The Core Accounting Statements comprise:
  - ~ *The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES)* – this is fundamental to the understanding of a Council's activities. It brings together all of the functions of the Council and summarises all of the resources that the Council has generated, consumed or set aside in providing services during the year.
  - ~ *The Movement in Reserves Statement (MiRS)* – 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 and mitigate the risk and impact of unplanned events) and other reserves.
  - ~ *The Balance Sheet* – this 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.
  - ~ *The Cash Flow Statement* – this summarises the changes in cash and cash equivalents of the Council during the reporting period.
- The Accounting Policies Note explains the basis for the recognition, measurement, and disclosure of transactions in the Accounting Statements;
- The Notes to the Accounting Statements provide supporting and explanatory information and are fundamentally important in the presentation of a true and fair view;
- The Pension Fund Accounts – the East Sussex Pension Fund is administered by the Council; however, the Pension Fund must be completely separate from the Council's own finances. This statement is an extract from the Pension Fund Annual Report and summarises the financial position of the East Sussex Pension Fund, including all income and expenditure for 2024/25, together with assets and liabilities as at 31 March 2025; and
- A glossary to the Statement of Accounts is also included to help to make what is ultimately a technical accounting document more understandable to the reader.
- These accounts were prepared using SAP, the council's previous accounting system. On 17 April 2025 the council began using Oracle as its core accounting system.

## Changes to financial reporting requirements and accounting policies

The Code of Practice is based on International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and has been developed by the CIPFA/LASAAC Code Board under the oversight of the Financial Reporting Advisory Board. The Code is based on approved accounting standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee, except where these are inconsistent with specific statutory requirements. The Code also draws on approved accounting standards issued by the International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board and the UK Accounting Standards Board where these provide additional guidance.

The Code has been prepared on the basis of accounting standards and interpretations in effect for accounting periods commencing on or before 1 January 2024 and applies for accounting periods commencing on or after 1 April 2024. The key accounting changes principally introduced by the Code in 2024/25 are:

- a) IFRS 16 Leases issued in January 2016
- b) Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to IAS 1) issued in January 2020.

## ***Narrative Report***

c) Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (Amendments to IFRS 16) issued in September 2022. The amendments to IFRS 16 add subsequent measurement requirements for sale and leaseback transactions.

d) Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to IAS 1) issued in October 2022.

e) International Tax Reform: Pillar Two Model Rules (Amendments to IAS 12) issued in May 2023.

f) Supplier Finance Arrangements (Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7) issued in May 2023.

Under the Code, the Authority is required to disclose details on the impact of an accounting change required by new accounting standards that have been issued, but not yet adopted, by the Code, these are shown in Note 3 on page 59.

### **The Council's Stewardship, Responsibilities and Financial Management Polices**

The Council deals with considerable sums of public money. The Council's Financial Regulations provide the framework within which financial control operates. To conduct its business efficiently, a council needs to ensure that it has sound financial management and procedures in place and that they are strictly adhered to. Strict compliance with these policies ensures that the Council's policy objectives are pursued in a prudent and efficient way. These Financial Regulations provide clarity about the accountability of individuals – Cabinet; Members; the Chief Executive; the Monitoring Officer; the Chief Finance Officer and Service Directors.

There are five key areas covered by the Financial Regulations. These are:

1. General financial management and planning;
2. Accounting and audit arrangements;
3. Control of resources (finances, staffing, systems and contracts);
4. Banking, treasury, investment, and insurance; and
5. External arrangements.

These Financial Regulations link with other internal regulatory documents forming part of the County Council's Constitution, including Standing Orders, Standard Financial Procedures and Departmental Guidance and Procedures. This Statement of Accounts is part of that stewardship process, i.e. the process for being publicly accountable for the collection and application of public money. The responsibilities of the Council and its designated Chief Finance Officer are set out in the Constitution.

The Annual Governance Statement, which accompanies this Statement of Accounts, covers more than just financial matters and is set out in full on pages 22 – 37.

Our financial framework relies on the quality of the financial systems of the Council. There is a commitment to continually seek to improve systems to ensure information is available in an accessible and timely manner and that key financial processes are managed efficiently and economically.

### ***The Audit Opinion***

The 2024/25 Audit Opinion and Certificate is available on pages 18 – 21.

After the audit is finished the auditor will issue a certificate of completion.

# Statement of Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts

## The Authority's Responsibilities

The Authority is required:

- to make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to ensure that one of its officers has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs. In this authority, that officer is the Chief Finance Officer – Section 151 Officer.
- to manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets; and
- to approve the Statement of Accounts, which include the accounting statements for East Sussex Pension Fund.

## The Responsibilities of the Chief Finance Officer – Section 151 Officer

The Chief Finance Officer is responsible for the preparation of the Authority's Statement of Accounts which, in terms of the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy/Local Authorities (Scotland) Accounts Advisory Committee Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom ('the Code'), is required to provide a true and fair view of the Authority at the accounting date and its income and expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2025.

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

- selected suitable accounting policies and then applied them consistently;
- made judgements and estimates that were reasonable and prudent; and
- complied with the Code.

The Chief Finance 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;
- assessed the Council's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern;
- used the going concern basis of accounting on the assumption that the functions of the Council will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future; and
- maintained such internal controls as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

I certify that the Statement of Accounts gives a true and fair view of the Council's financial position and its income and expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2025.

**Ian Gutsell**

Chief Finance Officer (Section 151 Officer)

xx February 2026

# *Independent Auditor's report to East Sussex County Council*

*Report on the audit of the financial statements*

**TO FOLLOW**

**TO FOLLOW**

**TO FOLLOW**

**TO FOLLOW**

## East Sussex County Council Annual Governance Statement 2024/25

### Executive Summary

The Annual Governance Statement (AGS) explains the processes and systems which give assurance for the effectiveness of the County Council's discharge of its responsibilities. It covers the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025.

A summary of assurance is given for each of the seven principles on which the Statement is based.

### The Purpose of the Governance Assurance Framework

1. East Sussex County Council (the 'Council') is responsible for ensuring that its business is conducted in accordance with the law and proper standards, and that public money is safeguarded and properly accounted for, and used economically, efficiently and effectively. The Council also has a duty under the Local Government Act 1999 to make arrangements to secure continuous improvement in the way in which its functions are exercised.
2. In discharging this overall responsibility, County Councillors ('Members') and senior officers are responsible for putting in place proper arrangements for the governance of the Council's affairs, the effective exercise of its functions, the management of risk and the stewardship of the resources at its disposal. To this end, the Council has approved and adopted a Local Code of Corporate Governance (the 'Local Code'), which is consistent with the principles of the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA)/ Society of Local Authority Chief Executives and Senior Managers (SOLACE) Framework Delivering Good Governance in Local Government. A copy of the Local Code is on our website and is set out in Annex C. This Statement also sets out how the Council has complied with its Local Code and also meets the requirements of the Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2015, regulation 4(3), which requires all relevant bodies to prepare an annual governance statement.
3. Good governance is about how the Council ensures that it is doing the right things, in the right way, for the right people, in a timely, inclusive, open, honest and accountable manner. Our governance framework comprises the systems, processes, culture and values by which the Council is directed and controlled. Through effective governance the Council is accountable to, engages with and, where appropriate, leads the community.
4. The Local Code can provide only reasonable and not absolute assurance that the Council achieves its aim of good governance. Equally, the Council's system of internal control is designed to identify and prioritise the risks to the achievement of our policies, aims and objectives, to evaluate the likelihood and impact of those risks being realised and to manage those risks efficiently, effectively and economically. It cannot eliminate all risk of failure; it can therefore only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance that our policies, aims and objectives are achieved.
5. The Local Code and the system of internal control have been in place at the Council for the year ended 31 March 2025 and up to the date of the approval of the statement of accounts.
6. The 'Best value standards and intervention: a statutory guide for best value authorities' has been considered as part of producing the Annual Governance Statement. The Council's arrangements for monitoring performance ensures that recommendations for improvements are implemented. The targets set out at Annex E demonstrate the ongoing continuous improvement across all of the best value themes, which will be delivered at pace.
7. The East Sussex County Council Framework for the Annual Governance Statement is set out at Annex D.

### Review of effectiveness

8. The Council reviews the effectiveness of its governance arrangements, including its system of internal control, on an ongoing basis. This review of effectiveness is informed by:
  - the work of Members through the Cabinet, Committees (including Governance Committee, Standards Committee, Audit Committee, Scrutiny Committees) generally and the full Council;
  - the work of Chief Officers and managers within the Council, who have primary responsibility for the development and maintenance of the internal control environment;
  - the work of the Chief Executive, Monitoring Officer, Chief Finance Officer and the Statutory Officers Group (SOG);
  - the risk management arrangements, including the maintenance and regular review of strategic risks by Chief Officers and departmental risks by management teams;

# Annual Governance Statement for year ended 31 March 2025

- the work of the internal audit service including their quarterly progress reports, ongoing action tracking arrangements and overall annual report and opinion;
- the external auditors in their audit annual letter and annual governance report; the judgements of a range of external inspection and other statutory bodies including the Local Government and Social Care Ombudsman, the Care Quality Commission and the Office for Standards in Education.

## Key elements of the governance and internal control environments

9. The key elements that comprise the Council's governance arrangements are set out in the Local Code and they include:
- a Council Plan that sets out our vision for the community and the outcomes we intend to achieve;
  - an established medium term planning process including the process for reconciling policy priorities with financial resources, which takes account of performance and the need to improve both customer focus and efficiency;
  - a business planning and performance management framework which includes setting clear objectives and targets, both financial and otherwise;
  - regular reporting of performance against the Council's key objectives, as set out in the Council Plan, to officers and Members;
  - established budgeting systems, clear budget management guidance and regular reporting of financial performance against budget forecasts to officers and Members;
  - financial management structures which promote ownership of financial issues within service departments;
  - compliance with CIPFA's Statement on the Role of the Chief Finance Officer;
  - the Council's constitution which sets out clear arrangements for decision-making, scrutiny, communication and the delegation of powers to officers and Members;
  - codes of conduct for Members and employees which set out clear expectations for standards of behaviour;
  - a clear framework for financial governance based on Procurement and Contract Standing Orders, Financial Regulations and Standard Financial Procedures;
  - a risk management framework, which takes account of both strategic and operational risks and ensures that they are appropriately managed and controlled;
  - Member committees with clear responsibilities for governance, audit and standards;
  - established arrangements for dealing with complaints and whistleblowing, and combating fraud and corruption;
  - schemes for identifying the development needs of Members and officers, supported by appropriate training;
  - strategies for communication and consultation with the people of East Sussex and our key stakeholders;
  - clear guidance that promotes good governance in our partnership working;
  - a range of policies and processes designed to ensure best practice and legal compliance for personnel matters, ICT security, access to information, data protection and project management.

## The Governance Assurance Framework Principles

10. There are seven principles and sub-principles of Corporate Governance adopted by the Council, as set out below. Assurance for how they are met is provided in the text below each principle in this Statement. Whilst descriptions of how the principles are met are included in each section, this Statement should be viewed in its entirety as there is overlap between the principles and how they are met. Further work to be done is highlighted and set out at Annex E.

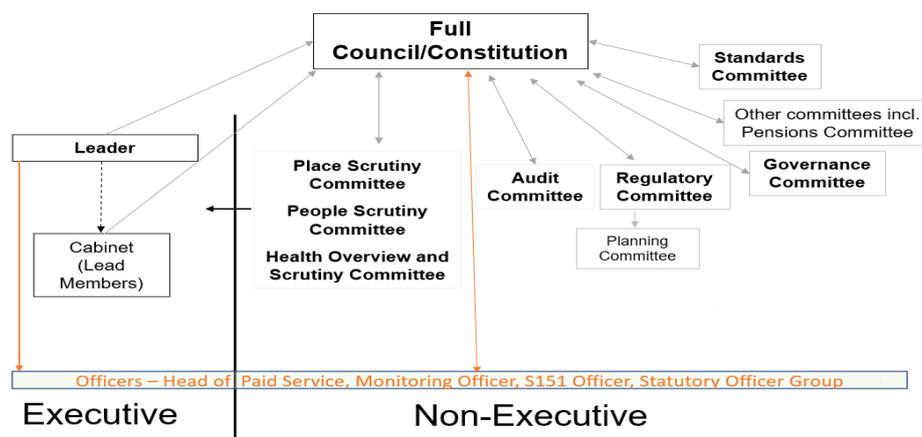
Principle	Description of Principle
A	Behaving with integrity, demonstrating strong commitment to ethical values and respecting the rule of law.
B	Ensuring openness and comprehensive stakeholder engagement.
C	Defining outcomes in terms of sustainable economic, social and environmental benefits.
D	Determining the interventions necessary to optimize the achievement of the intended outcomes.
E	Developing the entity's capacity including the capability of its leadership and the individuals within it.

# Annual Governance Statement for year ended 31 March 2025

Principle	Description of Principle
F	Managing risks and performance through robust internal control and strong public financial management.
G	Implementing good practices in transparency, reporting and audit to deliver effective accountability.

## The County Council's Governance Framework

11. The governance framework covers the allocation of functions, the rules for how they are carried out and the mechanisms for tracking that this happens correctly. The relationship of responsibilities is shown here:



## Section A: Behaving with integrity, demonstrating strong commitment to ethical values, and respecting the rule of law

### **Assured**

The Council has high standards for sound governance as set out in law and government guidance. It promotes a culture of compliance.

The Council's codes of conduct set out expectations and requirements for behaving with integrity for both Members and officers. Action was taken to promote these and provide assurance that they continue to be implemented fully and correctly.

12. The Governance Committee oversees the democratic arrangements of the Council and reviews and advises Full Council on the Constitution. The Responsibility for Functions (including the Scheme of Delegation) and Standing Orders require Members and officers to ensure that all decisions are compliant with internal policies and procedures, as well as with the law. These help ensure transparent decision-making, giving authority and certainty to the allocation of responsibilities as set out in the Constitution.
13. Part 5 of the Constitution contains the Code of Conduct for Members. A parallel Code of Conduct for officers sits in the suite of employee policies. The Council has also adopted policies relating to responsibilities for ethical behaviour including equality and sustainability, such as the Equality of Opportunity and Diversity Policy Statement. Decision-making is supported by advice from officers and internal guidance that should ensure compliance with these policies.
14. The statutory roles of the Chief Finance Officer (s.151 officer) and the Monitoring Officer are set out in the Constitution and in the scheme of delegation. They provide oversight of propriety and lawfulness. They have a direct reporting line to the Chief Executive and are involved in all major decision-making as part of the Corporate Management Team, as well as being signatories to all key and other significant decisions.

# Annual Governance Statement for year ended 31 March 2025

15. The codes of conduct define the standards of behaviour for Members and officers. All Members undertake training on the Member Code of Conduct. Member conduct is monitored by the Standards Committee, which has a remit to deal with complaints of breaches of the Member Code of Conduct. All Members complete the register of interests and receive quarterly reminders on the subject of personal interest declarations, and it is a standing item on all formal meeting agendas for both officers and Members. In relation to the appointment of Members to outside bodies, the Council will avoid structural conflict of interests where possible.
16. In light of proposals for devolution and local government reorganisation announced by the Government, in March 2025 the Monitoring Officer granted (pursuant to power set out in the Council's Scheme of Delegations and the Code of Conduct for Members) dispensations to enable County Councillors to participate fully, speak and vote on any business of the Council relating to these matters, notwithstanding the existence of a relevant Disclosable Pecuniary Interest and/or other prejudicial interest.
17. The Council has a whistleblowing policy to offer a route for challenges to processes or actions within the Council where complainants need confidentiality. The use and effectiveness of the policy is overseen by the SOG made up of the Chief Executive, Monitoring Officer, Chief Finance Officer, Chief Internal Auditor, Assistant Director for HR, and the Chief Operating Officer.
18. A system for recording officer interests, including gifts and hospitality, is in place and kept under review. All employees are required to complete a declaration of interests (DOI) on an annual basis, or more frequently where their circumstances change, whether there is a potential conflict present or not. A project was undertaken to redevelop the DOI system on a new SharePoint platform to allow for current functionality to remain, whilst providing a new look and feel to aid usability. Independent audit advice was provided through working groups in respect of the new system and limited testing to assess the extent to which the system operated effectively was conducted. The Internal Audit team found that the new system worked as expected and that there were no significant control issues. The system was subsequently implemented in October 2024.
19. The Council's Procurement and Contract Standing Orders (PCSOs) and the Financial Regulations and Procedures provide rules for lawful and sound processes for contract and spending decisions. These are managed by the Chief Operating Officer, Monitoring Officer, and Chief Finance Officer in consultation with the Governance Committee. These Standing Orders help ensure transparency and a Governance framework in relation to how decisions are made.
20. From 24 February 2025 the Procurement Act 2023 replaced the Public Contracts Regulations 2015, with a transition period for the management, extension or modification of any contracts that were awarded under the previous legislation.
21. Key changes within the Procurement Act 2023 include greater focus on small and medium enterprises and the voluntary, community and social enterprise sector; increased importance placed on contract management; embedding transparency throughout the contract lifecycle; changes in procurement procedures; a requirement to publish a procurement pipeline of opportunities over £2M with a minimum of 18 months forward look; and a requirement for public bodies to have regard for the National Procurement Policy Statement. To ensure that the Council's PCSOs remain up to date and fit for purpose Full Council agreed revised PCSOs on 20 March 2025..
22. The Officer Scheme of Delegation is held under regular review by the Chief Executive and the Monitoring Officer, with any new delegations needing the agreement of the Leader of the Council (for executive functions) or the Governance Committee (for non-executive functions).

## **Section B: Ensuring openness and comprehensive stakeholder engagement**

### **Assured**

The Council exists to serve its residents and is dependent on a wide range of stakeholders for working effectively in partnership.

Consultation and engagement mechanisms are in place and are used effectively.

The Council has clear decision-making processes and rules and procedures to enforce them which emphasise openness and transparency.

## Decision-making and Scrutiny

23. The Council is the principal decision-making body and forum for political debate. All Council meetings take place in public and are webcast. The Council sets the strategic aims that form the Policy Framework and determines the Council's budget following a well-developed process of Member engagement and scrutiny.
24. The Executive (Cabinet) takes decisions on most matters of Council policy and service delivery. The non-executive responsibilities of the Council are discharged through its non-executive committees as described in the Constitution. The Council appoints Members to Scrutiny Committees, by which Cabinet is held to account through Member overview and scrutiny. Scrutiny Committees are politically proportionate. Chairs and Vice-Chairs are appointed by Full Council. Influential scrutiny is achieved by ensuring the Scrutiny Committee's involvement in the Reconciling Policy, Performance and Resources (RPPR) process and having significant decisions or proposals reviewed. Proposals may also be called in for scrutiny after a decision has been proposed in final form. The Council has determined that all Scrutiny Committee meetings take place in public and be webcast. An overview and summary of the work of the Scrutiny Committees is reported to the Governance Committee on a 6 monthly basis.
25. The Forward Plan describes all significant (key) decisions planned to be taken in the following four months and is published and updated at least monthly. The Forward Plan is used by Scrutiny Committees to help plan business. As decisions become more significant in terms of service changes and savings proposals there is a greater need to ensure early awareness by, and engagement with, all Members.
26. Decision-making operates with a presumption of openness. Cabinet, Lead Member and committee meetings are held in public. Members of the public can subscribe to email updates on Council committee meetings in which they have expressed an interest. Agendas and reports for Cabinet and committee meetings, unless considered exempt from publication, are published at least five clear working days in advance – exceptions are explained in public documents.
27. Decisions and agendas are held on the Council's website. The content management system, Modern.Gov, is the principal method of publishing the Forward Plan, decisions, agendas, and minutes. Members and staff have portable devices which can easily access Modern.gov information. The Constitution also prescribes the rules and constraints around urgent decisions (including those not notified in the Forward Plan). Key decisions taken under special urgency provisions (as set out in the Constitution) are reported to the Council. The report to the Council includes a summary of the decisions taken under these provisions.
28. To retain the benefits identified through remote meetings, the Council has agreed the following measures, which are permitted under existing legislation:

**Full Council** – All Council Members must attend in person.

**Cabinet** – all Members of the Cabinet must attend in person. Officers and other Members (including opposition spokespersons and local Members), as well as petitioners are permitted (with the agreement of the Chair) to attend and speak remotely.

**Planning Committee** – All Members of the Committee must attend in person. Officers and members of the public or local Members making representations are permitted to attend remotely.

At the Council's **Panels and Committees** (including Governance Committee, Pension Committee, Scrutiny Committees, Audit Committee and Health and Wellbeing Board) – Committee and Panel Members must be present in person (unless legally permitted to attend remotely). Other participants, including officers and advisors, may attend remotely.

**Pension Board** – may be wholly remote or a hybrid meeting with some Members present physically and others remotely at the Chair's discretion.

29. Lead Member decisions are not subject to the same legislation that applies to the majority of Council and committee meetings (i.e., that requires the Members of those committees to meet in person). The Council agreed that Lead Member decisions can continue to be made remotely on an ongoing basis, subject to the discretion of the Lead Member to hold a physical meeting if preferred. Other Members, with the agreement of the Lead Member, are able to attend and speak virtually at Lead Member meetings, whether the meeting itself is a remote or a physical meeting. All Lead Member meetings held remotely are webcast to facilitate public access and provision is made at County Hall for those members of the public who may not have access to the webcast to be able to watch it.
30. In October 2024, the Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government launched a consultation on introducing powers for local authority members to apply for a dispensation to attend formal meetings remotely. The consultation also sought views on potential implementation of proxy voting provisions; this would allow councillors to designate another member of the Council to vote on their behalf when they are unable to attend a meeting either in person or remotely.

# Annual Governance Statement for year ended 31 March 2025

31. On 13 November 2024, the Governance Committee agreed to submit a response to the Government's consultation on remote meetings and proxy voting. The Committee supported the proposed introduction of remote meetings but did not support proxy voting. The consultation ended on 19 December and government are in the process of analysing feedback.
32. Communication to the public is via the Council's website, in public meetings, and through social media. The Council's corporate website meets legal requirements to ensure content is accessible to as many people as possible.

## Stakeholders and Partnership

33. The Council works with a range of stakeholders. This includes a range of public bodies, local authorities, the NHS, and Sussex Police. Other tiers of local government are important partners in many areas of service delivery, strategic planning, and community development. There are both formal and informal forums in place for regular liaison with elected Members and senior officers in the district and borough councils. Following the Council's successful application onto the Devolution Priority Programme, the Council is working closely with Brighton and Hove City Council, West Sussex County Council and the local District and Borough Councils on the Government's proposals relating to Local Government Reorganisation and Devolution.
34. There are also regular meetings of all the leaders of the Councils (East Sussex Joint Leaders Meetings), to discuss issues of common interest and regular meetings of all chief executives, including the Chief Fire Officer, Chief Superintendent and the Chief Executive of East Sussex College Group (East Sussex Chief Executives Group). The Leader and Chief Executive of the Council are members of the East Sussex Strategic Partnership, which brings together public services, local businesses, community groups, and Voluntary, Community and Social Enterprise (VCSE) sector organisations to work together in a co-ordinated way to plan local services, tackle issues that matter to residents, and improve quality of life in East Sussex.
35. Regular meetings with other partners are held at various levels between officers to oversee operational, commissioning and service planning. For several years the Council has operated a joint service commissioning and pooled budget agreement with the NHS to cover a range of social care and NHS services, principally through the Better Care Fund.
36. The Sussex Integrated Care System (ICS) is made up of two statutory bodies; the Sussex Health and Care Assembly (the Integrated Care Partnership) and the NHS Sussex Integrated care Board (ICB). The Sussex Assembly is a joint committee formed by the NHS Sussex ICB with East Sussex County Council (ESCC), West Sussex County Council (WSCC), and Brighton & Hove City Council (BHCC). The Leader of the Council is a member of the Sussex Assembly (the ICP) in his role as Chair of the East Sussex Health and Wellbeing Board (HWB), the principal forum for health and social care liaison and partnership in East Sussex. In September 2024, a new Independent Assembly Chair was formally appointed and is hosted by ESCC. The Chair has worked closely with the NHS Sussex ICB Chair and all three Local Authority members to plan meetings and agendas in advance of meetings. NHS Sussex has continued to publish the agendas, papers and meeting recordings on the Sussex Health and Care website. By agreement of the Chief Executives of each of the Councils, the three upper tier Councils in Sussex (namely East Sussex County Council, West Sussex County Council and Brighton and Hove City Council) are represented on the NHS Sussex Integrated Care Board (the ICB) by the ESCC Director of Adult Social Care and Health, the WSCC Director of Children's Services and the BHCC Director of Public Health. Each Officer provides a collective view from their professional peers drawn from across all three councils, and this alternates on a timely basis.
37. The 5-year Sussex Integrated Care Strategy 'Improving Lives Together' was approved by the Sussex Assembly in December 2022 which sets out our shared ambition for a healthier future for everyone in Sussex over the next five years. In line with the NHS England Joint Forward Plan guidance, the supporting 5-year Sussex Shared Delivery Plan (SDP) was developed and agreed by all system partners in July 2023, and covers areas for immediate, continuous and long-term improvement, as well as shared priorities specific to each of the three statutory Health and Wellbeing Boards and their populations in Sussex. Joint work takes place with the NHS on a pan-Sussex and Place (East Sussex) level which contributes to a range of service improvement objectives for the benefit of the East Sussex population. The SDP was refreshed for year 2 (24/25) and this was endorsed by the East Sussex HWB in July 2024.
38. Both the Strategy and the SDP build on our understanding of population health needs in East Sussex, and the refreshed East Sussex Health and Wellbeing Strategy 'Healthy Lives, Healthy People (2022 – 2027)'. Delivery plans reflect the HWB priorities for our population covering children and young people, mental health, community (and integrated community teams) and improving health outcomes, housing health and care and improving hospital discharge. A core principle for this joint work is that the three 'Places' (East Sussex, West Sussex and Brighton and Hove) are primary building blocks in Sussex ICS and are key to strategic leadership, commissioning, and delivery in order to achieve the best outcomes for our population. This is supported by the East Sussex Health and Care Partnership which brings together local NHS partners with the County Council, and representation from Borough and District Councils, the VCSE Alliance and Healthwatch. The Partnership is accountable to the HWB

# Annual Governance Statement for year ended 31 March 2025

and is the forum for local strategic management of integration and delivery of the SDP. It also has a key role in overseeing system pressures, specific transformation programmes and the Better Care Fund (BCF) plans on behalf of the HWB.

39. To support this, the Council's HWB have agreed a programme of informal development sessions aimed at strengthening the HWB's role leading and stewarding our system working at Place through exploring a theme from our East Sussex Joint Strategic Needs Assessment. Running until February 2026, each session is designed to improve the consistency of shared knowledge and understanding about our population; generate innovation and ideas; and inform our in-year plans and co-creation of the future HWB Strategy refresh. The outputs from each session are reported and agreed at the subsequent formal HWB meeting held in public.
40. The Council has set out its commitment to working in partnership with residents, businesses, communities, the VCSE sector, and local authority partners through a number of initiatives. It has a set of partnership principles with the VCSE sector for the commitment to more effective ways of working together, building stronger alliances, and empowering joint action.
41. Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs) were introduced across England in 2011 as partnerships between councils, businesses and other stakeholders, focussed on driving productivity and job creation. East Sussex formed part of the South East Local Enterprise Partnership (SELEP), which also included Essex, Kent, Medway, Southend and Thurrock.
42. Following the Government's decision to discontinue funding LEPs from April 2024, SELEP took the decision to close operations, with LEP functions and responsibilities transitioning to Upper Tier Local Authorities (UTLAs) from April 2024.
43. Cabinet agreed the SELEP Transition Plan in March 2024 and approved that the Council enter into a Transition Agreement with Essex County Council (as the accountable body for SELEP) and the other SELEP upper tier local authorities to formally transfer arrangements. This Agreement was completed in May 2025.

## **Devolution and Local Government Reorganisation**

44. The Government's English Devolution White Paper was published on 16 December 2024 and represents a wide ranging and ambitious reform and reorganisation of local government structure in all two tier areas and public services more widely. It also strengthens the previous Government's direction of travel to Mayoral Combined Authority based local devolution. In February 2025, following a combined submission from the Council, West Sussex County Council and Brighton and Hove City Council on 9 January 2025, the Government announced that Sussex would be one of six areas included in the Devolution Priority Programme (DPP), working towards establishing a Mayoral County Combined Authority on an accelerated timescale ahead of a mayoral election in May 2026. It was also confirmed that the Council's elections due to take place in May 2025 would be postponed for one year.
45. During 2025/26 the County Council will establish joint governance arrangements with Brighton and Hove City Council and West Sussex County Council to oversee and make decisions in relation to the establishment of the County Combined Authority ahead of the mayoral election.
46. In February the Minister of State for Local Government invited all two tier local authority areas to prepare plans to establish a single tier of local government in East Sussex, with an interim plan setting out progress to be submitted in March 2025 and final proposals in September 2025. The Government's invitation set out guidance to which the Council must have regard. The Council is working with its District and Borough Council partners to develop a proposal for a single unitary authority of the footprint of the current County Council.
47. This work will include communications and public engagement, finance and governance, and identifying service transformation opportunities. Following submission to Government in September the Government will consult on the proposals with a final decision expected in early 2026. Following the Government's decision, a programme of work will be established to manage the transition to any new structure, with shadow unitary elections expected in May 2027 and any new unitary authority being vested in April 2028.
48. Active Member engagement, insight and oversight, including through robust scrutiny arrangements, is critical to both the above programmes of work. In March 2025, Full Council agreed to extend the terms of reference of Place Scrutiny Committee to incorporate devolution and Local Government Reorganisation, given the weighting of potential implications towards services within the remit of Place. Place Scrutiny Committee, as the lead Scrutiny Committee, has established a joint Member Reference Group including members of both Place and People Scrutiny Committees, recognising the potential impacts on services across the Council and the need to draw on expertise from both committees. This Reference Group will meet regularly to provide oversight and scrutiny of ongoing work, . The Audit Committee will have ongoing oversight, particularly in relation to risks arising from the reforms.

## Consultation and engagement in East Sussex

49. The Council is committed to working with residents, businesses, communities, service users, and partners to help prioritise what it does, to give them a say over the approach and to have the chance to get involved in delivery and change. This requires sound arrangements for engagement and consultation.
50. The Council uses a variety of ways to inform and engage residents and other stakeholders - publications (printed and digital), press releases and social media to keep people informed of plans or decisions, and engagement via questionnaires, public events, workshops, focus groups, satisfaction surveys and feedback forms.<sup>51</sup> The Council has developed a communications strategy to 2026 setting out how ESCC's communications are designed to support the council's priority outcomes and keep residents well informed of services, information and activities that may be useful to them.
51. Consultation and Engagement Quality Assurance is managed within departments. Services must develop projects which are robust and produce reliable valid data upon which decisions can be made.

## Formal consultation

52. Formal consultation will generally only be undertaken where there is a statutory duty or legitimate expectation, and where there is a service or policy need to do so. Consultations are carried out in accordance with current national Consultation Principles guidance and, where applicable, the Council's 'Statement of Community Involvement'. Individual services are required to maintain open channels of communication with relevant stakeholder groups and representative bodies where relevant to service planning.
53. All formal public consultations and engagement projects are made accessible online using the '[Citizen Space](#)' consultation hub software. This year a range of work has been completed to improve the accessibility and ease of use of the Hub. Other formats are available on request. They are also published on the Council's News and Press Release webpages. The Council ensures compliance with the public sector equality duty when processing and securing formal key decisions, including through the Council's RPPR process. The Council has taken steps to improve robustness, consistency and appropriateness of use of Equality Impact Assessments (EqIAs), and the template documentation for key decisions now includes a prompt for officers to consider and report on Equality implications, including referring to EqIAs where these are needed. Further attention is required to ensure consistent compliance across all types of decisions.
54. The information gathered is analysed and considered as part of the decision-making process. Analysis reports and decisions are made available on the 'Committee' section of the Council's website, and the 'Citizen Space' engagement hub webpages include links to this as a means of ensuring clarity and increasing public trust in decision-making processes.
55. All elected Members, as part of their induction, were offered Equality, Diversity, and Inclusion in Leadership training to enable them to recognise the considerations that underpin fair decision-making in the Council and to ensure they can fulfil their legal obligations under the Equality Act 2010
56. The Council's Corporate Equality Board continues to champion and support the integration of equality, diversity and inclusion (EDI) in day-to-day business throughout the Council's services. Through its work, the Board helps the Council secure its vision of creating services that understand and effectively respond to our local communities and to meet its legal duties.
57. Through the Board, the Council develops and agrees an annual Equality, Diversity & Inclusion Action Plan. It defines priority cross-council functions for each year and the plan for 2025-26 was agreed in May. Key successes from the 2024-25 Plan include:
  - The council's Equality Impact Assessment process has been reviewed and updated. It also now aligns with the findings of the ASC Scrutiny Review into the experiences of people who are 'seldom heard' and includes people with care experience as an additional category to consider.
  - The EDI learning offer, e-learning titles and training courses have been reviewed and refreshed. The offer continues to be updated in response to need and legislation changes. New approaches to measuring longer term impact are being assessed and trialled.
  - Improvements have been made to the Council's Consultation Hub, providing templates and guidance for staff and users of the Hub; improving accessibility of content, format and technology; improving survey clarity; and highlighting the need for plain English and accessibility options.

# Annual Governance Statement for year ended 31 March 2025

- There is ongoing work to implement and evaluate changes to the Council's workplace adjustments process. Coaching workshops are being delivered to support managers. Project evaluations so far indicate high engagement and improvements in the IT adjustments process.
58. The Council continues to implement its equality objectives as part of our public sector equality duty compliance.
59. The Council has a Petitions Scheme describing how petitions from residents are dealt with by the Council. These enable a petitioner to speak with a Cabinet Member or at a committee, or to the Council if prescribed thresholds for signatures are reached. A response is made to each petition, explaining what the Council will or will not do in response.

## **SECTION C: Defining outcomes in terms of sustainable economic, social, and environmental benefits**

### **Assured**

The Council has established arrangements to define outcomes and monitor performance against agreed measures. These cover the strategic aims for supporting the economy, complement the social value policy of the Council and are built against a theme to address sustainability to support the Council's climate change commitments.

In setting policies and strategies, the Council takes a long-term view of outcomes, taking into account sustainable economic, social, and environmental aims and has effective, comprehensive performance monitoring in place.

The corporate document 'the Council Plan' was adopted by the Council in February 2025. The Plan covers the period 2025-28 and performance has and will continue to be monitored in a structured, timely and transparent way by the leadership team, by Cabinet Members and through Scrutiny Committees.

60. The Council Plan 2025-2026 outlines the priorities for the Council over the next three years and how they are to be assessed in terms of delivery and measures to monitor performance. It was agreed by Full Council in February 2025 and is subject to quarterly performance monitoring by Cabinet and Full Council. The Council Plan was developed by the Cabinet and Corporate Management Team with the engagement of elected Members, Scrutiny Committees, and officers at all levels. Measures and targets were developed and approved as part of the agreed plan and are published online as well as being reported and scrutinised in public.
61. Active monitoring of performance is undertaken through regular reviews of business plans and with all staff through individual staff performance conversations. These arrangements link to performance and regular reviews of business plans. The Cabinet reviews the Quarterly Monitoring Report on a quarterly basis, and this is reported to Full Council. The Council remains committed to the sustainable economic growth of East Sussex. Over the last year we have been developing a new strategy to guide the investment we and our partners make to achieve the growth and prosperity we aspire to. The strategy has been subject to wide ranging consultation, to ensure it reflects the needs of residents, businesses and stakeholders.
62. The new growth strategy for East Sussex – known as 'Prosperity East Sussex' – was adopted by the County Council and Team East Sussex in 2024. Work has now commenced on the development of an accompanying Investment Plan, which will set out what projects and programmes will be delivered during the lifetime of the Strategy. The Investment Plan will be developed with key partners, with a particular emphasis on those that have the remit and resource to deliver against the Strategy's objectives. Whilst the County Council is currently unable to allocate any significant funding towards the Investment Plan, we will continue to identify appropriate external sources with the express aim of securing funding to deliver Prosperity East Sussex.
63. Following the Council's Notice of Motion on climate change, agreed in September 2019, a Climate Emergency Plan was formulated with the aim for the organisation to achieve carbon neutrality from its activities as soon as possible and in any event by 2050. A revised Climate Emergency Action Plan for 2025/26 has been adopted, following Member scrutiny, and is embedded in the Council Plan and relevant portfolio plans.
64. An internal cross-departmental Officer Climate Emergency Board is in place to lead and oversee the delivery of our Climate Emergency Action Plan. Progress is reported regularly, as part of reporting on progress in delivering the Council and portfolio plans.
65. Following an internal audit review of the Council's arrangements in relation to climate change in 2022/23 which received an audit opinion of partial assurance, a follow-up audit was completed 2023-24. This resulted in an improved opinion of reasonable assurance.

# Annual Governance Statement for year ended 31 March 2025

66. Climate change is embedded in the Council Plan for 2024/25, in the corporate capital programme as a basic need, and in the corporate strategic risk register. Quarterly reporting to Cabinet and monthly management reporting (internal) will highlight progress on key climate change indicators.
67. The Council's Social Value Policy (adopted in September 2022) seeks to inbed Social Value into the Council's culture through Good Commissioning, Good Procurement and Good Contract Management. The Council's Social Value Review Group, which consists of a group of subject matter experts, enables the Council to deliver real, meaningful value to local communities and residents.
68. The Council adopted an Environmentally Sustainable Procurement Policy in 2022, in conjunction with Surrey County Council and Brighton & Hove City Council. This sets out a clear commitment to ensuring our operations are environmentally sustainable and resilient to future change through our procurement and supply chain activities and has been embedded in a number of contracts since it was adopted. The policy has been kept up to date since its adoption to improve the use of the waste hierarchy, promoting avoidance and reduction, inclusion of Carbon Reduction Plans and aligning it with the National Procurement Policy Statement. This is now further reinforced via our updated Supplier Code of Conduct.
69. In response to changes in the legislative landscape and new National Procurement Policy Statement, Procurement will be working to ensure the obligations on the Council in respect of social value are adhered to. The updated PCSOs adopted by the County Council in March 2025 include specific references to social value.

## **SECTION D: Determining the interventions necessary to optimise the achievement of the intended outcomes**

### **Assured**

The Council takes decisions on interventions based on the priorities agreed in the Council Plan. In areas identified for improvement, systems for governance, oversight, and scrutiny of interventions will continue to be given particular focus.

70. The demand for children's social care and complexity of cases has continued to increase nationally and locally and the cost of all placements but specifically residential and specialist placements has risen significantly. In line with many other councils, there are some instances when no placements are available and ESCC has had to use unregistered placements until a registered placement can be found. The number of instances has reduced in 2024/25. In all cases comprehensive risk assessments are undertaken, which have senior management oversight. Increased visiting by the allocated social worker is undertaken. Due diligence checks are undertaken on all agencies commissioned to provide care and support. In addition, unregistered placements are scrutinised by the Head of Service for Looked After Children, and Assistant Director on a monthly basis and overseen at monthly DMT, and monthly updates are provided to the DCS, Chief Executive and Ofsted.
71. In June 2024, the HM Inspectorate of Probation (HMIP) undertook an inspection of our youth justice services (YJS). The overall rating for East Sussex YJS is 'Good'. The quality of resettlement policy and provision is rated separately and was rated as 'Requires improvement'. Five of the thirteen areas are 'Outstanding' and four are 'Good'. During the inspection week the inspectors reviewed 37 cases. They met with staff, partners, children and young people and parents and carers. The report included three areas that require improvement and one that is inadequate. The report made four recommendations, three for the YJS and one for Sussex Police. An improvement plan to address the recommendations was shared with HMIP in October 2024, with progress against the plan being reviewed regularly via the Chief Officers Group.
72. Ofsted and the Care Quality Commission (CQC) undertook an Area SEND (ASEND) inspection of the East Sussex Local Partnership (ESCC and NHS Sussex Integrated Care Board) in November 2024. There are three possible outcomes for an ASEND inspection, for which East Sussex has been given the middle outcome: *'The local area partnership's arrangements lead to inconsistent experiences and outcomes for children and young people with special educational needs and/or disabilities (SEND). The local area partnership must work jointly to make improvements.'* The next full inspection will be within approximately 3 years.
73. The report noted that children and young people with SEND in East Sussex have variable experiences and recognised our own self-assessment and the journey to improve the outcomes for children and young people with SEND in a more consistent way. The East Sussex SEND Strategy seeks to address the areas for improvement, building on the improvement work to date and in line with the Ofsted and CQC requirements. The Strategy will also be extended for an additional year, to the end of the 2025/26 academic year. This will provide additional time to deliver improvement and to understand the policy direction of the new government on SEND. Work across the local area partnership will begin in 2026 on our next SEND strategy.

## Transformation Programme

74. Children's Services has established a transformation programme to respond to the Government's strategy 'Keeping Children Safe, Helping Families Thrive', published in November 2024, and the Children's Wellbeing and Schools Bill. This will reshape the delivery of early help and social care services by integrating targeted early help with social work teams (Family Help teams) to drive improvements in outcomes and ensure that families receive the right help at the right time. It will also deliver on the Government's guidance regarding the establishment of Multi-Agency Child Protection Teams.
75. Governance for the transformation programme has been established with the Transformation Board chaired by the Director of Children's Services. The transformation programme has two main areas of focus, aligned with the Government's children's social care reforms and with the aim to drive improvements and reduce costs. A number of workstreams have been established, along with a high-level road map. The initial aims, objectives and expected outcomes for the workstreams have been developed. We are also working with pathfinder authorities to support learning and best practice.

## CQC Inspection

76. In February 2025 the Council's Adult Social Care and Health (ASCH) Department was assessed by the Care Quality Commission (CQC). This was the first such review for 15 years. The CQC framework assesses how well local authorities are performing against their duties under Part 1 of the Care Act 2014. The assessment framework uses nine quality statements that sit under four themes: working with people; providing support; safety within the system and Leadership.
77. To prepare for the CQC inspection, a self-assessment document was completed to establish areas of strength and areas for improvement. In February 2024 ASCH took part in a peer review process to identify if the self-assessment was accurate. Five departmental priorities were established: safeguarding, prevention, waiting times, quality and value for money and monitored as part of the programme of improvement and preparations work under the Improvement and Assurance Board.
78. The CQC completed their assessment on 14 February 2025. A timescale for when the CQC will make the report available has not been provided but it is anticipated the final report will be made available between May and July 2025. Once the report has been finalised the work that sits under the Improvement and Assurance Programme will be updated to reflect any newly identified priorities forthcoming from the report.
79. The future of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in local government in the UK is a topic of increasing importance and interest given the potential to capture and summarise information and automate complex processes. As AI technology continues to advance and become more widely available, local authorities are exploring how it could be used to improve key services and support communities. At the same time, there are concerns about the potential limitations and risks of using AI in local government, and the need to carefully consider the implications of this technology.
80. The Council's Corporate Digital Board oversees the governance of AI. The Council's Data Protection and Information Security Policy, supported by practical guidance developed by IT&D, provides the overarching guardrails and clear standards of practice to govern the use of AI within the Council. Microsoft Copilot, a generative AI interface that generates new versions of text (e.g. emails, summaries, lists), audio, or visual imagery using large bodies of data in response to user prompts, is being trialled across the Council in a series of pilots that align with service needs.
81. The Corporate Digital Board will continue to facilitate the exploration of potential uses of AI, including copilot, and the sharing of learning and good practice from both within the Council and externally. Where robust business cases for AI exist elsewhere that are applicable and easily transferable to the Council, these will be replicated in a 'fast follower' approach.
82. All Directorates are expected to prepare and monitor Portfolio Plans which set out the actions required to meet the outcomes set in the Council Plan and the measures, targets and milestones used to monitor their delivery. These are in place and progress is reviewed regularly by Departmental Management Teams (DMTs) alongside financial performance and the directorate's risk register. The Portfolio Plans are refreshed each year as part of the annual update of the Council Plan.
83. The Quarterly Monitoring Report provides details of our performance against our objectives in the Council Plan. The Cabinet and Full Council review performance through quarterly monitoring and the work of the Scrutiny Committees and Audit Committee.
84. The Quarterly Monitoring Report provides an overview of performance against the agreed priorities within the Council Plan and tracks financial performance and our strategic risks to ensure intended outcomes are kept in focus and expenditure controlled. The Quarterly Monitoring Report focuses on the delivery of:

- Council Plan and Performance Measures;
  - Medium Financial Term Strategy and in-year budget;
  - Strategic Risk Management.
85. All recommendations and findings made by the Ombudsman have been accepted and are recorded through the Quarterly Monitoring Reports.
86. Executive decision reports provide a public record of all significant decisions to implement service plans and spend. They are required to show the intended outcomes, the rationale for the proposal, implications for Council resources, other options considered, advice received, consultation undertaken and how risks are managed.
87. A number of officer boards chaired by senior officers ensure oversight of strategic areas of Council business on behalf of the Corporate Management Team. These boards co-ordinate subject matter expertise as well as overseeing arrangements for the delivery of priorities at an officer level, prior to Member consideration. They include the Corporate Equality Board, the Corporate Climate Emergency Board, the Communications Management Board, the Corporate Digital Board, the Customer Experience Board, the Capital Board and the HR Management Board.

## **SECTION E: Developing the entity's capacity, including the capability of its leadership and the individuals within it**

### **Assured**

Officers and Members are expected to have a clear sense of their purpose, roles, and responsibilities in line with the Council's vision and the suite of policies and processes which support it.

The Chief Executive and the Corporate Management Team manage the Council's workforce, skills and resource planning. All officers are expected to have their performance monitored and their development needs identified and addressed. Specific attention is paid to programmes for leadership development. Work continues to enable the Council's leaders to promote a positive and supportive culture and to provide the means of enhancing or reinforcing good leadership skills.

The second cohort of the Ladder to Leadership Programme, developed to enhance the Council's leadership capability, was completed in July 2024. Building on this, the leadership offer will continue to include structured, context-relevant learning and developmental support for leaders and managers to help ensure they have the best possible impact.

All senior leaders are offered a series of masterclasses designed to support the development of Heads of Service and Assistant Directors. These masterclasses provide insight into key topic areas that are relevant for strategic leadership in the public sector.

In celebration of International Women's Day 2025, the Council's Chief Executive hosted a mass mentoring event in March exploring themes of leadership, career development and building confidence which was open to all women at the Council. The mentors came from different organisations including Sussex Police, the voluntary sector and Balfour Beatty.

In June 2024, a new Learning Management System, The East Sussex Learning Portal, was implemented. The system provides all staff with easy access to the full range of eLearning, corporate training offer and departmental development programmes, to support skills development and increase engagement in learning.

A system is in place to ensure that all elected Members have an understanding of their roles and responsibilities when appointed or elected to particular positions within the Council. Members are expected to be able to fulfil the expectations and demands of their roles as local Members and those positions to which they may be appointed. Areas of focus for review are identified. Members have received training and support to help them to focus on the strategic nature of their roles.

### **Members**

87. Arrangements for the Council's Member appointments to specific roles are open and set out in the Constitution. The Council elects the Leader who decides the composition and responsibilities of the Cabinet. The Council makes appointments to all committees. Changes can be made at each Full Council meeting. All terms of reference are published. There is a system for reviewing and refreshing all constitutional terms of reference for committees and boards which transact Council business.

## Annual Governance Statement for year ended 31 March 2025

88. Member roles – Executive and non-executive roles are defined and published within the Constitution on the Council’s website and as part of the Members’ Area of the intranet. The Member induction and training programmes cover these roles. All Member development sessions have attendance and feedback recorded.
89. The knowledge and development needs of Members are identified and addressed through a cross-party Member Reference Group (MRG). The MRG oversees the delivery of a planned programme of development to meet Member training needs, taking into account Members’ views on priorities through surveys and feedback. It reviews the impact of Member development work and identifies areas for improvement.
90. Member Services have provided access to all Members to training and briefing sessions designed to help them focus on their strategic roles, including sessions relating to Climate Change, the Council’s Property Assets, Economic Development, Public Health and Housing, Education East Sussex, Cost of Living and Financial Inclusion. As part of Member Induction, training was also provided to ensure awareness of Information Governance and data protection responsibilities as they apply to elected Members. Members also received guidance on cyber security.
91. Members also received training on their duties around Member Interests and the Code of Conduct in September 2023. Internal guidance in relation to the use of social media is also available to Members. This was updated and agreed by Governance Committee in January 2024. The guidance provides advice to Members on the effective and appropriate use of social media and how it interacts with the Code of Conduct. The Local Government Association social media checklist for Councillors is appended to the guidance and includes a variety of useful links. There is also a standing offer of social media training open to all Members which is provided by the Communications team.
92. Specialist training is given to Members according to the roles they carry out. This includes training for Cabinet Members, Members appointed to the Scrutiny Committees and Members of the Regulatory Committee, Audit Committee, Planning Committee, Pensions Committee and Appeals Panels.
93. Enhanced Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) checks are carried out for Members in Adult and Children’s Services related roles, with an online training module also available. In October 2024, the Council agreed the roles required to have enhanced DBS checks would be expanded to include Members of the Discretionary Transport Appeal Panel and Members acting as nominated substitutes for the Corporate Parenting Panel. The Council also agreed that following an election, all Members would be requested to undertake a basic DBS check. The Council’s DBS Policy Statement was subsequently updated to include reference to these changes. The changes were made in response to recommendations set out in an independent review on the effectiveness of the Disclosure and Barring Service regime which included consideration of the eligibility of local Councillors for criminal record checks.

### Officers

94. Statutory roles include the designation of the Chief Executive as Head of Paid Service, the Deputy Chief Executive as the Monitoring Officer and the Chief Finance Officer as s.151 officer. Other critical statutory and leadership roles and their responsibilities are described in the Council’s Constitution. These include the Director of Children’s Services, the Director of Adult Social Care (ASC) and the Director of Public Health. All Directors are formally required each year to give assurance as to their compliance and that of their Service with a range of requirements and expectations of them as senior leaders within the Council.
95. SOLACE, CIPFA and Lawyers in Local Government published a Code of Practice for Good Governance for Local Authority Statutory Officers. The Code sets out that the Head of Paid Service (the Chief Executive) of the authority should make arrangements for the deputisation of their role. Following discussions with Group Leaders the Council’s Chief Executive nominated the Assistant Chief Executive as Deputy and in October 2024, County Council approved amendments to the Constitution, changing references to the ‘Assistant Chief Executive’ within the Constitution to ‘Deputy Chief Executive’.
96. All levels of management within the Council have a designated role profile and these profiles are accessible via the Council’s intranet. Officers are given copies of their roles on appointment and are supported through induction training, their personal development review and supervision in understanding and developing their roles. Internally published HR procedures cover all aspects of performance and procedure to support managers.
97. In November 2024, the Governance Committee agreed a protocol which sets out the arrangements for the effective operation of the role of Monitoring Officer and the process for where the Monitoring Officer considers it necessary to report a matter to Full Council or the Executive. The Protocol includes the principles and approach that will be taken by the Monitoring Officer in deciding whether to issue a report and the factors which will be given consideration. The protocol was reviewed by Kings Counsel who advised that it is lawful and proportionate.

# Annual Governance Statement for year ended 31 March 2025

98. Personal development priorities are agreed through a personal development review process. There is an established programme of induction training for new staff. Training is available increasingly through an online learning system. Leadership skills and development for senior officers is led by the Assistant Director of Human Resources and Organisational Development.
99. Issues of capacity and service resilience to ensure service effectiveness are covered through workforce planning as part of directorate business planning. Being an employer of choice is key to ensuring the Council can attract and retain the high calibre staff it needs. There are a number of initiatives that have been put in place to support this, including:
- the implementation of hybrid working arrangements as part of the Workstyles review;
  - the launch of a new employer recruitment brand – ‘We Choose East Sussex’;
  - a range of targeted recruitment and retention strategies including a ‘Refer a Friend Scheme’, ‘Apprenticeships Incentives Policy’, an updated relocation policy, salary sacrifice schemes, employee loans policy and financial wellbeing resources;
  - delivery of inclusive recruitment training to operational managers;
  - development of a ‘managers toolkit’ to support strategic workforce planning within departments;
  - targeted actions such as the use of market supplements etc. for specifically identified job roles where a particular focus is needed; and
  - review of the corporate Equality, Diversity and Inclusion Action Plan which includes a number of workforce specific actions to support having a diverse workforce.
100. The Officer’s Guide to Governance acts as a reference guide for officers to understand how the Council’s governance processes operate. The Guide covers a range of topics including: the Council’s Constitution, the role of Members, Scrutiny, Procurement, Finance and Data & Information Management and draws together a range of information from other sources into a single document.

## **SECTION F: Managing risks and performance through robust internal control and strong public financial management**

### **Assured**

Risk management is robust overall and risks are being considered during business planning and decision-making processes, corporately and across all services.

Service and corporate performance management has been addressed in earlier sections of the report.

The Council has robust internal financial controls in place, displays strong public financial management and operates systems to manage risks and performance in the most effective manner.

101. The Constitution sets out the rules to ensure robust internal control over the Council’s finances. The system and arrangements for financial performance management and budget monitoring demonstrate sound internal monitoring and control and have formal and well published arrangements for Member and officer oversight and transparency.
102. The system of internal financial control is based upon a framework of comprehensive financial regulations and procedures which comply with the CIPFA ‘Good Practice Guide for Financial Regulations in a modern English Council’. Control is maintained through regular management information, supervision and a structure of delegation and accountability. External audit of the 2021/22 and 2022/23 statement of accounts has now been concluded and Grant Thornton has provided their final report, which confirms an unqualified audit opinion. This was reported to Audit Committee on 28 March 2024 and Governance Committee on 25 June 2024. The accounts for 2023/24 have also been concluded and reported to Governance Committee on 10 December 2024. Grant Thornton have also provided their Annual “Value for Money” Report for 2023/24, which was reported to Cabinet on 28 January 2025. The Council’s financial management arrangements conform to the governance requirements of the CIPFA ‘Statement on the Role of the Chief Finance Officer in Local Government 2010’. A continuous review is maintained. The Financial Regulations and Procedures are kept under review by the Chief Finance Officer. ESCC and ESPF (East Sussex Pension Fund) are up to date with all external audit work and reporting.
103. In completing and signing the Directorate Assurance Statement, each Chief Officer reviews the effectiveness of governance arrangements, risk management processes and the system of internal control and considers:
- The adequacy and effectiveness of management review processes;
  - The work of the department’s management team and other managers and staff;
  - The regular review of the department’s performance against both financial and non-financial targets;

# Annual Governance Statement for year ended 31 March 2025

- Outcomes from the strategic and operational risk management processes;
  - The level of compliance with the Council's key policies and procedures;
  - Relevant internal audit reports and results of follow-ups regarding implementation of agreed actions in relation to audit findings; and
  - Outcomes from reviews of services by other bodies including our external auditors, inspectorates and other statutory and regulatory review bodies.
104. The officer scheme of delegation is critical for the effectiveness of controls of spending and performance. Directors are required to ensure and confirm the effectiveness of the scheme of officer authorisation and have worked with the Deputy Chief Executive to ensure that there is shared understanding of the operation of delegations and the need to continually review them.
105. The County Council annually reviews the effectiveness of its governance framework including the system of internal control. The review is informed by the Chief Internal Auditor's Annual Audit Report and Opinion 2024/25, by the external auditor and other agencies and inspectorates. These findings are brought together within this Statement and are reported annually to the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee undertakes the functions of an audit committee. This includes review of the work and findings of Internal Audit. The audit arrangements which support and reinforce financial controls and assurance are fully addressed under Principle G below.
106. The appropriate management of risk is a fundamental element of the Council's ability to provide cost effective, quality services and to deliver its four priority outcomes. To achieve this, sound risk management policy and practice are firmly embedded within the culture of the Council.
107. As often a point of last resort in responding to need, in developing its Risk Management Framework the Council recognises that the services it provides can be inherently risky and is not able to, nor seeks to, eliminate all risk. Robust risk management practice helps to ensure that the Council takes appropriately informed decisions, having properly evaluated the potential risks and the associated opportunities.
108. The Council's risk management process sets out the identification, analysis and control of risk. The level of risk to which the Council is willing to be exposed to and/or tolerate is inherently considered as part of this process, with appropriate escalation when required.
109. The Council's risk profile is dynamic and continually changing due to the large and diverse range of services provided and objectives of the Council, and due to the influence of external factors and/or internal influences. The level of risk can alter and consequently, identified risks and associated mitigations are regularly re-assessed to address and combat the impact of these changes. In addition, new risks will periodically emerge which must be identified and analysed to reduce the Council's exposure to adverse risk.
110. Risk information is recorded within registers maintained at a corporate (strategic) level and individual department/divisional level. As a minimum, all risk registers should be formally reviewed and updated on a quarterly basis as part of the Council monitoring process. This process includes a review of departmental risk registers by each DMT, including any strategic risks for which the Chief Officer concerned has responsibility, prior to subsequent review by the Corporate Management Team. The Strategic Risk Register is also reviewed and updated by the Corporate Management Team prior to being reported to Cabinet and the Audit Committee.
111. As part of the above process, consideration is given as to the escalation and de-escalation of risks between the Departmental and Strategic Risk Registers.
112. There is a separate requirement for material risks connected with proposals, policies and spending decisions to be formally identified with actions taken to manage such risks in all recorded and published decision reports.
113. Risk management is delivered through robust directorate controls including the business planning process, supported by the Risk Management Framework. The Chief Operating Officer carries the operational officer responsibility for risk management. The Chief Executive is accountable to the Council for the effectiveness of the risk strategy.
114. The Council's core Finance and Human Resources system (SAP) will no longer be supported after 2027 and is therefore being replaced by the Cloud-based Oracle Fusion system to ensure that critical business functions, such as running a payroll, can continue to be reliably delivered post-2027. Oracle also provides improved financial controls as well as improved data and information usage to support further developments to increase agile and digital working. An independent review of the system and programme confirmed that Oracle is a suitable product for the Council and a phased roll-out commenced during 2024/25. Most modules of Phase 1 (Enterprise Performance Management) and all of Phase 2 (Finance with dependent HR processes, Procurement, Recruitment and Helpdesk modules) have now been delivered. Phase 3 (Payroll and all remaining HR processes) will be rolled out during 2025 and 2026. Updates in relation to the progress of the implementation were regularly

# Annual Governance Statement for year ended 31 March 2025

reported to the Audit Committee and CMT to ensure that progress was being made and risks were appropriately mitigated.

## **SECTION G: Implementing good practices in transparency, reporting and audit, to deliver effective accountability**

### **Assured**

The Council has transparent processes in place through publication of the Forward Plan of key decisions as well as agendas and reports of its meetings and those of its committees. This includes key decision reports on the website and the prominence given to reporting and enforcing of agreed audit actions through the Audit Committee, which meets in public.

The Council has effective, open data reporting arrangements to ensure the accessibility of significant spend, contractual and other data relevant to financial performance. This has also been addressed through the development of the performance management reporting arrangements linked to the implementation of the Council Plan.

115. All meetings of the Full Council and of the committees which discharge executive, non-executive or scrutiny functions take place in public and have their reports and minutes published on the Council's website. Cabinet, Lead Member and Committee decisions, agendas and reports are published on the website and are available to the press and public. This is driven by the publication of the Forward Plan of key decisions. A limited number of reports are considered in private session, but only when the subject matter of the report meets the prescribed criteria set out in the Local Government Act 1972.

### **Assurance and Significant Governance Issues**

116. The Audit Committee undertakes the functions of an audit committee. This includes review of the findings of Internal Audit. The Committee meets regularly and in public and holds officers to account for the timely implementation of agreed audit actions
117. As reported in the previous Annual Governance Statement, the Council was the subject of a Corporate Peer Review in 2023. It is usual practice for the LGA to undertake a progress review following a CPC and this was arranged for March 2025. However, in agreement with the LGA, the progress review was subsequently deferred in light of Government proposals for devolution and local government reorganisation.
118. The Annual Internal Audit Annual Report and Opinion provides an opinion on the adequacy of the Council's control environment as a contribution to the proper, economic, efficient and effective use of resources. The Council must undertake an effective internal audit to evaluate the effectiveness of its risk management, control and governance processes, taking into account public sector internal auditing standards or guidance. Annually, the Chief Internal Auditor is required to provide an overall opinion on the Council's internal control environment, risk management arrangements and governance framework to support the Annual Governance Statement and this is provided in the Internal Audit Annual Report and Opinion. Based on the internal audit work completed, the Orbis Chief Internal Auditor has provided substantial assurance that the Council had in place an adequate and effective framework of governance, risk management and internal control for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025.
119. Additionally, every five years, Orbis Internal Audit is subject to an independent external assessment, with the scope including assessment of compliance, benchmarking against best practice and assessment of internal audit's profile and impact with client organisations. The most recent review was completed in Autumn 2022 by the Chartered Institute of Internal Auditors who assessed Orbis internal audit as achieving the highest level of conformance against professional standards, with no areas of non-compliance identified.
120. The Council will continue to regularly monitor issues that may seriously prejudice or prevent achievement of its key objectives through its strategic risk review process.
121. Both governance and internal control arrangements must be kept under review to ensure that they continue to operate effectively, meet changing legislative needs and reflect best practice and our intention to achieve excellence in all our activities. The Council, through the Directorate Assurance Statements and the Chief Finance Officer's Assurance Statement, has identified a number of areas where it wishes to enhance its governance arrangements. These are set out in Annex A to this Statement, together with the department responsible for them. Each Director has included in their Directorate Assurance Statement confirmation that the actions identified for 2024/25 have been completed or provided an update and explanation regarding progress.

## **Annual Governance Statement for year ended 31 March 2025**

122. In 2022 CIPFA updated its position statement on local authority audit committees and recommended that each local authority audit committee should include at least two co-opted independent members to provide appropriate technical expertise. Also in 2022, the Council's external auditor recommended the Council to carry out a self-assessment of the effectiveness of the Council's Audit Committee in line with the National Audit Office's (NAO) 'Audit and Risk Assurance Committee effectiveness tool'. In October 2023, the Council agreed the proposal to add two co-opted independent members to the Audit Committee.
123. In addition, officers of the Council have carried out an assessment of the Audit Committee and members of the Audit Committee were asked to self-assess their skills, both of which were carried out by reference to the CIPFA Code of Practice. The findings of the self-assessment were reported to the Audit Committee in March 2024. For the large part, the assessment identified full compliance to good practice; however, some areas for improvement were identified, including a standalone Audit Committee Annual Report being presented to Governance Committee and a review of the Audit Committee Terms of Reference. The first Audit Committee Annual report was considered by the Governance Committee in July 2024.
124. The Council took steps to recruit co-opted members to the Audit Committee in 2024/25; however, this was unsuccessful. Whilst this poses a potential risk, training and development for existing committee members will continue while recruitment for the co-opted members continues to be explored. It is anticipated that the two independent members of the Committee will now be recruited in 2025/26 based on the skills gaps identified through the member self-assessment.
125. No assurance can ever be absolute; however, this Statement seeks to provide a reasonable assurance that there are no significant weaknesses in the Council's governance arrangements. On the basis of the review of the sources of assurance set out in this Statement (in Annex A), the LGA CPC and the self-assessments carried out, we are satisfied that the Council has in place satisfactory governance arrangements, including a satisfactory system of internal control, both of which are operating effectively.
126. The Council Plan identifies a number of areas that have governance implications and these will be monitored through the Council Plan monitoring process. The areas outlined in Annex A will be monitored through departmental business plans.
127. Details of bodies where the Council is a Member or appoints a Director are set out in Annex B. Where members are appointed to outside bodies, the Council avoids structural conflict of interests where possible.

**Keith Glazier Leader of the Council 15 July 2025**

**Becky Shaw Chief Executive 15 July 2025**

<https://democracy.eastsussex.gov.uk/documents/s68842/Annual%20Governance%20Statement%202024-25%20Governance.pdf>

# Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

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

2023/24				2024/25		
Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure		Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure
£000	£000	£000		£000	£000	£000
425,887	(148,806)	277,081	Adult Social Care	442,463	(157,925)	284,538
35,516	(34,104)	1,412	Public Health	37,630	(35,458)	2,172
9,061	(762)	8,299	Governance Services	6,848	(372)	6,476
491,512	(318,272)	173,240	Children's Services	550,540	(354,140)	196,400
58,606	(26,625)	31,981	Business Services	59,080	(25,761)	33,319
157,868	(55,921)	101,947	Communities, Economy & Transport	196,100	(60,982)	135,118
6,420	(2,493)	3,927	Corporate Expenditure	6,441	(855)	5,586
<b>1,184,870</b>	<b>(586,983)</b>	<b>597,887</b>	<b>Cost of Services</b>	<b>1,299,102</b>	<b>(635,493)</b>	<b>663,609</b>
12,433	-	12,433	Other operating expenditure - Note 11	19,432	-	19,432
13,757	(14,571)	(814)	Financing and investment (income) and expenditure - Note 12	15,723	(11,305)	4,418
-	(552,368)	(552,368)	Taxation and non-specific grant income - Note 13	-	(599,065)	(599,065)
		<b>57,138</b>	<b>Deficit on Provision of Services</b>			<b>88,394</b>
		(25,807)	Surplus on revaluation of non-current assets – Note 25			(18,501)
		9,854	Remeasurement of the net defined pension liability – Note 25			9,116
		<b>(15,953)</b>	<b>Other Comprehensive (Income) and Expenditure</b>			<b>(9,385)</b>
		<b>41,185</b>	<b>Total Comprehensive (Income) and Expenditure</b>			<b>79,009</b>

## Movement in Reserves Statement

The Movement in Reserves Statement shows the movement from the start of the year to the end on the different reserves held by the Council, analysed into 'usable reserves' (i.e. those that can be applied to fund expenditure and mitigate risk and impact of unplanned events) and other 'unusable' reserves. It shows how the movements in year of the reserves are broken down between gains and losses incurred in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices and the statutory adjustments required to return to the amounts chargeable to council tax for the year. The Net Increase/Decrease line shows the statutory General Fund balance and Schools balance movements in the year following those adjustments.

2023/24	General Fund Balance	Schools Balance	Earmarked Reserves	Total General Fund	Capital Receipts Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	Total Usable Reserves	Unusable Reserves	Total Council Reserves
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
<b>Balance at 31 March 2023 - Notes 24 and 25</b>	<b>9,999</b>	<b>20,082</b>	<b>214,744</b>	<b>244,825</b>	<b>2,372</b>	<b>12,805</b>	<b>260,002</b>	<b>608,059</b>	<b>868,061</b>
<b>Movement in Reserves during 2023/24</b>									
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	(57,138)	-	-	(57,138)	-	-	(57,138)	15,953	(41,185)
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations - Note 7	(17,092)	-	-	(17,092)	4,929	2,248	(9,915)	9,915	-
<b>Net Increase / (Decrease) before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves</b>	<b>(74,230)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(74,230)</b>	<b>4,929</b>	<b>2,248</b>	<b>(67,053)</b>	<b>25,868</b>	<b>(41,185)</b>
Transfers to / (from) Earmarked Reserves - Note 10	74,230	(1,824)	(72,406)	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Increase / (Decrease) in Year</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,824)</b>	<b>(72,406)</b>	<b>(74,230)</b>	<b>4,929</b>	<b>2,248</b>	<b>(67,053)</b>	<b>25,868</b>	<b>(41,185)</b>
<b>Balance at 31 March 2024 - Notes 24 and 25</b>	<b>9,999</b>	<b>18,258</b>	<b>142,338</b>	<b>170,595</b>	<b>7,301</b>	<b>15,053</b>	<b>192,949</b>	<b>633,927</b>	<b>826,876</b>

## Movement in Reserves Statement

2024/25	General Fund Balance	Schools Balance	Earmarked Reserves	Total General Fund	Capital Receipts Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	Total Usable Reserves	Unusable Reserves	Total Council Reserves
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
<b>Balance at 31 March 2024 - Notes 24 and 25</b>	<b>9,999</b>	<b>18,258</b>	<b>142,338</b>	<b>170,595</b>	<b>7,301</b>	<b>15,053</b>	<b>192,949</b>	<b>633,927</b>	<b>826,876</b>
<b>Movement in Reserves during 2024/25</b>									
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	(88,394)	-	-	<b>(88,394)</b>	-	-	<b>(88,394)</b>	9,385	<b>(79,009)</b>
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations - Note 7	31,193	-	-	<b>31,193</b>	(2,950)	1,583	<b>29,826</b>	(29,826)	-
<b>Net Increase / (Decrease) before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves</b>	<b>(57,201)</b>	-	-	<b>(57,201)</b>	<b>(2,950)</b>	<b>1,583</b>	<b>(58,568)</b>	<b>(20,441)</b>	<b>(79,009)</b>
Transfers to / (from) Earmarked Reserves - Note 10	57,201	(2,215)	(54,986)	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Increase / (Decrease) in Year</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(2,215)</b>	<b>(54,986)</b>	<b>(57,201)</b>	<b>(2,950)</b>	<b>1,583</b>	<b>(58,568)</b>	<b>(20,441)</b>	<b>(79,009)</b>
<b>Balance at 31 March 2025 - Notes 24 and 25</b>	<b>9,999</b>	<b>16,043</b>	<b>87,352</b>	<b>113,394</b>	<b>4,351</b>	<b>16,636</b>	<b>134,381</b>	<b>613,486</b>	<b>747,867</b>

## Balance Sheet

The Balance Sheet shows the value as at the Balance Sheet date of the assets and liabilities recognised by the Council. The net assets of the authority (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 represents 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'.

<b>31 March 2024</b>			<b>31 March 2025</b>
<b>Restated</b>		<b>Note</b>	<b>£000</b>
<b>£000</b>			<b>£000</b>
974,405	Property, Plant & Equipment	14	992,389
654	Heritage Assets	17	654
9,941	Investment Property	15	11,245
24,365	Intangible Assets	16	31,566
4,210	Long Term Investments	18	4,359
7,915	Long Term Debtors	20	7,046
<b>1,021,490</b>	<b>Long Term Assets</b>		<b>1,047,259</b>
188,541	Short Term Investments	18	98,421
3,556	Assets Held for Sale	19	6,019
11,482	Payments in Advance	20	16,568
15	Inventories		15
105,253	Short Term Debtors	20	86,480
27,563	Cash and Cash Equivalents	21	27,943
<b>336,410</b>	<b>Current Assets</b>		<b>235,446</b>
(8,736)*	Grants and Contributions Received in Advance	35	(6,723)
(9,697)	Short Term Borrowing	18	(6,179)
(9,574)	Bank overdraft and Accrued balance for third parties	21	(1,790)
(4,734)	Provisions	23	(3,895)
(160,108)*	Short Term Creditors	22	(145,073)
<b>(192,849)</b>	<b>Current Liabilities</b>		<b>(163,660)</b>
(40,016)	Liabilities related to defined benefits pension schemes	42	(34,733)
(9,886)	Provisions	23	(9,725)
(212,344)	Long Term Borrowing	18	(207,241)
(25,019)*	Capital Grants & Contributions Receipts in Advance	35	(40,520)
(50,910)	Other Long Term Liabilities	40	(78,959)
<b>(338,175)</b>	<b>Long Term Liabilities</b>		<b>(371,178)</b>
<b>826,876</b>	<b>Net Assets</b>		<b>747,867</b>
192,949	Usable Reserves	24	134,381
633,927	Unusable Reserves	25	613,486
<b>826,876</b>	<b>Total Reserves</b>		<b>747,867</b>

\*The 2023/24 Balance Sheet has been re-presented to align with the CIPFA Code requirement that only Grants and Contributions received in advance are shown as a separate line item. Other amounts previously included within "Income in Advance" that related to other forms of income received in advance have been reclassified to Short Term Creditors. The equivalent adjustment for 2022/23 would have moved £30.3m income in advance into short term creditors, leaving £7.9m for Grants & Contributions Received in Advance.

I certify that this Statement of Accounts provides a true and fair view of the financial position of the Council as at 31 March 2025 and its Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for the year then ended.

**Ian Gutsell**

Chief Finance Officer (Section 151 Officer)

The Governance Committee approved the Statement of Accounts on xx February 2026

## 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 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.

<b>2023/24</b>		<b>2024/25</b>
<b>£000</b>		<b>£000</b>
57,138	Net deficit on the provision of services	88,394
(72,292)	Adjustments to net deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements	(111,208)
55,440	Adjustments for items included in the net deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities	51,808
<b>40,286</b>	<b>Net cash inflow from Operating Activities - Note 26</b>	<b>28,994</b>
(43,288)	Investing Activities - Note 27	(54,472)
10,838	Financing Activities - Note 28	17,314
<b>7,836</b>	<b>Net decrease in net cash and cash equivalents - Note 21</b>	<b>(8,164)</b>
(25,825)	Net cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period - Note 21	(17,989)
<b>(17,989)</b>	<b>Net cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period - Note 21</b>	<b>(26,153)</b>

# Notes to the Accounting Statements

## 1. Authorisation of the Statement of Accounts

Authorisation of the Statement of Accounts - These accounts were authorised for issue by Ian Gutsell, Chief Finance Officer (Section 151 Officer), and the Statement of Accounts (approved on xx February 2026) is published with an audit opinion.

## 2. Accounting Policies

### i. General

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

The Statement of Accounts are prepared on a going concern basis and adopt the accounting convention of principally historical cost, modified by the revaluation of certain categories of non-current assets and financial instruments. They are prepared with the overriding requirement that they give a true and fair view of the financial position, performance, and cash flows of the Council. Information is presented in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable, and understandable information.

The Council uses rounding to the nearest £000 in presenting amounts in its financial statements and has abbreviated £million to £m.

### ii. Accruals of Income and Expenditure

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

- 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; and
- 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.

### iii. Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised in accordance with IFRS 15 - Revenue Recognition from Contracts with Customers and IPSAS 23 Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions (Taxes and Transfers). Which of the two standards is applicable depends on determining whether the transaction is an exchange (IFRS 15) or non-exchange transaction (IPSAS 23). With non-exchange transactions there is no, or only nominal, consideration in return. The obligating extent is often determined by statutory prescription (e.g. council tax, VAT or a fine for breach of law) or may be a donation or bequest. For exchange transactions, assets or services and liabilities of approximately equal value are exchanged (e.g. fees and charges for services and the sale of goods provided). There is a contract which creates both right and obligations. Under IFRS 15 the performance obligations in the contract have to be measured and the transaction price allocated to these obligations. Revenue is recognised when the performance obligations are satisfied.

### iv. Debtors and Creditors

The Council record all material transactions on the basis of income and expenditure. In order to achieve this we account for actual or estimated debtors and creditors at the end of the year, except in two cases:

- Charges for utilities (gas, electricity and telephones) are not accrued, so long as we have paid for a full twelve months during each financial year;
- Accruals are generally not raised where amounts are immaterial, although managers' discretion may be used. This exception has no material effect on the financial statements.

Most accounts for Trust Funds are kept on a receipts and payments basis.

Lump sum payments relating to redundancy cases are accounted for in the period when the related decision was taken.

# Notes to the Accounting Statements

## v. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits held by the Council as part of its normal cash management including all deposit accounts with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash Equivalents are generally defined as short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to cash. They are held for short term cash flow requirements rather than for investment gain and have an insignificant risk of a change in their value.

The Code of Practice defines cash equivalents as highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and any investment that could be recalled the same day without penalty, which includes call accounts, money market funds and instant deposits. However, the Council uses these products for both short term cash flow requirements and investment gain purposes. The Council therefore defines only its accounts that are held for cash flow requirements as a cash equivalent used for short term cash flow requirements. 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. Short Term Investments are those investments that are not classified as a cash equivalent as they are held for investment gain purposes. The Council's annual Treasury Management Strategy sets out the type of investments that meet its security, liquidity and yield criteria.

## vi. 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.

## vii. 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.

## viii. Charges to Revenue and Non-Current Assets

Services, support services and trading accounts are debited with the following amounts to record the cost of holding Property, Plant and Equipment assets and Intangible assets during the year:

- Depreciation is provided for on all assets used by the relevant service with a determinable finite life (except for investment properties, assets under construction and community assets), by allocating the value of the asset in the Balance Sheet over the periods expected to benefit from their use.
- Revaluation and impairment losses on assets used by the service where there are no accumulated gains in the Revaluation Reserve against which they can be written off.
- Amortisation of intangible assets attributable to the service.

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

## ix. Employee Benefits

Employee benefits are accounted for in accordance with the Code's interpretation of IAS 19 – Employee Benefits. This standard covers both benefits payable during and after employment.

### Benefits Payable During Employment

Short-term employee benefits are those due to be settled within 12 months of the year-end. They include such benefits as wages and salaries, paid annual leave and paid sick leave, recognition for additional responsibility and non-monetary benefits for current employees and are recognised as an expense for services in the year in which employees render service to the Council. An accrual is made for the cost of holiday entitlements 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

## Notes to the Accounting Statements

Provision of Services, but then reversed out through the Movement in Reserves Statement so that holiday benefits 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. These costs are charged on an accruals basis to the appropriate service line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement when the Council is demonstrably committed to the termination of the employment of an officer or group of officers or making an offer to encourage voluntary redundancy.

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

### Post Employment Benefits

The Council contributes to three separate pension schemes that meet the needs of different groups of employees. The schemes are:

- The Teachers' Pension Scheme, administered by Capita Teachers' Pensions on behalf of the Department for Education;
- The Local Government Pension Scheme;
- The NHS Pension Scheme, administered by the NHS Business Service Authority.

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

### Teachers' Pensions

The arrangements for the teachers' scheme mean that liabilities for these benefits cannot ordinarily be identified specifically to the Council. The scheme is therefore accounted for as if it was a defined contribution scheme and no liability for future payments of benefits is recognised in the Balance Sheet. The Children's and Education Services line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is charged with the employer's contributions payable to Teachers' Pensions in the year.

### Local Government Pensions Scheme

Most other employees can join the Local Government Pension Scheme. The Council administers the pension fund for all local authorities within the geographical area of East Sussex. The Local Government Scheme is accounted for as a defined benefits scheme. The liabilities of the pension scheme attributable to the Council are included in the Balance Sheet on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method – i.e. an assessment of the future payments that will be made in relation to retirement benefits earned to date by employees, based on assumptions about mortality rates, employee turnover rates, etc., and projections of earnings for current employees.

The assets of the 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 of fair value;
- unitised securities – current bid price;
- property – market value.

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

- current service cost – the increase in liabilities as a result of years of service earned this year – allocated in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the services for which the employees worked;
- past service cost – the increase in liabilities arising from current year decisions whose effect relates to years of service earned in earlier years – debited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of Non Distributed Costs;
- interest cost – the expected increase in the present value of liabilities during the year as they move one year closer to being paid – debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement;

## Notes to the Accounting Statements

- expected return on assets – the annual investment return on the fund assets attributable to the Council, based on an average of the expected long-term return – credited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement;
- gains or losses on settlements and curtailments – the result of actions to relieve the Council of liabilities or events that reduce the expected future service or accrual of benefits of employees – debited or credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of Non Distributed Costs;
- actuarial gains and losses – changes in the net pensions liability that arise because events have not coincided with assumptions made at the last actuarial valuation or because the actuaries have updated their assumptions – debited to the Pensions Reserve;
- contributions paid to the Pension Fund – cash paid as employer’s contributions to the Pension Fund in settlement of liabilities; not accounted for as an expense.

In assessing liabilities for retirement benefits at 31 March 2025, the actuary has advised a discount rate of 5.8%, derived so that the net present value of the notional cashflows, discounted at this single rate, equates to the net present value of the cashflows. In assessing liabilities for retirement benefits at 31 March 2024, the actuary advised that a rate of 4.9% is appropriate.

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

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

### x. Events After the Balance Sheet Date

The accounts have taken into consideration any material event after the balance sheet, which 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 approved and 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 for which the Council shall adjust the amounts recognised in its financial statements or recognise items that were not previously recognised (adjusting events);
- Those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the end of 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.

### xi. Financial Instruments

#### Financial Liabilities

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

For the Council’s borrowings, this means that the amount presented in the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal repayable (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 loans are replaced through restructuring, there are distinct accounting treatments, as follows:

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

## Notes to the Accounting Statements

- *Substantially Different* - 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.
- *Early repayment of loans* - The accounting treatment for premiums and discounts arising on the early repayment of loans is largely dictated by the general principle that financial instruments are derecognised when the contracts that establish them come to an end. The amounts payable or receivable are cleared to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement upon extinguishment. In line with regulations and statutory guidance, the impact of premiums is spread over future financial years. These provisions are effected in the Movement in Reserves Statement on the General Fund Balance, after debits and credits have been made to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The adjustments made in the Movement in Reserves Statement are managed via the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account.

### Financial Assets

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

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

The Council's business model is to hold investments to collect contractual cash flows. Financial assets are therefore classified as amortised cost, except for those whose contractual payments are not solely payment of principal and interest (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 (CIES) for interest receivable are based on the carrying amount of the asset multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument. For most of the financial assets held by the Council, this means that the amount presented in the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal receivable (plus accrued interest) and interest credited to the CIES is the amount receivable for the year in the loan agreement.

Where loans are made at less than market rates (soft loans), 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, 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 de-recognition of an asset are credited or debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the CIES.

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

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

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

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

The inputs to the measurement techniques are categorised in accordance with the 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.

## Notes to the Accounting Statements

For pooled investment funds (i.e. money market fund, collective investment scheme as defined in section 235 (1) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, investment scheme approved by the Treasury under section 11(1) of the Trustee Investments Act 1961 (local authority schemes)) regulations allow a statutory override (for a period of 7 years from 1/4/18 until 31/3/25) any unrealised gains or losses can be transferred via the Movement in Reserves Statement to a Pooled Investment Funds Adjustment Account in the Balance Sheet.

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

### Expected Credit Losses

The Council recognises expected credit losses (impairments) on all of its financial assets held at amortised cost or FVOCI either on a 12-month or lifetime basis. 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. The expected credit loss model applies to financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVOCI, trade receivables, lease debtors, third party loans and financial guarantees.

A simplified approach is applied to trade receivables and lease debtors whereby consideration of changes in credit risk since initial recognition are not required and losses are automatically recognised on a lifetime basis. A collective assessment is made for groups of instruments where reasonable and supportable information is not available for individual instruments without undue cost or effort. The aim will be to approximate the result of recognising lifetime expected credit losses if significant increases in credit risk since recognition had been measurable for the individual instruments.

Loans have been grouped into three types for assessing loss allowances:

**Group 1** – loans made to individual organisations. Loss allowances for these loans can be assessed on an individual basis.

**Group 2** – loans supported by government funding. As the loan repayments are recycled and the contract allows for a level of default then no additional impairment loss is required.

**Group 3** - car loans to employees. Loss allowances are based on a collective assessment.

Impairment losses are debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the CIES. For assets carried at amortised cost, the credit entry is made against the carrying amount in the Balance Sheet. For assets carried at FVOCI, the credit entry is recognised in Other Comprehensive Income against the Financial Instruments Revaluation Reserve. For loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, the loss allowance is recognised as a provision.

Impairment losses are not applicable to FVPL assets as the future contractual cash flows are of lesser significance and instead current market prices are considered to be an appropriate reflection of credit risk, with all movements in fair value, including those relating to credit risk, impacting on the carrying amount and being posted to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services as they arise. Impairment losses on loans supporting capital purposes, lease debtors and share capital are not a proper charge to the General Fund balance and any gains or losses can be reversed out through the Movement in Reserves Statement to the Capital Adjustment Account.

### xii. Foreign Currency Transaction

Where the Council has entered into a transaction denominated in a foreign currency, the transaction is converted into sterling at the exchange rate applicable on the date the transaction was effective. Where amounts in foreign currency are outstanding at the year-end, they are reconverted at the spot exchange rate at 31 March. Resulting gains or losses are recognised in the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

### xiii. 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.

Government grants and third party contributions and donations 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 acquired using 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

## Notes to the Accounting Statements

grants and contributions) or Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income (non-ring fenced revenue grants and all capital grants) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

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

### Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

CIL is a planning charge on developments used to fund a wide range of infrastructure that is needed because of the development. The Charging Authorities (District & Borough Councils) are required to produce a CIL Charging Schedule, which sets out the rates of CIL to be charged on development. The Council can then approach the Charging Authority to drawdown some or all of the CIL to fund infrastructure projects. The CIL is recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in accordance with the grants and contributions policy above.

### xiv. Intangible Assets

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

Internally generated assets are capitalised where it is demonstrable that the project is technically feasible and is intended to be completed (with adequate resources being available) and the Council will be able to generate future economic benefits or deliver service potential by being able to sell or use the asset. Expenditure is capitalised where it can be measured reliably as attributable to the asset and is restricted to that incurred during the development phase. Expenditure on the development of websites is not capitalised if the website is solely or primarily intended to promote or advertise the Council's goods or services.

Intangible assets are measured initially at cost. Amounts are only re-valued where the fair value of the assets held by the Council can be determined by reference to an active market. In practice, no intangible asset held by the Council meets this criterion, and they are therefore carried at amortised cost. The expected useful life is normally up to seven years. 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 on disposal (for any sale proceeds greater than £10,000) the Capital Receipts Reserve. Capital receipts (if more than the de minimis level of £10,000) from the sale of assets are held in a reserve until they are required to finance capital expenditure.

### xv. Interests in Companies and Other Entities

An assessment of the Council's interests has been carried out during the year in accordance with the Code of Practice to determine the group relationships that exist. Inclusion in the group is dependent upon the extent of the Council's control over the entity demonstrated through ownership, such as a shareholding in an entity or representation on an entity's board of directors. The Council has no material interests in companies and other entities that have the nature of subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities, which would require it to prepare group accounts alongside its own financial statements. The investments in the Council's accounts are shown at fair value through profit and loss or at amortised cost.

### xvi. Inventories

Inventories are included in the Balance Sheet at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories is assigned using the latest invoice price.

### xvii. 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.

## Notes to the Accounting Statements

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

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

### xviii. Joint Operations

Joint operations are arrangements where the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities relating to the arrangement. The activities undertaken by the authority in conjunction with other joint operators involve the use of the assets and resources of those joint operators. In relation to its interest in a joint operation, the authority as a joint operator recognises:

- its assets, including its share of any assets held jointly;
- its liabilities, including its share of any liabilities incurred jointly;
- its revenue from the sale of its share of the output arising from the joint operation;
- its share of the revenue from the sale of the output by the joint operation;
- its expenses, including its share of any expenses incurred jointly.

### xix. Leases

#### The Council as Lessee

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 identified asset, through rights both to obtain substantially all the economic benefits or service potential from that asset and to direct its use.

#### Initial measurement

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 of 1<sup>st</sup> April 2024, if later). The leases are typically for fixed periods in excess of one year but may have extension options.

The Council initially recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments, discounting by applying the Council's incremental borrowing rate wherever the interest rate implicit in the lease cannot be determined. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability include:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the prevailing index or rate as at the adoption date
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee
- the exercise price under a purchase option that the Council is reasonably certain to exercise
- lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Council is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option
- penalties for early termination of a lease, unless the Council is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The right-of-use asset is measured at the amount of the lease liability, adjusted for any prepayments made, plus any direct costs incurred to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or restore the underlying asset on the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received. However, for peppercorn, nominal payments or nil consideration leases, the asset is measured at fair value.

#### Subsequent measurement

The right-of-use asset is subsequently measured using the fair value model. The Council considers the cost model to be a reasonable proxy except for:

- assets held under non-commercial leases
- leases where rent reviews do not necessarily reflect market conditions
- leases with terms of more than five years that do not have any provision for rent reviews
- leases where rent reviews will be at periods of more than five years.

For these leases, the asset is carried at a revalued amount. In these financial statements, right-of use assets held under index-linked leases have been adjusted for changes in the relevant index, while assets held under peppercorn or nil consideration leases have been valued using market prices or rentals for equivalent land and properties.

## Notes to the Accounting Statements

The right-of-use asset is depreciated straight-line over the shorter period of remaining lease term and useful life of the underlying asset as at the date of adoption.

The lease liability is subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method. The liability is remeasured when:

- there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in index or rate
- there is a change in the group's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee
- the Council changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option, or
- there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

When such a remeasurement occurs, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, with any further adjustment required from remeasurement being recorded in the income statement.

### Low value and short lease exemption

As permitted by the Code, the Council excludes leases:

- for low-value items that cost less than £20,000 when new, provided they are not highly dependent on or integrated with other items, and
- with a term shorter than 12 months (comprising the non-cancellable period plus any extension options that the Council is reasonably certain to exercise and any termination options that the Council is reasonably certain not to exercise).

### Lease expenditure

Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement includes interest, straight line depreciation, any asset impairments and changes in variable lease payments not included in the measurement of the liability during the period in which the triggering event occurred. Lease payments are debited against the liability. Rentals for leases of low-value items or shorter than 12 months are expensed.

Depreciation and impairments are not charges against council tax, as the cost of non-current assets is fully provided for under separate arrangements for capital financing. Amounts are therefore appropriated to the capital adjustment account from the General Fund balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

### The Council as Lessor

Finance Leases - Where the Council grants a finance lease over a property or an item of plant or equipment, the relevant asset is written out of the Balance Sheet as a disposal. At the commencement of the lease, the carrying amount of the asset in the Balance Sheet (whether Property, Plant and Equipment or Assets Held for Sale) is written off to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of the gain or loss on disposal. A gain, representing the Council's net investment in the lease, is credited to the same line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement 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), matched by a lease (long-term debtor) asset in the Balance Sheet.

Lease rentals receivable are apportioned between:

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

The gain credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on disposal is not permitted by statute to increase the General Fund Balance and is required to be treated as a capital receipt. Where a premium has been received, this is posted out of the General Fund Balance to the Capital Receipts Reserve in the Movement in Reserves Statement. Where the amount due in relation to the lease asset is to be settled by the payment of rentals in future financial years, this is posted out of the General Fund Balance to the Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve in the Movement in Reserves Statement. When the future rentals are received, the element for the capital receipt for the disposal of the asset is used to write down the lease debtor. At this point, the deferred capital receipts are transferred to the Capital Receipts Reserve.

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

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

# Notes to the Accounting Statements

## xx. Overheads and Support Services

Following changes to the 2016/17 Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the UK, support service costs are no longer apportioned across service segments but are reported as a single segment so that they are based on the way in which services are operated and managed internally. For the Council this segment is the Business Services department.

## xxi. Property, Plant and Equipment and Assets Held for Sale

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

### Recognition

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

Recorded as capital expenditure are all transactions that involve the purchase of new Property, Plant and Equipment or expenditure that adds to their value. The purchase of furniture and equipment is treated as capital if it is associated with capital building works. Otherwise, individual items of vehicles and equipment are treated as capital if the value is over £20,000. If the value is less than this sum, it is charged to revenue.

### 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, including the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling, and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

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

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

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

- operational land, buildings and plant – 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 fair value because of the specialist nature of an asset, depreciated replacement cost (DRC) is used as an estimate of current value;
- infrastructure, community assets and assets under construction – at depreciated historical cost;
- surplus assets – at fair value in highest and best use, the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

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

## Componentisation Policy

The Council ensures that the overall value of an asset is fairly apportioned over significant components that need to be accounted for separately and that their useful lives and the method of depreciation are determined on a reasonable and consistent basis. The Council's adopted componentisation policy is as follows:

- Each part of an item of Property Plant and Equipment (PP&E) with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the items is depreciated separately. Where there is more than one significant part of the same asset, which has the same useful life and depreciation method, such parts are grouped in determining the depreciation charge;
- Where a component is replaced or restored, the carrying amount of the old component is derecognised to avoid double counting and the new component reflected in the carrying amount, subject to the recognition principles of capitalising expenditure with a de minimus level of £20,000;
- All components that have a different useful economic life from the main asset are identified separately – provided the amount is above the £20,000 de minimus level, and then only if the component has a different useful life for depreciation purposes so as to result in depreciation charges that differ materially from the depreciation charges had the asset not been componentised. Component assets could include building structure, roof, heating, electrical, lifts and external works. The expected useful economic lives of components are shown in the depreciation section below.
- De-recognition of a component of PP&E takes place when no future economic benefits are expected from its use (i.e. its service potential is used up) and it is removed from the Balance Sheet. For example, if a new roof is significant in relation to the total value of the asset, part of the existing carrying value of the building would be derecognised and then the new roof recognised;
- For revalued assets (as part of the rolling programme), the individual valuation sheets produced by the external valuers would be compared to the beacon analysis. If a particular asset conforms to the components identified in the beacon, and it is significant in relation to the total value, those percentages will be applied to the carrying value. If it does not conform to the beacon, revised percentages will be obtained;
- On componentisation, any Revaluation Reserve balances will remain with the structure of the building. Any future revaluation gains and losses will be applied across components as appropriate.

## Depreciation

Depreciation is provided for on all Property, Plant and Equipment assets (with the exceptions shown in the table below) and calculated on a straight-line basis over the expected life of the asset, on the difference between the net book value and any estimated residual value. The depreciation charge is calculated on an asset's opening balance and therefore the first charge is in the year after the expenditure is initially incurred.

The life expectancies of the assets and the depreciation are calculated on the following bases:

Operational land	Not depreciated as an infinite life expectancy
Operational buildings, buildings structure, roof and external works	Individually assessed by valuers, usually up to 60 years
Heating and lighting components	Individually assessed by valuers, usually up to 25 years
Lifts	Individually assessed by valuers, usually up to 15 years
Vehicles	Individually assessed on acquisition, usually up to 10 years
Information Technology	Individually assessed on acquisition, usually up to 10 years

## Notes to the Accounting Statements

Other plant, furniture and equipment	Individually assessed on acquisition, usually up to 20 years
Infrastructure	New roads 30 years; Highways component assets between 10 & 80 years
Infrastructure land	Not depreciated as an infinite life expectancy
Community land	Not depreciated as an infinite life expectancy
Assets under construction	Not depreciated until the asset becomes operational
Surplus buildings	Life remains the same as when the asset was previously an operational building until it can be reassessed by valuers
Surplus land	Not depreciated as an infinite life expectancy

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 re-valued immediately before reclassification and then carried at the lower of this amount and fair value less costs to sell. Held for sale assets are measured at highest and best use. 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 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. 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.

### Accounting for Schools

The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom confirms that the balance of control for local authority maintained schools (i.e. those categories of school identified in the School Standards and Framework Act 1998, as amended) lies with the local authority. The Code also stipulates that those schools' assets, liabilities, reserves and cash flows are recognised in the local authority financial statements (and not the Group Accounts). Therefore schools' transactions, cash flows and balances are recognised in each of the financial statements of the Council as if they were the transactions, cash flows and balances of the Council.

The Council has the following types of maintained schools under its control:

- Community
- Voluntary Aided
- Voluntary Controlled
- Trust / Foundation Schools

Schools Non-Current (fixed) Assets are recognised in the Balance Sheet where the Council directly owns the assets or where the School/Governing body own the assets or have had rights to use the assets transferred to them. Community Schools are owned by the Council and are, therefore, recognised on the Balance Sheet.

## Notes to the Accounting Statements

Of the Council's Voluntary Aided and Controlled schools, the majority are controlled by the respective Diocese with no formal rights to use the assets passed to the School or Governing Bodies. As a result these schools are not recognised on the Balance Sheet.

There are currently twenty Voluntary Controlled schools under the Council's ownership which are recognised on the Balance Sheet. Where the ownership of Trust/Foundation Schools lies with a charitable Trust, the school is not recognised on the Council's Balance Sheet. Where the ownership lies with the school/Governing Body the school is recognised on the Council's Balance sheet.

All other income, expenditure, assets, liabilities, reserves and cash flows of maintained schools are recognised in the Council's accounts.

### xxii. Private Finance Initiative and Similar Contracts

PFI and similar contracts are agreements to receive services, where the responsibility for making available the Property, Plant and Equipment needed to provide the services passes to the PFI contractor. As the Council is deemed to control the services that are provided under its PFI schemes, and as ownership of the Property, Plant and Equipment will pass to the Council at the end of the contracts for no additional charge, the Council carries the assets used under the contracts on its Balance Sheet as part of Property, Plant and Equipment.

The original recognition of these assets at fair value (based on the cost to purchase the property, plant and equipment) was balanced by the recognition of a liability for amounts due to the scheme operator to pay for the capital investment.

Any payments towards the operator's capital investment before the assets become operational (and recognised as Property, Plant and Equipment and finance leases) are included in debtors as a prepayment. When the asset is made available (i.e., operational), the prepayment is written out against the set aside PFI reserve.

Non-current assets recognised on the Balance Sheet are re-valued and depreciated in the same way as Property, Plant and Equipment owned by the Council.

The amounts payable to the PFI operators each year are analysed into five elements:

- fair value of the services received during the year – debited to the relevant service in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement;
- finance cost – an interest charge (based on an Internal Rate of Return of 9.80% for Peacehaven Schools and 5.97% for the Joint Integrated Waste Management Service PFI Contract) on the outstanding Balance Sheet liability, is debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement;
- contingent rent – increases in the amount to be paid for the property arising during the contract, debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement;
- payment towards liability – applied to write down the Balance Sheet liability towards the PFI operator, the profile of write-downs is calculated using the same principles as for a finance lease;
- lifecycle replacement costs – a proportion of the amounts payable is posted to the Balance Sheet as a prepayment and then recognised as additions to Property, Plant and Equipment when the relevant works are eventually carried out for the Joint Integrated Waste Management Service PFI Contract. This expenditure is recognised as revenue expenditure for Peacehaven Schools, where there are non-significant lifecycle replacements costs charged to prepayment.

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

#### Provisions

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

Provisions are charged as an expense to the appropriate service line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the year that the Council becomes aware of the obligation 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.

## Notes to the Accounting Statements

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.

### Closed Landfill Sites

The Environment Agency's landfill permit requires restoration and after care of sites previously used for landfill. The Council continue to own a number of closed landfill sites and also retain responsibility for a number of sites that have been disposed of. Aftercare is usually required for a period of sixty years following the closure and restoration of the landfill site. Aftercare includes leachate management, gas management and environmental monitoring. The Council is required to recognise a provision as there is a legal present obligation arising from the past event of landfill. The amount recognised is the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation and is discounted to reflect the time value of money.

### 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.

## xxiv. Reserves

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

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

## xxv. Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute (Refcus)

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, the cost of revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute is immediately charged to the revenue account for the appropriate service, and 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. In some cases, this includes expenditure on assets not owned by the Council, capital grants and on feasibility studies for schemes that may or may not take place.

Expenditure on academy or voluntary aided schools' assets, i.e. properties not owned by the Council, is treated as Refcus. In addition, the Government may direct the Council to treat as capital expenditure items, which would normally be considered as revenue expenditure. These would not result in an asset or an increase to the value of existing assets and are therefore also treated as Refcus.

## xxvi. Value Added Tax (VAT)

VAT paid by the Council is only shown in the accounts as an amount recoverable from HM Customs and Revenue. VAT charged by the Council to its customers is payable to Customs and Revenue and is therefore shown only as a reduction of the net amount payable.

# Notes to the Accounting Statements

## xxvii. Redemption of Debt

There is a legal requirement for the Council to make an annual provision from revenue to contribute towards the reduction in its overall borrowing requirement of an amount calculated on a prudent basis determined by the Council in accordance with statutory guidance. The Council adopted the Asset Life Method (annuity method) as a result of any PFI assets coming on the Balance Sheet and any related Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) will be equivalent to the “capital repayment element” of the annual service charge payable to the PFI Operator and for finance leases. MRP will also be equivalent to the “capital repayment (principal) element” of the annual rental payable under the lease agreement. This is not a cost to the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement but is charged to the General Fund through the Movement in Reserve Statement.

## xxviii. Council Tax and Business Rates

Business rates and council tax are collected on behalf of the Council on an agency basis by the five billing authorities in East Sussex: Eastbourne Borough Council, Hastings Borough Council, Lewes District Council, Rother District Council and Wealden District Council. The Council as a precepting authority is required to show business rates and council tax income in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on an accruals basis.

The difference between the income included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the amount required by legislation 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 Council is also required to recognise its share of arrears, bad debt allowances, overpayments, prepayments, cash, and business rates appeal provision in its Balance Sheet.

## xxix. Heritage Assets

The Council's Heritage Assets are managed by East Sussex Record Office, which holds the historic and administrative archives for the County of East Sussex and, under an SLA agreement, for the City of Brighton & Hove. These comprise records dating from 1101 to the present and they are held for: increasing the knowledge, understanding and appreciation of the Council's history and local area, ensuring their preservation and providing public access to information recording the county's and city's heritage.

The archives, ranging from a single piece of paper to thousands of documents, are held by the Council under a variety of terms, the most common ones being deposit (long-term loan), gift or purchase. The majority of archives held by the Council are on deposit.

Heritage Assets are recognised and measured (including the treatment of revaluation gains and losses) in accordance with the Council's accounting policies on property, plant, and equipment. However, some of the measurement rules are relaxed in relation to heritage assets as detailed below. The accounting policies in relation to heritage assets that are deemed to include elements of intangible heritage assets are also present below. The Council's collections of heritage assets are accounted for as follows:

### Art Collection

- The art collection is reported in the Balance Sheet at insurance replacement value as an estimate of market value. The assets within the art collection are deemed to have indeterminate lives and a high residual value; hence, the Council does not consider it appropriate to charge depreciation.
- Acquisitions are made by purchase or donation. Acquisitions are initially recognised at cost, and donations are recognised at fair value and with reference to appropriate commercial markets for the paintings using the most relevant and recent information from sales at auctions.

### Equipment and other Artefacts

- The Council considers that obtaining valuations for the vast majority of equipment and other artefacts would involve a disproportionate cost in comparison to the benefits to the users of the Council's financial statements. This is because of the diverse nature of the assets held and the lack of comparable values. Other than the small number of items that have been acquired recently, i.e., bequeathed to the Council, the Council does not recognise this collection of heritage assets on the Balance Sheet.
- The Council own the contents of Bentley Museum, which is recognised in the Balance Sheet in accordance with a valuation carried out by Sotheby's.
- Other collections held by the ESCC Records office are not recognised in the Balance Sheet as cost information is not readily available and the Council believes that the benefits of obtaining the valuation for these items would not justify the cost. Nearly all items in the collection are believed to have a value of less than £500 and as far as the Council is aware no individual item is worth more than £20,000. The majority of the collection was acquired by donation over a century ago.
- In addition, there is wealth of material available for study in East Sussex, thus drawing attention to groups of records, i.e., the records of businesses, and of societies; and the existence of some deposits, which are not yet fully listed. Again, the Council considers that due to the lack of comparable market values it is not possible to provide either cost or valuation information for either the intangible or the tangible element of these assets. Consequently, the Council does not recognise the assets on the Balance Sheet.

# Notes to the Accounting Statements

## Archaeology

- The Council does not consider that reliable cost or valuation information can be obtained for the items held by the Records Offices as the Council's Archaeological collection. This is because of the diverse nature of the assets held and lack of comparable market values. Consequently, the Council does not recognise these assets on the balance sheet.
- The Council's acquisitions principally relate to the collection of donated assets. The Council does not (normally) make any purchases of archaeological items.

## Heritage Assets – General

The carrying amounts of heritage assets are reviewed where there is evidence of impairment for heritage assets, e.g. where an item has suffered physical deterioration or breakage, or where doubts arise as to its authenticity. Any impairment is recognised and measured in accordance with the Council's general policies on impairments.

## xxx. Fair Value Measurement

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

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

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

When measuring the fair value of a non-financial asset, the Council's external Valuers take into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use. The Valuers uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

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

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

## 3. Accounting Standards that have been issued but have not yet been adopted

The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2025/26 (the Code) will introduce several changes in accounting policies which will be required from 1 April 2025. The Code requires the disclosure of information relating to the expected impact of an accounting change that will be required by a new standard that has been issued but not yet adopted.

At the balance sheet date the following new standards and amendments to existing standards have been published but not yet adopted by the Code of Practice of Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom:

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

As the 2025/26 Code requires implementation from 1 April 2025 it has no impact on the data within the 2024/25 Statement of Accounts.

# Notes to the Accounting Statements

## 4. Critical Judgements in applying Accounting Policies

In applying the accounting policies set out in Note 2, the Council has had to make certain judgements about complex transactions or those involving uncertainty about future events. The critical judgements made in the Accounting Statements are:

- Financial Pressures - the Council anticipates that the pressures on public expenditure will continue to be severe. There remains a significant gap between the income we currently expect to receive and the costs of providing core services, with significant additional risk arising from Social Care and wider service reforms. Fundamentally, without further Government support or sustainable reform of local government finances we will not have the funding we need for the future and impacts on services will start to be felt. The Council will continue to lobby Government for sustainable funding and work internally to identify solutions. An assessment of the ongoing pressures and means of mitigation has been made by way of the Council's Medium Term Financial Planning process which has assessed the period to 31 March 2026. As a consequence, whilst there are pressures and uncertainties, the Council is of the view that the level of uncertainty for the next year is not significant enough in terms of its anticipated impact to warrant an impairment of assets due to reduced levels of service provision, or a need to close facilities.
- Accounting for Schools – the Council recognises the land and buildings used by schools in line with the provisions of the Code of Practice. It states that property used by local authority-maintained schools should be recognised in accordance with the asset recognition tests relevant to the arrangements that prevail for the property. The Council recognises the schools land and buildings on its Balance Sheet where it directly owns the assets, the school or school Governing Body own the assets or rights to use the assets have been transferred from another entity.

Where the land and building assets used by the school are owned by an entity other than the Council, school, or school Governing Body then it is not included on the Council's Balance Sheet. The exception is where the entity has transferred the rights of use of the asset to the Council, school, or school Governing Body. The Council has completed a school by school assessment across the different types of schools it controls within the County. Judgements have been made to determine the arrangements in place and the accounting treatment of the land and building assets. The Council regards that the economic benefits or service potential of a school flows to the Council where the Council has the ability to employ the staff of the school and is able to set the admission criteria.

There are currently 5 types of schools within the County:

- Community schools
- Voluntary Controlled (VC) schools
- Voluntary Aided (VA) schools
- Foundation (Trust) schools
- Academy schools

Community schools' staff are appointed by the Council and the Council sets the admission criteria. These schools are, therefore, recognised on the Council's Balance Sheet.

Legal ownership of twenty-seven VC school land and buildings rests with a charity, normally a religious body and therefore are not assets on the Council's balance sheet.

Foundation Trust, Voluntary Aided, and Academy schools' staff are appointed by the schools' governing body, who also set the admission criteria. Therefore, the Council does not receive the economic benefit or service potential of these schools and does not recognise them on the Council's balance sheet.

Foundation Trust schools were created to give greater freedom to the Governing Body responsible for school staff appointments and who also set the admission criteria. For a Foundation Trust School, a separate Trust owns the land and buildings so these assets are not included on the Council's Balance Sheet.

Academies are not considered to be maintained schools in the Council's control therefore the land and building assets are not owned by the Council and are not included on the Council's Balance Sheet. When a school held on the Council's Balance Sheet transfers to Academy status the Council treats this as an asset disposal for nil consideration on the date that the school converts to Academy status.

The table below illustrates the number and type of schools within the County at March 2025:

Type of School	Primary	Secondary	Special	All Through	Total
Community	35	5	1	-	41
Voluntary Controlled	38	-	-	-	38
Voluntary Aided	18	1	-	-	19
Foundation / Trust	2	1	-	-	3
Academy	53	16	11	3	83
<b>Total</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>184</b>

# Notes to the Accounting Statements

## 5. Assumptions made about the future and other major sources of estimation uncertainty

The accounting statements contain estimates and assumptions about the future or events that are otherwise uncertain, which affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. 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. This means that the Council is required to make estimates and assumptions. Estimates and underlying assumptions are regularly reviewed. Any change to estimates is recognised in the period if the change affects only that period, or in future periods if it also affects future periods. The items in the Council's Balance Sheet at 31 March 2025 for which there is a significant risk of material adjustment in the forthcoming financial year are as follows:

Item	Uncertainties	Effect if Actual Results Differ from Assumptions
<p><b>Property Plant and Equipment</b></p>	<p>The Council estimates the useful lives of Property, Plant and Equipment based on the period over which the assets are expected to be available for use. The estimated useful lives of Property, Plant, and Equipment are reviewed annually and are updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to physical wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolescence and legal or other limits on the use of the relevant assets. In addition, the estimation of the useful lives of Property, Plant, and Equipment is based on external technical evaluation and experience with similar assets.</p> <p>It is possible, however, that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in the estimates brought about by changes in factors mentioned above. The amounts and timing of recorded expenses for any period would be affected by changes in these factors and circumstances. A reduction in the estimated useful lives of the Property, Plant and Equipment would increase recorded expenses and decrease non-current assets.</p> <p>The Council operates a policy of revaluing its Property, Plant, and Equipment on a rolling three year basis, with the aim of revaluing all of its assets within this period. Indexation may be applied to those assets not valued in the year if the carrying value is calculated as materially different to the fair value at the Balance Sheet date. When indexation is applied there is greater uncertainty surrounding the valuation movement as it has not been calculated by a professional valuer on an individual asset by asset basis but rather has been determined based on the average movement of comparable assets valued in year.</p>	<p>The total depreciation and amortisation charged in 2024/25 is £53.4m and the net book value of property, plant and equipment at 31 March 2025 is £992.4m.</p> <p>If the useful life of assets reduces, depreciation increases and the carrying amount of each asset falls. It is estimated that the annual depreciation charge for non-current assets would increase by £6.5m for every one year that useful lives had to be reduced.</p>
	<p>Impairment / reversal of impairment - The Council has significant investments in Property, Plant and Equipment and intangible assets. Changes in the circumstances or expectations of future performance of an individual asset may be an indicator that the asset is impaired, thus requiring the book value to be written down to its recoverable amount. Impairments are reversed if conditions for impairment are no longer present. Evaluating whether an asset is impaired or if impairment should be reversed requires a high degree of judgement and may depend to a large extent on the selection of key assumptions about the future use. Assets / properties are assessed for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of the asset may exceed its recoverable amount, and at least annually.</p>	<p>The Council carries out an annual impairment review of its asset base, which takes into account such factors as the current economic climate. There were no adjustments due to asset impairment made in 2024/25, however the level of revaluation decreases charged in 2024/25 to the Surplus on Provision of Services is £50.13m and £5.1m to the Revaluation Reserve.</p>

## Notes to the Accounting Statements

Item	Uncertainties	Effect if Actual Results Differ from Assumptions
<p><b>Fair Value estimations</b></p>	<p>When the fair values of Investment Properties, Surplus Assets and Assets Held for Sale cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets (i.e. Level 1 inputs), their fair value is measured using the following valuation techniques:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For Level 2 inputs, quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets at the balance sheet date;</li> <li>• For level 3 inputs, valuations based on most recent valuations adjusted to current valuation by the use of indexation and impairment review.</li> </ul> <p>Where possible, the inputs to these valuation techniques are based on observable data, but where this is not possible, judgment is required in establishing fair values. These judgments typically include considerations such as uncertainty and risk. Changes in assumptions used could affect the fair value of the Council's assets and liabilities.</p> <p>Where Level 1 inputs are not available, the authority employs RICS qualified valuers (Bruton Knowles) to identify the most appropriate valuation techniques to determine fair value. All valuations are carried out in accordance with the methodologies and bases for estimation set out in the professional standards of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. The Council's valuation experts work closely with property services, and the accounts team on a regular basis regarding all valuation matters.</p>	<p>The Council uses External valuer valuations models to measure the fair value of its Investment Properties, Surplus Assets and Assets Held for Sale under IFRS13 depending on which technique it considers most appropriate.</p> <p>The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement include management assumptions regarding rent growth, occupancy levels, floor area repairs backlogs, beacon classifications and others.</p> <p>Significant changes in any of the unobservable inputs would result in a significantly lower or higher fair value measurement for these assets.</p> <p>Information about the valuation techniques and inputs used in determining the fair value of these assets is set out in Notes 2, 14 and 15.</p> <p>Investment Properties are valued using comparable house prices, land values, rent/yield basis or deferred market value. A 1% reduction in market rents or house prices and land values would reduce the Investment Property valuations by £0.98m. A 10% reduction in house prices and land values would reduce them by £1.89m.</p> <p>Surplus Properties are valued using comparable land values, residual site values and rent/yield basis. A 1% reduction in land values would reduce the surplus property valuations by £0.13m. A 10% reduction would reduce them by £1.04m.</p>
<p><b>Pension Liability</b></p>	<p>The Council recognises and discloses its retirement benefit obligation in accordance with the measurement and presentational requirement of IAS 19 'Employee Benefits'.</p> <p>When estimating the present value of defined pension benefit obligations that represent a gross long-term liability in the Balance Sheet, and, indirectly, the period's net pension expense in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, the actuary makes a number of critical assumptions affecting these estimates. Most notably, assumptions include a number of judgements and estimations in respect of the expected rate of return on assets, the discount rate, inflation assumptions, the rate of increase in salaries, life expectancy, and the annual rate of compensation increase, which have a direct and potentially material impact on the amounts presented. Significant changes in these assumptions between periods can have a material effect on the financial statements. However, the assumptions interact in complex ways.</p>	<p>The value of the Pension Liability is calculated by a qualified Actuary in accordance with current accounting requirements and based on the information provided by the Pension Fund.</p> <p>During 2024/25, the Council's actuary advised that the net pension's liability has decreased from £40.02m at the start of the year to £34.73m at 31 March 2025. Note 42 to the Accounting Statements provide detailed information.</p> <p>Details of the sensitivity analysis of the actuarial assumptions can be found in Note 42 on page 108.</p>

## 6. Expenditure and Funding Analysis

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

The column showing adjustments to the figures reported for Resource Management to arrive at the net amount chargeable to General Fund is in respect of the movements to and from Earmarked Reserves (see note 10) as these movements get included in Resource Management reporting but are not included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as they get adjusted for in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

2023/24	As Reported for Resource Management	Adjustment to arrive at the net amount chargeable to General Fund	Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund	Adjustments between the Funding and Accounting Basis (Note 7)	Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Adult Social Care	239,464	36,447	275,911	1,170	277,081
Public Health	-	1,517	1,517	(105)	1,412
Governance Services	8,294	197	8,491	(192)	8,299
Children's Services	150,933	8,450	159,383	13,857	173,240
Business Services	28,911	(1,352)	27,559	4,422	31,981
Communities, Economy & Transport	69,908	(6,004)	63,904	38,043	101,947
<b>Total</b>	<b>497,510</b>	<b>39,255</b>	<b>536,765</b>	<b>57,195</b>	<b>593,960</b>
Corporate Expenditure	12,152	(7,337)	4,815	(888)	3,927
<b>Net Cost of Services</b>	<b>509,662</b>	<b>31,918</b>	<b>541,580</b>	<b>56,307</b>	<b>597,887</b>
<b>Other Income and Expenditure from the Expenditure and Funding Analysis</b>					
Other Corporate Expenditure	(5,932)	42,312	36,380	(24,761)	11,619
Financing	(503,730)	-	(503,730)	(48,638)	(552,368)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(509,662)</b>	<b>42,312</b>	<b>(467,350)</b>	<b>(73,399)</b>	<b>(540,749)</b>
<b>(Surplus) / Deficit for the Year</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>74,230</b>	<b>74,230</b>	<b>(17,092)</b>	<b>57,138</b>
<b>General Fund Balance at 1 April 2023</b>			<b>(244,825)</b>		
Add: Surplus for the Year			74,230		
<b>General Fund Balance at 31 March 2024</b>			<b>(170,595)</b>		

2024/25	As Reported for Resource Management	Adjustment to arrive at the net amount chargeable to General Fund	Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund	Adjustments between the Funding and Accounting Basis (Note 7)	Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Adult Social Care	276,291	7,153	283,444	1,094	284,538
Public Health	(7,607)	9,903	2,296	(124)	2,172
Governance Services	8,713	(2,114)	6,599	(123)	6,476
Children's Services	167,297	10,639	177,936	18,464	196,400
Business Services	36,898	(6,975)	29,923	3,396	33,319
Communities, Economy & Transport	58,353	655	59,008	76,110	135,118
<b>Total</b>	<b>539,945</b>	<b>19,261</b>	<b>559,206</b>	<b>98,817</b>	<b>658,023</b>
Corporate Expenditure	18,587	(11,994)	6,593	(1,007)	5,586
<b>Net Cost of Services</b>	<b>558,532</b>	<b>7,267</b>	<b>565,799</b>	<b>97,810</b>	<b>663,609</b>
<b>Other Income and Expenditure from the Expenditure and Funding Analysis</b>					
Other Corporate Expenditure	(13,754)	49,933	36,179	(12,329)	23,850
Financing	(544,778)	1	(544,777)	(54,288)	(599,065)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(558,532)</b>	<b>49,934</b>	<b>(508,598)</b>	<b>(66,617)</b>	<b>(575,215)</b>
<b>(Surplus) / Deficit for the Year</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>57,201</b>	<b>57,201</b>	<b>31,193</b>	<b>88,394</b>

General Fund Balance at 1 April 2024

(170,595)

Add: Deficit for the Year

57,201

General Fund Balance at 31 March 2025

(113,394)

**(a) Adjustments between Funding and Accounting Basis**

Adjustments from General Fund to arrive at the CIES amounts	Adjustments for Capital Purposes	Net Change for the Pensions Adjustments	Other Differences	Total Adjustments
	£000	£000	£000	£000
<b>2024/25</b>				
Adult Social Care	3,446	(2,391)	39	1,094
Public Health	-	(124)	-	(124)
Governance Services	-	(123)	-	(123)
Children's Services	23,585	(5,300)	179	18,464
Business Services	4,490	(1,106)	12	3,396
Communities, Economy & Transport	76,963	(849)	(4)	76,110
<b>Total</b>	<b>108,484</b>	<b>(9,893)</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>98,817</b>
Corporate Expenditure	-	(1,007)	-	(1,007)
<b>Net Cost of Services</b>	<b>108,484</b>	<b>(10,900)</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>97,810</b>
<b>Other income and expenditure from the Expenditure and Funding Analysis</b>	<b>(63,823)</b>	<b>(3,499)</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>(66,617)</b>
<b>Difference between General Fund deficit and CIES deficit in provision of services</b>	<b>44,661</b>	<b>(14,399)</b>	<b>931</b>	<b>31,193</b>

Adjustments from General Fund to arrive at the CIES amounts	Adjustments for Capital Purposes	Net Change for the Pensions Adjustments	Other Differences	Total Adjustments
	£000	£000	£000	£000
<b>2023/24</b>				
Adult Social Care	3,170	(2,044)	44	1,170
Public Health	-	(105)	-	(105)
Governance Services	-	(194)	2	(192)
Children's Services	18,137	(4,407)	127	13,857
Business Services	5,256	(857)	23	4,422
Communities, Economy & Transport	38,705	(678)	16	38,043
<b>Total</b>	<b>65,268</b>	<b>(8,285)</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>57,195</b>
Corporate Expenditure	-	(888)	-	(888)
<b>Net Cost of Services</b>	<b>65,268</b>	<b>(9,173)</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>56,307</b>
<b>Other income and expenditure from the Expenditure and Funding Analysis</b>	<b>(71,702)</b>	<b>(3,516)</b>	<b>1,819</b>	<b>(73,399)</b>
<b>Difference between General Fund deficit and CIES deficit in provision of services</b>	<b>(6,434)</b>	<b>(12,689)</b>	<b>2,031</b>	<b>(17,092)</b>

**Adjustments for Capital Purposes**

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

**Other operating expenditure** – adjusts for capital disposals with a transfer of income on disposal of assets and the amounts written off for those assets.

**Financing and investment income and expenditure** – the statutory charges for capital financing i.e. Minimum Revenue Provision and other revenue contributions are deducted from other income and expenditure as these are not chargeable under generally accepted accounting practices.

**Taxation and non-specific grant income and expenditure** – capital grants are adjusted for income not chargeable under generally accepted accounting practices. Revenue grants are adjusted from those receivable in the year to those receivable without conditions or for which conditions were satisfied throughout the year. The Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income and Expenditure line is credited with capital grants receivable in the year without conditions or for which conditions were satisfied in the year.

**Net Change for the Pensions Adjustments**

Net change for the removal of pension contributions and the addition of IAS 19 Employee Benefits pension related expenditure and income. For services this represents the removal of the employer pension contributions made by the authority as allowed by statute and the replacement with current service costs and past service costs. For Financing and investment income and expenditure – the net interest on the defined benefit liability is charged to the CIES.

## Other Differences

Other differences between amounts debited/credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and amounts payable/receivable to be recognised under statute. For financing and investment income and expenditure the Other Differences column recognises adjustments to the General Fund for the timing differences for premiums and discounts. The charge under Taxation and non-specific grant income and expenditure represents the difference between what is chargeable under statutory regulations for council tax and NNDR that was projected to be received at the start of the year and the income recognised under generally accepted accounting practices in the Code. This is a timing difference as any difference will be brought forward in future surpluses or deficits on the Collection Fund.

### (b) Income received on a segmental basis is analysed below:

	2023/24	2024/25
	£000	£000
Adult Social Care	50,598	61,241
Public Health	84	282
Governance Services	362	323
Children's Services	9,037	11,719
Business Services	12,152	13,205
Communities, Economy & Transport	23,283	24,534
Corporate Expenditure	355	265
<b>Total Income analysed on a segmental basis</b>	<b>95,871</b>	<b>111,569</b>

### (c) The subjective nature of expenditure and income is analysed below:

	2023/24	2024/25
	£000	£000
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Employee benefits expenses	363,677	385,792
Other service expenses	759,149	807,353
Depreciation, amortisation, impairment	59,782	105,078
Interest payments	16,444	16,688
Precepts and levies	633	662
Loss on the disposal of assets	11,800	18,771
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>1,211,485</b>	<b>1,334,344</b>
<b>Income</b>		
Fees, charges and other service income	(95,871)	(111,569)
Interest and investment income	(14,036)	(10,448)
Income from council tax & non domestic rates	(431,756)	(455,173)
Government grants and contributions	(612,684)	(668,760)
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>(1,154,347)</b>	<b>(1,245,950)</b>
<b>Deficit on the Provision of Services</b>	<b>57,138</b>	<b>88,394</b>

### IFRS 15 (Revenue from Contracts with Customers)

Of the £111.6m total of income received from fees, charges and other service income listed above for 2024/25, £100m of this balance would have been accounted for under IFRS 15 and £11.6m would have been outside the scope of the reporting standard.

## 7. Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations

This note details the adjustments that are made to the total comprehensive income and expenditure recognised by the Council in the year in accordance with proper accounting practice to arrive at the resources that are specified by statutory provisions as being available to the authority to meet future capital and revenue expenditure. The following sets out a description of the reserves that the adjustments are made against.

### General Fund Balance

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

### Capital Receipts Reserve

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

### Capital Grants Unapplied

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

2024/25	Usable Reserves		
	General Fund Balance	Capital Receipts Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied
	£000	£000	£000
<b>Adjustments to the Revenue Resources</b>			
<b>Amounts by which income and expenditure included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are different from revenue for the year calculated in accordance with statutory requirements:</b>			
Pensions Costs transferred to / (from) the Pensions Reserve	(14,399)	-	-
Financial Instruments transferred to the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account	(155)	-	-
Financial Instruments transferred to the Pooled Investment Funds Adjustment Account	(149)	-	-
Council tax and NNDR (transfers to or from Collection Fund Adjustment Account)	997	-	-
Holiday pay (transferred to the Accumulated Absences Reserve)	225	-	-
Reversal of entries included in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in relation to capital expenditure (these items are charged to the Capital Adjustment Account):	76,756	-	1,583
<b>Total Adjustments to Revenue Resources</b>	<b>63,275</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,583</b>
<b>Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources</b>			
Transfer of non-current asset sale proceeds from revenue to the Capital Receipts Reserve	(1,817)	1,817	-
Statutory provision for the repayment of debt (transfer from the Capital Adjustment Account)	(20,208)	-	-
Capital expenditure financed from revenue balances (transfer to the Capital Adjustment Account)	(10,057)	-	-
<b>Total Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources</b>	<b>(32,082)</b>	<b>1,817</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Adjustments to Capital Resources</b>			
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance capital expenditure	-	(4,802)	-
Recognition of deferred capital receipt	-	-	-
Receipt of deferred capital receipt	-	35	-
<b>Total Adjustments to Capital Resources</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(4,767)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total Adjustments</b>	<b>31,193</b>	<b>(2,950)</b>	<b>1,583</b>

2023/24	General Fund Balance	Capital Receipts Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied
	£000	£000	£000
<b>Adjustments to the Revenue Resources</b>			
<b>Amounts by which income and expenditure included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are different from revenue for the year calculated in accordance with statutory requirements:</b>			
Pensions Costs transferred to / (from) the Pensions Reserve	(12,690)	-	-
Financial Instruments transferred to the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account	(188)	-	-
Financial Instruments transferred to the Pooled Investment Funds Adjustment Account	171	-	-
Council tax and NNDR (transfers to or from Collection Fund Adjustment Account)	1,747	-	-
Holiday pay (transferred to the Accumulated Absences Reserve)	212	-	-
Reversal of entries included in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in relation to capital expenditure (these items are charged to the Capital Adjustment Account):	33,232	-	2,248
<b>Total Adjustments to Revenue Resources</b>	<b>22,484</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,248</b>
<b>Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources</b>			
Transfer of non-current asset sale proceeds from revenue to the Capital Receipts Reserve	(5,711)	5,711	-
Statutory provision for the repayment of debt (transfer from the Capital Adjustment Account)	(14,033)	-	-
Capital expenditure financed from revenue balances (transfer to the Capital Adjustment Account)	(19,832)	-	-
<b>Total Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources</b>	<b>(39,576)</b>	<b>5,711</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Adjustments to Capital Resources</b>			
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance capital expenditure	-	(817)	-
Recognition of deferred capital receipt	-	-	-
Receipt of deferred capital receipt	-	35	-
<b>Total Adjustments to Capital Resources</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(782)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total Adjustments</b>	<b>(17,092)</b>	<b>4,929</b>	<b>2,248</b>

## 8. Material items of income and expenses

The Council has disposed of the following property, plant and equipment from its Balance Sheet as the schools obtained academy status during 2024/25. This is included within the total net losses on disposals of non-current assets of £18.8m (see Note 11). The assets were transferred for no consideration and the amount is recognised as losses on disposal.

School	Type of School	£000
Ringmer Primary & Nursery School	Primary	4,141
Robertsbridge Community College	Secondary	14,021
<b>Total</b>		<b>18,162</b>

## 9. Events after the Balance Sheet date

The financial statements have not been adjusted for the following events that took place after 31 March 2025 as they provide information that is relevant to an understanding of the Council's financial position, but do not relate to existing conditions at that date.

### Academy Schools

Seven schools are expected to convert to Academy status in 2025/26. The net book value (NBV) of the property, plant and equipment will be written out of the Council's balance sheet at the date of conversion. The net book values at 31 March 2025 are shown in the table below.

School	Type of School	Date of Conversion	NBV £000
St Mary Star of the Sea	Primary	01-May	VA School
St Thomas a Becket	Primary	01-May	VA School
Grove Park	Special	TBC	Foundation School
St Richards Catholic College	Secondary	TBC	VA School
Sacred Heart	Primary	TBC	VA School
Grovelands	Primary	TBC	Foundation School
Hellingly	Primary	TBC	3,319

Voluntary Aided and Foundation Schools have already been removed from the Balance Sheet.

### Authorised for Issue

The Statement of Accounts was authorised for issue by the Chief Finance Officer on 30 June 2025. Events taking place after this date are not reflected in the financial statements. Where events taking place before this date provide information about conditions existing at 31 March 2025, the figures in the accounting statements have been adjusted in all material respects to reflect the impact of this information.

## 10. Transfers to / from Earmarked Reserves

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

	Balance at 1 April 2023	Transfers In 2023/24	Transfers Out 2023/24	Balance at 31 March 2024	Transfers In 2024/25	Transfers Out 2024/25	Balance at 31 March 2025
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
<b>Strategic Reserves</b>							
Priority Outcomes & Transformation	17,398	695	(10,779)	7,314	611	(2,738)	5,187
Financial Management	41,882	8,549	(14,624)	35,807	3,368	(27,898)	11,277
<b>Service Reserves</b>							
Capital Programme	13,426	804	(4,379)	9,851	7,169	(7,960)	9,060
Waste	19,883	-	(397)	19,486	358	-	19,844
Insurance	7,362	1,123	(1,127)	7,358	993	(673)	7,678
Social Care Reform	3,099	-	(65)	3,034	-	(3,034)	-
<b>Other Reserves</b>							
Public Health	7,812	-	(1,518)	6,294	634	(2,930)	3,998
Held on behalf of others	6,981	359	(588)	6,752	298	(1,559)	5,491
<b>Total</b>	<b>117,843</b>	<b>11,530</b>	<b>(33,477)</b>	<b>95,896</b>	<b>13,431</b>	<b>(46,792)</b>	<b>62,535</b>
<b>Revenue Grants and Contributions Reserve</b>							
Services	65,817	6,631	(43,740)	28,708	6,907	(13,797)	21,818
Dedicated Schools Grant	18,583	5,435	(8,203)	15,815	5,657	(18,634)	2,838
Business Rates/Council Tax	3,367	-	(3,206)	161	-	-	161
COVID-19	9,134	-	(7,376)	1,758	-	(1,758)	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>96,901</b>	<b>12,066</b>	<b>(62,525)</b>	<b>46,442</b>	<b>12,564</b>	<b>(34,189)</b>	<b>24,817</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>214,744</b>	<b>23,596</b>	<b>(96,002)</b>	<b>142,338</b>	<b>25,995</b>	<b>(80,981)</b>	<b>87,352</b>

### Types of Reserve

Priority Outcomes and Transformation

Priority outcomes and transformation reserve: to fund the specified initiatives to change, protect and improve Council services, with particular emphasis on:

- Invest-to-save.
- Seed funding for innovation (notably digital) and developments contributing to the County Council's priorities.
- Investment in the redesign of the way services are delivered.

Financial Management

To enable the effective management of the medium-term financial strategy by managing cash flow across financial years; along with providing funding to invest to save and attract other sources of income.

Capital Programme

To provide resources which may be used for capital spending, and in recognition of the reducing forecasts of capital receipts.

Waste

To smooth the large year-on-year budget increases that will be needed to finance the Waste PFI project over the whole life of the service.

Insurance

To cater for internal insurance and risk management on Council services. Self-Insurance through this reserve is more economical than external insurance for these classes of risks.

Social Care Reform	To provide resources that support the implementation and manage the risks of Adult Social Care Reform. Government have deferred implementation until at least 2025.
Public Health	The Public Health Reserve represents income from Government received which have no conditions attached and set aside for the health and wellbeing of the local communities under the Government's healthcare.
Held on behalf of others	Represents money that is held on behalf of others or statutorily ring-fenced.
Revenue Grants and Contributions	These are grants and contributions that have been received with no conditions attached but are yet to be applied to expenditure. The Council has earmarked these revenue grants and contributions until they are applied.

#### Balances held by schools under a scheme of delegation

The schools balances reserve holds the balances held by the Council's schools under a scheme of delegation. These reserves are held by each individual school and are used to provide education to the pupils of that school. They are not used for any other purpose. Additional information on Dedicated School Grants and Schools Balances are detailed within Note 36.

The following table shows the level of reserves held by the schools:

	Balance at 1 April 2023	Transfers In 2023/24	Transfers Out 2023/24	Balance at 31 March 2024	Transfers In 2024/25	Transfers Out 2024/25	Balance at 31 March 2025
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
<b>Balances held by schools</b>	<b>20,082</b>	-	(1,824)	<b>18,258</b>	-	(2,215)	<b>16,043</b>

#### 11. Other Operating Expenditure

	2023/24 £000	2024/25 £000
Levies		
▪ Sussex Inshore Fisheries & Conservation Authority	461	485
▪ Environment Agency - Flood & Coastal Erosion	172	177
Loss on the disposal of non-current assets (net of receipts)	11,800	18,770
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,433</b>	<b>19,432</b>

**Note** - The 2024/25 loss on the disposal of non-current assets figure of £18.7m (shown net of £1.8m capital receipts) includes the removal of two schools from the Balance Sheet, that have attained Academy status at a value of £18.2m (details are included in Note 8). The comparative figures for 2023/24 are a £11.8m loss (shown net of £5.7m receipts) which includes the removal of five schools from the Balance Sheet, that attained Academy status at a value of £14.2m.

#### 12. Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure

	2023/24 £000	2024/25 £000
Interest payable on debt and finance leases	15,555	15,853
Net interest on pension assets and liabilities	(3,512)	(3,494)
Impairment losses	796	762
Fair Value movement of Pooled Funds	171	(149)
Soft Loan interest	(1)	32
Interest receivable	(14,222)	(10,643)
Movement in fair value of Investment Properties	748	2,719
Net income from Investment Properties	(342)	(466)
(Surplus) on Trading Undertakings	(7)	(196)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(814)</b>	<b>4,418</b>

	<b>2023/24</b>	<b>2024/25</b>
	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
Revenue Support Grant (RSG)	4,076	4,346
Social Care Grant	44,612	50,779
Business Rates	77,105	81,289
Business Rates Relief Funding	17,522	20,462
Business Rates Levy surplus	629	630
Council Tax	348,789	371,000
Council Tax – prior years surplus	7,610	3,881
Services Grant	3,036	524
New Home Bonus Grant	351	554
Market Sustainability & improvement fund	-	11,312
<b>Total</b>	<b>503,730</b>	<b>544,777</b>
Share of Collection Fund Surplus/(Deficit)	(1,748)	(997)
Capital Grants and Contributions	49,659	49,481
Donated assets*	727	5,804
<b>Total</b>	<b>552,368</b>	<b>599,065</b>

14. Property, Plant, and Equipment

	Other Land and Buildings	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	Community Assets	Surplus Assets	Right of Use Assets	Assets Under Construction	Total Property, Plant and Equipment*	PFI Assets Included in Property, Plant and Equipment*
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
<b>Movements in 2024/25:</b>								
<b>Cost or Valuation at 1 April 2024 (restated for impact of IFRS 16)*</b>	<b>429,889*</b>	<b>111,596</b>	<b>2,079</b>	<b>10,444</b>	<b>7,338*</b>	<b>4,255</b>	<b>565,601</b>	<b>81,590*</b>
Additions	16,520	7,879	-	801	755	7,881	33,836	5,504
Revaluation increases recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	13,419	1,891	-	928	-	-	16,238	1,065
Revaluation decreases recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	(3,681)	(844)	-	(749)	(784)	-	(6,058)	(214)
Revaluation increases (reversal of previous losses) recognised in the Provision of Services	1,286	26	-	-	-	-	1,312	-
Revaluation decreases recognised in the Provision of Services	(51,632)	(1,331)	-	(50)	(553)	-	(53,566)	(44,058)
Derecognition – disposals	(643)	(1,122)	-	(540)	-	-	(2,305)	-
Derecognition – disposals – schools	(15,282)	(3,387)	-	-	-	-	(18,669)	-
Assets reclassified within PPE	(3,947)	(762)	-	-	4,709	-	-	-
Assets reclassified (to)/from Held for Sale	-	-	-	(2,579)	-	-	(2,579)	-
Assets reclassified (to)/from Investment Property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assets reclassified to Intangibles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Cost or Valuation at 31 March 2025</b>	<b>385,929</b>	<b>113,946</b>	<b>2,079</b>	<b>8,255</b>	<b>11,465</b>	<b>12,136</b>	<b>533,810</b>	<b>43,887</b>
<b>Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment at 1 April 2024</b>	<b>(4,208)</b>	<b>(17,811)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(14)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(22,033)</b>	<b>(2,112)</b>
Depreciation charge	(10,859)	(8,729)	-	(4)	(1,254)	-	(20,846)	(4,576)
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	4,749	3,393	-	3	176	-	8,321	1,063
Revaluation losses recognised in the deficit on the Provision of Services	3,174	180	-	-	86	-	3,440	2,375
Reversal of previous losses	696	44	-	-	-	-	740	-
Derecognition – disposals	-	720	-	-	-	-	720	-
Derecognition – disposals – schools	146	361	-	-	-	-	507	-
Assets reclassified within PPE	89	151	-	-	(240)	-	-	-
<b>Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment at 31 March 2025</b>	<b>(6,213)</b>	<b>(21,691)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(15)</b>	<b>(1,232)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(29,151)</b>	<b>(3,250)</b>
<b>Net Book Value at 31 March 2025</b>	<b>379,716</b>	<b>92,255</b>	<b>2,079</b>	<b>8,240</b>	<b>10,233</b>	<b>12,136</b>	<b>504,659</b>	<b>40,637</b>
<b>Net Book Value at 31 March 2024</b>	<b>388,695</b>	<b>93,785</b>	<b>2,079</b>	<b>10,430</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,255</b>	<b>499,244</b>	<b>42,493</b>

	Other Land and Buildings	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	Community Assets	Surplus Assets	Right of Use Assets	Assets Under Construction	Total Property, Plant and Equipment*	PFI Assets Included in Property, Plant and Equipment*
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
<b>Movements in 2023/24:</b>								
<b>Cost or Valuation at 1 April 2023</b>	<b>379,462</b>	<b>126,788</b>	<b>2,079</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13,482</b>	<b>529,811</b>	<b>50,367</b>
Additions	8,754	4,939	-	45	-	564	14,302	290
Revaluation increases recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	49,846	6,835	-	2,232	-	-	58,913	564
Revaluation decreases recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	(31,362)	(12,358)	-	(487)	-	-	(44,207)	(5,385)
Revaluation increases (reversal of previous losses) recognised in the Provision of Services	5,190	197	-	-	-	-	5,387	-
Revaluation decreases recognised in the Provision of Services	(12,192)	(2,106)	-	(856)	-	-	(15,154)	(1,231)
Derecognition – disposals	-	(3,141)	-	(662)	-	-	(3,803)	-
Derecognition – disposals – schools	(11,397)	(4,842)	-	-	-	-	(16,239)	-
Assets reclassified within PPE	3,814	(4,716)	-	902	-	-	-	-
Assets reclassified (to)/from Held for Sale	-	-	-	293	-	-	293	-
Assets reclassified (to)/from Investment Property	788	-	-	977	-	-	1,765	-
Assets reclassified to Intangibles	-	-	-	-	-	(9,791)	(9,791)	-
<b>Cost or Valuation at 31 March 2024</b>	<b>392,903</b>	<b>111,596</b>	<b>2,079</b>	<b>10,444</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,255</b>	<b>521,277</b>	<b>44,605</b>
<b>Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment at 1 April 2023</b>	<b>(2,224)</b>	<b>(19,378)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(21,606)</b>	<b>(1,439)</b>
Depreciation charge	(8,251)	(10,347)	-	(67)	-	-	(18,665)	(2,573)
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	4,260	6,755	-	85	-	-	11,100	1,851
Revaluation losses recognised in the deficit on the Provision of Services	1,065	161	-	65	-	-	1,291	49
Reversal of previous losses	977	21	-	-	-	-	998	-
Derecognition – disposals	-	3,141	-	-	-	-	3,141	-
Derecognition – disposals – schools	251	1,457	-	-	-	-	1,708	-
Assets reclassified within PPE	(286)	379	-	(93)	-	-	-	-
<b>Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment at 31 March 2024</b>	<b>(4,208)</b>	<b>(17,811)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(14)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(22,033)</b>	<b>(2,112)</b>
<b>Net Book Value at 31 March 2024</b>	<b>388,695</b>	<b>93,785</b>	<b>2,079</b>	<b>10,430</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,255</b>	<b>499,244</b>	<b>42,493</b>
<b>Net Book Value at 31 March 2023</b>	<b>377,238</b>	<b>107,410</b>	<b>2,079</b>	<b>7,996</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13,482</b>	<b>508,205</b>	<b>48,928</b>

\*Total is excluding Infrastructure which is shown in the tables below

\*The Cost or Valuation figures at 1 April 2024 in the table above include the asset balances recognised on transition to IFRS 16. These include an increase of £36.985m to Land and Buildings due to the opening PFI liability remeasurement and a balance of £7.338m of Right of Use assets recognised on transition.

<b>Infrastructure Assets movements in year</b>	<b>2023/24</b>	<b>2024/25</b>
	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
<b>Opening Net Book Value as at 1 April</b>	459,684	475,161
Additions	45,668	43,893
Depreciation	(30,191)	(31,324)
<b>Closing Net Book Value as at 31 March</b>	<b>475,161</b>	<b>487,730</b>

<b>Reconciliation of Total Plant, Property and Equipment</b>	<b>2023/24</b>	<b>2024/25</b>
	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
Closing Net Book Value of Total Property, Plant and Equipment shown in table above	499,244	504,659
Closing Net Book Value of Infrastructure	475,161	487,730
<b>Total Plant, Property and Equipment as shown in the Balance Sheet</b>	<b>974,405</b>	<b>992,389</b>

## Infrastructure

In accordance with the temporary relief offered by the update to the Code on infrastructure assets, the balances for gross cost and accumulated depreciation are not included in the tables above to acknowledge that, potentially, due to historical reporting practices and resultant information deficits they may not faithfully represent the asset position to the users of the financial statements.

The Authority has determined in accordance with Regulation of the Local Authorities (Capital Finance and Accounting) (England/Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2022 that the carrying amounts to be derecognised for infrastructure assets when there is replacement expenditure is nil, this is because work is only usually carried out on assets that have fully depleted in value.

Please note that this is a situation faced by all Authorities across the Country as, due to the level of data that is currently held, very few Authorities can demonstrate that their depreciation and derecognition balances meet the latest interpretation of the Code and are therefore having to adopt this temporary solution until a more permanent solution can be agreed.

## Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the expected life of the asset, on the difference between the book value and any estimated residual value. Depreciation is charged on all classes of Property, Plant and Equipment, with the exception of land, community assets, surplus land and assets under construction. The useful lives used in the calculation of depreciation are set out in the accounting policy xxi (Note 2).

## Revaluation movements

Each year the Council revalues a proportion of its land and building assets including schools and undertakes an impairment review of the entire asset portfolio. Where land and property assets have increased in value, the revaluation gains are shown in the revaluation reserve (see Note 25) and totalled £23.6m for 2024/25 (£63.6m in 2023/24).

Where assets previously had a revaluation loss taken to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement then any subsequent increase first goes to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to reverse that previous loss before any remaining balance is taken to the revaluation reserve, the reversal of losses in 2024/25 totalled £2.1m (£6.4m 2023/24).

Some assets will also lose value on revaluation. In 2024/25, the Council has recognised revaluation losses of £55.2m (£51.6m in 2023/24). Of the £55.2m total, £50.1m (£13.9m 2023/24) has been charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and £5.1m (£37.7m in 2023/24) to the Revaluation Reserve. The net charge to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement of losses less reversals was a loss of £48.1m (net loss of £7.5m 2023/24). Overall, the total valuation movements for 2024/25 was a net loss of £29.6m (net gain of £18.3m in 2023/24).

The significant valuation loss for 2024/25 is primarily due to the implementation of IFRS 16 which resulted in remeasurements of the PFI liabilities and corresponding increases on the PFI asset values which have subsequently been adjusted by a valuation loss to remove the impact on the asset balance so that they are not overstated on the balance sheet.

## Capital Commitments

As at 31st March 2025, the Council had not entered into any material contracts for the construction or enhancement of Property, Plant and Equipment in 2024/25 and future years that amounted to the value of £10m or more.

## Valuation of Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)

The Council operates a policy of revaluing its Property, Plant and Equipment on a rolling three year basis, with the aim of revaluing all of its assets within this period. An index (based on assets that have been formally valued in the year) may be applied to those assets not valued in the year if the carrying value is calculated as materially different to the fair value at the Balance Sheet date. Indexation was last applied in 2022/23 and the assets it was applied to were revalued formally in 2023/24.

Freehold and long leasehold buildings properties regarded by the Council as operational are valued on the basis of existing use value or, where there is insufficient market evidence of current value because the asset is specialised or rarely sold, the depreciated replacement cost. This is in line with the Statement of Asset Valuation Practice and Guidance Notes of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. Buildings and plant are depreciated in line with the estimated life expectancies of the assets. Land is revalued but not depreciated.

Items of school and offices furniture, IT and other equipment are measured at historic cost as a proxy for current value. Their value is updated for capital expenditure and depreciated in line with the estimated lives of the assets. The total is £26.5m as shown in the table below. The remaining balance of £87.4m within vehicles, plant, furniture and equipment is valued at fair value and comprises of components that get apportioned an element of the overall land and buildings valuation.

Infrastructure and community assets are not revalued and are updated for capital expenditure and in the case of infrastructure, depreciated in accordance with the expected life of the asset created or enhanced. Community assets include country parks, common ground, nature reserves and forested areas.

Surplus assets are non-operational but are not deemed to be held for sale and are measured at fair value. The fair value takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

Right of Use (ROU) assets are held at cost and not formally revalued unless the lease payments are not likely to be reflective of market conditions i.e. peppercorn leases.

The following statement shows the progress of the Council's programme for the revaluation of land, buildings and plant. The valuations are carried out by an external firm of valuers, Bruton Knowles (a national Chartered Surveying practice), on behalf of the Council. The valuation dates are at 31 March each year. In addition to the valuation certificate, the valuers provide an annual Impairment Report. Usually, the Council operates a three year rolling programme to ensure that the carrying value of assets is not materially different to their fair values at the Balance Sheet date.

	<b>Other Land and Buildings</b>	<b>Vehicles, Plant, Furniture and Equipment</b>	<b>Surplus Assets</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
<b>Carried as at historical cost</b>	-	26,505	-	<b>26,505</b>
<b>Valued at fair value in:</b>				
31 March 2025	160,431	38,463	8,255	<b>207,149</b>
31 March 2024	173,911	36,500	-	<b>210,411</b>
31 March 2023	51,587	12,478	-	<b>64,065</b>
<b>Gross Valuation</b>	<b>385,929</b>	<b>113,946</b>	<b>8,255</b>	<b>508,130</b>

## Fair value hierarchy

As at 31 March 2025, there are eleven properties classed as surplus, a decrease of three on the previous year. One property was acquired in year, two transferred into Held for Sale and two were sold. The fair value hierarchy of surplus assets at 31 March are as follows:

Recurring fair value measurements using:	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1) £000	Other significant observable Inputs (Level 2) £000	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) £000	Total £000
Surplus assets (NBV) 31 March 2025	-	-	8,240	<b>8,240</b>
Surplus assets (NBV) 31 March 2024	-	799	9,631	<b>10,430</b>

The surplus assets measured at Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy where the measurement technique uses significant unobservable inputs to measure the fair value. The fair value has been derived on a comparable basis for income producing assets or residential properties (using rent yield or capital value per square metre) or derived through an assessment of prevailing land values for unconsented sites or a residual land appraisal. For assets offering development potential (alternative use) the valuation is based on the highest value that has a reasonable prospect of securing an appropriate planning consent. Restrictions on the sale or use of an asset affect its fair value only if market participants would also be impacted by those restrictions.

Highest and best use is determined only from the perspective of market participants, even if the Council intends a different use. Alternative uses of those assets are considered if there is an alternative use that would maximise their fair value. However, the Council is not required to perform an exhaustive search for other potential uses of the assets if there is no evidence to suggest that the current use of an asset is not its highest and best use.

## 15. Investment Properties

An investment property is held solely to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation. Examples include land held for capital appreciation, land held for currently undetermined future use and a building or vacant building rented out under operating leases without service objectives. There are fourteen assets classed as investment property, a decrease of eight from the previous year.

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

	2023/24 £000	2024/25 £000
Rental Income from Investment Property	(428)	(573)
Direct Operating Expenses arising from Investment Property	86	107
<b>Net (gain)</b>	<b>(342)</b>	<b>(466)</b>

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

	2023/24 £000	2024/25 £000
<b>Balance at start of the year</b>	<b>12,105</b>	<b>9,941</b>
Additions	400	4,338
Net (losses) from fair value adjustments	(748)	(2,719)
Transfers (to) Property, Plant & Equipment & Assets Held for Sale	(1,765)	-
Disposals	(51)	(315)
<b>Balance at end of the year</b>	<b>9,941</b>	<b>11,245</b>

## Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. As a non-financial asset, an investment property is measured at its highest and best use. Highest and best use is determined only from the perspective of market participants, even if the Council intends a different use. Restrictions on the sale or use of an asset affect its fair value only if market participants would also be impacted by those restrictions. Alternative uses of those assets are considered if there is an alternative use that would maximise their fair value. However, the Council is not required to perform an exhaustive search for other potential uses of the assets if there is no evidence

to suggest that the current use of an asset is not its highest and best use. The properties are categorised as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy as the measurement technique uses significant unobservable inputs to measure the fair value. The valuation techniques used are the market approach and income approach using estimated land values, sales value, rents and yield. In estimating the fair value of the investment property, the highest and best use is the current use.

### Fair value hierarchy

The fair value hierarchy at 31 March is as follows:

Recurring fair value measurements using:	31 March 2025			
	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Other significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Offices	-	-	8,285	<b>8,285</b>
Farm Business Tenancy	-	-	590	<b>590</b>
Land	-	-	305	<b>305</b>
Residential Property	-	-	555	<b>555</b>
Other	-	-	1,510	<b>1,510</b>
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>11,245</b>	<b>11,245</b>

Recurring fair value measurements using:	31 March 2024			
	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Other significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Offices	-	5,355	-	<b>5,355</b>
Farm Business Tenancy	-	642	-	<b>642</b>
Land	-	-	305	<b>305</b>
Residential Property	-	640	225	<b>865</b>
Other	-	371	2,403	<b>2,774</b>
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>7,008</b>	<b>2,933</b>	<b>9,941</b>

## 16. Intangible Assets

The Council accounts for its software as Intangible Assets, to the extent that the software is not an integral part of a particular IT system and accounted for as part of the hardware item of Property, Plant and Equipment. Intangible Assets represent purchased software licences and are valued at acquisition cost and written off over the period of the licence. The Council has no material intangible asset trademarks, artistic originals, or patents.

All software is given a finite useful life, based on assessments of the period that the software is expected to be of use to the Council. The carrying amount of Intangible Assets is amortised on a straight-line basis. The amortisation of £1.73m charged to revenue in 2023/24 (£1.66m in 2022/23) was charged to Business Services.

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

	2023/24			2024/25		
	Intangible assets	Assets Under construction	Total	Intangible assets	Assets Under construction	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
<b>Balance at start of year:</b>						
Gross carrying amounts	11,826	-	11,826	15,123	16,359	31,482
Accumulated amortisation	(5,387)	-	(5,387)	(7,117)	-	(7,117)
<b>Net carrying amount at start of year</b>	<b>6,439</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,439</b>	<b>8,006</b>	<b>16,359</b>	<b>24,365</b>
Purchases	2,953	6,912	9,865	1,743	6,722	8,465
Transfers from PPE	344	9,447	9,791	-	-	-
Amortisation for the period	(1,730)	-	(1,730)	(1,264)	-	(1,264)
Disposal (Gross carrying amount)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal (Accumulated amortisation)	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Net carrying amount at end of year</b>	<b>8,006</b>	<b>16,359</b>	<b>24,365</b>	<b>8,485</b>	<b>23,081</b>	<b>31,566</b>
<b>Comprising:</b>						
Gross carrying amounts	15,123	16,359	31,482	16,866	23,081	39,947
Accumulated amortisation	(7,117)	-	(7,117)	(8,381)	-	(8,381)
<b>Net carrying amount at end of year</b>	<b>8,006</b>	<b>16,359</b>	<b>24,365</b>	<b>8,485</b>	<b>23,081</b>	<b>31,566</b>

The individual items of capitalised operational software in the Balance Sheet are:

Description	Carrying Amount		Remaining Amortisation (Years)
	31 March 2024	31 March 2025	
	£000	£000	
Link	5,271	4,840	3-11
SharePoint	588	652	4-6
DELL Boomi	497	462	13
Network Detection and Response	391	260	2
South East Grid – Schools	226	172	3
Server upgrade	186	168	4-5
PAMS	180	120	2
Citrix Upgrade	119	498	3
Virtual Infrastructure	33	9	-
Other	515	1,304	1-7
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,006</b>	<b>8,485</b>	

The balance of £23.1m shown in Assets Under Construction relates to the Oracle system implementation costs.

## 17. Heritage Assets

The Council has identified the following heritage assets:

- East Sussex Record Office which preserves and makes accessible records relating to the County and its people;
- A small art collection within offices at County Hall, Lewes;
- Chattels at Bentley House, Halland;
- Battle Abbey Estate Archives;
- Lewes Castle Precinct Wall; and
- Listed buildings and monuments owned by the Council or on Council land.

No individual item in the Record Office is valued at more than £20,000 which is the Council's de minimus level for capital expenditure to be recognised as an asset in the Balance Sheet. For assets where information on cost or value is not available and the cost of obtaining the information outweighs the benefits to the users of the financial statements, the assets are not included on the Balance Sheet.

### Reconciliation of the carrying value of Heritage Assets:

Heritage Assets	Art Collection	Chattels at Bentley House	The Sugar Loaf Folly	Battle Abbey Estate Archives	Total
Cost or valuation	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
<b>1 April 2023</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>654</b>
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation Gain	-	-	-	-	-
<b>31 March 2024</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>654</b>
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation Gain	-	-	-	-	-
<b>31 March 2025</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>654</b>

### Heritage Assets – Further Information

**East Sussex Record Office, The Keep** - holds the historic and administrative archives for the County of East Sussex and, under an agreement, for the City of Brighton & Hove. These comprise records dating from 1101 to the present and they are held for the express purpose of ensuring their preservation and providing public access to resources recording the county's and city's heritage. The archives, ranging from a single piece of paper to thousands of documents, include paper and parchment, books, maps, photographs and modern media, and are held by us under a variety of terms, the most common ones being deposit (long-term loan), gift or purchase. The majority of archives held are on deposit. Obtaining a valuation of all these assets would be a lengthy, resource intensive and costly exercise, and therefore no valuation was obtained.

**Art Collection** - consists of four oil on canvas paintings, three dating from the 1880's and one more recent; being a portrait of Henry Thomas Pelham by Frank Holl, a portrait of John George Dodson by Frank William Warwick Topham, Lewes from Chapel Hill by Edmund Niemann and a portrait of HM Queen Elizabeth II by Amanda Bigden. The Council's external valuer for its art work (Gorrings Auction House) has previously carried out a full valuation of the collection of paintings with the valuations based on those for insurance replacement purposes.

**Chattels at Bentley House, Halland** - Bentley House, Halland including the Motor Museum and Wild Fowl Reserve is owned by the Bentley Trust. However, some of the contents of the house are under the ownership of East Sussex County Council. The contents or chattels include furniture, furnishings paintings and sculptures. The last valuation was undertaken by Sotheby's who provided a saleroom estimate for each inventory item.

**Listed Buildings** - the Council has reviewed its listed buildings register and established that a number of the buildings are being used for the delivery of services. These buildings therefore continue to be included as operational Property, Plant and Equipment on the Council's Balance Sheet. In addition there are a number of listed buildings that are non operational assets and are not included in the Council's Balance Sheet as there is no cost or value information available and the cost of obtaining that information outweighs the benefits to the user of the Statement of Accounts. The assets are Remains of Wayside Cross, Firlie and Albert Memorial Well, Frant.

**Battle Abbey Estate Archives** - date from 1101 to the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The earliest records relate to the period when the lands were owned by Battle Abbey before its dissolution in 1538 but the majority date from the 18<sup>th</sup> century onwards when the estates were owned by the Webster family.

**A. Categories of Financial Instruments**

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

<b>Financial Assets</b>	<b>31 March 2024 £000</b>	<b>31 March 2025 £000</b>
<b>Fair value through profit or loss</b>		
Long Term Investments	4,209	4,358
Long Term Debtors	-	-
Short Term Investments & Cash Equivalents	28,300	27,700
Short Term Debtors	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,509</b>	<b>32,058</b>
<b>Amortised Cost</b>		
Long Term Investments	1	1
Long Term Debtors	7,915	7,046
Short Term Investments	187,804	98,664
Short Term Debtors	75,573	53,919
<b>Total</b>	<b>271,293</b>	<b>159,630</b>
<b>Total Financial Assets</b>	<b>303,802</b>	<b>191,688</b>
<b>Non Financial Assets*</b>	<b>41,162</b>	<b>49,129</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>344,964</b>	<b>240,817</b>

\*Balance of assets that are not classed as Financial Instruments

<b>Financial Liabilities</b>	<b>31 March 2024 £000</b>	<b>31 March 2025 £000</b>
<b>Fair value through profit or loss</b>		
Short & Long Term Borrowings and Creditors	-	-
<b>Amortised Cost</b>		
Long Term Borrowings	(212,344)	(207,241)
Long Term Creditors	(50,910)	(78,959)
Short Term Borrowings	(9,697)	(6,179)
Short Term Creditors	(119,031)	(95,771)
<b>Total Financial Liabilities</b>	<b>(391,982)</b>	<b>(388,150)</b>
<b>Non Financial Liabilities*</b>	<b>(84,406)</b>	<b>(98,335)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>(476,388)</b>	<b>(486,485)</b>

\*Non Financial Liabilities are those which are not classed as Financial Instruments

The balance on Soft Loans at 31 March 2025 was £0.095m (£0.150m at 31 March 2024).

**B. Financial Instruments Designated at Fair Value through Profit or Loss**

The balance of financial assets at 31 March 2025 was £32.06m, an decrease of £0.5m from the previous year. Financial assets include £27.7m low volatility money market funds (LVNAV) and £4.36m property fund (carrying amount £5.00m). Total holdings in money market funds have decreased by £0.6m over the year. The value of the Property fund has increased by £0.148m during the year. The Property fund valuation is based on the bid market value which is the bid price per number of units held.

There were no financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss. No financial assets or liabilities were classed as fair value through other comprehensive income. No financial assets or liabilities were re-classified during the year.

## C. Income, Expense, Gains and Losses

	2023/24		2024/25	
	Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services £000	Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure £000	Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services £000	Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure £000
<b>Net gains/losses on:</b>				
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss – fair value	171	-	(149)	-
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss – dividend	(223)	-	(222)	-
<b>Total net (gains) / losses</b>	<b>(52)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(371)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Interest revenue:</b>				
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	(13,999)	-	(10,421)	-
<b>Interest expense:</b>				
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	15,554	-	15,885	-

## D. Fair Value

The basis for recurring fair value measurements is:

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

Some of the authority's financial assets are measured at fair value on a recurring basis and are described in the following table, including the valuation techniques used to measure them.

Recurring fair value measurements	Input level in fair value hierarchy	Valuation technique used to measure fair value	As at 31/3/24 £000	As at 31/3/25 £000
<b>Fair Value through Profit or Loss</b>				
Other financial instruments	Level 1	Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical shares	32,509	32,058

There were no transfers between levels 1 and 2 during the year. There has been no change in the valuation technique used during the year for the financial instruments.

There were no instruments, measured at fair value, that were at level 3 in the hierarchy.

## E. Fair Values of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities that are not measured at fair value [but for which fair value disclosures are required]

Except for the financial assets carried at fair value, all other financial liabilities and financial assets represented by amortised cost and long-term debtors and creditors are carried on the balance sheet at amortised cost. Their fair value can be assessed by calculating the present value of the cash flows that take place over the remaining life of the instruments, using the following assumptions:

- For loans from the PWLB payable, under debt redemption procedures, prevailing market rates have been applied to provide the fair value;
- For non-PWLB loans payable, under debt redemption procedures, prevailing market rates have been applied to provide the fair value;
- For loans receivable prevailing benchmark market rates have been used to provide the fair value;
- No early repayment or impairment is recognised;

- Where an instrument has a maturity of less than 12 months or is a trade or other receivable the fair value is taken to be the carrying amount or the billed amount;
- The fair value of trade and other receivables is taken to be the invoiced or billed amount.

The fair values calculated are as follows:

<b>Financial Liabilities</b>	<b>31 March 2024</b>		<b>31 March 2025</b>	
	<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>Fair value</b>	<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>Fair value</b>
	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
Borrowing held at amortised cost	(222,041)	(202,791)	(213,420)	(180,815)
Long Term Creditors	(1,488)	(1,488)	(8,895)	(8,895)
PFI and Finance Lease Liabilities	(55,464)	(58,698)	(81,941)	(81,941)
<b>Total Long Term</b>	<b>(278,993)</b>	<b>(262,977)</b>	<b>(304,256)</b>	<b>(271,651)</b>
Short Term Creditors	(112,989)	(112,989)	(83,894)	(83,894)
<b>Total Long and Short Term</b>	<b>(391,982)</b>	<b>(375,966)</b>	<b>(388,150)</b>	<b>(355,545)</b>

The fair value of borrowings is lower than the carrying amount because the portfolio of loans includes a number of fixed rate loans where the interest rate payable is higher than the prevailing rates at the Balance Sheet date.

This shows a notional future loss, based on economic conditions at 31 March 2025, arising from a commitment to pay interest to lenders above current market rates.

<b>Financial Assets</b>	<b>31 March 2024</b>		<b>31 March 2025</b>	
	<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>Fair value</b>	<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>Fair value</b>
	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
Financial assets held at amortised cost	1	1	1	1
Long Term Debtors	7,915	7,915	7,046	7,046
<b>Total Long Term</b>	<b>7,916</b>	<b>7,916</b>	<b>7,047</b>	<b>7,047</b>
Short Term Investments and Debtors	263,377	263,377	152,583	152,583
<b>Total Long and Short Term</b>	<b>271,293</b>	<b>271,293</b>	<b>159,630</b>	<b>159,630</b>

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

#### Fair value hierarchy of financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value

<b>Recurring fair value measurements using:</b>	<b>31 March 2025</b>			
	<b>Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)</b>	<b>Other significant observable inputs (Level 2)</b>	<b>Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
Borrowing held at amortised cost	-	(180,815)	-	(180,815)
Long Term Creditors	-	(8,895)	-	(8,895)
PFI and Finance Lease Liabilities	-	-	(81,941)	(81,941)
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(189,710)</b>	<b>(81,941)</b>	<b>(271,651)</b>
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Financial assets held at amortised cost	-	1	-	1
Long Term Debtors	-	7,046	-	7,046
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,047</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,047</b>

31 March 2024				
Recurring fair value measurements using:	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1) £000	Other significant observable inputs (Level 2) £000	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) £000	Total £000
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
Borrowing held at amortised cost	-	(202,791)	-	(202,791)
Long Term Creditors PFI and Finance Lease Liabilities	-	(1,488)	-	(1,488)
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>(204,279)</b>	<b>(58,698)</b>	<b>(262,977)</b>
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Financial assets held at amortised cost	-	1	-	1
Long Term Debtors	-	7,915	-	7,915
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>7,916</b>	-	<b>7,916</b>

The fair value for financial liabilities and financial assets that are not measured at fair value included in levels 2 and 3 in the table above have been arrived at using a discounted cash flow analysis, with the most significant inputs being the discount rate.

The fair value for financial liabilities and financial assets that are not measured at fair value can be assessed by calculating the present value of the cash flows that will take place over the remaining term of the instruments, using the following assumptions.

#### Financial Assets

- no early repayment or impairment is recognised;
- estimated ranges of interest rates at 31 March 2025 for loans receivable and for property fund, are based on new lending rates for equivalent loans at that date;
- the fair value of trade and other receivables is taken to be the invoiced or billed amount.

#### Financial Liabilities

- no early repayment is recognised;
- estimated ranges of interest rates at 31 March 2025 of 4.05% to 4.45% for loans payable based on new lending rates for equivalent.

### 19. Assets Held for Sale

	2023/24 £000	2024/25 £000
<b>Balance outstanding at start of year</b>	<b>5,793</b>	<b>3,556</b>
Assets newly classified as held for sale	715	2,579
Additions	-	121
Revaluation losses	(2)	(237)
Assets declassified as held for sale	(1,008)	-
Assets sold / disposed of	(1,942)	-
<b>Balance outstanding at year end</b>	<b>3,556</b>	<b>6,019</b>

Assets Held for Sale are valued at fair value which takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use. As at 31 March 2025 there are six assets that were held for sale. During the year, two assets were transferred into held for sale.

**20. Current & Long Term Debtors and Payments in Advance**

	31 March 2024	31 March 2025
	£000	£000
<b>Current</b>		
Debtor System Control	44,257	31,223
HMRC	2,539	4,723
Payments In Advance	11,482	16,568
Council Tax & NNDR	27,141	27,837
Other*	31,316	22,697
<b>Total</b>	<b>116,735</b>	<b>103,048</b>

\*The balance of "Other" shown above relates to manual accruals for income due to the Council as at the year end but where an invoice has not been raised via Accounts Receivable.

**Long Term**

South East Local Enterprise Partnership	4,971	4,789
Economic Development	1,444	895
Seven Sisters Country Park	724	689
Higher Education Institution	629	572
Other Entities and Individuals	147	101
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,915</b>	<b>7,046</b>

**Allowance for expected credit losses**

The Council makes allowance for impairment of debts based on an assessment of the recoverability of its receivables. An increase in the total allowance for expected credit losses of £0.765m was made in 2024/25, bringing the total allowance for impairment from £3.580m up to £4.345m as at 31 March 2025 (these amounts are already netted off the figures shown above). The increase in the expected credit loss adjustment is primarily due to a higher balance being held in the debtor system control account at the year end, the majority of which related to Adult Social Care debtors. Management specifically review all debts, and evaluate the adequacy of the allowance for impairment of receivables. However, most categories of the Council's debtors are not subject to substantial fluctuation and past experience is used within material limits to judge the percentages of each type of debt that will not eventually be recovered.

In addition, there are allowances for impairment in respect of Council Tax & Business Rates debtors which are assessed by the District Councils in their role as Council Tax collection authorities. At 31 March 2025 the Council's share of these allowances amounts to £23.615m (£20.778m at 31 March 2024) out of its share of Council Tax & Business Rates arrears totalling £50.152m (£45.7m at 31 March 2024).

**21. Cash and Cash Equivalents, Bank overdraft and accrued balances for third parties**

	31 March 2024	31 March 2025
	£000	£000
Cash in hand	108	104
Short-term deposits	27,455	27,839
<b>Total Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	<b>27,563</b>	<b>27,943</b>
Imputed cash adjustment for pooled budget re the purchase of integrated community equipment	(567)	(243)
Imputed cash adjustment for balances held on behalf of Trust Funds (see Note 46)	(310)	(319)
Bank overdraft	(8,697)	(1,228)
<b>Total bank overdraft</b>	<b>(9,574)</b>	<b>(1,790)</b>
<b>Net cash and cash equivalent balances/(overdrawn)</b>	<b>17,989</b>	<b>26,153</b>

Note 30 sets out some details of the arrangements under which the Council 'hosts' the finances of pooled arrangements for Pooled Budgets (with Clinical Commissioning Boards). These arrangements relate to a number of different organisations and it is necessary to allocate their balance sheets between the different participants. The result of adjusting the balances for debtors, creditors, etc. is to create an imbalance, which represents the difference between the cash actually held by the Council and the share of the arrangements' cash, which is eventually allocable to the Council. This difference is recorded above as 'imputed cash'.

The Council manages and invests its cash balances with the aim of achieving a balance at the bank as close as possible to zero. As it manages cash balances on behalf of its share of the Orbis partnership arrangement and some trust funds alongside its own balances, the Council allows its own balances to become overdrawn if there is cash held in its own bank accounts on behalf of the other authorities, which results in a notional overdrawn balance because cheques and BACS payments are recorded when they are drawn, rather than when they are presented at the bank.

The pooled bank balances at 31 March 2025 include £3.98m (£3.53m at 31 March 2024) relating to bank accounts operated by schools under local management arrangements.

## 22. Creditors and Income in Advance

	31 March 2024 Restated £000	31 March 2025 £000
Creditor System Control	6,716	1,784
Pension Schemes	6,345	6,846
HMRC	6,452	6,515
PFI Schemes	6,041	11,878
Council Tax & NNDR	16,825	18,209
East Sussex Fire Authority	14,307	13,407
Capital	15,209	9,325
Right of Use assets	-	1,308
Other*	67,023	56,115
<b>Total Creditors</b>	<b>138,918</b>	<b>125,387</b>
Income in Advance	21,190*	19,686
<b>Total</b>	<b>160,108</b>	<b>145,073</b>

\*The creditors balance has been restated for 2023/24 to separate out the balance from grants and other contributions received in advance which are being shown separately on the balance sheet.

## 23. Provisions

Provisions are amounts set aside in the Accounting Statements for liabilities or losses which are certain or very likely to occur and for which a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. The provision has been established for material liabilities of uncertain timing. The following table shows the level of the Council's provisions:

	31 March 2024 £000	Additional provisions £000	Amounts used £000	31 March 2025 £000
<b>Long Term Provisions</b>				
Insurance claims	1,658	-	-	1,658
Closed Landfill Sites	8,228	-	(161)	8,067
<b>Total Long Term</b>	<b>9,886</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(161)</b>	<b>9,725</b>
<b>Short Term Provisions</b>				
Municipal Mutual Insurance (MMI)	77	-	-	77
NNDR Appeals	1,201	-	(498)	703
Adult Social Care	2,966	-	(469)	2,497
Business Services Department	-	128	-	128
Closed Landfill Sites	490	-	-	490
<b>Total Short Term</b>	<b>4,734</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>(967)</b>	<b>3,895</b>
<b>Total Provisions</b>	<b>14,620</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>(1,128)</b>	<b>13,620</b>

Insurance claims - the provision (pre 1997 & post 1997 liabilities) represents an estimate of the amounts which the Council will have to pay for claims arising before 31 March 2015, but where the exact amount and the date of payment are uncertain.

Closed Landfill Sites - The Council has 19 closed landfill sites that require restoration and aftercare. An accounting model has been developed to determine the required provision for these future costs taking into consideration the annual costs relating to leachate removal, gas monitoring and water quality monitoring. The Council has a legal obligation to restore, monitor and maintain landfill sites.

Municipal Mutual Insurance Limited (MMI) was the main Local Authority Insurer up until they entered administration in 1992. Being a mutual company, the members, including the Council, signed up to a 'Scheme of Arrangement', meaning once all claims have been discharged any outstanding assets would be distributed to the members, or conversely, the members would meet the cost of any liabilities, once all assets had been utilised.

The NNDR appeals provision represents amounts set aside to meet potential future liabilities for Business Rates Appeals. Local Authorities are liable for successful appeals against business rates charged to businesses in their proportionate share. Therefore, a provision has been recognised as a best estimate of the amount that businesses have been overcharged up to 31 March 2025.

Adult Social Care - is an estimate of payments due to other local authorities for costs incurred for clients with care and support needs commissioned by those authorities, whose ordinary residence (as defined under the Care Act) is deemed to be in East Sussex.

Business Services Department – is for estimated costs of Oracle training being delivered by an external training provider.

The Council holds a number of usable reserves, being those reserves that the Council can use to provide services subject to the need to maintain a prudent level of reserves and any statutory limitations on their use. Movements in the Council's usable reserves are detailed in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

- General Fund & School Balances - The General Fund and School balances shows the resources available to meet future running costs. See Note 10 for school balances.
- Earmarked Reserves - The Council holds a number of earmarked reserves which are used to earmark resources for specific projects/purposes. See Note 10 for a breakdown of General Fund earmarked reserves.
- Capital Receipts Reserve – see note below.
- Capital Grant & Contributions Unapplied Account – see note below.

	31 March 2024	31 March 2025
	£000	£000
Usable Capital Receipts Reserve	7,301	4,351
Capital Grants & Contributions Unapplied	15,053	16,636
Earmarked Reserves	95,896	62,535
Earmarked Reserves – Revenue Grants & Contributions	46,442	24,817
General Fund Balances	9,999	9,999
School Balances	18,258	16,043
<b>Total Usable Reserves</b>	<b>192,949</b>	<b>134,381</b>

#### Capital Receipts Reserve

The capital receipts reserve holds the proceeds of non-current asset sales available to meet future capital investment. The Capital Receipts Reserve is only used to fund capital expenditure or repay debt. Capital receipts are held in this reserve until such time they are used to finance capital expenditure.

	2023/24	2024/25
	£000	£000
<b>Balance at 1 April</b>	<b>2,372</b>	<b>7,301</b>
Amounts receivable during the year	5,746	1,852
Amounts applied to finance new capital investment	(817)	(4,802)
Net Transfer to / (from) the Capital Receipts Reserve	4,929	(2,950)
<b>Balance at 31 March</b>	<b>7,301</b>	<b>4,351</b>

## Capital Grants and Contributions Unapplied Account

This account holds capital grants and contributions received by the Council, with either no conditions or where conditions have been met, where expenditure is yet to be incurred. The account holds grants and contributions available to meet future capital investment. The grants and contributions are held in this reserve until such time they are used to finance capital expenditure.

	2023/24 £000	2024/25 £000
<b>Balance at 1 April</b>	<b>12,805</b>	<b>15,053</b>
Amounts receivable during the year	49,659	49,991
Amounts applied to finance new capital investment	(47,411)	(48,408)
Net Transfer to/(from) the Capital Unapplied Account	2,248	1,583
<b>Balance at 31 March</b>	<b>15,053</b>	<b>16,636</b>

## 25. Unusable Reserves

	31 March 2024 £000	31 March 2025 £000
Revaluation Reserve	293,105	292,630
Capital Adjustment Account	387,473	363,177
Financial Instruments Adjustment Account	(6,568)	(6,413)
Pooled Investment Funds Adjustment Account	(792)	(643)
Collection Fund Adjustment Account	5,673	4,676
Accumulated Absences Account	(5,718)	(5,943)
Pensions Reserve	(40,016)	(34,733)
Deferred capital receipts	770	735
<b>Total Unusable Reserves</b>	<b>633,927</b>	<b>613,486</b>

### Revaluation Reserve

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

- revalued downwards or impaired and the gains are lost;
- used in the provision of services and the gains are consumed through depreciation; or
- disposed of and the gains are realised.

The 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.

	2023/24 £000	2024/25 £000	£000
<b>Balance at 1 April</b>	<b>287,697</b>		<b>293,105</b>
Upward revaluation of assets	63,569	23,598	
Downward revaluation of assets and impairment losses not charged to the Deficit on the Provision of Services	(37,762)	(5,097)	
Surplus on revaluation of non-current assets not posted to the Deficit on the Provision of Services	25,807		18,501
Difference between fair value depreciation and historical cost depreciation	(10,373)	(7,410)	
Accumulated gains on assets sold or scrapped	(10,026)	(11,566)	
Amount written off to the Capital Adjustment Account	(20,399)		(18,976)
<b>Balance at 31 March</b>	<b>293,105</b>		<b>292,630</b>

## Capital Adjustment Account

The Capital Adjustment Account absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for the consumption of non-current assets and for financing the acquisition, construction or enhancement of those assets under statutory provisions. The Account is debited with the cost of acquisition, construction or enhancement as depreciation, impairment losses and amortisations are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (with reconciling postings from the Revaluation Reserve to convert fair value figures to a historical cost basis). The Account is credited with the amounts set aside by the Council to finance the costs of capital acquisition, construction, and enhancement. The Account contains accumulated gains and losses on Investment Properties and 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 7 provides details of the source of all the transactions posted to the Account, apart from those involving the Revaluation Reserve.

	2023/24	2024/25	
	£000	£000	£000
<b>Balance at 1 April</b>	<b>367,872</b>		<b>387,473</b>
<b>Reversal of items relating to capital expenditure debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:</b>			
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	(48,856)	(52,170)	
Revaluation losses on non-current assets	(13,864)	(50,127)	
Revaluation losses on assets held for sale	(2)	(237)	
Revaluation loss reversals on non-current assets	6,386	2,053	
Revaluation loss reversals on assets held for sale	-	-	
Amortisation of intangible assets	(1,730)	(1,264)	
Financial Asset Impairment (Gains)/Losses	(89)	(12)	
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	(7,203)	(6,978)	
Capital grants repaid in year	-	(510)	
Donated assets acquired in year	727	5,804	
Amounts of non-current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(17,511)	(20,587)	
	<b>(82,142)</b>		<b>(124,028)</b>
Adjusting amounts written out of the Revaluation Reserve	20,399		<b>18,976</b>
<b>Net written out amount of the cost of non-current assets consumed in the year</b>	<b>(61,743)</b>		<b>(105,052)</b>
<b>Capital financing applied in the year</b>			
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	817	4,802	
Capital grants and contributions credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement that have been applied to capital financing	47,411	48,408	
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment charged against the General Fund balance	14,033	20,208	
Capital expenditure charged against General Fund balances	19,831	10,057	
	<b>82,092</b>		<b>83,475</b>
Movements in the market value of Investment Properties credited or debited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(748)		(2,719)
<b>Balance at 31 March</b>	<b>387,473</b>		<b>363,177</b>

## 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. As a result, the balance on the Account at 31 March 2024 will be charged to the General Fund over a specific period.

	<b>2023/24</b>	<b>2024/25</b>	
	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
<b>Balance at 1 April</b>	<b>(6,756)</b>		<b>(6,568)</b>
Premiums	185	152	
Soft Loan Interest	3	3	
<b>Net movement in the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account</b>	<b>188</b>		<b>155</b>
<b>Balance at 31 March</b>	<b>(6,568)</b>		<b>(6,413)</b>

## Pooled Investment Funds Adjustment Account

The account mitigates the impact of fair value movements on pooled investment funds.

	<b>2023/24</b>	<b>2024/25</b>
	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
<b>Balance at 1 April</b>	<b>(621)</b>	<b>(792)</b>
Movement in the fair value of the Property Fund	(171)	149
<b>Balance at 31 March</b>	<b>(792)</b>	<b>(643)</b>

## Pensions Reserve

The Pensions Reserve absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for post-employment benefits and for funding benefits in accordance with statutory provisions. The Council accounts for post-employment benefits in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as the benefits are earned by employees accruing years of service, updating the liabilities recognised to reflect inflation, changing assumptions and investment returns on any resources set aside to meet the costs. However, statutory arrangements require benefits earned to be financed as the Council makes employer's contributions to pension funds or eventually pay any pensions for which it is directly responsible. A debit balance on the Pensions Reserve indicates a shortfall in the benefits earned by past and current employees and the resources the Council has set aside to meet them, however the statutory arrangements will ensure that funding will have been set aside by the time the benefits come to be paid.

	<b>2023/24</b>	<b>2024/25</b>
	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
<b>Balance at 1 April</b>	<b>(42,852)</b>	<b>(40,016)</b>
Remeasurement of the net defined liability	(9,854)	(9,116)
Benefits credited to the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(28,750)	(30,424)
Employer's pension contributions charged to General Fund Balance	41,440	44,823
<b>Balance at 31 March</b>	<b>(40,016)</b>	<b>(34,733)</b>

### Collection Fund Adjustment Account

The Collection Fund Adjustment Account manages the differences arising from the recognition of council tax and business rates income in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as it falls due from council tax and business rate payers compared with the statutory arrangements for paying across amounts to the General Fund from the Collection Fund. Council Tax and Business Rates income is collected on behalf of the Council on an agency basis by the five billing authorities in East Sussex: Eastbourne Borough Council, Hastings Borough Council, Lewes District Council, Rother District Council and Wealden District Council.

	2023/24 £000	2024/25 £000
<b>Balance at 1 April</b>	7,420	5,673
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	(2,690)	(1,584)
Amount by which business rates income debited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from business rates income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	943	587
<b>Net movement in the Collection Fund Adjustment Account</b>	<b>(1,747)</b>	<b>(997)</b>
<b>Balance at 31 March</b>	<b>5,673</b>	<b>4,676</b>

### 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.

	2023/24 £000	2024/25 £000
<b>Balance at 1 April</b>	<b>(5,506)</b>	<b>(5,718)</b>
Settlement or cancellation of accrual made at the end of the preceding year	5,506	5,718
Amounts accrued at the end of the current year	(5,718)	(5,943)
<b>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</b>	<b>(212)</b>	<b>(225)</b>
<b>Balance at 31 March</b>	<b>(5,718)</b>	<b>(5,943)</b>

### Deferred capital receipts reserve

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

	2023/24 £000	2024/25 £000
<b>Balance at 1 April</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>770</b>
Transfer of deferred sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	-	-
Transfer to the capital receipts reserve upon receipt of cash	(35)	(35)
<b>Balance at 31 March</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>735</b>

## 26. Cash Flow Statement – Operating Activities

The cash flows for operating activities include the following items:

	2023/24	2024/25
	£000	£000
Net deficit on the provision of services	57,138	88,394

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

Depreciation	(48,856)	(52,170)
Impairment and downward valuations	(7,480)	(48,311)
Amortisation	(1,730)	(1,264)
(Increase)/decrease in creditors	(25,929)	7,852
Increase/(decrease) in debtors	16,472	(15,327)
Movement in pension liability	12,690	14,399
Carrying amount of non-current assets and non-current assets held for sale, sold or derecognised	(17,511)	(20,587)
Other non-cash items charged to the net deficit on the provision of services	52	4,200
<b>Total</b>	<b>(72,292)</b>	<b>(111,208)</b>

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

Proceeds from the sale of PPE, investment property and intangible assets	5,781	1,817
Capital grants credited to deficit on provision of services	49,659	49,991
<b>Total</b>	<b>55,440</b>	<b>51,808</b>

<b>Net cash flows from operating activities</b>	<b>40,286</b>	<b>28,994</b>
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The cash flows for operating activities include the following items:

	2023/24	2024/25
	£000	£000
Interest received	(12,942)	(12,093)
Interest paid	12,095	19,498
Dividends received	(223)	(222)

## 27. Cash Flow Statement – Investing Activities

	2023/24	2024/25
	£000	£000
Purchase of PPE, Investment Property and Intangibles	64,331	85,942
Proceeds from the sale of PPE, Investment Property and Intangibles	(5,457)	(1,293)
Purchase of short and long term investments	330,500	194,000
Proceeds from short and long term investments	(382,350)	(282,500)
Other receipts from investing activities	(50,312)	(50,621)
<b>Net cash flows from investing activities</b>	<b>(43,288)</b>	<b>(54,472)</b>

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

	2023/24 £000	2024/25 £000
Cash receipts of short and long term borrowing	-	-
Cash payments for the reduction of PFI and ROU Asset Liabilities	6,041	12,306
Repayments of short and long term borrowing	4,797	5,008
<b>Net cash flows from financing activities</b>	<b>10,838</b>	<b>17,314</b>

**29. Cash Flow Statement – Reconciliation of Liabilities arising from Financing Activities**

	1 April 2024* £000	Financing Cash Flows £000	Non Cash Changes £000	31 March 2025 £000
Long Term Borrowings	(212,344)	(470)	5,573	(207,241)
Short Term Borrowings**	(5,480)	5,479	(5,573)	(5,574)
Liabilities for Right of Use Assets	(10,650)	1,258	(756)	(10,148)
PFI Liabilities	(49,422)	11,047	(31,688)	(70,063)
<b>Net cash flows from financing activities</b>	<b>(277,896)</b>	<b>17,314</b>	<b>(32,444)</b>	<b>(293,026)</b>

	1 April 2023 £000	Financing Cash Flows £000	Non Cash Changes £000	31 March 2024 £000
Long Term Borrowings	(217,824)	-	5,480	(212,344)
Short Term Borrowings**	(4,797)	4,797	(5,480)	(5,480)
PFI Liabilities	(55,463)	6,041	-	(49,422)
<b>Net cash flows from financing activities</b>	<b>(278,084)</b>	<b>10,838</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(267,246)</b>

\*1 April 2024 figure is adjusted to include the £10.650m liabilities created on transition to IFRS 16 for Right of Use assets.  
 \*\*Short term borrowing excludes the year end interest accrual which is included in the balance sheet figures.

**30. Pooled Budget and Partnership Arrangements**

In 2024/25 the Council participated in partnership schemes involving pooled budget arrangements under Section 75 of the National Health Service Act 2006:

- The Integrated Community Equipment Service (ICES) started in September 2004 and comprises the Council as host agency and East Sussex Clinical Commissioning Group (ES CCG).
- The Better Care Fund (BCF) started in April 2015.

BCF planning was required for the whole of East Sussex and was signed off by the Health and Wellbeing Board in October 2017. This arrangement is supported by a Section 75 pooled budget legal agreement, of which ESCC is the lead body. In practice, the substance of the Better Care Fund arrangement is not one of a pooled budget due to a local agreement for ESCC to invoice the ICB for BCF funded expenditure commissioned directly by ESCC, while the ICB retains the remainder of its contribution to the pool to fund any expenditure commissioned through the ICB. Use of funding is agreed in partnership under joint governance arrangements as set out in the Section 75 agreement. The ICBs and ESCC will continue to work towards greater integration and joint commissioning of services in future years and the accounting for the Better Care Fund will therefore be reviewed each year.

The financial transactions of these schemes can be summarised as follows:

Arrangement	2023/24			2024/25		
	Expenditure £000	Income £000	ESCC Contribution £000	Expenditure £000	Income £000	ESCC Contribution £000
Integrated Community Equipment	5,900	(5,900)	(2,950)	6,383	(6,383)	(3,191)
Better Care Fund*	87,512	(87,512)	(34,356)	93,871	(93,871)	(36,420)

\*As ICES is BCF funded, the balances for ICES will also be included within the BCF line above.

### Mental Health Community Forensic scheme

The Mental Health Community Forensic scheme, which started in April 2010, comprises the Council and the Sussex Partnership NHS Foundation Trust. This operates under a section 75 agreement, but not as a pooled budget. The financial value of transactions during 2024/25 was £391,040 (£374,609 in 2023/24).

### Orbis Joint Operating Budget

Orbis is a public sector partnership between East Sussex County Council, Surrey County Council, and Brighton & Hove City Council to provide 'back office' or business support services for each of the councils, and for various groups of external customers.

The expenditure and funding is detailed below:

	<b>2023/24</b>	<b>2024/25</b>
	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
Funding provided to the joint budget:		
- Surrey County Council	(6,384)	(6,304)
- East Sussex County Council	(3,600)	(3,484)
- Brighton & Hove City Council	(2,873)	(2,890)
<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>(12,857)</b>	<b>(12,678)</b>
Expenditure met from the joint budget	12,857	12,678
<b>Net (surplus)/deficit on the joint budget</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

### Regional Adoption Agency (RAA) Adoption South East (ASE)

In line with the Government's requirement for all LA adoption to be carried out on a regional level, East Sussex, West Sussex, Brighton & Hove, and Surrey councils have formed the Regional Adoption Agency (RAA) Adoption South East (ASE). The RAA has been operational since April 2020 and ESCC is the host organisation. Each member Local Authority provides their contribution towards the running of ASE into a pooled budget which is held by ESCC as the lead body. The amount carried forward remains ASE's funding, held within the ESCC bank account.

	<b>2023/24</b>	<b>2024/25</b>
	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
ASE Total Budget	6,175	6,339
Expenditure	5,969	5,800
Income	(6,175)	(6,339)
ASE carry forward into 2025/26	<b>206</b>	<b>539</b>
Brighton & Hove City Council Contribution (18%)	1,087	1,117
East Sussex County Council Contribution (21%)	1,385	1,373
Surrey County Council Contribution (25%)	1,533	1,606
West Sussex County Council Contribution (36%)	2,170	2,243
	<b>6,175</b>	<b>6,339</b>

### 31. Members' Allowances

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

	<b>2023/24</b>	<b>2024/25</b>
	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
Salaries - basic allowances	726	730
Special responsibility allowances	231	251
Expenses	14	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>998</b>

The table below shows the actual amounts paid to individual members in the 2024/25 financial year (excluding employer NI & pension contributions). The amounts to which Members are entitled, including the basic allowance for every member and expenses for special responsibilities, travel, phones etc., are published annually and form part 6 of the Constitution.

Member			Basic Allowance	Special Responsibility Allowance	Travel by Car	Fares and Subsistence
			£	£	£	£
Cllr	Samuel	Adeniji	14,672	-	-	-
Cllr	Abul	Azad	14,672	5,400	809	8
Cllr	Matthew	Beaver	14,672	7,487	378	-
Cllr	Colin	Belsey	14,672	7,487	684	-
Cllr	Nicholas	Bennett	14,672	20,970	1,530	-
Cllr	Robert	Bowdler	14,672	17,973	1,936	377
Cllr	Charles	Clark	14,672	-	-	-
Cllr	Christopher	Collier	14,672	5,996	-	-
Cllr	Anne	Cross	14,672	-	-	-
Cllr	Godfrey	Daniel	14,672	-	535	-
Cllr	Johnny	Denis	14,672	5,996	153	-
Cllr	Penelope	di Cara	14,672	16,185	-	-
Cllr	Christopher	Dowling	14,672	-	144	-
Cllr	Claire	Dowling	14,672	17,973	460	11
Cllr	Kathryn	Field	14,672	3,889	672	-
Cllr	Gerard	Fox	14,672	7,487	-	59
Cllr	Roy	Galley	14,672	14,067	847	42
Cllr	Nuala	Geary	14,672	-	429	30
Cllr	Keith	Glazier	14,672	41,084	2,244	993
Cllr	Alan	Hay	14,672	-	-	-
Cllr	Julia	Hilton	14,672	-	-	21
Cllr	Ian	Hollidge	14,672	1,495	-	-
Cllr	Stephen	Holt	14,672	-	-	-
Cllr	Johanna	Howell	14,672	7,487	-	-
Cllr	Eleanor	Kirby-Green	14,672	-	428	-
Cllr	Carolyn	Lambert	14,672	-	-	-
Cllr	Thomas	Liddiard	14,672	7,487	-	-
Cllr	Philip	Lunn	14,672	-	-	-
Cllr	James	MacCleary	14,672	-	-	-
Cllr	Wendy	Maples	14,672	-	-	-
Cllr	Sorrell	Marlow-Eastwood	14,672	-	41	-
Cllr	Carl	Maynard	14,672	17,973	-	-
Cllr	Matthew	Milligan	13,149	-	-	-
Cllr	Steve	Murphy	14,672	-	-	-
Cllr	Sarah	Osborne	14,672	-	50	85
Cllr	Peter	Pragnell	14,672	2,435	603	-
Cllr	Paul	Redstone	13,149	-	1,420	71
Cllr	Christine	Robinson	14,672	-	-	-
Cllr	Patrick	Rodohan	14,672	-	-	-
Cllr	Philip	Scott	14,672	-	-	-
Cllr	Daniel	Shing	14,672	-	23	-
Cllr	Stephen	Shing	14,672	-	383	4
Cllr	Alan	Shuttleworth	14,672	-	-	-
Cllr	Bob	Standley	14,672	17,973	562	6
Cllr	Colin	Swansborough	14,672	7,487	230	93
Cllr	Georgia	Taylor	14,672	-	-	-

Cllr David Tutt	14,672	14,975	517	16
Cllr John Ungar	14,672	1,495	-	-
Cllr Trevor Webb	14,672	-	-	-
Cllr Brett Wright	14,672	-	15	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>730,554</b>	<b>250,801</b>	<b>15,093</b>	<b>1,816</b>

### 32. Officers' Remuneration

The following table sets out information about the remuneration of those senior managers who influence the decisions of the Council as a whole. In addition, the disclosures below include all Senior Officers whose salary is more than £150,000 per year. The remuneration paid to the Council's senior employees is as follows:

#### Senior Employees Remuneration 2024/25

Notes	Salary, Fees and Allowances	Additional duties and Acting up	Expenses Allowances (incl. Benefit in Kind)	Employer's Pension Contribution	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Chief Executive - Becky Shaw	192,954	7,865	159	39,561	<b>240,539</b>
Director of Adult Social Care – Mark Stainton	165,748	-	153	32,652	<b>198,553</b>
Assistant Chief Executive – Philip Baker	165,748	-	75	32,652	<b>198,475</b>
Director of Communities, Economy & Transport – Rupert Clubb	162,832	-	353	32,652	<b>195,837</b>
Director of Children's Services	147,301	-	-	29,018	<b>176,319</b>
Director of Children's Services	16,673	-	-	2,721	<b>19,394</b>
Chief Operating Officer - Rosalyn Parker	161,582	-	172	31,832	<b>193,586</b>
Director of Public Health	126,347	-	460	24,890	<b>151,697</b>
Chief Finance Officer	123,018	-	-	24,234	<b>147,252</b>

#### Notes:

- The Chief Executive is formally employed by East Sussex County Council but up till 23 June 2024 the post was shared with West Sussex County Council under a partnering arrangement. West Sussex County Council make a 50% contribution to the total salary and remuneration costs, the figures above reflect the costs incurred by East Sussex County Council only. The "Additional duties and Acting up" amount is in respect of payment made to reflect the requirement to work across both East and West Sussex County Councils.
- Pension Contributions based on salary before CCV salary sacrifice (£2,916) of £165,748.
- In post from 15 April 2024.
- Left post on 30 April 2024. Pension Contributions not levied on holiday pay on leaving (£2,861) included above.

#### Senior Employees Remuneration 2023/24

Notes	Salary, Fees and Allowances	Additional duties and Acting up	Expenses Allowances (incl. Benefit in Kind)	Employer's Pension Contribution	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Chief Executive - Becky Shaw	108,072	17,056	1,092	24,650	<b>150,870</b>
Director of Adult Social Care – Mark Stainton	161,705	-	138	31,856	<b>193,699</b>
Assistant Chief Executive – Philip Baker	161,705	-	10	31,856	<b>193,571</b>
Director of Communities, Economy & Transport – Rupert Clubb	158,789	-	6,340	31,856	<b>196,985</b>
Director of Children's Services - Alison Jeffery	157,641	-	-	31,055	<b>188,696</b>
Chief Operating Officer - Rosalyn Parker	153,550	-	195	30,249	<b>183,994</b>
Director of Public Health	123,265	-	1,131	24,283	<b>148,679</b>
Chief Finance Officer	116,764	-	-	23,002	<b>139,766</b>

#### Notes:

- The Chief Executive is formally employed by East Sussex County Council but the post is shared with West Sussex County Council under a partnering arrangement. West Sussex County Council make a 50% contribution to the total salary and remuneration costs, the figures above reflect the costs incurred by East Sussex County Council only. The

“Additional duties and Acting up” amount is in respect of payment made to reflect the requirement to work across both East and West Sussex County Councils.

2. Pension Contributions based on salary before CCV salary sacrifice (£2,916) of £161,705.

The Council’s employees, excluding those shown in the Senior Employees Remuneration table above, receiving more than £50,000 remuneration for the year (excluding employer’s pension contributions) were:

Remuneration band	2023/24 Number of employees			2024/25 Number of employees		
	Non Schools	Schools	Total	Non Schools	Schools	Total
£50,000 - £54,999	237	159	<b>396</b>	299	167	<b>466</b>
£55,000 - £59,999	110	66	<b>176</b>	103	115	<b>218</b>
£60,000 - £64,999	85	38	<b>123</b>	117	49	<b>166</b>
£65,000 - £69,999	38	29	<b>67</b>	48	30	<b>78</b>
£70,000 - £74,999	16	25	<b>41</b>	20	21	<b>41</b>
£75,000 - £79,999	34	11	<b>45</b>	36	18	<b>54</b>
£80,000 - £84,999	6	5	<b>11</b>	7	13	<b>20</b>
£85,000 - £89,999	4	9	<b>13</b>	8	6	<b>14</b>
£90,000 - £94,999	3	3	<b>6</b>	2	5	<b>7</b>
£95,000 - £99,999	7	1	<b>8</b>	8	5	<b>13</b>
£100,000 - £104,999	3	2	<b>5</b>	-	-	<b>-</b>
£105,000 - £109,999	1	1	<b>2</b>	3	2	<b>5</b>
£110,000 - £114,999	2	1	<b>3</b>	-	-	<b>-</b>
£115,000 - £119,999	1	1	<b>2</b>	1	2	<b>3</b>
£120,000 - £124,999	1	-	<b>1</b>	1	2	<b>3</b>
£125,000 - £129,999	-	-	<b>-</b>	2	-	<b>2</b>

### 33. Termination Benefits & Exit Packages

The Council normally offers both voluntary early retirement and voluntary redundancy as part of organisational restructures undertaken in accordance with the Managing Change Suite of Policies. In addition, there is a Voluntary Severance Scheme, which allows Council employees to apply for voluntary severance. Its purpose is to help ensure the efficient running of the Council, to help the Council reach its cost reduction targets and to minimise the need for compulsory redundancies in the future.

The Council terminated the contracts of 85 employees during 2024/25, incurring costs of £1.211m (67 terminations at a cost of £0.600m in 2023/24). An analysis of the numbers and amounts broken down by pay band and split between compulsory redundancies and other departures for both 2024/25 and 2023/24 are shown in the tables below.

Exit Packages 2024/25						
Exit package cost Band	Compulsory redundancies		Other departures agreed		Total number of exit packages	
	Number of employees	£000	Number of employees	£000	Number of employees	£000
less than £20,000	42	229	22	115	64	344
£20,000 to £39,999	9	254	2	54	11	308
£40,000 to £59,999	5	235	2	111	7	346
£60,000 to £79,999	2	139	1	74	3	213
<b>Total</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>1,211</b>

The total cost of £1.211m in the table above is the amount that has been charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in 2024/25.

Exit Packages 2023/24						
Exit package cost Band	Compulsory redundancies		Other departures agreed		Total number of exit packages	
	Number of employees	£000	Number of employees	£000	Number of employees	£000
less than £20,000	22	174	40	261	62	435
£20,000 to £39,999	1	26	3	74	4	100
£40,000 to £59,999	-	-	-	-	-	-
£60,000 to £79,999	1	65			1	65
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>600</b>

### 34. External Audit Costs

The Council has incurred the following costs in relation to the audit of the accounting statements, certification of grant claims, statutory inspections and for non-audit services provided by the Council's external auditors for services rendered during the year. Grant Thornton have been the Council's external auditors since 2018/19 and all fees below relate to work carried out by them unless specified otherwise.

	2023/24 £000	2024/25 £000
Fees payable to Grant Thornton with regard to external audit services carried out by the appointed auditor for the year	275	292
Additional fee relating to the previous year's audit work*	17	5
Fees payable in respect of other audit services provided by external auditors**	10	13
<b>Total External auditor remuneration</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>310</b>
Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities - Redmond Review – Local Audit Fees Grant ***	(33)	(37)
<b>Total</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>273</b>

#### Notes

\*Total audit fee for 2023/24 was £0.280m

\*\*Payable to Grant Thornton for work carried out in respect of the Teachers' Pension Scheme.

\*\*\*A national grant to support affected local bodies to meet the anticipated rise in fees, driven by new requirements on auditors, including new burdens relating to the implementation of the Redmond Recommendations and the National Audit Office's Code of Audit Practice 2020.

### 35. Grant Income

The Council credited the following grants, contributions, and donations to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in 2024/25:

	2023/24		2024/25	
	£000	£000	£000	£000
<b>Credited to Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income</b>				
Council Tax		353,709		373,297
Business Rates		78,047		81,876
Social Care Grant		44,612		50,779
Revenue Support Grant:		4,076		4,346
<b>General</b>				
New Homes Bonus	351		554	
Business Rates Relief Funding	17,522		20,462	
Business Rates Levy surplus	629		630	
Services Grant	3,036		524	
Market Sustainability & improvement fund	-		11,312	
		21,538		33,482
Capital grants and contributions recognised		49,659		49,481
Donated assets		727		5,804
<b>Total</b>		<b>552,368</b>		<b>599,065</b>
<b>Grants Credited to Services</b>				
Dedicated Schools		251,769		276,596
Public Health		29,804		30,853
Better Care Fund		21,777		21,777
Pupil Premium		9,340		8,806
Bus Service Improvement Plan Grant		6,194		8,421
Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children		5,330		4,450
Mainstream School Additional Grant		5,193		-
Private Finance Initiative		4,755		4,755
Household Support Fund		7,743		7,795
Market Sustainability		3,932		-
Universal Infant Free School Meals		3,112		2,950
Covid 19 Hospital Discharges		3,053		5,088
16-19 Sixth Form		2,821		2,977
Homes for Ukraine		2,272		2,530
Teachers Pay		1,557		3,242
Teachers' Pension		109		4,487
Homes for Ukraine (provision of education and childcare for children)		7		776
Other Grants		26,935		32,161
<b>Total</b>		<b>385,703</b>		<b>417,664</b>

**Notes** – Details of the Dedicated Schools Grant figure are included in Note 36 below. Council Tax and Business Rates figures include share of Collection fund surplus or deficits.

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

	31 March 2024 Restated £000	31 March 2025 £000
<b>Current Liabilities – Receipts in Advance</b>		
Revenue Grants & Contributions*	8,736	6,723
<b>Long Term Liabilities – Receipts in Advance</b>		
Capital Grants & Contributions*	25,019	40,520

\* There was an adjustment made to the 31 March 2024 balance to move a balance out from Revenue Grants & Contributions into Capital Grants and Contributions as it had been incorrectly coded.

### 36. Dedicated Schools Grant

The Council's expenditure on schools is funded primarily by a grant awarded by the Education and Skills Funding Agency, the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG). An element of the DSG is recouped by the Education and Skills Funding Agency to fund academy schools in the Council's area. DSG is ring-fenced and can only be applied to meet expenditure properly included in the Schools Budget, as defined in the School and Early Years Finance (England) Regulations 2018. The Schools Budget includes elements for a range of educational services provided on an authority-wide basis and for the Individual Schools Budget (ISB), which is divided into a budget share for each maintained school.

Details of the deployment of DSG receivable for 2024/25 are as follows:

	Central Expenditure £000	Individual Schools Budget £000	Total £000
Final DSG for 2024/25 before academy and high needs recoupment			508,795
Academy and high needs figure recouped for 2024/25			(228,107)
<b>Total DSG after academy and high needs recoupment for 2024/25</b>			<b>280,688</b>
Plus: Brought forward from 2023/24			15,814
Less: Carry-forward to 2025/26 agreed in advance			(2,814)
<b>Agreed initial budgeted distribution in 2024/25</b>	<b>136,929</b>	<b>156,759</b>	<b>293,688</b>
In-year adjustments	488	-	488
<b>Final budget distribution for 2024/25</b>	<b>137,417</b>	<b>156,759</b>	<b>294,176</b>
Less: Actual central expenditure	(138,098)	-	(138,098)
Less: Actual ISB deployed to schools	-	(156,759)	(156,759)
Plus: Local authority contribution for 2024/25	703	-	703
<b>In-year carry-forward to 2025/26</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>22</b>
Plus: Carry-forward to 2025/26 agreed in advance			2,814
Carry-forward to 2025/26			2,836
DSG unusable reserve at the end of 2023/24			-
Addition to DSG unusable reserve at the end of 2024/25			-
Total of DSG unusable reserve at the end of 2024/25			-
<b>Net DSG position at the end of 2024/25</b>			<b>2,836</b>

### School Reserve

The total value of the Individual Schools Budget (the budget which is delegated to schools) for 2024/25 was £156.8m. Schools carried forward (reserve) a net total of £16.0m (10.6%) at the end of the financial year 31 March 2025, which was a decrease of £2.2m compared to 31 March 2024. The table below shows the number and value of schools with surpluses and deficits.

		Primary	Secondary	Special	Total
<b>All schools with surpluses</b>					
Number of schools	No.	90	8	1	<b>99</b>
Total surplus	£000	10,500	5,626	50	<b>16,176</b>
<b>All schools with deficits</b>					
Number of schools	No.	7	-	-	<b>7</b>
Total deficit	£000	(133)	-	-	<b>(133)</b>
<b>Carry forward</b>	<b>£000</b>	<b>10,367</b>	<b>5,626</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>16,043</b>
Less: Capital Loan to Schools	£000	-	-	-	-
<b>Net Carry forward</b>	<b>£000</b>	<b>10,367</b>	<b>5,626</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>16,043</b>

This reserve represents unspent balances remaining at the year-end against school's delegated budgets. The main reasons why schools hold balances are - anticipation of future budget pressures usually arising from pupil variation, to fund specific projects such as building work and IT and to hold a contingency for reasons of prudence. These balances are committed to be spent on the education service and are not available to the Council for general use.

The Council is obliged to disclose material transactions with related parties, a term that includes central government, the Pension Fund, some partnerships, as well as any financial relationships with Members and Chief Officers other than payments of salaries, expenses, etc. We disclose these transactions to indicate the extent to which the Council might have been constrained in its ability to operate independently, or to have secured the ability to limit another party's ability to bargain freely with the Council.

### **Central Government**

UK government has significant influence over the general operations of the Council – it is responsible for providing the statutory framework within which the Council operates, provides the majority of its funding in the form of grants and prescribes the terms of many of the transactions that the Council has with other parties. Grants received from government departments are set out in the subjective analysis in Note 35 on reporting for resources allocation decisions.

### **Members and Chief Officers**

Members of the Council have direct control over the Council's financial and operating policies. The Register of Members' Interests is held at County Hall, Lewes, and is open to public inspection. The total of members' allowances paid in 2024/25 is shown in Note 31. None of Members or Chief Officers had control or influence in any related party transactions during the year.

A survey of the related party interests of members and their immediate family members was carried out in preparing this Statement of Accounts. Interests were declared within the Register of Members' Interests by members who held positions with organisations that have transacted with the Council during the year, which include:

- Director and Member of Woodland Enterprise Centre. In 2024/25, goods and services to the value of £0.026m were commissioned from this entity.
- Chairman and Member of Ashdown Forest Trust. In 2024/25, rents of the golf course to the value of £0.070m were paid to this entity.

### **Entities that are controlled or significantly influenced by the Council**

The Council acts as sole trustee for the Ashdown Forest Trust (see Note 46), for the balances held by the Council at 31 March 2025.

### **East Sussex Pension Fund**

The East Sussex Pension Fund is administered by East Sussex County Council. The Treasurer of the Pension Fund and members of the County Council have no material transactions with the Pension Fund. The Council incurred costs in administering the fund and charged £2.9m to the fund in 2024/25 (£2.5m in 2023/24). The Council's contribution to the fund was £53.0m in 2024/25 (£49.4m in 2023/24).

### **East Sussex Fire Authority**

East Sussex County Council provides financial services to the East Sussex Fire Authority. The arrangement has been in operation since 1997. The services provided include accounts payable, accounts receivable, payroll, treasury management, accountancy, VAT, IT services and internal audit. The cost of these services was £0.258m in 2024/25 (£0.248m in 2023/24).

### **Other Public Bodies**

The Council is involved in several partnerships under Section 75 of the National Health Services Act 2006. Details of these arrangements are shown in Note 30.

### **Other entities in which the Council has an interest**

The Council is aware that the following entities do not meet the requirements of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures. For transparency and for members of the public to understand the relationships held, this has been disclosed.

East Sussex County Council have 19% of the voting rights for Woodland Enterprises Ltd. The High Weald Unit of the Economy, Transport and Environment Department rented part of the Woodland Enterprises Centre from Woodland Enterprises Ltd during 2024/25. There were no long term debts to the company at 31 March 2025.

Sea Change Sussex (SCS) is a company limited by guarantee and is a key delivery partner for the County Council. Hastings Borough Council, Rother District Council and the County Council together hold 19.9% of the voting rights, representative of the voluntary and Community sector 10% and a representative from the education sector 19.9% and local businesses the remaining 50%. The County Council had appointed the Lead Cabinet Member for Resources and Climate Change as a Director of the Company, however, he resigned his position in October 2024. SCS is a not-for-profit economic development and regeneration company, delivering capital infrastructure schemes in the County.

The High Weald AONB is managed by a Joint Advisory Committee. The committee membership includes 16 principal partners and funding members (Natural England plus 15 local authorities whose area is covered by the High Weald AONB designation) and 5 advisory partners and non-funding members co-opted from forum member organisations. East Sussex County Council is a principal partner and funding member.

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 Council, the expenditure results in an increase in the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR), a measure of the capital expenditure incurred historically by the Council that has yet to be financed.

The Council accounts fully for depreciation of assets in line with accounting standards in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement, but it is legally obliged to provide for the repayment of a proportion of its Capital Financing Requirement (the Minimum Revenue Provision) in its charge to taxpayers.

The Capital Financing Requirement represents the Council's net need to borrow to finance its capital investment, made up of all loan investment in previous years, less amounts set aside each year for the redemption of debt.

	<b>2023/24</b>	<b>2024/25</b>
	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
<b>Opening Capital Financing Requirement</b>	<b>341,790</b>	<b>339,856</b>
Adjustment to opening balance for IFRS 16 adoption	-	42,711
Property, Plant and Equipment	66,882	70,709
Investment Properties	400	763
Intangible assets	2,953	8,465
Assets Held for Sale	-	121
Right of Use Assets/Lease Liability remeasurements in year	-	6,220
Capital Loans	53	-
Capital grants repaid	-	510
Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute	7,203	6,978
<b>Total capital investment</b>	<b>77,491</b>	<b>136,477</b>
Capital receipts	(817)	(4,802)
Government grants and other contributions	(47,411)	(48,408)
Revenue financing	(19,832)	(10,057)
<b>Total financing other than from loans</b>	<b>(68,060)</b>	<b>(63,267)</b>
Long Term capital debtors movement	2,668	168
Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) for the repayment of loans	(14,033)	(20,208)
<b>Closing Capital Financing Requirement</b>	<b>339,856</b>	<b>393,026</b>
<b>Explanation of movements in year</b>		
Increase/(decrease) in underlying need to borrow, that is not supported by government financial assistance	(1,934)	16,704
Movements on PFI and ROU asset liabilities	-	36,466
<b>Increase/(decrease) in capital financing requirement</b>	<b>(1,934)</b>	<b>53,170</b>

### Authority as Lessee

From 1 April 2024, the Council has applied IFRS 16 Leases as adopted by the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting. The new accounting standard requires that the rights to use items acquired under all leases (subject to exemptions for low value or short-term 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).

As part of the transition, all lease arrangements have been reviewed, and adjustments have been made to align with the new lease recognition requirements under IFRS 16. Lease liabilities were measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments at 1 April 2024, discounted by the Council's incremental borrowing rate at that date. The weighted average of the incremental borrowing rates used to discount liabilities was 5.10%.

The Council's lease contracts comprise leases of operational land and buildings, plant and equipment and motor vehicles

### Right of Use Assets

This table shows the change in the value of right-of-use assets held under leases:

	Land & Buildings £000	Vehicles, plant & equipment £000	Total £000
<b>Balance at 1 April 2024</b>	<b>6,484</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>7,338</b>
Transfers in	4,709	-	4,709
Additions	-	755	755
Revaluations	(1,315)	-	(1,315)
Depreciation and amortisation	(958)	(296)	(1,254)
Disposals	-	-	-
<b>Balance at 31 March 2025</b>	<b>8,920</b>	<b>1,313</b>	<b>10,233</b>

### Transactions under leases

The Council incurred the following expenses and cash flows in relation to leases:

	31-Mar-25 £000
<b>Comprehensive income and expenditure statement</b>	
Interest expense on lease liabilities	516
Expense relating to exempt leases of low-value items	577
Income from subletting right-of-use assets	7
<b>Cash flow statement</b>	
Minimum lease payments	1,258

The table above does not have a prior year comparator column yet due to the transition to IFRS 16 taking place on 1 April 2024. Prior to this, all Council leases were treated as operating leases and expensed in year to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The total of lease expenditure that was charged to the Net Cost of Services during 2023/24 in relation to these operating leases was £3.481m.

### Maturity analysis of lease liabilities

The lease liabilities are due to be settled over the following time bands (measured at the undiscounted amounts of expected cash payments):

	31-Mar-24 £000	31-Mar-25 £000
Less than one year	2,863	2,233
Later than one year and not later than five years	7,288	4,530
Later than five years	6,636	12,887
<b>Total undiscounted liabilities</b>	<b>16,787</b>	<b>19,650</b>

## Authority as Lessor

### Finance Leases

As at 31 March 2025, the Council has no assets classed as finance leases.

### Operating Leases

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

- schools and community centres for sports and other community uses;
- depots in relation to service contracts;
- properties surplus to requirements that are awaiting disposal.

The future minimum lease payments receivable in future years are:

	31 March 2024	31 March 2025
	£000	£000
Not later than one year	2,374	1,817
One to two years	1,348	1,510
Two to three years	1,290	1,346
Three to four years	1,264	1,289
Four to five years	1,237	1,205
Later than five years	4,219	3,545
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,732</b>	<b>10,712</b>

The total income received from leasing, renting and hiring of facilities in 2024/25 was £2.027m (£2.510m 2023/24).

Other Long Term Liabilities in the Balance Sheet consist of:

	31 March 2024	31 March 2025
	£000	£000
Long Term PFI Liabilities	49,422	70,063
Financial Guarantees	54	54
Long Term Right of Use Asset Liabilities	-	8,840
Long Term Creditors	1,434	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>50,910</b>	<b>78,958</b>

#### Schools PFI

The Council has a contract with Peacehaven Schools Ltd (PSL) under the Private Finance initiative to provide a new secondary school and replace or refurbish four primary schools in Peacehaven and Telscombe Cliffs. The first school became operational in January 2000. During 2021/22 two of the remaining three PFI schools transferred into academies and were removed from the balance sheet leaving one school remaining on balance sheet.

#### Waste PFI

In conjunction with Brighton and Hove City Council, the Council jointly entered into a 25 year agreement, on the 31 March 2003, for the provision of an integrated waste management service with South Downs Waste Services Ltd. In 2009/10 the agreement extended by a further 5 years to 31 March 2033.

#### Value of PFI assets at each balance sheet date and analysis of movement in those values:

	Peacehaven Schools PFI			Meridian		Total
				£000		
				5,310		
Additions*				5,878		
Revaluations*				(5,539)		
Depreciation				(457)		
Disposals				-		
				5,192		
				5,192		

Waste PFI	Hollingdean	Maresfield	Whitesmith	Newhaven	Pebsham	Total
	WTS & MRF	WTS & HWRS	Composting Facility	Energy Recovery Facility	HWRS	
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
<b>1 April 2024</b>	<b>7,653</b>	<b>2,663</b>	<b>10,922</b>	<b>15,499</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>37,183</b>
Additions*	-	-	-	-	36,612	<b>36,612</b>
Revaluations*	570	-	-	-	(34,800)	<b>(34,230)</b>
Depreciation	(326)	(108)	(756)	(1,090)	(1,840)	<b>(4,120)</b>
<b>31 March 2025</b>	<b>7,897</b>	<b>2,555</b>	<b>10,166</b>	<b>14,409</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>35,445</b>

\*The additions and revaluations above were in respect of the remeasurement of the opening lease liability as at 1<sup>st</sup> April 2024 following the adoption of IFRS 16 which requires that liabilities are remeasured where indexation increases are applied. The asset values were revalued back down to their previous value to remove the impact of the liability remeasurement so as not to overstate the value of the asset on the Balance Sheet.

#### Notes:

- (i) Land values are excluded from the schools and waste PFI accounting models with the exception of the Whitesmith Composting Facility;

## Details of payments to be made under PFI contracts

### Waste PFI

Based on the OBR projected RPIX annual inflation rate to 2027/28 and a projected 2.5% annual inflation rate beyond, the details of the payments due to be made are detailed below:

	Reimbursement of capital expenditure	Interest	Service Charge	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Within 1 year: 2025/26	7,616	4,145	19,998	31,759
Within 2 to 5 years: 2026/27 to 2029/30	35,493	12,178	81,144	128,815
Within 6 to 8 years: 2030/31 to 2032/33	32,732	3,670	62,028	98,430
<b>Total</b>	<b>75,841</b>	<b>19,993</b>	<b>163,170</b>	<b>259,004</b>

### Peacehaven Schools PFI

Based on actual inflation to 31 March 2025, and assuming a 3.0% inflation rate for the remaining life of the contract, the payments to be made are set out below:

	Reimbursement of capital expenditure	Interest	Service Charge	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Within 1 year: 2025/26	4,262	598	1,422	6,282
Within 2 years: 2026/27	1,838	180	656	2,674
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,100</b>	<b>778</b>	<b>2,078</b>	<b>8,956</b>

Operational PFI contracts are accounted for in a manner that is consistent with the adaptation of IFRIC 12 Service Concession Arrangements contained in the government's Financial Reporting Manual. The original recognition of these fixed assets is balanced by the recognition of a liability for amounts due to the scheme operator to pay for the assets. The deferred liability as at 31 March 2025 is £81.9m (£75.9m for Waste PFI, and £6.1m for Peacehaven Schools PFI), and as at 31 March 2024 was £55.4m (£51.3m for Waste PFI, and £4.1m for Peacehaven Schools PFI).

Although the payments made to the contractor are described as unitary payments, they have been calculated to compensate the contractor for the fair value of the services they provide, the capital expenditure incurred and interest payable whilst the capital expenditure remains to be reimbursed. In all cases the authority has the right to use the assets provided by the PFI contractor and is entitled to receive the services specified within each contract. Each of the PFI contracts contain a payment mechanism whereby the authority only pays for the services it receives. On expiry of the contracts, the assets created under the PFI arrangements automatically revert to the authority at nil consideration. Termination of the contracts prior to the expiry is permitted by either party but only in exceptional circumstances and only after a period of negotiation. There have been no material changes to any of the PFI contracts in the reporting period.

That part of the deferred liability due to be repaid in the next year is included under short term creditors in the Balance Sheet with the balance being shown under Other Long Term Liabilities. The breakdown between short term and long term, the total value of the liability and an analysis of movement in those values is shown below.

	Waste PFI	Schools PFI	Total	Included in Short Term Creditors	Included in Long term Liabilities
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
<b>Balance outstanding at 1 April 2024</b>	<b>51,319</b>	<b>4,144</b>	<b>55,463</b>	<b>6,041</b>	<b>49,422</b>
Remeasurement of opening lease liability on IFRS 16 adoption	26,533	5,527	32,060	16,884	15,176
In-year liability remeasurement	5,153	312	5,465	-	5,465
Lease principal repayment	(7,164)	(3,883)	(11,047)	(11,047)	-
<b>Balance outstanding at 31 March 2025</b>	<b>75,841</b>	<b>6,100</b>	<b>81,941</b>	<b>11,878</b>	<b>70,063</b>

**Teachers' Pension Scheme**

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

In 2024/25 the Council incurred a total of £22.08m payable to Teachers Pensions Scheme in respect of teacher's pension costs, which represents 28.68% of teacher's pensionable pay. In addition the Council is responsible for all pension payments related to added years it has awarded, together with the related increase which amounted to £3.24m. These figures compare to an amount of £17.88m payable in 2023/24 (23.68% of pensionable pay) and £3.18m for added years pensions payable to former teachers.

This is a defined benefit scheme, and although it is unfunded, Teachers Pensions Scheme uses a notional fund as the basis for calculating the employer's contribution rate. However, it is not possible to identify the Council's share of the underlying liabilities of the scheme for its own employees. For the purposes of these accounts, it is therefore accounted for as a defined contribution scheme. The Council is responsible for the costs of the additional benefits awarded upon early retirement, and these benefits are fully accrued in the liability included in the balance sheet.

As at March 2025, the Council owed £2.4m to Teachers Pensions for the employer's and employee's contribution to the Teachers Pensions Scheme (£2.07m at March 2024). The Council is responsible for the costs of any additional benefits awarded upon early retirement outside of the terms of the teachers' scheme. These costs are accounted for on a defined benefit basis and detailed in Note 42.

**NHS Pension Scheme**

In 2013/14, NHS staff transferred to the Council. These employees have maintained their membership of the NHS Pension Scheme. The scheme provides these staff with specified benefits upon their retirement and the Council contributes towards the costs by making contributions based on a percentage of members' pensionable pay.

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

In 2024/25, the Council incurred a total of £0.203m payable to the NHS Pension Scheme in respect of former NHS staff retirement benefits, and there was £0.016xm contributions remaining payable at the year end. This compares to an amount of £0.23m payable in 2023/24.

**Participation in Pension Schemes**

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

The Accounting Policies note explains that the Council participates in three schemes, the Local Government Pension Scheme, the Teachers' Pension Scheme and the NHS Pension Scheme. The Teachers' Pension Scheme is administered nationally, and the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement contain actual contributions made to the scheme. The Local Government Scheme is administered through the East Sussex Pension Fund, and in addition, the Council has liabilities for discretionary payments for added years, and other benefits, both for local government employees and for teachers. These are charged as an expense to the accounts of the Council, rather than those of the Pension Fund.

**Transactions Relating to Post-employment Benefits** - 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 contributions made in the year, so the real cost of retirement benefits is reversed out through the General Fund via the Movement in Reserves Statement and the contributions made in the year are included.

The following transactions have been made in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the General Fund Balance via the Movement in Reserves Statement during the year:

### Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

Cost of Services:

Service Cost Comprising:

- current service cost including admin expenses
- past service costs including curtailments
- (gain)/loss from settlements

*Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure*

Net interest (income)/expense

**Total Post-employment Benefits charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services**

Other Post-employment Benefits charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability comprising:

- Return on plan assets (excluding the amount included in the net interest expense)
- Actuarial gains and losses arising on changes in demographic assumptions
- Actuarial gains and losses arising on changes in financial assumptions
- Other (if applicable)
- Changes in effect of asset ceiling adjustment

**Total taken to Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure**

**Total Post-employment Benefits charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement**

**Movement in Reserves Statement**

- Reversal of net charges made to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services for post-employment benefits in accordance with the Code

	2023/24 £000	2024/25 £000
	31,996	34,291
	134	210
	132	(583)
	(3,512)	(3,494)
	<b>28,750</b>	<b>30,424</b>
	(44,091)	58,418
	(17,361)	(3,834)
	(9,668)	(206,401)
	4,776	(4,394)
	76,198	165,327
	<b>9,854</b>	<b>9,116</b>
	<b>38,604</b>	<b>39,540</b>
	<b>(28,750)</b>	<b>(30,424)</b>

Actual amount charged against the General Fund Balance for pensions in the year:

**Employers' contributions payable to the scheme**

**41,440**

**44,823**

\*The balance above for reversal of net charges made to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services for post-employment benefits in accordance with the Code for 2022/23 has been restated to no longer include the reversal adjustment for employers' contributions made in year which had previously been included in the balance.

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

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

	2020/21 £000	2021/22 £000	2022/23 £000	2023/24 £000	2024/25 £000
Present Value of the define benefit obligations: Local Government Pension Scheme	(2,066,436)	(2,119,869)	(1,491,954)	(1,513,032)	(1,348,457)
Fair value of plan assets in the Local Government Pension Scheme	1,507,054	1,640,007	1,583,453	1,690,554	1,708,006
Impact of Asset ceiling adjustment	-	-	(134,351)	(217,538)	(394,282)
<b>Surplus / (Deficit) in the scheme: Local Government Pension Scheme</b>	<b>(559,382)</b>	<b>(479,862)</b>	<b>(42,852)</b>	<b>(40,016)</b>	<b>(34,733)</b>

The liabilities show the underlying commitments that the Council has in the long run to pay retirement benefits. For both 2023/24 and 2024/25 the fair value of plan assets exceeded the obligations balance, however as the net surplus cannot be realised by the authority either through refunds or by reducing future employer contributions, the Actuary has applied an asset ceiling under IFRIC 14 to limit the value of the asset within the accounts.

The total contributions expected to be made to the Local Government Pension Scheme by the Council in the year to 31 March 2025 is 19.6% of payroll.

## Assets and Liabilities in Relation to Post-employment Benefits

### Reconciliation of present value of the scheme liabilities (defined benefit obligation):

	2023/24 £000	2024/25 £000
<b>Opening balance at 1 April:</b>	<b>1,491,954</b>	<b>1,513,032</b>
Current Service Cost	30,640	32,840
Interest Cost	71,424	73,613
Contributions by scheme participants	12,351	13,114
Re-measurement (gains) and losses:		
• Actuarial gains/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	(17,361)	(3,834)
• Actuarial gains/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(9,668)	(206,401)
• Other	4,776	(4,394)
Past Service Costs, including curtailments	134	210
Benefits paid	(61,461)	(64,717)
Liabilities assumed/(extinguished) on settlements	(5,586)	(706)
Unfunded Benefits paid	(4,171)	(4,300)
<b>Closing balance at 31 March</b>	<b>1,513,032</b>	<b>1,348,457</b>

### Reconciliation of fair value of the scheme assets:

	2023/24 £000	2024/25 £000
<b>Opening fair value of scheme asset at 1 April:</b>	<b>1,583,453</b>	<b>1,690,554</b>
Interest Income	81,925	88,524
Re-measurement gain / (loss):		
• The return on plan assets, excluding the amount included in the net interest expense	44,091	(58,418)
• Other	-	-
Contributions from employer	41,440	44,823
Contributions from employees into the scheme	12,351	13,114
Benefits paid	(61,461)	(64,717)
Unfunded benefits paid	(4,171)	(4,300)
Other payments	(7,074)	(1,574)
<b>Closing fair value of scheme assets at 31 March</b>	<b>1,690,554</b>	<b>1,708,006</b>

Other payments for scheme assets include administration expenses and settlement prices paid.

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

### Local Government Pension Scheme assets comprised:

	Fair value of scheme assets 2023/24 £000	%	Fair value of scheme assets 2024/25 £000	%
<b>Cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>16,906</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>34,160</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Government Bonds</b>	<b>84,528</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>119,560</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Private equity</b>	<b>135,244</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>119,560</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Property</b>	<b>118,339</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>102,480</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Investment funds and unit trusts:</b>				
• Equities	743,843	44	768,604	45
• Bonds	152,150	9	170,801	10
• Infrastructure	152,150	9	136,640	8
• Other	287,394	17	256,201	15
<b>Sub-total Investment funds and unit trusts</b>	<b>1,335,537</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>1,332,246</b>	<b>78</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>1,690,554</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,708,006</b>	<b>100</b>

## Basis for Estimating Assets and Liabilities

Liabilities have been assessed on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method, an estimate of the pensions that will be payable in future years dependent on assumptions about mortality rates, salary levels, etc. The County Council Fund liabilities have been assessed by Barnett Waddingham, an independent firm of actuaries, based on the calculations in the latest full valuation of the scheme as at 31 March 2022 rolled forward to the Balance Sheet date allowing for the different assumptions required by accounting standards.

The principal assumptions used by the actuary have been:

	2023/24	2024/25
Mortality assumptions:		
Longevity at 65 for current pensioners		
Men	20.9	20.9
Women	23.8	23.9
Longevity at 65 for future pensioners		
Men	21.9	21.9
Women	25.4	25.4
Rate of increase in salaries	2.95%	2.90%
Rate of inflation/increase in pensions	2.95%	2.90%
Rate for discounting scheme liabilities	4.9%	5.8%

The estimation of the defined benefit obligations is sensitive to the actuarial assumptions set out in the table above. The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period and assumes for each change that the assumption analysed changes while all the other assumptions remain constant. The assumptions in longevity, for example, assume that life expectancy increases or decreases for men and women. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be interrelated. The estimations in the sensitivity analysis have followed the accounting policies for the scheme i.e. on an actuarial basis using the projected unit credit method.

### Change in assumptions at 31 March 2025:

- 0.1% decrease in Real Discount Rate
- 0.1% increase in the Salary Increase Rate
- 0.1% increase in the Pension Increase Rate
- 1 year increase to life expectancy assumptions

Impact on the Defined Benefit Obligation in the Scheme	
Approximate increase to Employer	Approximate monetary amount
%	£000
1	19,443
-	1,013
1	18,965
4	52,315

At 31 March 2025, the Council owed £4.43m (£4.26m 31 March 2024) to the Pension Fund in respect of employer's and employees' contributions.

Details of the East Sussex Pension Fund, for which a full actuarial valuation was last carried out at 31 March 2022, can be found on pages 116 to 156.

## Impact on the Authority's Cash Flows

The objectives of the scheme are set out in East Sussex Pension Fund's Funding Strategy Statement (FSS), dated March 2020. In summary, these are;

- to ensure the long-term solvency of the Fund;
- to ensure that employer contribution rates are reasonably stable where appropriate;
- to minimise the long-term cash contributions which employers need to pay to the Fund;
- to reflect the different characteristics of different employers in determining contribution rates; and
- to use reasonable measures to reduce the risk from an employer defaulting on its pension obligations.

The funding level for the Fund is monitored on a regular basis. The next triennial valuation is due to be completed on 31 March 2025.

The contributions paid by the Employer are set by the Fund Actuary at each triennial actuarial valuation or at any other time as instructed to do so by the Fund. The contributions payable over the period to 31 March 2025 are set out in the Rate and Adjustments certificate. For further details on the approach adopted to set contribution rates for the Employer, please refer to the 31 March 2022 actuarial valuation report (link below).

<https://www.eastsussexpensionfund.org/resources/>

#### 43. *Contingent Liabilities*

##### **Public Service and Judicial Offices Act 2022**

The Public Service and Judicial Offices Act 2022 came into effect in October 2023. This legislation sets out the basis for a remedy to the age discrimination identified within Public Service Pension Schemes, including the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) since the 2015 reforms. A calculation is to be performed upon retirement so a member with qualifying service would not be worse off that they would have been prior to the reforms. As part of the remedy, some teachers' service is to be made pensionable in the LGPS. The remedy is expected to impact a very small number of members but the full financial impact cannot be assessed until all the calculations are complete, which will be over a period of many years

##### **Virgin Media**

The council is aware of the "Virgin Media Ltd v NTL Pension Trustees II Ltd (and others)" case. There is a potential for the outcome of the case to have an impact on the UK pension scheme. The case affects defined benefit schemes that provided contracted-out benefits before 2016.

In June 2023, the High Court found that changes to member benefits in contracted out defined benefit pension schemes between 1996 and 2016 required an actuarial certificate in line with section 37 of the Pension Schemes Act 1993 and that changes without this certification are to be considered void. The case was taken to the Court of Appeal in June 2024, and the original ruling was upheld. As a result of this judgement, there may be a further liability to be incurred by the Council for benefits that were reduced by previous amendments, if those amendments prove invalid (i.e. were made without obtaining s37 confirmation). However, it is not possible at present to estimate the potential impact, if any, on the Local Government Pension Scheme or the Fund and consequently on the figures within the Council's accounts.

#### 44. *Contingent Assets*

The council is part of a class action, led by the Local Government Association, against a number of vehicle manufacturers which it is alleged have participated in price fixing across Europe. The council has bought many of its vehicles outright over many years. It is not yet possible to assess the likelihood of success or quantify any potential financial recompense. The council has no liability in relation to any potential costs if the claim is lost as it has entered into an insurance arrangement negotiated by the LGA and involving, with a large number of other claimants.

#### 45. *Nature and extent of risks arising from Financial Instruments*

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

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

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

The Council's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the resources available to fund services.

The procedures for risk management are set out through a legal framework based on the Local Government Act 2003 and associated regulations. These require the Council to comply with the CIPFA Prudential Code, the CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management in the Public Services and investment guidance issued through the Act. Overall, these procedures require the Council to manage risk in the following ways:

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

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

The annual treasury management strategy which incorporates the prudential indicators was approved by Full Council on 6 February 2024 and is available on the Council website.

The key issues within the strategy were:

- The Authorised Limit for 2024/25 was set at £413m. This is the maximum limit of external borrowings or other long-term liabilities;
- The Operational Boundary was expected to be £393m. This is the expected level of debt and other long-term liabilities during the year;
- The maximum amounts of fixed and variable interest rate exposure were set at 100% and 15% based on the Council's net debt;
- The maximum and minimum exposures to the maturity structure of debt (see table below).

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

## 1. Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to the authority's customers. This risk is minimised through the Annual Investment Strategy, which is available on the authority's website.

### Credit Risk Management Practices

The Council's credit risk management practices are set out in the Annual Investment Strategy. With particular regard to determining whether the credit risk of financial instruments has increased significantly since initial recognition.

The Annual Investment Strategy requires that deposits are not made with financial institutions unless they meet identified minimum credit criteria, in accordance with the Fitch, Moody's and Standard & Poor's Credit Ratings Services. The Annual Investment Strategy also considers maximum amounts and time limits with a financial institution located in each category.

The credit criteria in respect of financial assets held by the Council are detailed below:

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

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

The full Investment Strategy for 2024/25 was approved by Full Council on 6 February 2024 and is available on the Council's website.

Customers for goods and services are assessed, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors, with individual credit limits being set in accordance with internal ratings in accordance with parameters set by the Council.

The Council's maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to its investments in financial institutions of £131m cannot be assessed generally as the risk of any institution failing to make interest payments or repay the principal sum will be specific to each individual institution. Recent experience has shown that it is rare for such entities to be unable to meet their commitments. A risk of irrecoverability applies to all of the Council's deposits, but there was no evidence at the 31 March 2025 that this was likely to crystallise.

### Amounts Arising from Expected Credit Losses (ECL)

The changes in loss allowance during the year are as follows:

	12 Month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL – Simplified Approach	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Opening balance 1 April 2024	12	243	3,330	3,585
Change in credit loss	(4)	23	743	762
<b>Closing balance 31 March 2025</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>4,073</b>	<b>4,347</b>

12 Month ECL includes some third party loan and investment balances. Lifetime ECL includes some third party loans and treasury investments. Lifetime ECL simplified includes debtor balances.

### Collateral

During the reporting period the council held no collateral as security.

## 2. Liquidity risk

The Council manages its liquidity position through the risk management procedures above (the setting and approval of prudential indicators and the approval of the treasury and investment strategy reports), as well as through a comprehensive cash flow management system, as required by the CIPFA Treasury Management Code of Practice. This seeks to ensure that cash is available when needed.

The Council has ready access to borrowings from the money markets to cover any day to day cash flow need, and the PWLB and money markets for access to longer term funds. The Council is also required to provide a balanced budget through the Local Government Finance Act 1992, which ensures sufficient monies are raised to cover annual expenditure. There is therefore no significant risk that it will be unable to raise finance to meet its commitments under financial instruments.

The maturity analysis of financial assets, excluding sums due from customers of £31.22m at 31 March 2025 (£44.26m at 31 March 2024), is as follows:

	<b>31 March 2024</b>	<b>31 March 2025</b>
	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
Less than one year	247,420	149,061
Between one and two years	12,125	11,405
<b>Total</b>	<b>259,545</b>	<b>160,466</b>

## 3. Refinancing and Maturity risk

The Council maintains a significant debt and investment portfolio. Whilst the cash flow procedures above are considered against the refinancing risk procedures, longer-term risk to the Council relates to managing the exposure to replacing financial instruments as they mature. This risk relates to both the maturing of longer term financial liabilities and longer term financial assets.

The approved treasury indicator limits for the maturity structure of debt and the limits placed on investments placed for greater than one year in duration are the key parameters used to address this risk. The Council approved treasury and investment strategies address the main risks and the central treasury team address the operational risks within the approved parameters. This includes:

- monitoring the maturity profile of financial liabilities and amending the profile through either new borrowing or the rescheduling of the existing debt; and
- monitoring the maturity profile of investments to ensure sufficient liquidity is available for the Council's day to day cash flow needs, and the spread of longer-term investments provide stability of maturities and returns in relation to the longer term cash flow needs.

The maturity analysis of financial liabilities is as follows, with the maximum and minimum limits for fixed interest rates maturing in each period approved by Council in the Treasury Management Strategy:

	<b>Approved Minimum Limit</b>	<b>Approved Maximum Limit</b>	<b>31 March 2024</b>	<b>31 March 2025</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
Less than one year (current liabilities)	0%	25%	128,728	101,950
Between one and two years	0%	40%	12,213	18,307
Between two and five years	0%	60%	32,368	43,667
Between five and ten years	0%	70%	69,320	83,606
More than ten years	0%	90%	149,353	140,619
<b>Total</b>			<b>391,982</b>	<b>388,149</b>

#### 4. Market risk

**Interest rate risk** - The Council is exposed to interest rate movements on its borrowings and investments. Movements in interest rates have a complex impact on the Council, depending on how variable and fixed interest rates move across differing financial instrument periods. For instance, a rise in variable and fixed interest rates would have the following effects:

- Borrowings at variable rates – the interest expense charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement will rise;
- Borrowings at fixed rates – the fair value of the borrowing will fall (no impact on revenue balances);
- Investments at variable rates – the interest income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement will rise; and
- Investments at fixed rates – the fair value of the assets will fall (no impact on revenue balances).

Borrowings are not carried at fair value on the balance sheet, so nominal gains and losses on fixed rate borrowings would not impact on the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services or Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure. However, changes in interest payable and receivable on variable rate borrowings and investments will be posted to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services and affect the General Fund Balance. Movements in the fair value of fixed rate investments that have a quoted market price will be reflected in the Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

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

According to this assessment strategy, at 31 March 2025, if all interest rates had been 1% higher (with all other variables held constant) the financial effect would be:

	<b>£000</b>
Increase in interest payable on variable rate borrowings (none held)	-
Increase in interest receivable on variable rate investments	<u>277</u>
Impact on Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	<u>277</u>

#### Price risk

The Council, excluding the pension fund, does not generally invest in equity shares or marketable bonds.

The Council has a 19% voting rights interest in Woodland Enterprises Ltd, a company limited by guarantee, which was set up to create prosperity in woodland and wood industries through sustainable development. The net assets of the company in the unaudited financial statements at 31 March 2024 were £219,094 (£232,940 at 31 March 2023).

The legal liability of the County Council is limited to £4m between its four guarantors. As no amount has been invested in this company, since it is limited by guarantee, and investments are carried at cost, the Council has not recognised any amount as an investment in this company.

The Council does hold £5m in a property asset fund, and its price varies. The fair value at 31 March 2025 is £4.4m. However, any movement in price will not impact on the General Fund Balance as regulations are in force to ameliorate the impact of fair value movements.

#### Foreign exchange risk

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

#### 46. Trust Funds

The Council administers various funds for the benefit of individuals or groups of people. The income of such funds is not available for general use and the accounts are kept separate from those of the Council.

The term 'trust fund' includes money held on behalf of individuals, such as Social Services clients. In these cases, the holding is virtually a personal bank account and is not invested by the Council. The Council holds monies and acts as sole trustee for the following trusts:

- East Sussex Music Trust: for the provision of music education opportunities for children and young people in East Sussex;
- Robertsbridge Youth Centre: interest from money raised by the sale of land at the youth centre, applied towards youth services in Robertsbridge;
- Lewes Educational Charity: interest from money raised by the sale of former educational premises, applied towards education in Lewes and the surrounding area;
- How Scholarship: assistance to individuals in the Borough of Hastings;
- Wright Legacy: for the purchase of particular classes of books for Eastbourne Library;
- The Ashdown Forest Trust: a registered charity that was set up by a declaration of trust in 1988. The Council is trustee and agrees grants made to the Ashdown Forest conservators, from the Ashdown Forest Trust Fund. An independent examination of the Trust Fund accounts is provided by external auditors.
- Performing Arts Centre, Lewes: the centre is leased to the Council by East Sussex College as trustee of the East Sussex Music Trust.

The transactions during the year of all the funds are summarised below:

	2024/25			
	Opening Balance	Expenditure	Income	Closing Balance
	£000	£000	£000	£000
<b>Sole trustee funds</b>				
East Sussex Music Trust	(29)	5	(1)	(25)
Robertsbridge Youth Centre	(115)	-	(7)	(122)
Lewes Educational Charity	(56)	-	(3)	(59)
Heathfield Youth Centre	(64)	-	(3)	(67)
Wright Legacy	(2)	-	-	(2)
<b>Total sole trustee funds</b>	<b>(266)</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>(14)</b>	<b>(275)</b>
<b>Comforts funds</b>	<b>(44)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(44)</b>
<b>Total trust funds</b>	<b>(310)</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>(14)</b>	<b>(319)</b>
Ashdown Forest Trust	(1,379)	-	-	(1,379)
Performing Arts Centre, Lewes	(460)	16	-	(444)

#### 47. Closed Landfill Sites

A former or closed landfill site is an area that has previously been used to dispose of rubbish from the construction industry, commercial businesses and households. The closed site will have ceased accepting rubbish and will be under restoration. When a landfill site is originally granted planning permission, the future land use is sometimes agreed as part of the planning application. If not, the site will usually be restored so that it can be used for either recreational purposes or agriculture such as grazing.

To ensure closed landfill sites are safe, they are regularly monitored. The Council currently monitors 19 closed landfill sites of which most are over 30 years old and closed in the 1980's. The Council is responsible for aftercare costs as there is a potential risk from leachate (toxic water) and escaped gases such as methane, carbon dioxide and other gases which may be flammable. In accordance with Environment Agency legislation, the Council has made a provision for a past event of up to 60 years for future aftercare costs for each site. The provision is the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation. Over the remaining aftercare life for each site, the Council will charge aftercare costs to the provision and so reduce the liability. At 31 March 2025, the liability had reduced to £8.56m (£8.72m at 31 March 2024).

The Council own the freehold or part freehold of eight of the nineteen sites and in accordance with IAS 16 Property, Plant & Equipment and the Council's own accounting policy (see accounting policy xxi on page 60), has recognised the land value in the Balance Sheet. Four of the sites are located on land included elsewhere in the Council's Balance Sheet and the remaining four sites are valued separately as Property, Plant & Equipment at £1.3m at 31 March 2025 (£1.4m at 31 March 2024).

## Introduction

The Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) is a statutory pension scheme, whose rules are governed by Parliament in accordance with the Public Services Pensions Act 2013. The rules of the scheme are provided in the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations and provide the statutory basis within which the Scheme can operate.

Although a national pension scheme, mainly set up for the benefit of local government employees, the LGPS is administered locally. The LGPS is open to all non-teaching employees of the County, District and Borough Councils and Unitary Authorities in East Sussex, as well as Further Education Colleges, Academies, Town and Parish Councils and a small number of charitable organisations who have applied to be treated as “admission bodies”. In addition, the LGPS allows employees of private contractors to participate in the Scheme where they are providing a service or assets in connection with the functions of a scheme employer, in accordance with the specific requirements of the LGPS Regulations. The scheme is not open to teachers or fire fighters, as these groups of employees have separate pension schemes.

Currently within the East Sussex Pension Fund there are 148 participating employers. A full list of participating employers is given at note 29.

More information on the Fund can be found on its website [Homepage | East Sussex Pension Fund](#).

### Administering Authority Responsibilities

East Sussex County Council has a statutory responsibility to administer and manage the East Sussex Pension Fund (the Fund) on behalf of all the participating employers of the Fund in East Sussex, and in turn the past and present contributing members, and their dependents.

The Fund receives contributions from both employees and employers, as well as income from its investments, these elements then meet the cost of paying benefits of the pension scheme. As part of its responsibilities as the administering authority the County Council is responsible for setting the funding and investment strategies and reviewing the performance of the Fund’s external investment managers and advisers. The administration and management of the Pension Fund has been delegated to the East Sussex Pension Committee supported by the East Sussex Pension Board.

The Fund has the day-to-day functions of managing the governance of the Fund and administration functions under its sovereign control. The main services provided by the Fund include governance and compliance, investment, accounting, maintenance of scheme members’ records, calculation and payment of pension benefits, transfers of pension rights, calculation of annual pension increases and the provision of information and communications to scheme members, scheme employers and other stakeholders.

The Fund increased its governance arrangements following a good governance review resulting in a change to terms of reference, delegations, policies and team structure with all decision-making residing with the Pension Committee. The Fund ensures that all the participating employers within the Fund are aware of their own responsibilities through its administration strategy, as well as any changes to the provisions of the Scheme that may be introduced through an employer engagement team, communications and an annual employer forum.

A major responsibility of the administering authority is to undertake a valuation of the Pension Fund’s assets and liabilities (triennial valuation). The main purpose of this exercise is to assess the size of the Fund’s current and future liabilities against the size of assets, and then set the employer contribution to the Fund for each participating employer for the following three-year period. The most recent actuarial valuation of the Fund was carried out at 31 March 2022 and the next triennial valuation will be on the 31 March 2025 with new contribution rates set then.

### Asset Pools

The East Sussex Pension Fund has joined with 10 other Local Government Pension Schemes (LGPS) Administering Authorities to form the ACCESS (A Collaboration of Central, Eastern and Southern Shires) Pool. The other members of the ACCESS Pool are:

- |                   |                          |                   |
|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Cambridgeshire | 5. Norfolk               | 8. Hertfordshire  |
| 2. Kent           | 6. Essex                 | 9. Suffolk        |
| 3. Hampshire      | 7. West Northamptonshire | 10. Isle of Wight |
| 4. West Sussex    |                          |                   |

At the 31 March 2025 collectively, the pool has assets of £66.7 billion (of which 74% has been pooled) serving approximately 3,500 employers with over 1.2 million members.

The ACCESS Pool is not a legal entity in itself, but is governed by the Inter Authority Agreement signed by each Administering Authority established in 2017. The Inter Authority Agreement sets out the terms of reference and constitution of ACCESS.

The formal decision-making body within the ACCESS Pool is the ACCESS Joint Committee. The Joint Committee has been appointed by the 11 Administering Authorities under s102 of the Local Government Act 1972, with delegated authority from the Full Council of each Administering Authority to exercise specific functions in relation to the Pooling of Pension Fund assets.

Following the November 2024 Mansion House speech the government published a consultation entitled “Local Government Pension Scheme: Fit for the Future”. This discussed further in the note 6. Events after the balance sheet date.

## *East Sussex Pension Fund Accounts*

The Joint Committee is responsible for ongoing contract management and budget management for the Pool and is supported by the Section 151 Officers Group, Officer Working Group and the ACCESS Support Unit. More information on the ACCESS pool can be found on their website <https://www.accesspool.org/>.

## Pension Fund Account for the year ended 31 March 2025

2023/24			2024/25	
£000	£000	Notes	£000	£000
		Dealings with members, employers and others directly involved in the fund		
		Contributions		
(115,497)		From Employers	(121,570)	
(39,521)		From Members	(43,424)	
	(155,018)			(164,994)
	(11,089)	Transfers in from other pension funds		(21,888)
	<b>(166,107)</b>			<b>(186,882)</b>
	155,608	Benefits		177,514
	13,851	Payments to and on account of leavers		15,978
	<b>169,459</b>			<b>193,492</b>
	<b>3,352</b>	<b>Net (additions)/withdrawals from dealings with members</b>		<b>6,610</b>
	26,278	Management expenses		29,588
	<b>29,630</b>	<b>Net (additions)/withdrawals including fund management expenses</b>		<b>36,198</b>
		Returns on investments		
	(68,871)	Investment income		(84,215)
	77	Taxes on income		110
	(314,646)	Profit and losses on disposal of investments and changes in the value of investments		(8,273)
	<b>(383,440)</b>	<b>Net return on investments</b>		<b>(92,378)</b>
	<b>(353,810)</b>	<b>Net (increase)/decrease in net assets available for benefits during the year</b>		<b>(56,180)</b>
	<b>(4,578,549)</b>	<b>Opening net assets of the scheme</b>		<b>(4,932,359)</b>
	<b>(4,932,359)</b>	<b>Closing net assets of the scheme</b>		<b>(4,988,539)</b>

## Net Assets Statement for the year ended 31 March 2025

31 March 2024		Notes	31 March 2025
£000			£000
4,846,304	Investment assets	14	4,861,860
1,333	Other Investment balances	21	2,016
(2,682)	Investment liabilities	22	(492)
70,293	Cash deposits	14	111,311
<b>4,915,248</b>	<b>Total net investments</b>		<b>4,974,695</b>
20,194	Current assets	21	16,643
(3,083)	Current liabilities	22	(2,799)
<b>4,932,359</b>	<b>Net assets of the fund available to fund benefits at the year end.</b>		<b>4,988,539</b>

The fund's financial statements do not take account of liabilities to pay pensions and other benefits after the period end. The actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits is disclosed at Note 20.

### Treasurers Certificate

I certify that the accounts of the East Sussex Pension Fund provide a true and fair view of the Pension Fund at 31 March 2025 and of the movements for the year then ended.

### Ian Gutsell

Chief Finance Officer (Section 151 Officer)

Business Services Department

xx February 2026

## 1: Description of Fund

The East Sussex Pension Fund (“the Fund”) is part of the Local Government Pension Scheme and is administered by East Sussex County Council (“the Scheme Manager”). The County Council is the reporting entity for this pension fund.

The following description of the Fund is a summary only. For more detail, references should be made to the East Sussex Pension Fund Annual Report 2023/24 and the underlying statutory powers underpinning the scheme, namely the Public Service Pensions Act 2013 and The Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) Regulations.

### General

The scheme is governed by the Public Service Pensions Act 2013. The Fund is administered in accordance with the following secondary legislation:

- a) The Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013 (as amended)
- b) The Local Government Pension Scheme (Transitional Provisions, Savings and Amendment) Regulations 2014 (as amended)
- c) The Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2016.

The Fund is a contributory defined benefit pension scheme administered by East Sussex County Council to provide pensions and other benefits for pensionable employees of East Sussex County Council, Brighton and Hove City Council, the district and borough councils in East Sussex County and a range of other scheduled and admitted bodies within the county area.

The Fund is also empowered to admit the employees of certain other bodies, town and parish councils, educational establishments, contractors providing services transferred from scheduled bodies and community interest bodies. The Fund does not provide pensions for teachers, for whom separate arrangements exist. Uniformed police and fire staff are also subject to separate pension arrangements.

The Council has delegated its pension functions to the East Sussex Pension Committee. Responsibility for the administration and financial management of the Fund has been delegated to the Chief Finance Officer along with the Head of Pensions.

The Scheme Manager is also required to establish and maintain a Pension Board, for the purposes of assisting with the administration and ongoing compliance of the Fund. The role of the Board is to assist the East Sussex Pension Fund in complying with all the legislative requirements making sure the scheme is being effectively and efficiently governed and managed.

Independent investment managers have been appointed to manage the investments of the Fund. The Fund also invests in liquid investments such as equities and bonds as well as illiquid investments such as private equity, infrastructure, and private debt. The Committee oversees the management of these investments and the Fund and its advisers meet regularly with the investment managers to monitor their performance against agreed benchmarks. The Pension Committee take proper advice from specialist advisers when making investment decisions.

### Membership

Membership of the LGPS is voluntary and employees are free to choose whether to join the scheme, remain in the scheme or make their own personal arrangements outside the scheme. Employees are auto enrolled into the scheme every three years and on appointment.

Organisations participating in the East Sussex Pension Fund include:

- a) Scheduled bodies, which are local authorities and similar bodies whose staff are automatically entitled to be members of the Fund
- b) Admitted bodies, which are other organisations that participate in the Fund under an admission agreement between the Fund and the relevant organisation. Admitted bodies include voluntary, charitable, and similar bodies or private contractors undertaking a local authority function following outsourcing to the private sector.

There are 148 employer organisations within East Sussex Pension Fund including the County Council itself, and 86,784 members as detailed below:

# Notes to the East Sussex Pension Fund Accounts

East Sussex Pension Fund	31 March 2024	31 March 2025
Number of employers with active members	144	148
<b>Number of employees</b>		
County Council	8,003	7,889
Other employers	16,885	17,075
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,888</b>	<b>24,964</b>
<b>Number of pensioners</b>		
County Council	10,898	11,472
Other employers	14,390	15,290
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,288</b>	<b>26,762</b>
<b>Deferred pensioners</b>		
County Council	14,288	13,973
Other employers	20,952	21,085
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,240</b>	<b>35,058</b>
<b>Total number of members in pension scheme</b>	<b>85,416</b>	<b>86,784</b>

## Funding

Benefits are funded by contributions and investment earnings. Contributions are made by active members of the Fund in accordance with the LGPS Regulations 2013 and range from 5.5% to 12.5% of pensionable pay for the financial year ending 31 March 2025. Employee contributions are matched by employers' contributions, which are set, based on triennial actuarial funding valuations. The last such valuation was at 31 March 2022. Currently, employer contribution rates range from 0% to 45.9% of pensionable pay.

## Benefits

Prior to 1 April 2014, pension benefits under the LGPS were based on final pensionable pay and length of pensionable service. From 1 April 2014, the scheme became a career average scheme (CARE), whereby members accrue benefits based on their pensionable pay in that year at an accrual rate of 1/49th. Accrued pension is updated annually in line with the Consumer Prices Index.

There are a range of other benefits provided under the scheme including early retirement, disability pensions and death benefits. For more details, please refer to the East Sussex Pension Fund Website [www.eastsussexpensionfund.org](http://www.eastsussexpensionfund.org)

## 2: Basis of preparation

The Statement of Accounts summarises the Fund's transactions for the 2024/25 financial year and its position at year-end as at 31 March 2025. The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2024/25 which is based upon International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as amended for UK public sector. The accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis. The accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis which management believes to be right as the latest valuation provided by our actuary has set the Funding level at 123% contributions rates were set for 3 years, the fund strategy statement is being followed and we are collecting contributions in line with these. We have £5.0bn in assets that are generating investment returns in line with expectations and the benefits continue to be covered from contributions and investment income.

### Accounting standards issued but not yet adopted - Under the Code of Practice on Local Authority

Accounting standards issued but not yet adopted - Under the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2024/25 (the code), the Fund is required to disclose information setting out the impact of an accounting change required by a new accounting standard that has been issued on or before 1 January 2022 but not yet adopted by the Code.

The standards introduced by the 2025/26 Code where disclosures are required in the 2024/25 financial statements are:

- IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rate (Lack of Exchangeability) issued in August 2023. The amendments to IAS 21 clarify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking, as well as require the disclosure of information that enables users of financial statements to understand the impact of a currency not being exchangeable.
- IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts issued in May 2017. IFRS 17 replaces IFRS 4 and sets out principles for recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts.
- The changes to the measurement of non-investment assets within the 2025/26 Code include adaptations and interpretations of IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment and IAS 38 Intangible Assets. These include setting out three

## Notes to the East Sussex Pension Fund Accounts

revaluation processes for operational property, plant and equipment, requiring indexation for tangible noninvestment assets and a requirement to value intangible assets using the historical cost approach. These have the same effect as requiring a change in accounting policy due to an amendment to standards, which would normally be disclosed under IAS 8. However, the adaptations also include a relief from the requirements of IAS 8 following a change in accounting policy.

- d) It is likely there will be limited application of items a) and b), although authorities will need to consider their individual circumstances in case either of these standards apply.

There were no amendments for 2024/25 for the accounts of the Pension Fund.

The accounts report on the net assets available to pay pension benefits. They do not take account of obligations to pay pensions and benefits which fall due after the end of the financial year, nor do they take into account the actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits. The code gives administering authorities the option to disclose this information in the net asset statement, in the notes to the accounts or appending an actuarial report prepared for this purpose. The Pension Fund has opted to disclose this information in Note 20.

The Pension Fund publishes a number of statutory documents, including an Investment Strategy Statement, a Funding Strategy Statement, Governance and Compliance Policy Statement and Communications Strategy Statement. Copies can be obtained by contacting the Council's Pensions team or alternatively are available from <https://www.eastsussexpensionfund.org/>

The Fund invest a large portion of its investment assets through the ACCESS (A Collaboration of Central, Eastern and Southern Shires) LGPS Pool. There is no specific accounting policy for the Pool. The ACCESS Pool is not a legal entity in itself, but is governed by an Inter Authority Agreement signed by each Administering Authority.

The formal decision-making body within the ACCESS Pool is the ACCESS Joint Committee, which has let the management of the asset pool to Waystone Management (UK) Ltd, appointed to provide a pooled operator service and is FCA regulated. There is no direct investment in the third party, only a contractual arrangement to provide services, so there is no investment balance to carry forward in the net asset statement.

### 3. Summary of significant accounting policies

#### Fund account – revenue recognition

##### 1. Contribution income

Normal contributions are accounted for on an accruals basis as follows:

Employee contribution rates are set in accordance with LGPS regulations, using common percentage rates for all schemes, which rise according to pensionable pay.

Employer contributions are set at the percentage rate recommended by the fund actuary for the period to which they relate.

Employer deficit funding contributions are accounted for on the basis advised by the fund actuary in the rates and adjustment certificate issued to the relevant employing body.

Additional employers' contributions in respect early retirements are accounted for in the year the event arose. Any amount due in the year but unpaid will be classed as a current financial asset. Amounts not due until future years are classed as long-term financial assets.

Ill-health insurance policy some employers have opted into an ill-health insurance policy administered by the Fund on their behalf. Contributions calculated by the actuary include an allowance for ill-health claims this allowance is used to pay for the policy and a reduction in contributions based on the premium and membership of the employer is made. Within the policy a profit sharing mechanism has been included which is based on the claims made an assessment will be taken if any profit share will be appropriate and an accrual made on the likely share of the profits the employers are entitled to.

##### 2. Transfers to and from other schemes

Transfers in and out relate to members who have either joined or left the Fund.

Individual transfers in/out are accounted for when received or paid. Transfers in from members wishing to use the proceeds of their additional voluntary contributions (see below) to purchase scheme benefits are accounted for on a receipts basis and are included in Transfers In (Note 8).

Bulk (group) transfers are accounted for in accordance with the terms of the transfer agreement.

##### 3. Investment income

###### a) Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the fund account as it accrues, using the effective interest rate of the financial instrument as at the date of acquisition or origination.

###### b) Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised on the date the shares are quoted ex-dividend. Any amount not received by the end of the reporting period is disclosed in the net assets statement as a current financial asset.

###### c) Distributions from pooled funds

Distributions from pooled funds are recognised at the date of issue. Any amount not received by the end of the reporting period is disclosed in the net assets statement as a current financial asset.

###### d) Movement in the net market value of investments

Changes in the net market value of investments are recognised as income and comprise all realised and unrealised profits/losses during the year.

Fund account – expense items

#### 4. **Benefits payable**

Pensions and lump-sum benefits payable include all amounts known to be due as at the end of the financial year. Any amounts due but unpaid are disclosed in the net assets statement as current liabilities.

#### 5. **Taxation**

The Fund is a registered public service scheme under section 1(1) of Schedule 36 of the Finance Act 2004 and as such is exempt from UK income tax on interest received and from capital gains tax on the proceeds of investments sold. Income from overseas investments suffers withholding tax in the country of origin, unless exemption is permitted. Irrecoverable tax is accounted for as a Fund expense as it arises.

#### 6. **Management expenses**

The Fund discloses its pension fund management expenses in accordance with the CIPFA guidance Accounting for Local Government Pension Scheme Management Expenses (2016), as shown below. All items of expenditure are charged to the fund on an accruals basis as follows:

##### a) **Administrative expenses**

All staff costs relating to the pensions administration team are charged direct to the Fund. Council recharges for management, accommodation and other overhead costs are also accounted for as administrative expenses of the Fund.

##### b) **Oversight and governance costs**

All costs associated with governance and oversight are separately identified, apportioned to this activity and charged as expenses to the Fund

##### c) **Investment management expenses**

Investment management expenses are charged directly to the Fund as part of management expenses and are not included in, or netted off from, the reported return on investments. Where fees are netted off quarterly valuations by investment managers, these expenses are shown separately in Note 11A and grossed up to increase the change in value of investments.

Fees of the external investment managers and custodian are agreed in the respective mandates governing their appointments. Broadly, these are based on the market value of the investments under their management and therefore increase or reduce as the value of these investments change.

Where an investment manager's fee has not been received by the balance sheet date, an estimate based upon the market value of their mandate as at the end of the year is used for inclusion in the fund account. In 2024/25, £0.43m of fees is based on such estimates (2023/24: £1.2m).

### **Net assets statement**

#### 7. **Financial assets**

All investment assets are included in the financial statements on a fair value basis as at the reporting date. A financial asset is recognised in the net assets statement on the date the Fund becomes party to the contractual acquisition of the asset.

Any amounts due or payable in respect of trades entered into but not yet complete at 31 March each year are accounted for as financial instruments held at amortised cost and reflected in the reconciliation of movements in investments and derivatives in Note 14a. Any gains or losses on investment sales arising from changes in the fair value of the asset are recognised in the fund account.

The values of investments as shown in the net assets statement have been determined at fair value in accordance with the requirements of the Code and IFRS13 (see Note 16). For the purposes of disclosing levels of fair value hierarchy, the Fund has adopted the classification guidelines recommended in Practical Guidance on Investment Disclosures (PRAG/Investment Association, 2016).

#### 8. **Foreign currency transactions**

Dividends, interest and purchases and sales of investments in foreign currencies have been accounted for at the spot market rates at the date of transaction. End-of-year spot market exchange rates are used to value cash balances held in foreign currency bank accounts, market values of overseas investments and purchases and sales outstanding at the end of the reporting period.

#### 9. **Derivatives**

The Fund uses derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to specific risks arising from its investment activities. The Fund does not hold derivatives for speculative purposes.

Derivative contract assets are fair valued at bid prices and liabilities are fair valued at offer prices. Changes in fair value of derivative contracts are included in the change in market value. The value of futures contracts is determined using exchange prices at the reporting date. Amounts due from or owed to the broker are the amounts outstanding in respect of the initial margin and variation margin. The future value of forward currency contracts is based on the market forward exchange rates at the year-end date and determined as the gain or loss that would arise if the outstanding contracts were matched at the year end with an equal and opposite contract.

#### 10. **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash comprises cash in hand and demand deposits and includes amounts held by the Fund's external managers.

## Notes to the East Sussex Pension Fund Accounts

Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and that are subject to minimal risk of changes in value.

### 11. Financial liabilities

A financial liability is recognised in the net assets statement on the date the fund becomes party to the liability. The fund recognises financial liabilities relating to investment trading at fair value as at the reporting date, and any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the liability between contract date, the year-end date and the eventual settlement date are recognised in the fund account as part of the Change in Value of Investments.

Other financial liabilities classed as amortised costs are carried at amortised cost i.e., the amount carried in the net asset statement are the outstanding principal repayable plus accrued interest. Any interest charged is accounted for on an accrual's basis.

### 12. Actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits

The actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits is assessed on a triennial basis by the scheme actuary in accordance with the requirements of IAS 19 and relevant actuarial standards.

As permitted under the Code, the Fund has opted to disclose the actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits by way of a note to the net assets statement (Note 20).

### 13. Additional voluntary contributions

East Sussex Pension Fund provides an additional voluntary contributions (AVC) scheme for its members, the assets of which are invested separately from those of the pension fund. The Fund has appointed Prudential as its AVC provider. AVCs are paid to the AVC provider by employers and are specifically for providing additional benefits for individual contributors. Each AVC contributor receives an annual statement showing the amount held in their account and the movements in the year.

AVCs are not included in the accounts in accordance with Regulation 4(1)(b) of the Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2016 but are disclosed as a note only (Note 23).

### 14. Contingent assets and contingent liabilities

A contingent liability arises where an event has taken place prior to the year-end giving rise to a possible financial obligation whose existence will only be confirmed or otherwise by the occurrence of future events. Contingent liabilities can also arise in circumstances where a provision would be made, except that it is not possible at the balance sheet date to measure the value of the financial obligation reliably.

A contingent asset arises where an event has taken place giving rise to a possible asset whose existence will only be confirmed or otherwise by the occurrence of future events.

Contingent assets and liabilities are not recognised in the net assets statement but are disclosed by way of narrative in the notes.

## 4. Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

### Pension Fund liability

The Pension Fund liability is calculated every three years by the appointed actuary, with annual updates in the intervening years. The assumptions underpinning the triennial valuation are agreed locally with the actuary and are summarised in note 19. In accordance with IAS26 the Fund is also required to disclose on an annual basis the actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits in note 20. The actuarial methodology used in triennial valuations is different from that used in IAS26 calculations, therefore they will produce different liability values at a common valuation date. The liability estimates in notes 19 and 20 are subject to significant variances based on changes to the underlying assumptions and actual future experience related to the development of pension liabilities."

# Notes to the East Sussex Pension Fund Accounts

## 5. Assumptions made about the future and other major sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts. Estimates and assumptions are made to take into account historical experience, current trends and other relevant factors. However, actual outcomes could be different from the assumptions and estimates made. The items in the net asset statement for which there is a significant risk of material adjustment the following year are as follows:

Item	Uncertainties	Effect if actual results differ from assumptions
Actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits (Note 20)	Estimation of the net liability to pay pensions depends on a number of complex judgments 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. As a result of Coronavirus pandemic there is an increase in the uncertainty around the mortality provisions within the Fund, however it is too early to assess this figure at the current time so has not been included in our calculations. A firm of consulting actuaries is engaged to provide the Fund with expert advice about the assumptions to be applied.	<p><b>The effects on the net pension liability of changes in individual assumptions can be measured. For instance, for the 2022 Valuation the actuary advised that:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A 0.1% decrease in the discount rate assumption would result in a increase in the pension liability by approximately <b>£63.0m (2%)</b>.</li> <li>2. A 0.1% increase in CPI Inflation would increase the value of liabilities by approximately <b>£58.0 million (2%)</b>.</li> <li>3. A 0.25% Increase in mortality rates would result in an increase in the pension liability by approximately <b>£29.0m (1%)</b>.</li> <li>4. A 0.5% Increase in Salary Assumption would result in an increase in the pension liability by approximately <b>£36.0m (1%)</b></li> </ol>
Private equity	Private equity investments are valued at fair value in accordance with International Private Equity and Venture Capital Valuation Guidelines (2015). Investments are not publicly listed and as such there is a degree of estimation involved in the valuation.	<b>The total private equity investments in the financial statements are £359 million. There is a risk that this investment may be under or overstated in the accounts depending on use of estimates applied in the valuation models by the fund managers. The sensitivity of this figure is discussed further in Note 16 and Note 18.</b>
Infrastructure	Infrastructure investments are valued at fair value in accordance with industry guidelines, based on the Fund manager valuations as at the end of the reporting period. These investments are not publicly, listed and as such there is a degree of estimation involved in the valuation.	The total infrastructure investments in the financial statements are <b>£423.3 million</b> . There is a risk that this investment may be under or overstated in the accounts depending on use of estimates applied in the valuation models by the investment managers. The sensitivity of this figure is discussed further in Note 16 and Note 18.
Pooled Property	Pooled Property investments are valued at closing bid prices if both bid and offer prices are published; or if single priced, at the closing single price. Pooled property funds have derived underlying assets that have been valued by independent external valuers on a fair value basis in accordance with industry guidelines.	The total Pooled Property investments in the financial statements are £308.5 million. There is a risk that this investment may be under or overstated in the accounts depending on use of estimates applied in the valuation models by the investment managers. The sensitivity of this figure is discussed further in Note 16 and Note 18.
Climate Risk	Climate risk is the potential for adverse consequences for human or ecological systems, recognising the diversity of values and objectives associated with such systems. In the context of climate change, risks can arise from potential impacts of climate change as well as human responses to climate change. The outcomes of these risks is unknown and as such there is a degree of estimation involved in the valuation of companies.	The total net investment assets of the Fund are <b>£4,975.0 million</b> . There is a risk that the investments may be over or understated in the accounts depending on the assumptions around policy responses to climate change in the valuation of investments. The impact would be across the whole Fund but not necessary equally across asset classes. We consider that there is a price risk – sensitivity of £714M which is discussed further in Note 16 and Note 18.

# Notes to the East Sussex Pension Fund Accounts

## 6. Events after the balance sheet date

In November 2024 the Chancellor made a speech at Mansion House following this the government published a consultation entitled "Local Government Pension Scheme: Fit for the Future". As part of this the ACCESS Pool was requested to provide a proposal to Government on how it would meet the requirements set out in consultation at the end of February 2025. The Pensions Minister Torsten Bell and Local Government Minister Jim McMahon wrote to all ACCESS Authorities on 9 April 2025 in response to the ACCESS Pool's proposal. This letter indicated that Government did not support ACCESS's February proposal and invited each ACCESS Authority to identify which pool they wish to partner with going forward. This will require the East Sussex Pension Fund to consider its pooling arrangements during 2025 and work to move its assets across to a new LGPS pool provider.

## 7. Contributions Receivable

	2023/24 £000	2024/25 £000
<i>By category</i>		
Employee's contributions	39,521	43,424
Employer's contributions		
Normal contributions	114,257	120,825
Deficit recovery contributions	357	277
Augmentation contributions	883	3,737
Employers in surplus (exit credits paid)	-	(3,269)
<b>Total</b>	<b>155,018</b>	<b>164,994</b>
<i>By authority</i>		
Scheduled bodies	101,458	110,568
Admitted bodies	3,217	3,099
Administrative Authority	50,343	54,596
Employers in surplus (exit credits paid)	-	(3,269)
<b>Total</b>	<b>155,018</b>	<b>164,994</b>

The contribution includes the exit credit payments of 5 scheme employers which had ceased before end of 31 March 2025 where an exit credit payment were made in 2024/25. The total of the exit payments for the 5 employers totaled £3.3m.

## 8. Transfers in from other pension funds

	2023/24 £000	2024/25 £000
Group transfers	-	-
Individual transfers	11,089	21,888
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,089</b>	<b>21,888</b>

## 9. Benefits payable

	2023/24 £000	2024/25 £000
<i>By category</i>		
Pensions	131,847	144,512
Commutation and lump sum retirement benefits	20,305	29,087
Lump sum death benefits	3,456	3,915
<b>Total</b>	<b>155,608</b>	<b>177,514</b>
<i>By authority</i>		
Scheduled bodies	93,156	106,990
Admitted bodies	4,890	5,556
Administrative Authority	57,562	64,968
<b>Total</b>	<b>155,608</b>	<b>177,514</b>

# Notes to the East Sussex Pension Fund Accounts

## 10. Payments to and on account of leavers

	2023/24 £000	2024/25 £000
Refunds to members leaving service	408	780
Group transfers	(137)	-
Individual transfers	13,580	15,198
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,851</b>	<b>15,978</b>

There was a group transfer in 2021/22 where members from East Sussex Fire Authority transferred to the Surrey Pension Fund this was recognised in the Fund's 2021/22 accounts at the estimated amount of £2.7m. The group transfer negotiations were not finalised until October 2023 so a revised estimate of £1.1m was included in the 2022/23 accounts resulting in a £1.6m reduction to the accrued amount. The finalised figure for the transfer paid in October 2023 was £1.0m this was a further reduction of £0.1m on the accrued figure for this transfer for the year 23-24.

## 11. Management expenses

	2023/24 £000	2024/25 £000
Administrative costs	3,377	3,504
Investment management expenses	22,303	25,419
Oversight and governance costs	598	665
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,278</b>	<b>29,588</b>

### 11a) Investment management expenses – 2024/25

2024/25	Total £000	Management Fees £000	Performance Related Fees £000	Transaction costs* £000
Bonds	17	17	-	-
Equities	659	659	-	-
Pooled investments				
Fixed Income	2,211	2,146	-	65
Equity	5,965	5,436	-	529
Diversified growth funds	5086	4,552	-	534
Pooled property investments	1,431	1,431	-	0
Private equity / infrastructure	9,948	8,555	1,381	12
	<b>25,317</b>	<b>22,796</b>	<b>1,381</b>	<b>1,140</b>
Custody	102			
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,419</b>			

\*In addition to these costs, indirect costs are incurred through the bid-offer spread on investments within pooled investments.

2023/24	Total £000	Management Fees £000	Performance Related Fees £000	Transaction costs* £000
Bonds	85	85	-	-
Equities	500	500	-	-
Pooled investments				
Fixed Income	1,972	1,935	-	37
Equity	7,110	6,513	-	597
Diversified growth funds	4,769	4,465	-	304
Pooled property investments	1,586	1,560	-	26
Private equity / infrastructure	6,174	6,695	(521)	-
	<b>22,196</b>	<b>21,753</b>	<b>(521)</b>	<b>964</b>
Custody	107			
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,303</b>			

\*In addition to these costs, indirect costs are incurred through the bid-offer spread on investments within pooled investments.

## Notes to the East Sussex Pension Fund Accounts

Investment management expenses are charged directly to the Fund as part of management expenses and are not included in, or netted off from, the reported return on investments. Where fees are netted off quarterly valuations by investment managers, these expenses are grossed up.

During the year, the Pension Fund incurred management fees which were deducted at source for 2024/25 of £5.2m (£4.0m in 2023/24) on its private equity investments, fees of £4.7m (£1.7m in 2024/25) on its infrastructure investments, fees of £10.4m (£9.2m in 2024/25) on investments in the ACCESS Pool and fees of £5.0m (£4.2m in 2024/25) on other mandates. These fees are deducted at the individual portfolio level rather than being paid directly by the Pension Fund.

### 12. Investment income

	2023/24 £000	2024/25 £000
Income from equities	5,561	7,496
Private equity/Infrastructure income	1,958	2,554
Pooled property investments	11,801	14,686
Pooled investments - unit trusts and other managed funds	47,288	56,805
Interest on cash deposits	2,263	2,674
<b>Total</b>	<b>68,871</b>	<b>84,215</b>

### 13. Other fund account disclosures

#### 13a) Taxes on income

	2023/24 £000	2024/25 £000
Withholding tax – equities	(77)	(110)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(77)</b>	<b>(110)</b>

#### 13b) External audit costs

	2023/24 £000	2024/25 £000
Payable in respect of external audit for 2021/22	-	17
Payable in respect of external audit for 2022/23	-	4
Payable in respect of external audit for 2023/24	98	-
Payable in respect of external audit for 2024/25	-	109
Payable in respect of other services	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>130</b>
Grant	(11)	(15)
<b>Total</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>115</b>

# Notes to the East Sussex Pension Fund Accounts

## 14. Investments

	2023/24 £000	2024/25 £000
<i>Investment assets</i>		
Bonds	234,909	357,460
Equities	395,972	412,834
<i>Pooled Investments</i>		
Fixed Income	496,738	519,444
Equity	1,790,008	1,732,436
Diversified growth funds	818,621	747,974
Pooled property investments	321,613	314,095
Private equity/infrastructure	788,404	777,616
<i>Derivative contracts:</i>		
Futures	39	1
	<b>4,846,304</b>	<b>4,861,860</b>
Cash deposits with Custodian	70,293	111,311
Other Investment balances (Note 21)	1,333	2,016
<b>Total investment assets</b>	<b>4,917,930</b>	<b>4,975,187</b>
Investment Liabilities (Note 22)	(2,682)	(472)
<i>Derivative contracts:</i>		
Futures	-	(20)
<b>Total Investment Liabilities</b>	<b>(2,682)</b>	<b>(492)</b>
<b>Net investment assets</b>	<b>4,915,248</b>	<b>4,974,695</b>

## Notes to the East Sussex Pension Fund Accounts

### 14a) Reconciliation of movements in investments and derivatives

	Market value 1 April 2024 £000	Purchases during the year and derivative payments £000	Sales during the year and derivative receipts £000	Change in market value during the year £000	Market value 31 March 2025 £000
Bonds	234,909	152,000	-	(29,449)	357,460
Equities	395,972	118,486	(111,907)	10,283	412,834
Pooled investments	3,105,367	194,821	(284,561)	(15,773)	2,999,854
Pooled property investments	321,613	5,363	(23,478)	10,597	314,095
Private equity/infrastructure	788,404	30,525	(73,323)	32,010	777,616
	<b>4,846,265</b>	<b>501,195</b>	<b>(493,269)</b>	<b>7,668</b>	<b>4,861,859</b>
<i>Derivative contracts</i>					
■ Futures	39	1,732	(1,771)	(19)	(19)
■ Forward currency contracts	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>4,846,304</b>	<b>502,927</b>	<b>(495,040)</b>	<b>7,649</b>	<b>4,861,840</b>
<i>Other investment balances:</i>					
■ Cash deposits	70,293			624	111,311
■ Other Investment Balances	1,333				2,016
■ Investment Liabilities	(2,682)				(472)
<b>Net investment assets</b>	<b>4,915,248</b>			<b>8,273</b>	<b>4,974,695</b>

	Market value 1 April 2023 £000	Purchases during the year and derivative payments £000	Sales during the year and derivative receipts £000	Change in market value during the year £000	Market value 31 March 2024 £000
Bonds	93,755	136,000	-	5,154	234,909
Equities	235,630	128,422	(122,241)	154,161	395,972
Pooled investments	3,068,652	198,413	(317,250)	155,552	3,105,367
Pooled property investments	328,542	24,612	(21,112)	(10,429)	321,613
Private equity/infrastructure	778,754	40,004	(39,896)	9,542	788,404
	<b>4,505,333</b>	<b>527,451</b>	<b>(500,499)</b>	<b>313,980</b>	<b>4,846,265</b>
<i>Derivative contracts</i>					
■ Futures	53	812	(1,323)	497	39
■ Forward currency contracts	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>4,505,386</b>	<b>528,263</b>	<b>(501,822)</b>	<b>314,477</b>	<b>4,846,304</b>
<i>Other investment balances:</i>					
■ Cash deposits	54,418			169	70,293
■ Other Investment Balances	1,062				1,333
■ Investment Liabilities	(1,061)				(2,682)
<b>Net investment assets</b>	<b>4,559,805</b>			<b>314,646</b>	<b>4,915,248</b>

# Notes to the East Sussex Pension Fund Accounts

## 14b) Investments analysed by fund manager

	Market value 31 March 2024 £000	Market value 31 March 2024 %	Market value 31 March 2025 £000	Market value 31 March 2025 %
<b>Investments in the ACCESS Pool</b>				
ACCESS - Alpha Opportunities (M&G)	330,522	6.7%	195,138	3.9%
ACCESS - Absolute Return (Ruffer)	450,410	9.2%	455,167	9.1%
ACCESS - Corporate Debt (M&G)	131,119	2.7%	124,462	2.5%
ACCESS - Global Alpha (Baillie Gifford)	217,275	4.4%	213,485	4.3%
ACCESS - Global Equity (Longview)	521,637	10.6%	510,196	10.3%
ACCESS - Global Infrastructure (IFM)	246,864	5.0%	267,901	5.4%
ACCESS - Passive Index Linked (UBS)	234,918	4.8%	357,452	7.2%
ACCESS - Passive Osmosis (UBS)*	397,602	8.1%	415,406	8.4%
ACCESS - Real Estate Fund (CBRE)*	-	-	338,685	6.8%
ACCESS - Real Return (Newton)	368,211	7.5%	292,812	5.9%
ACCESS – Total Return Credit (RBC Blue Bay)	-	-	171,429	3.4%
	<b>2,898,558</b>	<b>59.0%</b>	<b>3,342,133</b>	<b>67.2%</b>
<b>Investments held directly by the Fund</b>				
Adams Street Partners*	189,505	3.9%	174,134	3.5%
Atlas Infrastructure	99,922	2.0%	104,380	2.1%
East Sussex Pension Fund Cash	52,172	1.1%	76,814	1.5%
Harbourvest Partners*	181,573	3.7%	185,473	3.7%
M&G	35,098	0.7%	28,419	0.6%
Pantheon	87,045	1.8%	77,297	1.6%
Infracapital	49,369	1.0%	42,836	0.9%
Schroders *	336,032	6.8%	3,495	0.1%
Storebrand	465,360	9.5%	450,317	9.1%
UBS Infrastructure	35,389	0.7%	35,337	0.7%
Wellington Management	247,275	5.0%	253,400	5.0%
Wheb	237,950	4.8%	200,660	4.0%
	<b>2,016,690</b>	<b>41.0%</b>	<b>1,632,562</b>	<b>32.8%</b>
	<b>4,915,248</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>4,974,695</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\* These mandates is where the investment manager oversees the East Sussex Pension Fund's investments in a range of underlying investments these are not a single investments into an investment fund.

The following investments represent more than 5% of the investment assets of the scheme

Security	Market Value 31 March 2024 £000	% of total fund	Market value 31 March 2025 £000	% of total fund
WS ACCESS Global Equity Fund	521,637	10.6%	510,196	10.3%
AMX UCITS CCF - Storebrand - Global ESG Plus	465,360	9.5%	450,317	9.1%
WS ACCESS Absolute Return Fund	450,410	9.2%	455,167	9.1%
UBS Life UK Over 5 Year Index-Linked Tracker Fund	234,918	4.8%	357,452	7.2%
WS ACCESS Real Return Fund	368,211	7.5%	292,812	5.9%
IFM Global Infrastructure	246,864	5.0%	267,901	5.4%
Wellington Global Impact Fund	247,275	5.0%	253,400	5.0%

## 14c) Stock lending

The East Sussex Pension Fund has not operated a direct stock lending programme since 13 October 2008 but stock lending may occur in some of our pooled vehicles the fund is in invested in.

## Analysis of derivatives

# Notes to the East Sussex Pension Fund Accounts

## Objectives and policies for holding derivatives

Derivatives can be used to hedge liabilities or hedge exposures to reduce risk in the Fund. Derivatives may be used to gain exposure to an asset more efficiently than holding the underlying asset. The use of derivatives is managed in line with the investment management agreement agreed between the Fund and the various investment managers.

### 1. Futures

The Fund's objective is to decrease risk in the portfolio by entering into futures positions to match assets that are already held in the portfolio without disturbing the underlying assets.

Type	Expires	Economic Exposure	Market Value 31 March 2024	Economic Exposure	Market Value 31 March 2025
		£000	£000	£000	£000
<b>Assets</b>					
UK Equity Futures	Less than one year	240	10	-	-
Overseas Equity Futures	Less than one year	1,239	29	138	1
<b>Total assets</b>			<b>39</b>		<b>1</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>					
UK Equity Futures	Less than one year	-	-	257	(2)
Overseas Equity Futures	Less than one year	-	-	2,145	(18)
<b>Total liabilities</b>					<b>(20)</b>
<b>Net futures</b>			<b>39</b>		<b>(19)</b>

### 2. Forward foreign currency

In order to maintain appropriate diversification and to take advantage of overseas investment returns, a significant proportion of the Fund's quoted equity portfolio is in overseas stock markets. The Fund can participate in forward currency contracts in order to reduce the volatility associated with fluctuating currency rates.

No forward foreign currency investments were held at the 31 March 25 (Nil 31 March 24)

### 3. Options

The Fund wants to benefit from the potentially greater returns available from investing in equities but wishes to minimise the risk of loss of value through adverse equity price movements. The Fund buys equity option contracts that protect it from falls in value in the main markets in which the scheme invests.

No options investments were held at the 31 March 25 (Nil 31 March 24)

## 15 Fair value – basis of valuation

The basis of the valuation of each class of investment asset is set out below. There has been no change in the valuation techniques used during the year. All assets have been valued using fair value techniques, which represent the highest and best price available at the reporting date

Description of asset	Valuation hierarchy	Basis of valuation	Observable and unobservable inputs	Key sensitivities affecting the valuations provided
Market-quoted investments	Level 1	Published bid market price ruling on the final day of the accounting period	Not Required	Not Required
Quoted bonds	Level 1	Fixed interest securities are valued at a market value based on current yields	Not Required	Not Required
Futures and options in UK bonds	Level 1	Published exchange prices at the year-end	Not Required	Not Required
Exchange traded pooled investments	Level 1	Closing bid value on published exchanges	Not Required	Not Required
Unquoted bonds	Level 2	Average of broker prices	Evaluated price feeds	Not Required

## Notes to the East Sussex Pension Fund Accounts

Description of asset	Valuation hierarchy	Basis of valuation	Observable and unobservable inputs	Key sensitivities affecting the valuations provided
Forward foreign exchange derivatives	Level 2	Market forward exchange rates at the year-end	Exchange rate risk	Not Required
Overseas bond options	Level 2	Option pricing model	Annualised volatility of counterparty credit risk	Not Required
Pooled investments – Equity, Fixed Income and Diversified Growth Funds	Level 2	<p>Values are not published on exchanges and are determined by the investment manager or responsible entity at prescribed valuation points.</p> <p>Closing bid price where bid and offer prices are published</p> <p>Closing single price where single price published</p>	<p>The valuation is undertaken by the investment manager or responsible entity and advised as a unit or security price.</p> <p>Observable inputs are used.</p> <p>The valuation standards followed in these valuations adhere to industry guidelines or to standards set by the constituent documents of the pool or the management agreement.</p>	Not Required
Pooled investments – Property Funds	Level 3	<p>Closing bid price where bid and offer prices are published</p> <p>Closing single price where single price published</p> <p>Investments in unlisted property funds are valued at the net asset value (NAV). The underlying real estate assets values have been derived by independent valuers on a fair value basis.</p>	<p>Pricing includes situations where there is little market activity, a net asset value calculations are used, a single price has been advised by the fund manager, underlying assets have been valued by independent external valuers on a fair value basis.</p>	<p>Valuations could be affected by the frequency of the independent valuations between the funds.</p>

## Notes to the East Sussex Pension Fund Accounts

Description of asset	Valuation hierarchy	Basis of valuation	Observable and unobservable inputs	Key sensitivities affecting the valuations provided
Unquoted equity – Private Equity / Infrastructure	Level 3	Comparable valuation of similar companies in accordance with International Private Equity and Venture Capital Valuation Guidelines (2012)	<p>Observable inputs are subject to judgment by the respective manager but are applied in accordance with the appropriate industry guidelines.</p> <p>Valuation techniques utilised includes management's cashflow projections, estimates of growth expectations and profitability, profit margin expectations and adjustments to current prices for similar assets</p> <p>Valuations are audited as at 31 December, and the valuations as at 31 March reflect cash flow transactions since 31 December.</p>	Valuations could be affected by material events occurring between the date of the financial statements provided and the pension fund's own reporting date, by changes to expected cashflows, and by any differences between audited and unaudited accounts

### Sensitivity of assets valued at level 3

Having analysed historical data and current market trends, and consulted with independent investment advisors, the Fund has determined that the valuation methods described above are likely to be accurate to within the following ranges and has set out below the consequential potential impact on the closing value of investments held at 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024.

Asset Type	Assessed valuation range (+/-)	Values at 31 March 2025 £000	Value on increase £000	Value on decrease £000
Pooled Investment (1)	9%	28,419	30,977	25,861
Pooled property investments (2)	15%	314,095	361,837	266,353
Private Equity/Infrastructure (3)	25%	777,616	933,139	622,093
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,120,130</b>	<b>1,325,953</b>	<b>914,307</b>

Asset Type	Assessed valuation range (+/-)	Values at 31 March 2024 £000	Value on increase £000	Value on decrease £000
Pooled Investment (1)	9%	35,096	38,255	31,937
Pooled property investments (2)	13%	321,612	363,422	279,802
Private Equity/Infrastructure (3)	24%	788,408	977,626	599,190
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,145,116</b>	<b>1,379,303</b>	<b>910,929</b>

- All movements in the assessed valuation range derive from changes in the net asset value of the underlying real estate debt assets, the range in the potential movement of 9% is caused by how this value is measured.
- All movements in the assessed valuation range derive from changes in the net asset value of the underlying real estate assets, the range in the potential movement of 15% is caused by how this value is measured.
- All movements in the assessed valuation range derive from changes in the underlying profitability of component companies, the range in the potential movement of 25% is caused by how this profitability is measured.

# Notes to the East Sussex Pension Fund Accounts

## 16a) Fair value hierarchy

The following table provides an analysis of the financial assets and liabilities of the pension fund grouped into Levels 1 to 3, based on the level at which the fair value is observable.

### Values at 31 March 2025

	Quoted market price Level 1 £000	Using observable inputs Level 2 £000	With Significant unobservable inputs Level 3 £000	Total £000
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	414,851	3,328,895	1,120,130	4,863,876
Non-financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	-	-	-	0
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss	(20)	(472)	-	(492)
<b>Net investment assets</b>	<b>414,831</b>	<b>3,328,423</b>	<b>1,120,130</b>	<b>4,863,384</b>

### Values at 31 March 2024

	Quoted market price Level 1 £000	Using observable inputs Level 2 £000	With Significant unobservable inputs Level 3 £000	Total £000
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	397,345	3,305,176	1,145,116	4,847,637
Non-financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss	(39)	(2,643)	-	(2,682)
<b>Net investment assets</b>	<b>397,306</b>	<b>3,302,533</b>	<b>1,145,116</b>	<b>4,844,955</b>

## 16b) Transfers between levels 1 and 2

During 2023/24 the fund has transferred no financial assets between levels 1 and 2.

## 16c) Reconciliation of fair value measurements within level 3

Period 2024/25 (values in £000)

	Market value 1 April 2024	Transfers into Level 3	Transfers out of Level 3	Purchases during the year	Sales during the year	Unrealised gains/(losses)	Realised gains/(losses)	Market value 31 March 2025
Pooled investments	35,096	-	-	-	(9,112)	2,435	-	28,419
Pooled property investments	321,612	-	-	5,363	(23,478)	(40,580)	51,178	314,095
Private Equity/Infrastructure	788,408	-	-	30,525	(73,323)	4,863	27,143	777,616
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,145,116</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>35,888</b>	<b>(105,913)</b>	<b>(33,282)</b>	<b>78,321</b>	<b>1,120,130</b>

\*Reconciliation to Change in market value during the year in Note 14a

Level	Unrealised gains/(losses)	Realised gains/(losses)	Change in market value during the year
1 and 2	(118,044)	81,278	(36,766)
3	(33,282)	78,321	45,039
<b>Total</b>	<b>(151,326)</b>	<b>159,599</b>	<b>8,273</b>

# Notes to the East Sussex Pension Fund Accounts

Period 2023/24 (values in £000)

	Market value 1 April 2023	Transfers into Level 3	Transfers out of Level 3	Purchases during the year	Sales during the year	Unrealised gains/(losses)	Realised gains/(losses)	Market value 31 March 2024
Pooled investments	43,035	-	-	173	(10,791)	2,679	-	35,096
Pooled property investments	328,541	-	-	24,612	(21,112)	(17,109)	6,680	321,612
Private Equity/Infrastructure	778,754	-	-	40,004	(37,919)	(7,804)	15,373	788,408
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,150,330</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>64,789</b>	<b>(69,822)</b>	<b>(22,234)</b>	<b>22,053</b>	<b>1,145,116</b>

\*Reconciliation to Change in market value during the year in Note 14a

Level	Unrealised gains/(losses)	Realised gains/(losses)	Change in market value during the year
1 and 2	406,039	(91,212)	314,827
3	(22,234)	22,053	(181)
<b>Total</b>	<b>383,805</b>	<b>(69,159)</b>	<b>314,646</b>

## 17 Classification of financial instruments

Accounting policies describe how different asset classes of financial instruments are measured, and how income and expenses, including fair value gains and losses, are recognised. The following table analyses the carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities (including cash) by category and net assets statement heading. No financial assets were reclassified during the accounting period. The Pension Fund believe that the assets and liabilities held at amortised cost have no material difference to the fair value of the assets and liabilities.

31 March 2024

31 March 2025

Fair value through profit and loss £000	Assets at amortised cost £000	Liabilities at amortised cost £000		Fair value through profit and loss £000	Assets at amortised cost £000	Liabilities at amortised cost £000
<b>Financial Assets</b>						
234,909	-	-	Bonds	357,460	-	-
395,972	-	-	Equities	412,834	-	-
3,105,367	-	-	Pooled investments	2,999,854	-	-
321,613	-	-	Pooled property investments	314,095	-	-
788,404	-	-	Private equity/infrastructure	777,616	-	-
39	-	-	Derivative contracts	1	-	-
-	70,293	-	Cash	-	111,311	-
-	5,031	-	Cash held by ESCC*	-	2,134	-
1,333	-	-	Other investment balances	2016	-	-
-	15,163	-	Debtors *	-	14,509	-
<b>4,847,637</b>	<b>90,487</b>	-	<b>Total Financial Assets</b>	<b>4,863,876</b>	<b>127,954</b>	-
<b>Financial liabilities</b>						
-	-	-	Derivative contracts	(20)	-	-
(2,682)	-	-	Other investment balances	(472)	-	-
-	-	-	Cash held by ESCC	-	-	-
-	-	(3,072)	Creditors	-	-	(2,799)
<b>(2,682)</b>	-	<b>(3,072)</b>	<b>Total Financial Liabilities</b>	<b>(492)</b>	-	<b>(2,799)</b>
<b>4,844,955</b>	<b>90,487</b>	<b>(3,072)</b>	<b>Total Financial Instruments</b>	<b>4,863,384</b>	<b>127,954</b>	<b>(2,799)</b>

\*Reconciliation to Current Assets Note 21

	2023/24	2024/25 £000
Cash held by ESCC	5,031	2,134
Debtors	15,163	14,509
<b>Current Assets</b>	<b>20,194</b>	<b>16,643</b>

# Notes to the East Sussex Pension Fund Accounts

## 17a) Net gains and losses on financial instruments

	31 March 2024 £000	31 March 2025 £000
<i>Financial assets</i>		
Fair value through profit and loss	314,645	7,654
Amortised cost – realised gains on derecognition of assets	-	-
Amortised cost – unrealised gains	1	606
<i>Financial liabilities</i>		
Fair value through profit and loss	-	13
Amortised cost – realised gains on derecognition of assets	-	-
Amortised cost – unrealised gains	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>314,646</b>	<b>8,273</b>

## 18. Nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments

### Risk and risk management

The Fund's primary long-term risk is that the Fund's assets will fall short of its liabilities (i.e., promised benefits payable to members). Therefore, the aim of investment risk management is to minimise the risk of an overall reduction in the value of the Fund and to maximise the opportunity for gains across the whole portfolio. The Fund achieves this through asset diversification to reduce exposure to market risk (price risk, currency risk and interest rate risk) and credit risk to an acceptable level. In addition, the Fund manages its liquidity risk to ensure there is sufficient liquidity to meet the forecast cash flows. The Pension Committee also recognises climate change risk as a financial risk to the investments of the Fund. The Fund manages these investment risks as part of its overall risk management program.

Responsibility for the Fund's risk management strategy rests with the Pension Committee. Risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Fund's pensions operations. Policies are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in activity and in the market conditions.

### Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss from fluctuations in equity and commodity prices, interest and foreign exchange rates and credit spreads. The Fund is exposed to market risk from its investment activities, particularly through its equity holdings. The level of risk exposure depends on market conditions, expectations of future price and yield movements and the asset mix. The objective of the Fund's risk management strategy is to identify, manage and control market risk exposure within acceptable parameters, whilst optimising the return on risk.

In general, excessive volatility in market risk is managed through the diversification of the portfolio in terms of geographical and industry sectors and individual securities. To mitigate market risk, the Fund and its investment advisors undertake appropriate monitoring of market conditions and benchmark analysis.

The Fund manages these risks in two ways:

1. the exposure of the Fund to market risk is monitored through a factor risk analysis, to ensure that risk remains within tolerable levels
2. specific risk exposure is limited by applying risk-weighted maximum exposures to individual investments.

Equity futures contracts and exchange traded option contracts on individual securities may also be used to manage market risk on equity investments. It is possible for over-the-counter equity derivative contracts to be used in exceptional circumstances to manage specific aspects of market risk.

### Other price risk

Other price risk represents the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or foreign exchange risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual instrument or its issuer or factors affecting all such instruments in the market.

The Fund is exposed to share and derivative price risk. This arises from investments held by the Fund for which the future price is uncertain. All securities investments present a risk of loss of capital. Except for shares sold short, the maximum risk resulting from financial instruments is determined by the fair value of the financial instruments. Possible losses from shares sold short is unlimited.

The Fund's investment managers mitigate this price risk through diversification and the selection of securities and other financial instruments is monitored by the fund to ensure it is within limits specified in the Fund's investment strategy.

### Other price risk – sensitivity analysis

Following analysis of historical data and expected investment return movement during the financial year, in consultation with the Fund's investment advisors, the Fund has determined that the following movements in market price risk are reasonably possible for the 2024/25 reporting period:

## Notes to the East Sussex Pension Fund Accounts

Asset Type	Potential Market Movements (+/-)
Index Linked	7.8%
Other Bonds	6.6%
UK Equities	18.0%
Global Equities	18.0%
Absolute Return	2.7%
Pooled Property Investments	13.0%
Private Equity	26.0%
Infrastructure Funds	15.0%

The potential price changes disclosed above are broadly consistent with a one-standard deviation movement in the value of the assets. The sensitivities are consistent with the assumptions contained in the investment advisors' most recent review. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates, remain the same. Had the market price of the Fund investments increased/decreased in line with the above, the change in the net assets available to pay benefits in the market price would have been as follows.

Asset Type	Values at 31 March 2025 £000	Value on increase £000	Value on decrease £000
Index Linked	357,460	385,342	329,578
Other Bonds	519,444	553,727	485,161
UK Equities	15,240	17,983	12,497
Global Equities	2,130,030	2,513,435	1,746,625
Absolute Return	747,974	768,168	727,778
Pooled Property Investments	314,095	361,837	266,353
Private Equity	354,245	448,474	260,016
Infrastructure Funds	423,371	484,760	361,982
Net Derivative Assets*	1	(338)	340
<b>Total assets available to pay benefits</b>	<b>4,861,860</b>	<b>5,533,388</b>	<b>4,190,330</b>

\*Movement on net derivative assets is based on the underlying economic exposure of the derivative instrument.

Asset Type	Values at 31 March 2024 £000	Value on increase £000	Value on decrease £000
Index Linked	234,909	261,924	207,894
Other Bonds	496,738	530,516	462,960
UK Equities	14,789	17,821	11,757
Global Equities	2,171,190	2,627,140	1,715,240
Absolute Return	818,621	920,949	716,293
Pooled Property Investments	321,613	363,423	279,803
Private Equity	616,601	776,917	456,285
Infrastructure Funds	171,804	197,575	146,033
Net Derivative Assets*	39	(347)	425
<b>Total assets available to pay benefits</b>	<b>4,846,304</b>	<b>5,696,918</b>	<b>3,996,690</b>

### Interest rate risk

The Fund invests in financial assets for the primary purpose of obtaining a return on investments. These investments are subject to interest rate risks, which represent the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Fund's interest rate risk is routinely monitored by the Fund and its investment advisors in accordance with the risk management strategy, including monitoring the exposure to interest rates and assessment of actual interest rates against the relevant benchmarks.

The Fund's direct exposure to interest rate movements as of 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023 is set out below. These disclosures present interest rate risk based on the underlying financial assets at fair value.

### Interest rate risk sensitivity analysis

The Fund recognises that interest rates can vary and can affect both income to the Fund and the value of the net assets available to pay benefits. A 100-basis point (bps) movement in interest rates is consistent with the level of sensitivity applied as part of the Fund's risk management strategy. The Fund's investment adviser has advised that this is consistent with an annual

## Notes to the East Sussex Pension Fund Accounts

one standard deviation move in interest rates, where interest rates are determined by the prices of fixed interest UK government bonds.

The analysis that follows assumes that all other variables, in particular exchange rates, remain constant, and shows the effect in the year on the net assets available to pay benefits of a +/- 100 bps change in interest rates:

Asset type	Carrying amount as at 31 March 2025 £000	Increased Value £000	Decreased Value £000
Cash and cash equivalents	111,311	111,311	111,311
Cash balances	2,134	2,134	2,134
Fixed interest securities	519,444	524,638	514,250
Index linked securities	357,460	361,035	353,885
<b>Total change in assets available</b>	<b>990,349</b>	<b>999,118</b>	<b>981,580</b>

\*note that a 1% increase in interest rate negatively affects the value of fixed income and Index linked securities, and vice-versa

Asset type	Carrying amount as at 31 March 2024 £000	Increased Value £000	Decreased Value £000
Cash and cash equivalents	70,293	70,293	70,293
Cash balances	5,031	5,031	5,031
Fixed interest securities	496,738	501,705	491,771
Index linked securities	234,909	234,909	234,909
<b>Total change in assets available</b>	<b>806,971</b>	<b>811,938</b>	<b>802,004</b>

Income Source	Interest receivable 2024/25 £000	Value on 1% increase £000	Value on 1% decrease £000
Cash deposits/cash and cash equivalents	2,674	3,808	1,540
Fixed interest securities	15,517	15,517	15,517
Index linked securities	-	-	-
<b>Total change in assets available</b>	<b>18,191</b>	<b>19,325</b>	<b>17,057</b>

Income Source	Interest receivable 2023/24 £000	Value on 1% increase £000	Value on 1% decrease £000
Cash deposits/cash and cash equivalents	2,263	3,016	1,510
Fixed interest securities	15,705	15,705	15,705
Index linked securities	-	2,349	(2,349)
<b>Total change in assets available</b>	<b>17,968</b>	<b>21,070</b>	<b>14,866</b>

This analysis demonstrates that a 1% increase in interest rates will not affect the interest received on fixed interest assets but will reduce their fair value, and vice versa. Changes in interest rates do not impact on the value of cash/cash equivalent balances but they will affect the interest income received on those balances.

### Currency risk

Currency risk represents the risk that future cash flows will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Fund is exposed to currency risk on any cash balances and investment assets not denominated in pound sterling. Following analysis of historical data in consultation with the Fund investment advisors, the Fund considers the likely volatility associated with foreign exchange rate movements not more than 10%. A 10% strengthening/weakening of the pound against the various currencies in which the Fund holds investments would increase/decrease the net assets available to pay benefits as follows:

Currency exposure - asset type	Values at 31 March 2025 £000	Potential Market movement £000	Value on increase £000	Value on decrease £000
Overseas quoted securities	397,594	38,964	436,558	358,630
Overseas unit trusts	3,263,576	319,830	3,583,406	2,943,746
<b>Total change in assets available</b>	<b>3,661,170</b>	<b>358,794</b>	<b>4,019,964</b>	<b>3,302,376</b>

## Notes to the East Sussex Pension Fund Accounts

Currency exposure - asset type	Values at 31 March 2024	Potential Market movement	Value on increase	Value on decrease
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Overseas quoted securities	381,184	37,356	418,540	343,828
Overseas unit trusts	3,397,030	332,909	3,729,939	3,064,121
<b>Total change in assets available</b>	<b>3,778,214</b>	<b>370,265</b>	<b>4,148,479</b>	<b>3,407,949</b>

### Climate Change risk

Current asset pricing may not take into account the emerging climate risk to the underlying holdings, markets may be over or underestimating the value of the assets and could lead to future price volatility. Climate change will affect economic growth and there is uncertainty in the economic outlook due to climate change which could lead to lower returns on equities or risk to future discounted cash flows. High carbon emitters are more exposed to risks from climate change particularly from a transition risk perspective. The Fund mitigates this climate change market risk through diversification and the selection of securities and other financial instruments is monitored by the Fund to ensure it is within limits specified in the Fund's investment strategy. In addition, the Fund is underweighted in high carbon emitting stocks such as fossil fuel companies and carries out carbon foot printing of the Fund's investments and asset managers and the Fund through its collaborative partners engage with corporate management of the underlying holdings to ensure companies are responsibly managing their climate change risks. The Fund's Taskforce for Climate Related Financial Disclosure (TCFD) report is included in the Annual Report.

### Credit risk

Credit risk represents the risk that the counterparty to a transaction or a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the Fund to incur a financial loss. The market values of investments generally reflect an assessment of credit in their pricing and consequently the risk of loss is implicitly provided for in the carrying value of the Fund's financial assets and liabilities.

In essence, the Fund's entire investment portfolio is exposed to some form of credit risk, with the exception of the derivatives positions, where the risk equates to the net market value of a positive derivative position. However, the selection of high-quality counterparties, brokers and financial institutions minimise credit risk that may occur through the failure to settle a transaction in a timely manner.

Contractual credit risk is represented by the net payment or receipts that remains outstanding, and the cost of replacing the derivative position in the event of a counterparty default. The residual risk is minimal due to the various insurance policies held by the exchanges to cover defaulting counterparties.

Credit risk on over-the-counter derivative contracts is minimised as counterparties are recognised financial intermediaries with acceptable credit ratings determined by a recognised rating agency.

The Fund believes it has managed its exposure to credit risk and has had no experience of default or uncollectable deposits in recent years.

Summary	Asset value as at 31 March 2024 £000	Asset value as at 31 March 2025 £000
Overseas Treasury bills	15,336	-
<b>Variation Margin</b>	-	225
NT custody cash accounts	54,958	111,086
<b>Total overseas assets</b>	<b>70,294</b>	<b>111,311</b>

### Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk represents the risk that the Fund will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Fund therefore takes steps to ensure that there are adequate cash resources to meet its commitments. This will particularly be the case for cash from the cash flow matching mandates from the main investment strategy to meet the pensioner payroll costs; and also cash to meet investment commitments.

The Fund has immediate access to its cash holdings and has access to an overdraft facility for short-term cash needs. This facility is only used to meet timing differences on pension payments. As these borrowings are of a limited short-term nature, the Fund's exposure to liquidity risk is considered negligible.

All financial liabilities at 31 March 2025 are due within one year.

### Refinancing risk

The key risk is that the Fund will be bound to replenish a significant proportion of its pension Fund financial instruments at a time of unfavourable interest rates. The Fund does not have any financial instruments that have a refinancing risk as part of its treasury management and investment strategies.

# Notes to the East Sussex Pension Fund Accounts

## 19. Funding arrangements - need actuary statement

### Introduction

The last full triennial valuation of the Fund was carried out as at 31 March 2022 as required under Regulation 62 of the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013 (the Regulations) and in accordance with the Funding Strategy Statement of the Fund. The results were published in the triennial valuation report dated 31 March 2023.

### Asset value and funding level

The results for the Fund at 31 March 2022 were as follows:

- The market value of the Fund's assets as at 31 March 2022 was £4.69bn.
- The Fund had a funding level of 123% i.e., the value of assets for valuation purposes was 123% of the value that they would have needed to be to pay for the benefits accrued to that date, based on the assumptions used. This corresponded to a surplus of £859m.

### Contribution rates

The employer contributions rates, in addition to those paid by the members of the Fund, are set to be sufficient to meet:

- the annual accrual of benefits allowing for future pay increases and increases to pensions in payment when these falls due.
- plus, an amount to reflect each participating employer's notional share of the Fund's assets compared with 100% of their liabilities in the Fund, in respect of service to the valuation date.

The primary rate of contribution on a whole Fund level was 20.2% of payroll p.a. The primary rate as defined by Regulation 62(5) is the employer's share of the cost of benefits accruing in each of the three years beginning 1 April 2023.

In addition, each employer pays a secondary contribution as required under Regulation 62(7) that when combined with the primary rate results in the minimum total contributions. This secondary rate is based on their particular circumstances and so individual adjustments are made for each employer.

Details of each employer's contribution rate are contained in the Rates and Adjustments Certificate in the triennial valuation report.

### Assumptions

The key assumptions used to value the liabilities at 31 March 2022 are summarised below:

Assumptions	Assumptions used for the 2022 valuation
<b>Financial assumptions</b>	
Market date	31 March 2022
CPI inflation	2.9% p.a.
Long-term salary increases	3.9% p.a.
Discount rate	4.6% p.a.
<b>Demographic assumptions</b>	
<b>Post-retirement mortality</b>	
Base tables	Based on Club Vita analysis
Projection model	CMI 2021
Long-term rate of improvement	1.25% p.a.
Smoothing parameter	7.0
<b>Initial addition to improvements</b>	
Males	0.5% p.a.
Females	0.5% p.a.
<b>2020/21 weighting parameter</b>	5%

Full details of the demographic and other assumptions adopted as well as details of the derivation of the financial assumptions used can be found in the 2022 valuation report.

### Updated position since the 2022 valuation

#### Assets

Investment returns on the Fund's assets over the three years to 31 March 2025 have been lower than assumed at the previous actuarial valuation, but have been positive. The Fund also has had a positive cash flow over the period, and so the market value of assets at 31 March 2025 has increased since the formal valuation.

## Liabilities

Inflation over the three years to 31 March 2025 has been higher than the long-term average assumed at the 2022 valuation. However, this has been largely offset by changes in financial assumptions underlying the valuation funding model and future expectations of inflation and investment returns. The value of liabilities has overall increased mainly due to interest accruing on those liabilities and due to further accrual of members' benefits over the period.

## Overall position

The 2025 valuation of the Fund is now underway, and the results will not be finalised until 31 March 2026.

However, early indications suggest that the funding level will be relatively similar compared to what it was at the last formal valuation in 2022.

The 2025 valuation of the Fund will set revised contributions for all employers due over the period from 1 April 2026 to 31 March 2029.

**Barry McKay FFA**  
**Partner, Barnett Waddingham LLP**

## *20. Actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits*

### **Introduction**

We have been instructed by East Sussex County Council, the administering authority to the East Sussex Pension Fund (the Fund), to undertake pension expense calculations in respect of pension benefits provided by the Local Government Pension Scheme (the LGPS) to members of the Fund as at 31 March 2025. We have taken account of current LGPS Regulations, as amended, as at the date of this report.

This report is addressed to the administering authority and its advisers; in particular, this report is likely to be of relevance to the Fund's auditor.

The LGPS is a defined benefit statutory scheme administered in accordance with the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013 and currently provides benefits based on career average revalued earnings. Full details of the benefits being valued are as set out in the Regulations and summarised on the LGPS website ([www.lgpsregs.org/](http://www.lgpsregs.org/)) and the Fund's membership booklet ([www.lgpsmember.org/](http://www.lgpsmember.org/)).

This report is prepared in accordance with our understanding of IAS26. This advice complies with Technical Actuarial Standard 100: General Actuarial Standards (TAS 100) as issued by the Financial Reporting Council (FRC). In calculating the disclosed numbers we have adopted methods and assumptions that are consistent with IAS19.

This report should be read in conjunction with the post accounting date briefing note for disclosures as at 31 March 2025.

We would be pleased to answer any questions arising from this report.

**Barry McKay FFA**  
**Partner**

# Notes to the East Sussex Pension Fund Accounts

## Data used

We have used the following items of data which we received from the administering authority:

Results of the latest funding valuation -	31 March 2022
Results of the previous IAS26 report -	31 March 2024
Fund asset statement as at	31 March 2025
Fund income and expenditure items to-	31 March 2025
Details of any new unreduced early retirement payments out	31 March 2025

The data has been checked for reasonableness, and we are happy that the data is sufficient for the purposes of our advice. Although some estimation of the data to the accounting date may be required, we do not believe that they are likely to have a material effect on the results of this report.

We are not aware of any material changes or events since we received the data.

## Employer membership statistics

The table below summarises the membership data at 31 March 2022

### Member data summary

	Number	Salaries/Pensions £000	Average age
Actives	24,672	500,451	47
Deferred pensioners	39,993	48,986	51
Pensioners	23,183	116,050	72

## Payroll

The total pensionable payroll for the employers in the Fund is set out below and is based on information provided to us by the administering authority. Estimated payroll of the year to 31 March 2025: £609,352,000

## Unfunded benefits

We have excluded any unfunded benefits as these are liabilities of employers rather than the Fund.

## Early retirements

We have requested data on any early retirements in respect of the Fund from the administering authority for the year ending 31 March 2025. We have been notified of 99 new early retirements during the year which were not allowed for at the previous accounting date. The total annual pension that came into payment was £1,003,100

## Assets

The return on the Fund (on a bid value to bid value basis) for the year to 31 March 2025 is calculated to be -1.78% based on the Fund asset statements and Fund cashflows as set out in the Data section preceding this section.

The estimated asset allocation for the Fund is as follows (noting that due to rounding they may not total 100%):

Asset breakdown	31 Mar 2024 £000	31 Mar 2024 %	31 Mar 2025 £000	31 Mar 2025 %
Equities	3,375,056	69%	3,248,343	69%
Bonds	731,646	15%	876,903	18%
Property	740,347	15%	737,596	15%
Cash	69,379	1%	127,401	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,916,428</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>4,990,243</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Actuarial methods and assumptions

### Valuation approach

To value the Fund's liabilities at 31 March 2025, we roll forward the value of the liabilities calculated for the latest full funding valuation using financial assumptions compliant with IAS19 and FRS102.

The full actuarial valuation involved projecting future cashflows to be paid from the Fund and placing a value on them. These cashflows include pensions currently being paid to members of the Fund as well as pensions (and lump sums) that may be payable in future to members of the fund or their dependants. These pensions are linked to inflation and will normally be payable on retirement for the life of the member or a dependant following a member's death.

It is not possible to assess the accuracy of the estimated value of liabilities as at 31 March 2025 without completing a full valuation. However, we are satisfied that the approach of rolling forward the previous valuation data to 31 March 2025 should not introduce any material distortions in the results provided that the actual experience of the employer and the fund has been broadly in line with the underlying assumptions, and that the structure of the liabilities is substantially the same as at the latest formal valuation. From the information we have received there appears to be no evidence that this approach is inappropriate.

As required under the IAS19, we have used the projected unit credit method of valuation.

## Experience items allowed for since the previous accounting date

### Full Valuation update

For employers in England and Wales, the next triennial valuation date is 31 March 2025. The results of the 2025 valuation will not be finalised at the time which 31 March 2025 year end accounting reports are prepared. The statutory deadline for completion of the 2025 valuation is 31 March 2026, after which time the results can be allowed for in employer accounting reports

Further detail on the experience item can be provided on request and will incur additional fees.

### Allowance for inflation experience

Our default approach is to allow for actual pension increases up to the accounting date as confirmed by the HM Treasury Order. In addition, we allow for actual inflation experience from September 2024 to the most recent known date available. Any difference between this and the pension increase previously assumed will give rise to an experience item.

For most employers, an allowance for the 2024 pension increase was made when preparing their 2024 year-end accounting balance position. In addition, we would have allowed for actual ONS CPI inflation experience from September 2023 (the month that determines the 2024 pension increase order) to 31 March 2024, or the most recent available data at the time the 2024 year-end report was prepared.

The inflation experience to 31 March 2025 will allow for ONS CPI inflation observed over the year to 31 March 2025, or based on the latest data available when the report is prepared.

### Asset ceilings

The accounting standards state that is an employer has an accounting surplus to the extent that its is able to recover the surplus either through reduced contribution in the future, or through refunds. The present value of such economic benefits is commonly referred to as the "asset ceiling".

Our default approach for all employers will be to allow for an asset ceiling. For employers accounting under IAS19, the calculation will be based on our interpretation of IFRIC 14 "The limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and their Interaction". For employers reporting under FRS102, the accounting standards are less prescriptive regarding the methodology underpinning an asset ceiling calculation, however in the absence of any other guidance we consider it reasonable to have regard to IFRIC 14 which applies under the international standard.

IFRIC 14 itself is open to multiple interpretation and, since the last accounting date, auditors' preferences have been evolving and have only recently coalesced around a generally preferred approach. Guidance was also released from CIFA dated November 23 regarding their interpretation of IFRIC 14's applicability in the LGPS. In light of these developments, we intend to adopt the below methodology as standard:

#### Asset ceiling methodology

Our calculations assume that:

- There is no unconditional right to a refund of surplus, as such a payment would be at the discretion of the relevant LGPS fund.
- The appropriate time horizon to consider for calculating the economic benefit associated with potential reductions in future contributions will depend on the type of body and the nature of any applicable admission agreement:
  - If the employer is a scheduled body, and academy or an admission body which is open to new members with no anticipated contract end date, we will assume they will participate indefinitely. Our calculations will therefore assess the cost of future accrual, and contributions payable in respect of future accrual, in 'perpetuity
  - If the employer is an admission body which is closed to new members, the appropriate time horizon to consider will be the shorter of any anticipated contract end date and the average future working lifetime of active members. Our calculations will therefore assess the cost of future accrual, and contributions payable in respect of future accrual, with reference to an annuity corresponding to this period.
  - If the employer is currently already receiving a reduction in contributions in respect of a funding surplus, these will be deducted from the contributions that would otherwise be required to be paid towards the cost of future accrual, for so long as that reduction is expected to remain in force.
- Our default view is that administration expenses are assumed to grow in line with salary inflation and are deductible from any economic benefit when determining if an accounting asset can be recognised.
- For employers reporting under IAS19 only, any requirement to make contributions towards a funding deficit is considered as an additional minimum liability. The time horizon for assessment of the additional minimum liability is the deficit recovery period used to determine the level of secondary contributions certified.

### Valuation of unfunded benefits

Employers may need to include the value of unfunded benefits for their accounts.

The unfunded liability will continue to be based on a roll forward of the results at the previous accounting date.

New discretionary benefits awarded or recognised in the accounting period are allowed for as a past service cost.

## Pass-through admissions

There are many different types of employers who participate in the LGPS. It is common for tax-raising bodies (i.e. local councils) and academies to outsource some services to private contractors. Such contracts may be let with 'pass-through' arrangements. This is essentially a risk-sharing arrangement – the extent to which risks are shared between the contractor and the letting authority may vary slightly from case to case. Principally, the risk which is shared is the risk of a shortfall in funds at the point of pass-through contractor's cessation date. The extent that contributions made by the pass-through contractor prove insufficient to meet the cost of benefits as they fall due would represent an additional cost to the letting authority. Therefore in such cases, actuarial and investment risks ultimately lie with the letting authority.

In absence of further direction from the employer, we will include the pension assets and liabilities associated with members under a pass-through admission body within the letting authority's balance sheet. When the admission body with pass-through provisions ceases their participation in the LGPS, the responsibility to meet the benefit payments of the members will fall back to the letting authority and hence justification for their inclusion in the balance sheet.

In addition, to the extent that the accounting cost of accrual is not met by the contribution rate paid by the pass-through employer, the extra cost should be borne by the letting authority and shown in their P&L as a component of the letting authority's service cost. We do this in practice by calculating the total cost of accrual for all staff, deduct employee contributions (for the letting authority and pass-through employer) and then also deduct pass-through employer contributions. We describe this in our accounting reports as "*Contributions by scheme participants and other employers*". However, we accept that other approaches may also be perfectly acceptable.

## McCloud/Sargeant judgments

Regulations in respect of McCloud and Sargeant judgments came into force on 1 October 2023. These may affect the value of the liabilities in respect of accrued benefits and therefore an allowance may need to be included in an employer's report.

## Impact on liabilities

An allowance for the McCloud remedy will have been made in the liabilities which is consistent with the method adopted at the last actuarial valuation.

## Settlements and curtailments

### Employers accounting under the IAS19 standard

When determining any past service cost or gain or loss on settlement IAS19 requires that the net defined benefit liability is remeasured using current assumptions and the fair value of plan assets at the time of the event. Common events for LGPS employers that this may apply to include outsourcings and unreduced early retirements.

Additional calculations are required to determine the cost before and after each event, and to rebase the standard roll forward approach on updated assumptions based on each event date. The extra remeasurement does not need to be applied where the application of that remeasurement is immaterial. The assessment of materiality will be subject to each employer and auditor's discretion. We can provide additional information to help assess materiality but we cannot conclude whether an event is material or not.

## Goodwin case

We do not intend to make any adjustments to accounting valuations as a result of the Goodwin case.

## Guaranteed Minimum Pension (GMP) equalisation and indexation

### Impact of Lloyds judgment on past transfer values

The latest news on the Lloyds Banking Group court case involved a ruling that, in cases where a member exercised their right to a transfer value out of the scheme, the trustee had the duty to make a transfer payment that reflects the member's right to equalised benefits and remains liable if an inadequate transfer payment had been paid.

It is not yet known if, or how, this will affect the LGPS. We await further guidance from CIPFA and MHCLG on this. Whilst no guidance nor data is available, our standard approach currently is to make no allowance to reflect this judgment.

### GMP Indexation Consultation response

On 23 March 2021, the Government published the outcome to its Guaranteed Minimum Pension Indexation consultation, concluding that all public service pension schemes, including the LGPS, will be directed to provide full indexation to members with a GMP reaching State Pension Age (SPA) beyond 5 April 2021. This is a permanent extension of the existing 'interim solution' that has applied to members with a GMP reaching SPA on or after 6 April 2016.

Our assumption for GMP is that the Fund will pay limited increases for members that have reached SPA by 6 April 2016, with the Government providing the remainder of the inflationary increase. For members that reach SPA after this date, we assume that the fund will be required to pay the entire inflationary increase. Therefore, our assumption is consistent with the consultation outcome and we do not believe we need to make any adjustments to the value placed on the liabilities as a result of the above outcome.

## Virgin Media case

### Court of Appeal's 25th July 2024 Ruling

In very broad terms, the background to this case is that where the rules of a contracted-out defined benefit scheme were amended, the Scheme Actuary would provide a "section 37" confirmation that the scheme continues to meet the contracting-out requirements. The original court case in June 2023 decided that certain rule amendments were invalid in absence of the actuarial certification (potentially including cases where such a confirmation cannot now be located).

## LGPS considerations

For the LGPS, the Scheme Actuary is the Government Actuary's Department (GAD). We understand that GAD is currently reviewing historic amendments to the LGPS in this context and the Scheme Advisory Board are liaising with GAD on whether the relevant certificates were available for past scheme changes.

The most recent LGPC Bulletin 257 - Nov 2024 states that HM Treasury is currently assessing the implications for all public service pension schemes, however, HM Treasury do not believe the Virgin Media case expressly addresses whether confirmation is required for public service pension schemes. We understand their view to be that the relevant amendments in the LGPS would have been made by legislation – and therefore would remain valid until revoked or repealed by subsequent legislation or declared void by a court.

Our view is that at this point in time there remains insufficient information to assess the potential impact, so we are unable to quantify it. However, employers may wish to include a narrative disclosure in their accounts to reflect the current position as outlined above.

Further information on the audit considerations can be found in the ICAEW's help sheet from 13 February 2025 here.

## Demographic assumptions

### Mortality assumption

The key demographic assumption is the mortality assumption and there are two main steps in setting this assumption:

- Making a current assumption of members' mortality (the base mortality); and
- Projecting these current mortality rates into the future, allowing for further potential improvements in mortality. Future members' mortality is almost impossible to predict and therefore there is a lot of judgment involved and we naturally have to refine our view on this over time.

### Base table mortality

The base table mortality assumptions adopted for the Funds' latest triennial funding valuations were best estimate assumptions and we will therefore be using the same assumptions as standard for accounting.

For employers participating in an English or Welsh LGPS fund, the last actuarial valuation was at 31 March 2022.

For England and Wales, the next triennial valuation date is as at the accounting date, 31 March 2025. The results of the 2025 valuation will not be finalised at the time of preparing reports, nor assumptions agreed with the relevant LGPS fund. An update to base mortality tables will follow next year as part of 31 March 2026 reporting

### Future improvements to mortality

To project future improvements in mortality, we use a model prepared by the Continuous Mortality Investigation Bureau (CMI).

The CMI update their model on an annual basis, incorporating the latest mortality data in the national population.

The CMI have released the 2023 version of their model and so we intend to further update our mortality assumptions to use the 2023 core model as standard for all employers. This represents a change from the last accounting date when the 2022 version of the model was used for most employers. The latest version of the core model places no weight on the exceptional mortality experienced during 2020 and 2021 as a result of the Covid pandemic, but places some reliance on mortality data that has been observed since. Specifically, a weighting of 15% is applied to mortality in the 2022 and 2023 years' data. The impact of updating the model is expected to be a slight reduction in life expectancies for all employers, largely reflecting the heavier than average mortality that was experienced during 2022 and 2023.

The assumed life expectancies from age 65 are:

Life expectancy from age 65 (years)	31 Mar 2024	31 Mar 2025
Males – retiring today	20.9	20.9
Females – retiring today	23.8	23.9
Males – retiring in 20 years	21.9	21.9
Females – retiring in 20 years	25.4	25.4

Unless stated otherwise in the employer's accounting report, the other key demographic assumptions are:

### Commutation

Members will exchange pension to get 50% of the maximum available cash on retirement. For every £1 of pension that members commute, they will receive a cash payment of £12 as set out in the Regulations.

### Normal retirement

Members will retire at one retirement age for all tranches of benefit, which will be the pension weighted average tranche retirement age.

### 50:50 take up

The proportion of the membership that had taken up the 50:50 option at the previous valuation date will remain the same.

### Financial assumptions

The key financial assumptions required for determining the defined benefit obligation for accounting are the discount rate, linked to high quality corporate bond yields, and the rate of future inflation.

We set out our standard approach to the derivation of these assumptions and sample assumptions using market conditions at 31 March 2025.

## Discount rate

Under IAS19 the discount rate should be determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on high quality corporate bonds. Our standard approach to derive the appropriate discount rate is known as the Single Equivalent Discount Rate (SEDR) methodology.

We use sample cashflows for employers at each year and derive the single discount rate which results in the same liability value as that which would be determined using a full yield curve valuation (essentially each year's cashflows has a different discount rate).

These sample cashflows are prepared by Barnett Waddingham on a triennial basis. Employers are grouped together into 'maturity brackets' based on the duration of their future cashflows. Each maturity bracket is linked to a term on the yield curve, up to the 30 year point, resulting in 30 sets of sample cashflows. All employers in the same maturity bracket share the same set of sample cashflows which is used at each accounting date to set the relevant financial assumptions.

In carrying out this derivation we use the annualised Merrill Lynch AA rated corporate bond yield curve and assume the curve is flat beyond the 30 year point.

The new yield curve at the accounting date is used to discount the sample cashflows to calculate a single equivalent discount rate proposed for use in the employer's accounting valuation.

The sample cashflows are used to set the assumption used, however when calculating the change in financial assumption item on the employer's balance sheet we discount the employer's unique cashflow profile with the new single equivalent discount rate. The impact of a change in the discount rate compared with the previous accounting date will therefore vary by employer depending on their own unique cashflow profile.

Individual employer cashflow profiles were derived as at the last valuation date and are assumed to remain unchanged between triennial actuarial valuations.

## Inflation expectations

Whilst the change in corporate bond yields is an important factor affecting the valuation of the liabilities, so too is the assumed level of future inflation as this determines the rate at which the benefits increase.

IAS19 suggests that in assessing future levels of long-term inflation we should use assumptions that would result in a best estimate of the ultimate cost of providing benefits whilst also giving consideration to the gilt market (in line with general price levels) to give us an indication of market expectation.

Pension increases in the LGPS are expected to be based on the Consumer Prices Index (CPI). As there is limited market information on CPI-linked assets, to derive our CPI assumption we first make an assumption on the Retail Prices Index (RPI) then make an adjustment.

## Retail Prices Index (RPI) assumption

Similar to the SEDR approach described above we intend to adopt a Single Equivalent Inflation Rate (SEIR) approach in deriving an appropriate RPI assumption.

The SEIR adopted is such that the single assumed rate of inflation results in the same liability as that resulting from applying the BoE implied inflation curve. The BoE implied inflation curve is assumed to be flat beyond the 40 year point, and flat over the initial short-end period up to the 3 year point.

Consistent with past period, our view remains that gilt-implied inflation rates are distorted by supply and demand factors at medium and longer terms. We have therefore allowed for an Inflation Risk Premium (IRP) which varies by the term of the employer's liabilities with the resulting assumption falling between 0.0% p.a. and 0.25% p.a. (for terms ranging from 1 year up to 30 years).

Consistent with the SEDR approach, assumptions are rounded to the nearest 0.05%

## Difference between RPI and CPI

It is expected that CPI will be on average 1.0% p.a. lower than RPI for the period up to 2030. We have therefore assumed that the annual increase in CPI inflation will be 1.0% p.a. lower than the market implied increases in RPI for each year prior to 2030, and will be in line with market-implied inflation from the Bank of England inflation curve thereafter. This results in an assumed gap between the two inflation measures of between 0.20% p.a. and 0.70% p.a. depending on the term of the liabilities (for terms ranging from 30 years down to 5 years).

While we recognise that post-2030, implied inflation will represent CPIH (i.e. including housing costs), and historically CPIH has (on average) been around 0.1% p.a. above the rate of CPI, we understand that since 2003 CPI has actually been slightly higher than CPIH, rather than lower. Based on the composition of the two indices before the ONS announcement in December 2023, we do not believe there was a compelling argument for the two indices to differ (on average) in the long term. We therefore take the post-2030 market implied inflation as our CPI assumption directly, making no allowance for any potential CPI-CPIH difference.

## Consumer Prices Index (CPI) assumption

## Notes to the East Sussex Pension Fund Accounts

Using a similar approach described above to calculate the SEIR for our RPI assumption, we have calculated a single equivalent rate of CPI increase that results in the same liability value as would be calculated by applying the implied CPI curve.

### Salary increases

Where an employer has requested a bespoke salary increase assumption last year, if still appropriate, we will continue to use the same salary increase assumption adopted at the last accounting date. For all other employers, we will adopt the standard approach which is in line with the latest actuarial valuation.

### Results and disclosures

We estimate that the net asset as at 31 March 2025 is assets of £1,282.517

The results of our calculations for the year ended 31 March 2025 are set out below. The figures presented in this report are prepared only for the purposes of FRS102. In particular, they are not relevant for calculations undertaken for funding purposes or for other statutory purposes under UK pensions legislation.

### Statement of financial position as at 31 March 2025

Net pension asset in the statement of financial position as at	31-Mar-23 £000	31-Mar-24 £000	31-Mar-25 £000
Present value of defined benefit obligation *	(4,042,513)	(4,153,325)	(3,707,726)
Fair value of Fund assets (bid value)	4,560,502	4,916,428	4,990,243
<b>Net (Liability)/Assets in balance sheet</b>	<b>517,989</b>	<b>763,103</b>	<b>1,282,517</b>

\* The present value of the defined benefit obligation consists of £3,677,277,000 in respect of vested obligation and £30,449,000 in respect of non-vested obligation.

Asset and benefit obligation reconciliation for the year to 31 March 2025

Reconciliation of opening & closing balances of the present value of the defined benefit obligation	31-Mar-24 £000	31-Mar-25 £000
<b>Opening defined benefit obligation</b>	<b>(4,042,513)</b>	<b>(4,153,325)</b>
Current service cost	(108,881)	(111,033)
Interest cost	(191,204)	(200,358)
Change in financial assumptions	36,157	604,366
Change in demographic assumptions	46,447	10,377
Experience loss/(gain) on defined benefit obligation	(12,789)	11,876
Liabilities assumed / (extinguished) on settlements	-	-
Estimated benefits paid net of transfers in	158,371	173,829
Past service costs, including curtailments	(1,203)	(3,737)
Contributions by Scheme participants	(37,710)	(39,721)
Unfunded pension payments	-	-
<b>Closing defined benefit obligation</b>	<b>(4,153,325)</b>	<b>(3,707,726)</b>

## Notes to the East Sussex Pension Fund Accounts

Reconciliation of opening & closing balances of the fair value of Fund assets	31-Mar-24 £000	31-Mar-25 £000
<b>Opening fair value of Fund assets</b>	<b>4,560,502</b>	<b>4,916,428</b>
Interest on assets	218,797	240,672
Return on assets less interest	145,535	(153,029)
Other actuarial gains/(losses)	-	-
Administration expenses	(3,906)	(4,220)
Contributions by employer including unfunded	116,161	124,500
Contributions by Scheme participants	37,710	39,721
Estimated benefits paid plus unfunded net of transfers in	(158,371)	(173,829)
Settlement prices received / (paid)	-	-
<b>Closing Fair value of Fund assets</b>	<b>4,916,428</b>	<b>4,990,243</b>

The total return on the Fund's assets for the year to 31 March 2025 is a gain of £393,701,000 (2024 gain of £364,332,000).

### Sensitivity Analysis

	31 March 2025 £000 Present value of total obligation = £3,707,726	
Sensitivity to	+0.1%	-0.1%
Discount rate	3,653,533	3,763,247
Long term salary increase	3,710,886	3,704,588
Pension increases and deferred revaluation	3,761,615	3,655,109
Sensitivity to	+1 Year	- 1 Year
Life expectancy assumptions	3,843,289	3,577,506

The information in the above note is all from the Fund Actuary - **Barnett Waddingham**.

### 21. Current Assets

	31 March 2024 £000	31 March 2025 £000
Other Investment Balances		
Sales inc Currency	-	-
Investment Income Due	826	1,268
Other Investment Assets		19
Recoverable Taxes	507	729
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,333</b>	<b>2,016</b>

## Notes to the East Sussex Pension Fund Accounts

	31 March 2024 £000	31 March 2025 £000
<b>Current Assets</b>		
Contributions receivable from employers and employees	13,068	13,394
Sundry Debtors	2,095	1,115
Cash	5,031	2,134
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,194</b>	<b>16,643</b>

### 22. Current liabilities

	31 March 2024 £000	31 March 2025 £000
<b>Investment Liabilities</b>		
Purchases including currency	(1460)	(42)
Derivative Contracts Futures	-	(20)
Variation Margin	(39)	
Managers Fees	(1,183)	(430)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(2,682)</b>	<b>(492)</b>

	31 March 2024 £000	31 March 2025 £000
<b>Current Liabilities</b>		
Pension Payments (inc Lump Sums)	(549)	(744)
Cash	-	-
Professional Fees	(15)	(15)
Administration Recharge	(328)	(8)
Sundry Creditors	(2,191)	(2,032)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(3,083)</b>	<b>(2,799)</b>

### 23. Additional voluntary contributions

	Market value 31 March 2024 £000	Market value 31 March 2025 £000
Prudential	19,229	19,986

The Pension Fund Scheme provides an Additional Voluntary Contribution (AVC) facility for scheme members. Some members of the pension scheme paid voluntary contributions and transfers in of £4.0m (£2.854m 2023/24) to Prudential to buy extra pension benefits when they retire. £4.4m was disinvested from the AVC provider in 2023/24 (£2.050m 2023/24). Contributions and benefits to scheme members are made directly between the scheme member and the AVC provider. The AVC funds are not, therefore, included in the Pension Fund Accounts.

# Notes to the East Sussex Pension Fund Accounts

## 24. Agency Services

The East Sussex Pension Fund pays discretionary awards to former employees on behalf of some employers in the Fund. The amounts paid are provided as a service and are fully reclaimed from the employer bodies. The sums are disclosed below.

	2023/24 £000	2024/25 £000
East Sussex County Council	4,891	5,024
Brighton & Hove City Council	2,127	2,164
Eastbourne Borough Council	286	290
Magistrates	208	211
Wealden District Council	180	175
Hastings Borough Council	172	175
Rother District Council	106	108
Lewes District Council	64	63
University of Brighton	26	25
South-East Water	21	14
Westminster (used to be LPFA)	21	21
Mid-Sussex District Council	18	21
East Sussex Fire Authority	12	8
London Borough of Camden	8	8
London Borough of Southwark	7	7
The Eastbourne Academy	7	7
West Midlands Pension Fund	5	6
West Sussex County Council	5	6
Torfaen Borough Council	4	4
Sussex University	4	2
Varndean College	2	2
London Borough of Ealing	2	2
East Sussex College Group	1	1
Plumpton College	1	1
Optivo	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,179</b>	<b>8,346</b>

## 25. Related party transactions

### East Sussex County Council

The East Sussex Pension Fund is administered by East Sussex County Council. Consequently, there is a strong relationship between the Council and the Pension Fund.

Each member of the Pension Committee is required to declare their interests at each meeting. The Treasurer of the Pension Fund, and Members of the County Council and the Pension Committee have no material transactions with the Pension Fund. The Council incurred costs in administering the Fund and charged £2.9m to the Fund in 2024/25 (£2.5m in 2023/24). The Council's contribution to the Fund was £53.0m in 2023/24 £49.4m in 2022/23). All amounts due to the Fund were paid in the year. At 31 March 2025 the Pension Fund bank account held £3.3m in cash (£6.9m at 31 March 2024). The average throughout the year was £8.1m (£9.6m in 2023/24).

### Key management personnel

The Pension Committee and Chief Finance Officer of East Sussex County Council hold the key positions in the financial management of the East Sussex Pension Fund. Their remuneration is set out below:

	31 March 2024 £000	31 March 2025 £000
Short-term benefits	37	38
Post-employment benefits	6	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>44</b>

The amount disclosed represents an assumed 22% of the Chief Finance Officer's remuneration devoted to the Fund

# Notes to the East Sussex Pension Fund Accounts

## 26. Contingent liabilities and contractual commitments

1. Outstanding capital commitments (investments) at 31 March 2025 totaled £163.4m (31 March 2024: £202.6m). These commitments relate to outstanding call payments due on unquoted limited partnership funds held in the private equity and infrastructure parts of the portfolio. The amounts 'called' by these funds are irregular in both size and timing, typically over a period of between four and six years from the date of each original commitment. At, 31 March 2025, the unfunded commitment was £103.0m for private equity, £25.2m for infrastructure and £35.2m for private debt. The commitments are paid over the investment timeframe of the underlying partnerships. As these partnerships mature, they are due to distribute capital back to investors. Commitments are made in US Dollars or Sterling and the figures presented here are based on relevant Sterling exchange rates as at 31 March 2025.

### 2. Exit Payments

There were 3 scheme employers which ceased by the end of 31 March 2025 where an exit credit may need to be paid out. The Fund needs to obtain final information from the employers and then obtain final cessation reports from the Fund Actuary to ascertain if an exit payment or credit is due relating to these employers. The Fund has to then estimate the maximum potential exit credit based on the indicative cessation date. The Pension Committee will be required to make any decision as to the payment of any exit credit in line with the Fund's exit credit policy, considering representations from the relevant employers and associated risk sharing arrangements. Currently the only known potential exit credit that could be paid out by the Fund is expected to be 0.075m, with two further exit payment amounts that are currently unknown to the fund.

### 3. GMP Reconciliation Project

The Guaranteed Minimum Pension (GMP) Reconciliation project was split into number stages for Local Government Pension Schemes (LGPS). The Fund has completed the discovery and GMP reconciliation phases, which reviewed data inconsistencies, raised issues with HMRC and agreed outcomes.

GMP elements of LGPS pension where State Pension Age is prior to 6 April 2016 has not increased in respect of the period 6 April 1978 to 5 April 1988. While the Post 1988 GMP element in respect of the period 6 April 1988 to 5 April 1997 might be increased up to a maximum of 3% p.a. The Government increase the State Pension for the member fully on the Pre 1988 GMP element and for Post 1988 GMP element has only increased if CPI is above 3% p.a.

The effect of LGPS pensions not showing the correct amount of GMP for its members would mean that their pension might be increased incorrectly. This can result in underpayments and overpayments, at a member specific level. The correction of any discrepancies found in the rectification is known as GMP rectification.

For pensioners below GMP age and non-pensioners the impact is more of record keeping and a matter of changing their Altair records to show the correct split of benefit between GMP and non-GMP without changing the actual overall benefit accrued to date. There were 780 records requiring an adjustment to match the HMRC records and these were corrected in April 2025. There were circa 2k pensioners in scope for rectification but less than 300 impacted by over and underpayments (with a few exceptions held back for further investigation) were written to on 27 March 2024. It was agreed that underpayments would be settled immediately for 38 cases, whereas overpayments to date were written-off. In addition, for the 246 overpayment cases, they were given three months' notice of the reduction in pension so these were effective from their June 2024 payments. There remains circa 300 ongoing GMP reconciliation and rectification queries for pensioners and questions with the third-party specialist (Mercer {Aptia}) to resolve which will likely lead to further cases have their records changed and possibly a few pensioners with over or underpayments being implemented later in 2025. It is anticipated the vast majority of changes in liabilities will be small.

### 4. Virgin Media Case

The Fund Officers/Committee are aware of the 'Virgin Media Ltd v NTL Pension Trustees II Ltd (and others)' case. There is a potential for the outcome of the case to have an impact on UK pension schemes. The case specifically affects defined benefit schemes that provided contracted-out benefits before 6 April 2016 based on meeting the reference scheme test. Where scheme rules were amended, potentially impacting benefits accrued from 6 April 1997 to 5 April 2016, schemes needed the actuary to confirm that the reference scheme test was still being met by providing written confirmation under Section 37 of the Pension Schemes Act 1993. In the Virgin Media case the judge ruled that alterations to the scheme rules were void and ineffective because of the absence of written actuarial confirmation required under Section 37 of the Pension Schemes Act 1993. The case was taken to The Court of Appeal in June 2024 and the original ruling was upheld.

As a result, there may be a further liability to the East Sussex Pension Fund for Local Government Pension Scheme benefits that were reduced by previous amendments, if those amendments prove invalid (i.e. were made without obtaining s37 confirmation). In these circumstances the S37 certificates should be held by the Government Actuary's Department (GAD) as the LGPS Scheme Actuary. HM Treasury have started reviewing the records of all public sector pension schemes and is assessing the implications of this case. It is not possible at present to estimate the potential impact, if any, on the Local Government Pension Scheme or the Fund and consequently on the defined benefit obligation in the financial statements

## 27. Contingent assets

### 1. Employer bonds/guarantees

There are 8 admitted body employers in the Fund that hold insurance bonds to guard against the possibility of them being unable to meet their pension obligations. 3 of these bonds have expired in the financial year 24-25. These bonds are drawn in favour of the pension fund and payment will only be triggered in the event of employer default.

In addition to these bonds, pension's obligations in respect of 14 other admitted bodies are covered by:

2 guarantees by Academies participating in the Fund.

## Notes to the East Sussex Pension Fund Accounts

9 guarantees by local authorities participating in the Fund.

1 guarantee by Parent company sub-contracting to one part of the company, hence being guarantor for itself.

1 deposit held by East Sussex County Council.

1 Subsumption Agreement

### 28. Impairment losses

During 2024/25, the fund has not recognised any impairment losses.

### 29. East Sussex Pension Fund – Active Participating Employers

	23/24 Payroll %	23/24 Amount £000	24/25 Payroll %	24/25 Amount £000	25/26 Payroll %	25/26 Amount £000
<b>Scheduled Bodies - Major Authorities</b>						
Brighton and Hove City Council	19.8	-	19.8	-	19.8	-
East Sussex County Council	19.7	-	19.7	-	19.7	-
East Sussex Fire and Rescue Service	18.7	-	18.7	-	18.7	-
Eastbourne Borough Council	17.9	-	17.9	-	17.9	-
Hastings Borough Council	22.1	-	22.1	-	22.1	-
Lewes District Council	22.1	-	22.1	-	22.1	-
Rother District Council	24.1	-	24.1	-	24.1	-
University of Brighton	17.2	-	17.2	-	17.2	-
Wealden District Council	21.0	-	21.0	-	21.0	-
<b>Other Scheduled Bodies</b>						
Arlington Parish Council	20.1	-	20.1	-	20.1	-
Battle Town Council	20.1	-	20.1	-	20.1	-
Beckley Parish Council	-	-	20.1	-	20.1	-
Berwick Parish Council	20.1	-	20.1	-	20.1	-
Bexhill on Sea Town Council	20.1	-	20.1	-	20.1	-
Buxted Parish Council	20.1	-	20.1	-	20.1	-
Camber Parish Council	20.1	-	20.1	-	20.1	-
Chailey Parish Council	20.1	-	20.1	-	20.1	-
Chiddingly Parish Council	20.1	-	20.1	-	20.1	-
Conservators of Ashdown Forest	20.1	-	20.1	-	20.1	-
Crowborough Town Council	20.1	-	20.1	-	20.1	-
Danehill Parish Council	20.1	-	20.1	-	20.1	-
Ditchling Parish Council	20.1	-	20.1	-	20.1	-
East Dean & Friston Parish Council	20.1	-	20.1	-	20.1	-
Ewhurst Parish Council	20.1	-	20.1	-	20.1	-
Fletching Parish Council	20.1	-	20.1	-	20.1	-
Firle Parish Council	20.1	-	20.1	-	20.1	-
Forest Row Parish Council	20.1	-	20.1	-	20.1	-
Frant Parish Council	20.1	-	20.1	-	20.1	-
Hadlow Down Parish Council	20.1	-	20.1	-	20.1	-
Hailsham Town Council	20.1	-	20.1	-	20.1	-
Hartfield Parish Council	20.1	-	20.1	-	20.1	-
Heathfield & Waldron Parish Council	20.1	-	20.1	-	20.1	-
Herstmonceux Parish Council	20.1	-	20.1	-	20.1	-
Hurst Green Parish Council	20.1	-	20.1	-	20.1	-
Icklesham Parish Council	20.1	-	20.1	-	20.1	-
Isfield Parish Council	20.1	-	20.1	-	20.1	-
Kingston Parish Council	20.1	-	20.1	-	20.1	-
Lewes Town Council	20.1	-	20.1	-	20.1	-
Maresfield Parish Council	20.1	-	20.1	-	20.1	-
Newhaven Town Council	20.1	-	20.1	-	20.1	-
Newick Parish Council	20.1	-	20.1	-	20.1	-

## Notes to the East Sussex Pension Fund Accounts

	23/24 Payroll %	23/24 Amount £000	24/25 Payroll %	24/25 Amount £000	25/26 Payroll %	25/26 Amount £000
Peacehaven Town Council	20.1	-	20.1	-	20.1	-
Pett Parish Council	20.1	-	20.1	-	20.1	-
Plumpton Parish Council	20.1	-	20.1	-	20.1	-
Rodmell Parish Council	-	-	20.1	-	20.1	-
Rye Town Council	20.1	-	20.1	-	20.1	-
Salehurst & Robertsbridge Parish Council	20.1	-	20.1	-	20.1	-
Seaford Town Council	20.1	-	20.1	-	20.1	-
Telscombe Town Council	20.1	-	20.1	-	20.1	-
Uckfield Town Council	20.1	-	20.1	-	20.1	-
Wartling Parish Council	20.1	-	20.1	-	20.1	-
Willingdon and Jevington Parish Council	20.1	-	20.1	-	20.1	-
Wivelsfield Parish Council	20.1	-	20.1	-	20.1	-
<b>Academy Schools</b>						
Anney Catholic Primary Academy	13.4	-	14.4	-	15.4	-
Aquinas Trust	19.0	-	18.9	-	18.9	-
ARK Schools Hastings	18.9	-	18.9	-	18.9	-
Aurora Academies Trust	18.9	-	18.9	-	18.9	-
Beacon Academy	21.0	-	20.0	-	19.0	-
Beckmead Ropemakers Academy	17.3	-	18.3	-	18.9	-
Benfield Primary School	-	-	18.9	-	18.9	-
Bexhill Academy	20.9	-	19.9	-	18.9	-
Bilingual Primary School	15.6	-	16.6	-	17.6	-
Breakwater Academy	19.8	-	19.8	-	19.8	-
Burfield Academy (Hailsham Primary)	19.8	-	19.8	-	19.8	-
Cavendish Academy	18.9	-	18.9	-	18.9	-
Chantry Community Primary	18.9	-	18.9	-	18.9	-
Chyngton School	20.0	-	19.0	-	18.9	-
Diocese of Chichester Academy Trust	22.4	-	21.4	-	20.4	-
Ditchling CE Primary	20.4	-	19.4	-	18.9	-
Eastbourne Academy	19.2	-	18.9	-	18.9	-
Falmer (Brighton Aldridge Community Academy)	18.9	-	18.9	-	18.9	-
Flagship School	21.3	-	20.3	-	19.3	-
Gildredge House Free School	18.9	-	18.9	-	18.9	-
Glyne Gap Academy	19.4	-	18.9	-	18.9	-
Hailsham Academy	18.9	-	18.9	-	18.9	-
Hangleton Primary School	-	-	18.9	-	18.9	-
Hawkes Farm Academy	19.8	-	19.8	-	19.8	-
High Cliff Academy	19.8	-	19.8	-	19.8	-
Hollington Primary	18.9	-	18.9	-	18.9	-
Jarvis Brook Academy	14.5	-	15.5	-	16.5	-
King's Church of England Free School	16.2	-	17.2	-	18.2	-
Langney Primary Academy	13.4	-	14.4	-	15.4	-
Little Common School	18.9	-	18.9	-	18.9	-
Ore Village Academy	18.5	-	18.9	-	18.9	-
Mouslecoombe Primary School	26.2	-	25.2	-	24.2	-
Newick CE School	18.9	-	18.9	-	18.9	-
Ninfield CE Primary School	18.9	-	18.9	-	18.9	-
Parkland Infant Academy	14.8	-	15.8	-	16.8	-
Parkland Junior Academy	14.4	-	15.4	-	16.4	-
Peacehaven Academy	13.5	-	14.5	-	15.5	-
Peacehaven Heights	19.8	-	19.8	-	19.8	-

## Notes to the East Sussex Pension Fund Accounts

	23/24 Payroll %	23/24 Amount £000	24/25 Payroll %	24/25 Amount £000	25/26 Payroll %	25/26 Amount £000
Pebsham Academy	18.9	-	18.9	-	18.9	-
Phoenix Academy	19.8	-	19.8	-	19.8	-
Portslade Aldridge Community Academy	19.9	-	18.9	-	18.9	-
King's Academy Ringmer	18.9	-	18.9	-	18.9	-
Ringmer Primary	-	-	18.9	-	18.9	-
Robertsbridge Community College	-	-	18.9	-	18.9	-
Roseland Infants	23.9	-	22.9	-	21.9	-
SABDEN Multi Academy Trust	19.6	-	18.9	-	18.9	-
Saxon Shore Academy	21.7	-	20.7	-	19.7	-
Seaford Academy	19.1	-	18.9	-	18.9	-
Seahaven Academy	19.5	-	18.9	-	18.9	-
Shinewater Primary Academy	14.5	-	15.5	-	16.5	-
Sir Henry Fermor Academy	14.8	-	15.8	-	16.8	-
Stafford Junior	24.7	-	23.7	-	22.7	-
St Andrew's School	18.9	-	18.9	-	18.9	-
The Haven School	18.9	-	18.9	-	18.9	-
The South Downs Learning Trust	12.2	-	13.2	-	14.2	-
The Southfield Trust	14.4	-	15.4	-	16.4	-
Telscombe Cliffs	19.8	-	19.8	-	19.8	-
Tollgate School	18.9	-	18.9	-	18.9	-
Torfield & Saxon Mount Academy Trust	20.6	-	19.6	-	18.9	-
University of Brighton Academies Trust	18.9	-	18.9	-	18.9	-
Uplands Community College	20.4	-	19.4	-	18.9	-
West Blatchington Primary	18.9	-	18.9	-	18.9	-
White House Academy	19.8	-	19.8	-	19.8	-
<b>Colleges</b>						
Bexhill College	21.2	-	21.2	-	21.2	-
Brighton, Hove & Sussex Sixth Form College	19.8	-	19.8	-	19.8	-
East Sussex College Group	20.7	-	20.7	-	20.7	-
Plumpton College	18.9	-	18.9	-	18.9	-
Varndean Sixth Form College	19.8	-	19.8	-	19.8	-
<b>Admission Bodies</b>						
Balfour Beatty	28.5	-	28.5	-	28.5	-
BHCC - Wealden Leisure Ltd	27.7	-	27.7	-	27.7	-
Biffa Muncipal Ltd	27.8	-	26.8	-	25.8	-
Brighton and Hove Housing Trust	31.4	-	31.4	-	31.4	-
Brighton Dome & Festival Limited (Music & Arts Service)	4.3	-	4.3	-	4.3	-
Care Outlook Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-
Care Quality Commission	44.8	-	44.8	-	44.8	-
Churchills Lot 1	-	-	16.8	-	16.8	-
Churchills Lot 2 (Cleaners)	-	-	22.4	-	22.4	-
Cucina Restaurants Ltd	24.3	-	24.3	-	24.3	-
Cucina (The Turing House)	-	-	26.4	-	26.4	-
De La Warr Pavilion Charitable Trust	2.9	-	2.9	-	2.9	-
East Sussex Energy, Infrastructure & Development Ltd (ESEIDL)	28.2	-	27.2	-	26.2	-
EBC – Towner	22.1	-	22.1	-	22.1	-
Grace Eyre	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idverde	33.1	-	33.5	-	33.5	-
Lodestar Cleaning Contracts Ltd	25.1	-	25.1	-	25.1	-
Southern Housing	45.9	111	45.9	115	45.9	120
Royal Pavilion & Museums Trust	17.8	-	17.8	-	17.8	-

## Notes to the East Sussex Pension Fund Accounts

	23/24 Payroll %	23/24 Amount £000	24/25 Payroll %	24/25 Amount £000	25/26 Payroll %	25/26 Amount £000
SB Coaching Ltd	-	-	13.2	-	14.2	-
Sussex IFCA Insure Fisheries and Conversation Authority	20.1	-	20.1	-	20.1	-
Telent Technology Services Ltd	20.8	-	20.8	-	20.8	-
Wave Leisure Trust Ltd	7.1	-	7.1	-	7.1	-
Wave Leisure Trust Ltd - EBC	22.4	-	22.4	-	22.4	-
WDC - Wealden Leisure Ltd	26.1	-	26.1	-	26.1	-
WSP Ltd	-	-	28.5	-	28.5	-
Wealden Leisure Ltd - Portslade Sports Centre	-	-	-	-	-	-

### 30. Investment Performance

The Fund uses an independent Investment performance measurement service, provided by Pensions & Investment Research Consultants Ltd (PIRC), which measures the performance of the Fund compared with 62 other local authority pension funds. *These numbers are based on the latest available sample of 42.* Pension Fund investment is long-term, so as well as showing the annual performance of the Fund, comparison to peers over longer periods is also detailed below.

#### Performance relative to the Fund's strategic benchmark

	1 year (%)	3 years (%p.a.)	5 years (%p.a.)	10 years (%p.a.)
Fund	1.0	2.0	7.5	6.3
Benchmark	5.4	5.4	9.0	6.7
Relative*	(4.4)	(3.3)	(1.6)	(0.4)

#### Investment performance relative to peer group

	1 year (%)	3 years (%p.a.)	5 years (%p.a.)	10 years (%p.a.)
Fund	1.0	2.0	7.5	6.3
Local Authority Average	3.6	3.6	8.3	6.7
Relative*	(2.5)	(1.5)	(0.7)	(0.3)

The Fund underperformed the (weighted) average local authority Fund over the year by 2.5% (1.2% 2023/24), ranking the East Sussex Fund in the 93rd percentile (72nd 2023/24) in the local authority universe. Over the three years the Fund underperformed by 1.5 % (0.1% 2023/24) and was placed in the 88th percentile (44th percentile in 2023/24). Over five years the Fund underperformed by 0.7% (0.2% in 2023/24) and was placed in the 73rd percentile (61st percentile 2022/23). Over ten years, the fund underperformed by 0.3% (0.1% outperformance 2023/24) and was placed in the 65th percentile (36th percentile 2023/24).

\*Relative performance is calculated on a geometric basis as follows:

$$\left( \frac{1 + \text{Fund Performance}}{1 + \text{Benchmark Performance}} \right) - 1$$

As opposed to the simpler arithmetic method, the geometric method makes it possible to directly compare long-term relative performance with shorter-term relative performance.

## **Academy Schools**

Academies are independently-managed, all-ability schools which operate outside the control of the local authority.

## **Accounting Standards**

A set of rules about how accounts are to be kept. By law, local authorities must follow "proper accounting practices" which are set out both in acts of parliament and in professional codes and statements of recommended practice.

## **Accruals**

Provision made at the year-end to bring into account outstanding debtors, creditors, etc., in order to show income and expenditure as it is earned or incurred.

## **Actuarial Gains and Losses**

The change in pension liabilities since the previous year, caused either by events differing from the previous forecast, or a change in actuarial assumptions.

## **Actuarial Valuation**

A review of the Pension Fund normally carried out at 3-year intervals, which assesses the contributions required from employing bodies in order to maintain the Fund's ability to pay benefits in future years to pensioners, contributors and their dependants.

## **Admitted Bodies**

Bodies whose staff can become members of the Pension Fund by virtue of an admission agreement made between the Pension Fund and the relevant body (contrasting with Scheduled Bodies – see below).

## **Amortisation**

A charge to services in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Account, assessed as the amounts by which the value of intangible assets are consumed during the year, calculated from the estimated life expectancy and any residual value.

## **Bad Debt Provision (Impairment)**

Amount of money set aside to meet cost of monies owed to the Council that are not expected to be repaid.

## **Balances**

A working balance maintained as a cushion against unexpected expenditure during the year. It is the amount of money left over at the end of the year after allowing for all expenditure and income that has taken place. These are also known as financial reserves.

## **Business Rates Retention**

Under the Business Rates Retention scheme, Councils will retain a 50% share of all and any additional business rates they get above a determined baseline. This potentially provides a direct local incentive to encourage growth within local boundaries.

## **Capital / Capital Expenditure / Capital Receipts**

Capital expenditure pays for the acquisition of assets or the enhancement (rather than maintenance) of existing assets. It is financed mainly from borrowing, and charged to revenue over a number of years. We plan for capital expenditure over several years in the published capital programme. The term 'capital receipts' covers income from the sale of assets, together with grants and contributions received specifically for financing the capital programme. Capital receipts can only be used for capital purposes, and not to support the revenue budget.

## **Cash Equivalents**

These are investments, which amount to short term deposits.

## **Community Assets**

These are assets, which the County Council intends to hold in perpetuity and have no determinable finite useful life.

## **Community Schools**

In a community school, the local education authority owns the land and buildings, but the governing body is responsible for running the school. The local education authority funds the school, employs the staff, provides support services and determines and administers the admissions policy. The pupils have to follow the national curriculum.

## **Contingent Assets and Liabilities**

A statement of a possible gain or loss to the Council, which is contingent upon the outcome of an event, which is not known for certain when the accounts are drawn up.

## **Corporate and Democratic Core (CDC)**

Corporate and Democratic Core is defined as the two divisions of Democratic Representation and Management and Corporate Management.

## **Corporate Management**

Corporate management concerns those activities and costs that provide the infrastructure that allows services to be provided, whether by the Council or not, and the information that is required for public accountability. Activities that relate to the provision of services, even indirectly, are overheads on those services. There are no subdivisions recommended for corporate management.

## **General Fund**

The main revenue fund of the County Council into which is paid income from the council tax precept, grants and charges for services and from which is met the cost of providing services.

## **Creditors**

Amounts owed by the County Council but not paid at the date of the Balance Sheet.

## **Currencies**

Japanese Yen (JPY), British Pound (GBP), Canadian Dollar (CAD), Swiss Franc (CHF), European Euro (EUR), Swedish Kroner (SEK) and United States Dollar (USD).

## **Curtailments**

This heading covers the additional cost arising from the early payment of pension benefits when an employee is made redundant. The full estimated discounted cost is charged immediately to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, under the heading of 'non-distributed costs', but this is offset by a transfer from the Pensions Reserve.

## **Debtors**

Amounts owed to the County Council but unpaid at the date of the Balance Sheet.

## **Defined Benefit and Contribution Pension Schemes**

Pension schemes generally fall into one of these two categories. Defined Benefit schemes are those such as the Local Government Pension Scheme, where the benefits to employees are based on their final salaries, and where employers' contributions have to be adjusted to match estimates of future liabilities. Defined Contribution schemes are those where the employer's liability is restricted to the amount that they contribute. As the Teachers' Pension Scheme is administered nationally, it is treated in local authority accounts as a Defined Contribution scheme, but is actually a defined benefits scheme.

## **Democratic Representation and Management**

This includes all aspects of members' activities in that capacity, including corporate, programme and service policy making and more general activities relating to governance and the representation of local interests. To give authorities maximum flexibility in reflecting their own constitutional arrangements, there are no recommended subdivisions of service.

## **Depreciation**

A charge to services in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Account, assessed as the amounts by which the value of property, plant and equipment are consumed during the year, calculated from the estimated life expectancy and any residual value.

## **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 value for money in its use of resources. The auditor Grant Thornton was appointed by the Public Sector Audit Appointments Ltd to carry out an audit of the Council's accounts.

## **Equities**

Ordinary shares issued by companies.

## **Fair value**

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's-length transaction. The concept of fair value is used in many accounting standards including the IFRS covering acquisition, valuation of assets, and financial instruments, but it is not limited to these.

## **Foundation Schools**

In foundation schools, the land and buildings are owned by a governing body, who are also responsible for running the school. The local education authority funds the school. The governing body employs the staff and buys in and administers most of the support services. The pupils have to follow the national curriculum. The admissions policy is determined and administered by the governing body, in consultation with the local education authority.

## **Heritage Assets**

Heritage assets are assets that are held by the Council principally for their contribution to knowledge or culture. The heritage assets held by the Council are the collections of assets and artefacts either exhibited or stored in the local authority museum.

## **Impairment**

Impairment to assets may be physical in nature, such as damage by fire, or caused by a general or specific reduction in prices during the financial year.

## **Infrastructure**

This term covers capital investment on assets such as carriageways, footways, structures and street lighting.

## **Intangible Assets**

This term includes such items as development expenditure or goodwill, but for local authorities it usually only covers licences for the use of computer software.

## **IFRS**

International Financial Reporting Standards.

## **Leasing**

A method of obtaining the use of assets: a rental charge is paid for a specified period, but under operating lease conditions the asset remains the property of the lessor and the County Council has no rights to purchase. Finance leases transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

## **Levies**

A contribution which the County Council is required to make towards the costs of the Environment Agency (for flood defence), Ashdown Forest Conservators and the Sussex Inshore Fisheries & Conservation Authority.

## **Liabilities**

These are amounts due to individuals or organisations which will have to be paid at some time in the future. Current liabilities are usually payable within one year of the Balance Sheet date.

## **Local Council Tax Support (LCTS)**

As part of the major changes to the Welfare Benefits system, from 1 April 2013, Council Tax Benefit ended and was replaced by a new scheme called Localised Support for Council Tax or Council Tax Support. Both systems are means tested which means that they compare your income and capital against an assessment of your needs.

## **Minimum Revenue Provision**

An amount set aside from revenue for the redemption of debt.

## **Net Book Value (NBV)**

The amount at which fixed assets are included in the Balance Sheet. The NBV is the historical cost or current value less any accumulated depreciation.

## **Net Worth**

The total of all assets less the total of all liabilities. It helps to determine the value of an entity and is also known as Total Net Assets or Total Equity.

## **Non-Distributed Costs**

These are costs which the County Council has to bear, but which do not support any statutory services. This includes three elements of the pension cost (Past Service Cost, Settlements, and Curtailments) which are defined elsewhere, and the costs of properties, which have been declared surplus and are awaiting disposal.

## **Non-Domestic Rates**

A charge on commercial and industrial buildings fixed by the Government and reallocated to local authorities.

## **Post Balance Sheet Events**

A statement of the financial implications of an event taking place after the Balance Sheet date, which has a material effect on the County Council's financial position at the balance sheet date.

## **Prior Period Adjustments**

Material adjustments that is applicable to prior years and which arise from changes in accounting policy or the correction of material errors. They do not include normal recurring corrections or adjustments of accounting estimates made in prior years.

## **Private Equity**

Investments into new and developing companies and enterprises, which are not publicly traded on a recognised stock exchange.

## **Private Finance Initiative (PFI)**

A long-term contractual public-private partnership, under which the private sector takes on the risks associated with the delivery of public services in exchange for payments tied to agreed standards of performance.

## **Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)**

Property, plant and equipment covers all assets with physical substance (tangible assets) that are held for use in the production or supply of goods and services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes, and expected to be used during more than one period. PPE is a summation of all the Council's purchases of property, plant, and pieces of equipment to that point in time, less any depreciation.

## **Provisions**

Provisions are made for liabilities and losses which have already been incurred at the date of the balance sheet, and for which the amount or dates on which they will arise can be reliably measured.

## **Public Works Loan Board (PWLB)**

A Government agency, which provides the main source of borrowing for local authorities.

## **Related Parties**

This term covers individuals or bodies with which the County Council has a close economic relationship. It includes Members and Chief Officers, Government departments that provide funding, and other bodies that are involved in partnerships with the County Council.

## **Reserves**

Internal reserves set aside to finance future expenditure for purposes falling outside the definition of provisions.

## **Revenue**

Recurring expenditure principally on pay, running costs of buildings, equipment, and capital financing costs.

## **Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital Under Statute (Refcus)**

Expenditure which may properly be charged to capital but does not result in a tangible asset.

## **Scheduled Bodies**

Local authorities and other similar bodies whose staff automatically qualify to become members of the Pension Fund.

## **Service Reporting Code of Practice for Local Authorities (SeRCOP)**

The code gives a mandatory definition of total cost and the divisions of service at which total cost must be aggregated when presenting cost based information and performance indicators in a published format. SeRCOP provides guidance to support the objective to establish the widest range of financial reporting requirements, in order that data consistency and comparability are achieved. SeRCOP particularly aims to meet the demands of both the Best Value and the Transparency initiatives and its various stakeholders. (Following the changes introduced by the 2016/17 Code to reflect the Telling the Story Review of the Presentation of Local Authority Financial Statements, the Code no longer requires statements or notes to be prepared in accordance with SeRCOP. Instead the Code requires that the service analysis is based on the organisational structure under which the authority operates).

## **Settlements**

These are adjustments to the County Council's pension liability arising from bulk transfers of employees. The full estimated discounted cost or gain is charged immediately to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, under the heading of 'non-distributed costs', but this amount is offset by a transfer from the Pensions Reserve.

## **Unusable Reserves**

This include unrealised gains and losses, particularly in relation to the revaluation of property, plant and equipment (e.g. the Revaluation Reserve) adjustment accounts that absorb the difference between the outcome of applying proper accounting practices and the requirements of statutory arrangements for funding expenditure (e.g. the Capital Adjustment Account and the Pensions Reserve).

## **Usable Reserves**

This includes the revenue and capital resources available to meet future expenditure (e.g. General Balances, Earmarked Reserves, and the Capital Receipts Reserve).

## **Voluntary Schools**

These schools are also called religious or faith schools and there are two types: voluntary controlled and voluntary aided. In a voluntary controlled school, the land and buildings are owned by a charity often a religious organisation such as a church. The charity appoints some of the members of the governing body, but the local education authority is responsible for running the school. The school is funded by the local education authority who also employs the staff and provides support services and determine the admissions policy. The pupils have to follow the national curriculum. With a voluntary aided school, the governing body is responsible for running the school, the school is funded partly by the local education authority, partly by the governing body and partly by the charity. The governing body employs the staff and the pupils have to follow the national curriculum. The admissions policy is determined and administered by the governors in consultation with the local education authority.