



Wigan[♥] Council

Statement of Accounts 2024/25

Contents

Foreword by Councillor David Molyneux, Leader of Wigan Council	5
Narrative Report by the Director of Finance and Legal (Section 151 Officer)	7
MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT 2024/25	32
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME & EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDED 31 March 2025	35
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 March 2025	37
CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDED 31 March 2025	39
INDEX FOR THE NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	41
NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	43
1. Accounting Standards that have been issued but have not yet been adopted	43
2. Critical Judgements in applying Accounting Policies	44
3. Assumptions made about the future and other major sources of estimation uncertainty	49
4. Material items of Income and Expenditure	52
5. Expenditure and Funding Analysis	53
5a) Note to the Expenditure Funding Analysis	55
5b) Expenditure and Income Analysed by Nature	57
6. Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under regulations	58
7. Other Operating Expenditure	64
8. Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	64
9. Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income	64
10. Property, Plant and Equipment	65
11. Heritage Assets	71
12. Investment Properties	73
13. Private Finance Initiative (PFI)	75
14. Intangible Assets	78
15. Impairment Losses	80
16. Capital Expenditure and Capital Financing	81
17. Financial Instruments	82
18. Deferred (Long-Term) Liabilities	90
19. Nature and Extent of Risks Arising from Financial Instruments	90
20. Short-Term Debtors	97
21. Debtors for Local Taxation	97

22. Cash and Cash Equivalents	98
23. Cash Flow Adjustments Analysis	98
24. Assets Held for Sale	99
25. Creditors	100
26. Provisions	101
27. Transfers to / from Earmarked Reserves	103
28. Usable Reserves	112
29. Unusable Reserves	112
30. Agency Services	119
31. Joint Operations	119
32. Members' Allowances	122
33. Officers' Remuneration	122
34. Audit Costs	127
35. Dedicated Schools Grant	128
36. Grant Income	133
37. Related Parties	137
38. Related Businesses and Companies	139
39. Leases	141
40. Pension Schemes	145
41. Contingent Assets	154
42. Contingent Liabilities	155
43. Events after the Reporting Period	155
44. Accounting Policies	156
HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDED 31 March 2025	188
<u>NOTES TO THE HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT</u>	190
1. Repairs & Maintenance	190
2. Supervision & Management	190
3. Rents, Rates and Other Charges	190
4. Depreciation Impairment and Revaluation Charges	191
5. Capital Asset Charges Accounting Adjustment	191
6. Debt Management Expenses	191
7. Movement in the Allowance for Bad Debts	192
8. Dwelling Rents	192
9. Stock Numbers and Valuations	193
10. Non-Dwelling Rents	194
11. Charges for Services and Facilities	194
12. Contributions towards Expenditure	194
14. Interest Payable and Similar Charges	195
15. HRA Interest and Investment Income	195
16. Adjustment between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under statute	195
17. Transfers to / (from) Earmarked Reserves	195

18. Funding the 2024/25 HRA Capital Expenditure	196
19. Transfer to / from Major Repairs Reserve	197
20. Balance at 31 March 2025	197
THE COLLECTION FUND STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025	198
<u>NOTES TO THE COLLECTION FUND</u>	199
Tax Base	200
STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS	203
GLOSSARY	205

Foreword by Councillor David Molyneux, Leader of Wigan Council

The past year has been a period of significant progress for Wigan Council and our borough.

We have continued to build on our legacy of innovation and community-led reform, while embracing new challenges and opportunities.

In 2024 we marked the 50th anniversary of Wigan Borough—a moment not only to celebrate our proud history but to recommit to our shared future.

Through the launch of our new borough-wide movement, *Progress with Unity*, we collectively set out a bold vision for the next decade: one that places equality and working alongside communities at its heart.

Progress with Unity was shaped through listening to residents, community leaders, staff and partners, and reflects our belief that the answers to our biggest challenges lie within our communities themselves.

A great example of Progress with Unity is our excellent partnership with our elite and grassroots sporting clubs including Wigan Warriors, Leigh Leopards, Wigan Athletic and Manchester United Women who play in Leigh.

Our sporting clubs are incredibly invested in improving the borough and the lives of the people who live here - particularly in issues such as health and mental health and as a partnership we do an enormous amount of work together for children and young people.

Another shining example is our civic university partnership with Edge Hill University, Wigan and Leigh College, the local NHS and the council, which is helping local students into new careers, particularly in health and social care.

This is raising aspirations with high quality training and ambitious careers while also meeting the demands of our workforce strategies for health and social care.

We continue to progress with major regeneration in the borough with town centre regeneration in Wigan and Ashton and investing in our heritage at Haigh Hall.

Leigh has become a focal point for investment with a £30 million pipeline for the town centre. This funding will be shaped by local residents,

businesses, and partners through the Leigh Town Board, ensuring that it meets the priorities of the community.

We have continued to invest in our children and young people, including the establishment of seven family hubs across the borough with a huge range of services and sessions to help families stay happy and healthy.

Our workforce remains our greatest asset, and our interactive learning experience, the Team Wigan Experience, celebrates how we do things in Wigan Council and our borough.

Over 4,000 staff have been through the experience so far and it will soon open up to welcome wider partners as a resource for all.

In early 2025, we were pleased to welcome leaders from local authorities from across the country as part of our LGA Corporate Peer Challenge.

They found that the council is a well-managed and well-led authority that consistently delivers high quality services to its residents while ensuring value for money.

Their report stated the council has a strong track record for effective financial management and is in a stable financial position, despite significant budget pressures.

We do not underestimate the challenges we face from rising demand and financial pressures.

But we face them with confidence, knowing that our foundations are strong, and we continue to work with all of our partners to deliver on our missions for the people of our borough.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'D Molyneux', is positioned above the name of the councillor.

Councillor David Molyneux, Leader of Wigan Council

Narrative Report by the Director of Finance and Legal (Section 151 Officer)

Introduction

The Statement of Accounts is produced annually to give electors, local taxpayers, Members of the Council, employees and other interested parties clear information about the Council's finances.

The accounts must be completed by law and in accordance with the requirements of the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting based on International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) for 2024/25, Accounting Codes of Practice published by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) and any other government legislation or regulations.

The overriding requirement of the Code of Practice is that the Statement of Accounts 'presents a true and fair view' of the financial position and transactions of the Council.

The Statement of Accounts aims to inform our residents, members and other interested parties in:

- Understanding the financial position of the council
- Having confidence that the public money with which the council has been entrusted has been used and accounted for appropriately; and
- Being assured of the robustness of the council's financial standing.

The accounts are a technical document, and therefore this associated narrative report aims to place the accounts in context, providing key information on the Council, its strategy and missions and risks and opportunities inherent within the position.

It is pleasing to report that the Council's financial position continues to be resilient despite the many challenges faced by the sector. The demand challenges particularly in Children's services and homelessness support continue to impact the position. Alongside an ambitious capital programme and transformation strategy for the future, there has again been a reliance on reserves to support the position. In setting the budget for 2025/26, through a combination of additional funding and identified savings the Council is able to address some of the structural pressures driving the

2024/25 outturn position identified in this report. As a result, the Council remains in a position to direct available resources as required to mitigate the impact of significant uncertainty and minimise the impact on the achievement of the Council's longer-term priorities, ambitions and investment plans. Challenges remain but there is a continued commitment to address the root causes of demand through the Council's mission driven approach. This position is testament to the hard work of Members and Officers across the Council who continue to embed a strong culture of financial management.

Robust financial management is key to the Council's sustainability over the medium-term period. This is delivered through a robust governance framework including budget monitoring, medium-term financial planning, capital strategy, treasury management strategy and management of reserves as reported to Cabinet and Council during the year.

These draft accounts were submitted to the External Auditor Forvis Mazars and published on the Council's website on 30th June 2025. Due to resourcing challenges in the external audit sector as a result of national technical accounting issues in recent years, the Council's 2023/24 accounts received a disclaimer opinion. This was not unique to Wigan, with 170 Councils across England being in the same position. The Government have issued guidance to audit firms on how the 2024/25 audit process will provide build back assurance from this position. This guidance is being reviewed by Forvis Mazars and will form part of the 2024/24 audit plan and deliverables. Nationally there is a backstop date requiring all external audit work for the 2024/25 year to be completed by 28th February 2026.

Wigan Borough

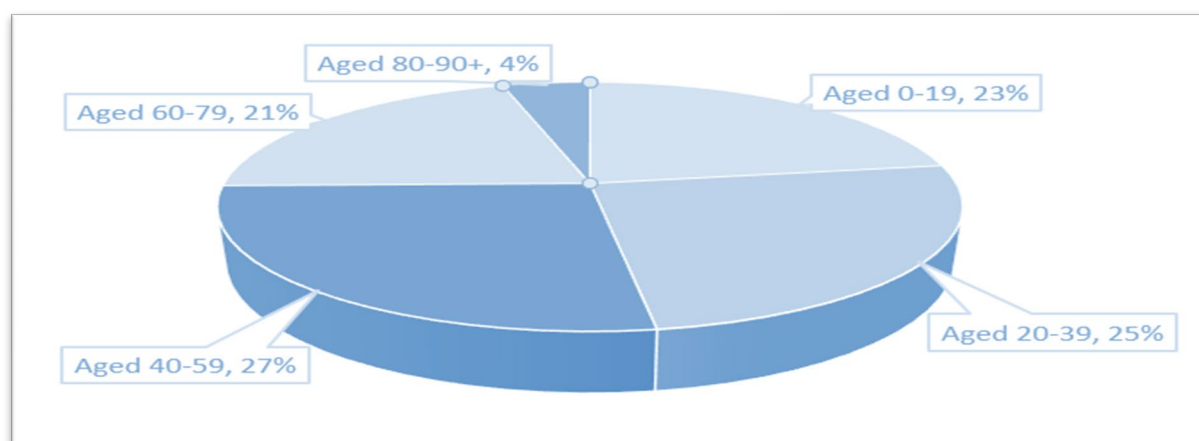
Our residents are very proud of their borough and its parks, green spaces, sporting and cultural heritage, and industrial history. Most of all they are proud of its people, their accents, good humour and personalities.



We have strong proud towns, historic villages and a wealth of green spaces. We love our stunning parks, woodlands, wetlands, canals and green space, which are legally designated a Local Nature Reserve.

Our strong employment rates, outstanding schools and affordable housing make Wigan an attractive place to live and work.

Age Profile



Wigan has the fastest ageing population in Greater Manchester, with the highest proportion of residents over 65 when compared to the other 9 authorities in the region. Average life expectancy for a male born in Wigan today is 74.3 years, and for a female 78.6 years, which is lower than the national average of 79.1 and 83.0 respectively.

Wigan Council: Key Statistics 2024/25

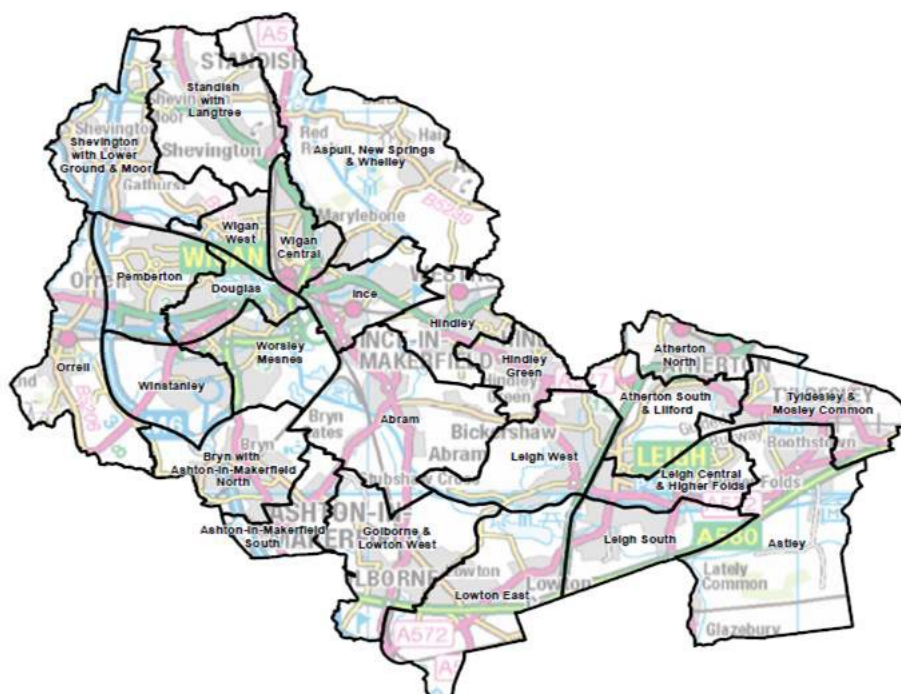
- **1,688,561** visits to our Be Well Leisure Centres including by 17,119 fitness members, an increase of 1,824 on 2023/24
- Provided Care of **6,526** adults through our long and short term care services
- Supported **370** children in approved foster placements
- Over **9,671 young people** supported through the Holiday Activity and Food programme, utilising partnerships with local providers
- Maintained over **670 miles** of roads, spending over **£5m** capital invested in maintaining the road, footway and cycle network
- **£17m** of capital invested in the town centre investment framework, enabling us to deliver on our missions
- Collected over **11.5 million** domestic waste bins (black, green, blue and brown)
- Held events attracting **c132,000** visitors to the Borough, demonstrating our rich cultural offer
- **Green Flag Award** retained at Mesnes Park (Wigan), Pennington Hall Park (Leigh), Alexandra Park (Newtown), Jubilee Park (Ashton-in-Makerfield), Colliers Corner (Howe Bridge) and Tanners Lane Embankment (Golborne). A new Green Flag was awarded to Central Park (Atherton).
- Wigan Council websites get an average of **450,000** visits each month and over **2.4 million page** views
- There are over **126,799** active citizen accounts allowing residents to access services online
- Techmates basic digital skill support programme for residents was awarded a Connected Britain Digital Skill Award in 2024

Wigan Council: Political Structure

Wigan Council was created in 1974 as part of a major reorganisation of local government. Wigan is the second largest borough in Greater Manchester and occupies an enviable position between Liverpool and Manchester. The area it covers is still c70% countryside with its “Greenheart” covering some 77 square miles.

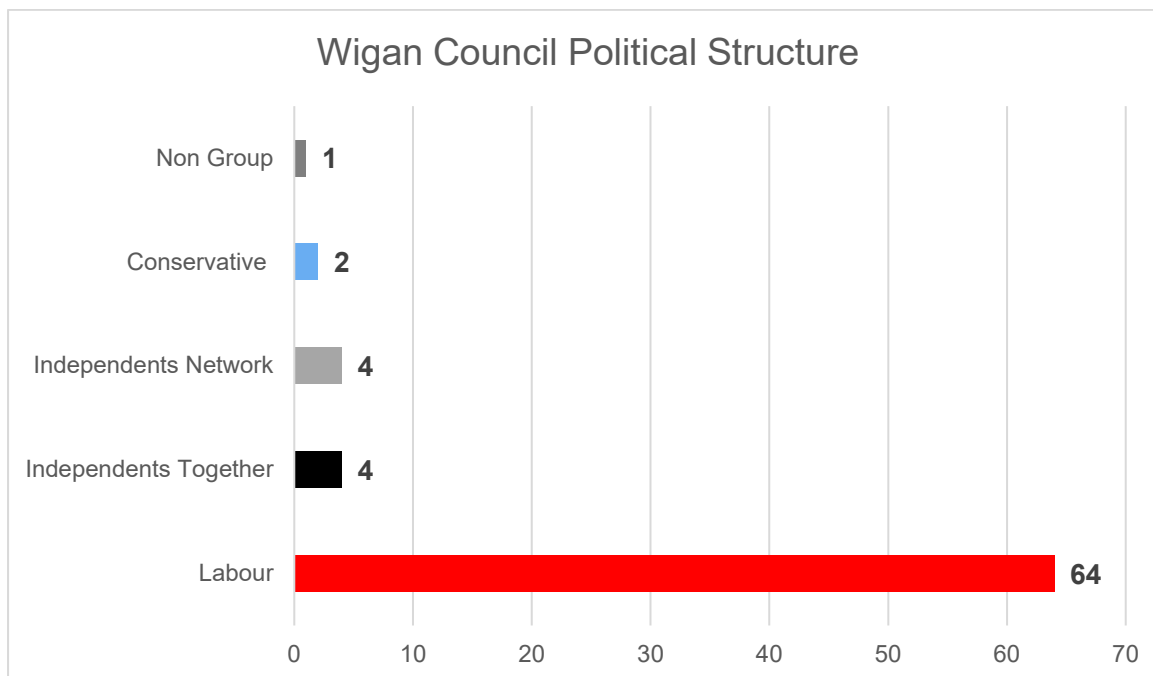
The Borough is split into 25 wards each with 3 elected Councillors. Local Councillors are elected by the community to decide how the Council should carry out its various activities. They represent public interest as well as individuals living within the ward in which he or she has been elected to serve a term of office. They have regular contact with the general public through Council meetings, telephone calls or surgeries. Surgeries provide an opportunity for any ward resident to go and talk to their Councillor face to face and these take place on a regular basis.

Council Wards



Political Structure

The political structure of the Council for the financial year 2024/25 was as follows:



The Cabinet, also known as the Executive, is the main policy-making body of the Council and carries out Council functions that are not the responsibility of any other part of the Council, whether by law or under the constitution. It consists of an Executive Leader together with at least 2, but no more than 9, Councillors appointed by the Executive Leader.

At Wigan, the Cabinet (Executive) consists of 8 senior Councillors who are each 'Portfolio Holders' for a major area of responsibility.

- Economic Development and Regeneration
- Adult Social Care
- Planning, Environmental Services and Transport
- Children and Families
- Finance, Resources and Transformation
- Housing and Welfare
- Communities and Neighbourhoods
- Police, Crime and Civil Contingencies

In addition, the Executive Leader has decided that eight Lead members will support the Cabinet members and attend Cabinet meetings:

- Finance and Resources
- Crime Prevention
- Armed Forces and Veterans
- District Centres and Nighttime Economy
- Heritage and Building Conservation
- Youth Opportunities and Equalities
- Leisure and Public Health
- Climate Response and Sustainability

In accordance with the Local Government Acts 1972 and 2000, they will not have decision-making powers in their own right.

Wigan Council Strategy: Progress with Unity

The Progress with Unity plan is a new movement for change in the Wigan Borough for the next decade.

It builds on the successes and opportunities created during the last 10 years of The Deal but also addresses the lessons we have learned along the way.

We know that the world around us has changed significantly and the challenges and opportunities that our communities are living through require a bold response.

As a partnership between residents, businesses, public services and community organisations we have reflected deeply on what our strengths are - but also where we have not gone far enough or had the impact we had hoped for.

Therefore, Progress with Unity is the culmination of a research project and is influenced by all of our partners and independent experts.

What will it mean?

As residents, businesses, public services and community organisations of this borough we have come together to deliver two key missions:

Mission 1: Create fair opportunities for all children, families, residents & businesses.

“Together, we will break down the barriers that create financial, health, education and environmental inequalities in our borough.”

Mission 2: Make all our towns and neighbourhoods flourish for those who live and work in them.

“Together, in genuine partnership with our residents and businesses, who know our community best, we will help each town and neighbourhood in the borough celebrate and maintain their identity whilst understanding and helping to achieve what is needed to thrive.”

As a council, we have developed a plan setting out how we will deliver against the borough missions.

Our mission led approach is underpinned by a strong financial consciousness that recognises the direct relationship between improving population outcomes and long-term financial sustainability, rooted in prevention.

Council Plan



Wigan
Council

Mission 1

Create fair opportunities for all children, families, residents & businesses.

Mission 2

Make all our towns and neighbourhoods flourish for those who live and work in them.



Peer Review

In January 2025, the Council invited the Local Government Association (LGA) to undertake a Corporate Peer Challenge.

The Peer Challenge is a well-recognised national programme for Councils that takes place every five years to identify good practice and provide recommendations for continuous improvement.

During the three-day visit the peer team spoke to more than 130 colleagues, conducted 46 interviews, held focus groups as well as visits to partners, community settings and community organisations.

The peer team, which consisted of senior leaders from other councils and advisors from the LGA, also reviewed our finance, performance and governance information.

The final report highlights the many positives and strengths we have as a council and praise for our partnership movement 'Progress with Unity'.

You can view the full Peer Challenge report, which includes the following main conclusions: [Peer Challenge report](#)

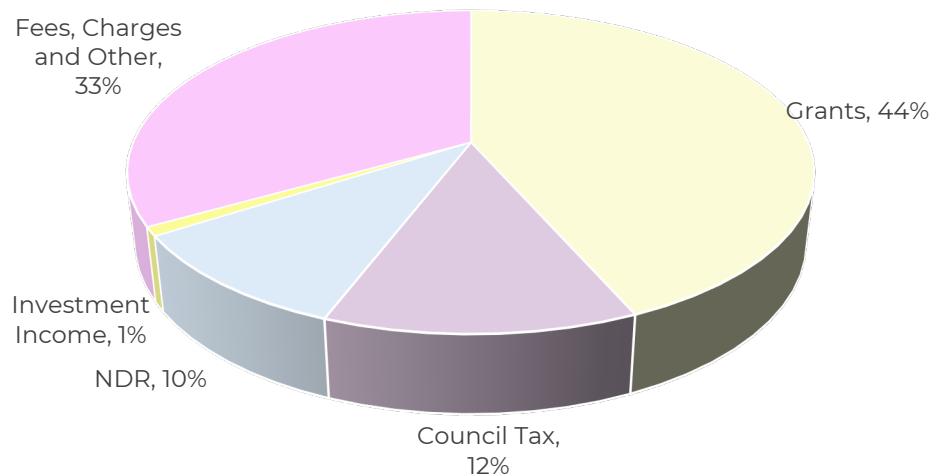
- Wigan Council is a well-managed and well-led authority that consistently delivers high-quality services to its residents while ensuring value for money.
- The Council has demonstrated resilience, innovation, and a commitment to developing new relationships with residents and community groups.
- It is recognised for its willingness to develop, test, and try new ways of working which is demonstrated through Progress with Unity and its ambition to address issues of inequality in the borough.
- The organisation has a clear track record for effective financial management and is in a stable financial position despite significant budget pressures.
- The most striking asset of the Council was the positive and enthusiastic culture of its staff.

The Council will be working on all of the recommendations within the report to ensure we continue to deliver the best possible service for the people of the borough.

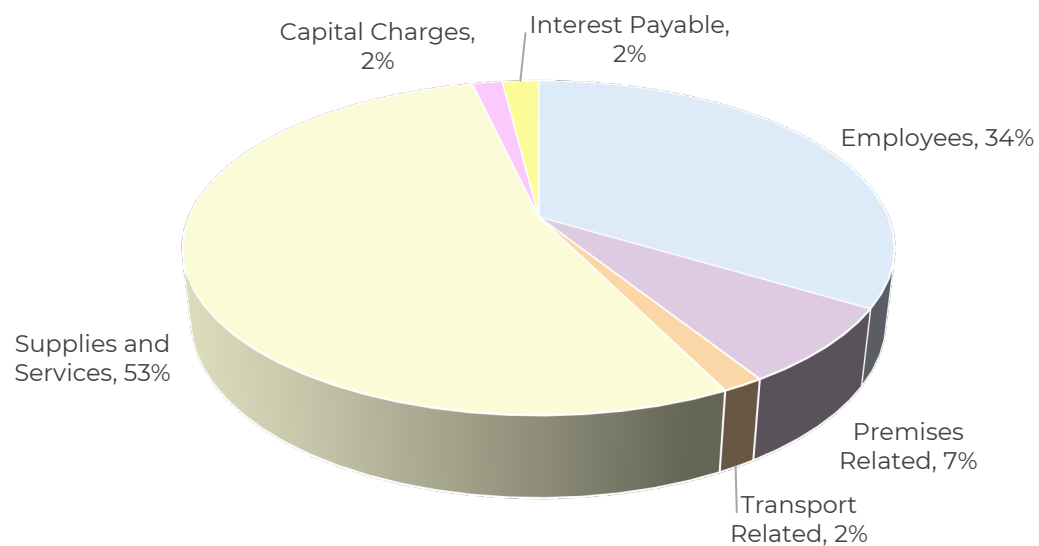
2024/25 Financial Performance

The following charts show the main sources of income that the Council received in 2024/25 and a high level breakdown on the money that it spent providing services. This includes the Council's Housing Revenue Account.

Where does the money come from?



What is the money spent on?



Revenue Outturn

The Council is reporting a revenue overspend of £2.461m for 2024/25. A full report on the position was provided to the Council's Cabinet on 5th June 2025.

	Full Year Revised Budget £000	Actual £000	Variance £000
Strategy, Innovation and BeWell	19,871	22,163	2,292
Adult Social Care and Health	125,187	126,823	1,636
Children and Families	93,734	107,979	14,245
Economy and Skills	6,983	9,255	2,272
Environment	58,419	57,660	-758
Corporate Services	14,019	14,458	439
Customer Transformation	11,144	10,418	-725
Service Sub Total	329,357	348,756	19,401
Social Care Grant and Section 31 Grant	-71,571	-72,183	-612
Precepts and Levies	23,764	23,765	0
Other Corporate Budgets (Non Service and Technical Accounting)	-3,248	-19,575	-16,327
Total Budget Requirement	278,302	280,763	2,461

The overspend for the year was taken from earmarked reserves, along with a further £13m of planned use during the year as part of the budget strategy. This includes managing the timing of grant funding, making revenue contributions to capital schemes, and funding temporary or time limited initiatives which are part of the Council's transformation plans.

Revenue Budget: Key Risks and Uncertainties

The below outlines some of the key challenges that have driven the 2024/25 financial position, and how the Council is addressing these going into the future to ensure a sustainable position which delivers on priority services for our residents.

Children's Social Care

The major risk area for the Council's revenue budget remains the costs relating to our looked-after children and specifically the cost of residential placements with external providers. Whilst recurrent growth of over £35m has been added to the Children Services Directorate budget since 2019/20, the continued increased requirement for more complex external residential placements will result in further budget pressures. The medium-term financial plan includes further budget growth of £12m over the duration of the forecast. The Spending Review in June 2025 recognised of the pressures faced by local authorities in this area, with £300m of Transformation Funding targeted at the sector.

The Children Directorate's Sufficiency Strategy 2025-2028, aims to ensure there are sufficient safe and appropriate placements for vulnerable children within the Borough, which, as well as providing better outcomes for the individual child, should positively impact on the underlying financial pressure. In addition, in conjunction with other partners, the Council is looking to further invest in emotional and mental health services and continue to enhance its edge of care offer, to better meet the needs of individual children living in a home setting, which could ultimately minimise the need for high-cost placements.

The demand in Children's Services must be seen in the context of the rising national demand on Children's Services. In Wigan due to the embedding of the Early Help Strategy and the implementation of the Family Safeguarding Model we have started to see a reduction in demand for children's social care, demonstrating that these measures are mitigating demand. The number of referrals for services, the number of children subjected to a child

protection plan and the number of those coming into care (particularly the under 12) are all on a downward trajectory.

Home to School Transport

A continued risk within the Children's Services budget continues to be Home to School Transport services. Linked to the rise in Education Health Care Plans, eligibility for Home to School Transport is presenting a budget pressure nationally. In Wigan, the service has been reporting significant financial pressures with the area overspending in 2024/25 by £3.8m. Since March 2024 there has been a 11% increase in the number of children accessing commissioned transport and a 51% increase in the number of transport routes in operation.

The Home to School Transport action plan will assist the Council to fully meet our responsibilities in this area within the available budget.

Adult Social Care

The financial climate for local authorities and adult social care at a national level remains challenging, driven through rising demand and the impact of inflation on the cost of care.

The volume and complexity of people requiring adult social care is also set to continue to increase year on year. This includes support to young adults transitioning from children's services, ongoing demand pressures through hospital discharge and the impact of an ageing population. Wigan has the highest number of residents aged 65+ in Greater Manchester and the fastest ageing population, with the number of people living in the borough aged 80+ set to grow by 36% to 2040.

Our approach to adult social care in Wigan means we are comparatively well placed to respond to the challenge though risks remain and reflect in our spending position for 2024/25. We are continuing to transform our adult social care delivery in line with Progress with Unity and a focus on early intervention and prevention.

With over 9,000 people working in the sector across the borough, we also recognise the potential of adult social care to support economic growth and build community wealth. Through our investment strategy, we are continuing to invest in ensuring carers in Wigan receive a minimum of the real living wage.

Crisis Intervention and Prevention – Homelessness Support

Homelessness and temporary accommodation costs continue to present a risk into the future. The area overspent by £3m in 2024/25, and although this is reduced on the previous year due to a reduction in high-cost accommodation and better commissioning of provision and support, numbers remain high. Budget growth has been awarded to this area for 2025/26 as a result of national funding provided through the Local Government Finance Settlement, and work will continue on early intervention and prevention strategies to mitigate future growth.

Other Areas of Risk

Inflation and the rising cost of living has seen a rise in costs associated with homelessness crisis intervention and prevention, particularly the cost of temporary accommodation. This cost pressure is not unique to Wigan. Service action plans are in place to address demand but there remains a risk that further growth will be required above what is in the Medium-Term Financial Plan and the sector is awaiting further details on targeted funding following the Spending Review 2025.

Insurance claims are as ever a risk. This combined with rising premiums places pressure on the insurance fund. However, the current level of resources within the insurance fund has been deemed sufficient by the Council's actuary in meeting any liability claims arising. This will allow some further investment in risk-based schemes which will protect the Council further from future claims.

Construction industry prices remain high due to demand for materials outstripping resources. The increased cost places additional risk on proposed capital schemes, in particular, large infrastructure projects and those aiming to deliver regeneration of the town centres. Reprofiting of schemes is done wherever possible and scheme designs are continually revisited to ensure they are affordable. The full programme is continually reviewed to ensure both the capital spend and revenue implications remain affordable.

Interest rate risk can have a major impact on the finances of the Council, as even small increases in rates can impact significantly on borrowing cost. This is particularly relevant as the Council moves into a period in which it is likely to borrow and have reduced cash for investment. We will continue to use internal cash to avoid higher cost of borrowing at the present time, and any decisions on the time and length of borrowing will be taken with careful consideration of interest rate forecasts.

Funding Risk

The Local Government Finance Settlement was once again a one-year settlement for 2025/26 with large scale changes in the pipeline for 2026/27 through significant reform to the Business Rates system alongside a Fair Funding Review, addressing the inequalities within the current distribution formula used for financing the sector. Although the indicated direction of travel would look to be positive for Wigan, in that it recognises the need of high deprivation and low taxbase authorities, nonetheless the lack of visibility of the changes places significant pressure on the Council when undertaking its future financial planning.

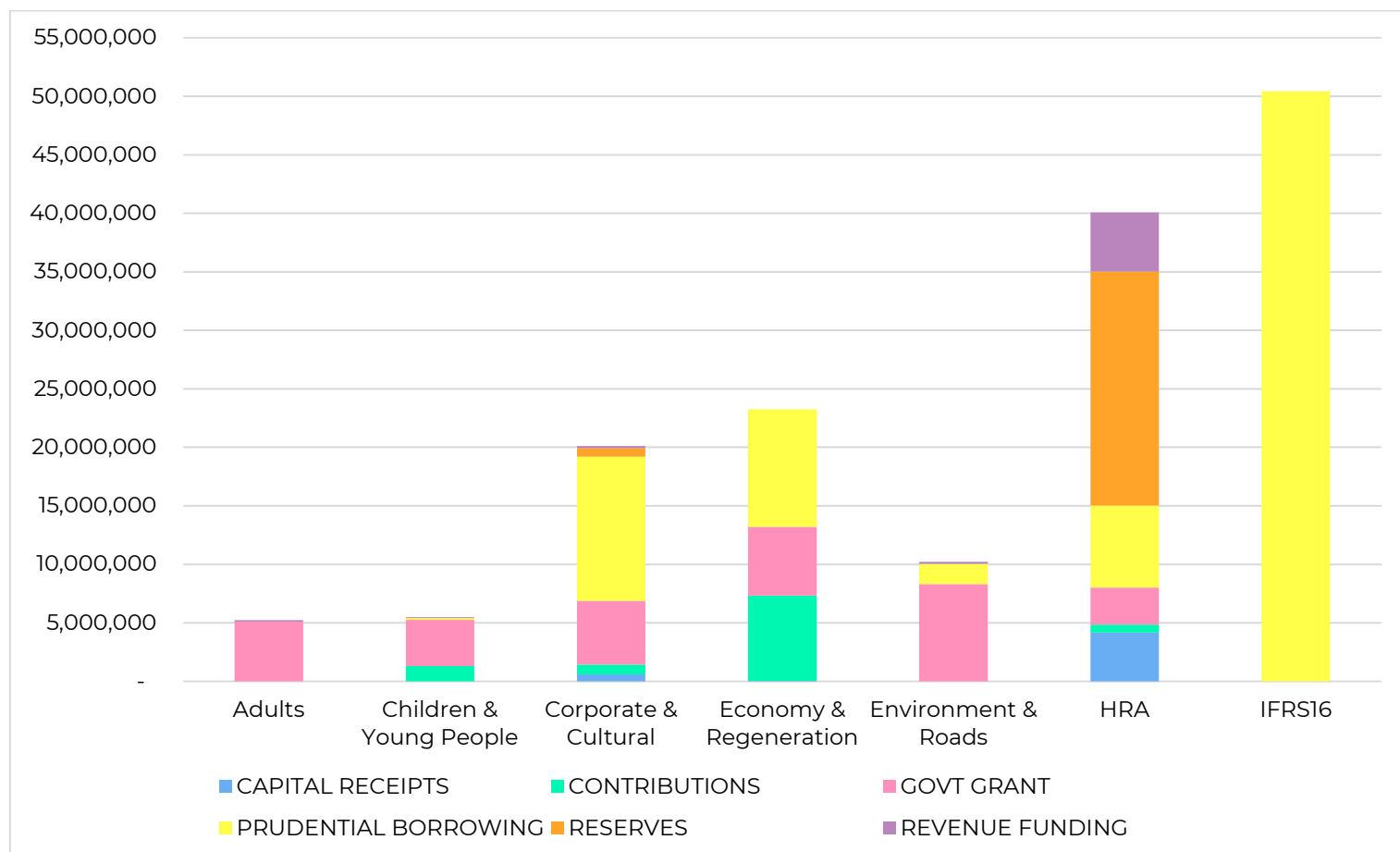
The Spending Review in June 2025 confirmed that there would be continued assumption from Central Government that Councils would maximise the increase in Council Tax, and any local decision that deviates from this assumption will result in permanent loss of base funding.

Capital Programme Outturn

The Council spent over £154.796m on its capital programme in 2024/25. The programme underpins the Council's objectives and provides for investment in long-term assets which are used to deliver the Council's services.

The Council operates a rolling capital programme that is reviewed throughout the year. The programme is funded from a variety of sources which includes capital receipts generated from the sale of council assets, government grants, contributions from developers and borrowing, both internal and external. The Council's strategy is to operate a balanced programme over its duration.

The chart below analyses the expenditure across the different areas together with the funding sources.



The capital expenditure figures include £50.438m brought into capital expenditure as a result of the introduction of IFRS16.

Borrowing Facilities and Cash

In accordance with Treasury Management policy, when there is a requirement to borrow then the majority of borrowing will be secured via the Public Works Loan Board (PWLB). The PWLB offers borrowing at rates only slightly above rates at which the Government secures its borrowing. It has traditionally been considered to be the most cost-effective source of obtaining “traditional” funding.

For a number of years the level of debt held by the Council has been reducing as the Council has taken the opportunity to utilise its cash balances to repay debt and to pay for its capital programme, to avoid externalising borrowing at a time when interest rates are at a peak. This strategy continued during 2024/25 with no new borrowing taken. A full report on the Council's Treasury Management activity during the year will be presented to the Council's Cabinet on 3rd July.

The level of PWLB borrowing at 31 March 2025 decreased to £386.352m (2022/23 £391.528m). Of this £266.568m is Housing Revenue Account.

During 2024/25, the Council maintained an under-borrowed position. This meant that the capital borrowing need (the Capital Financing Requirement) was not fully funded with loan debt, as cash supporting the Council's reserves, balances and cash flow was used as an interim measure. This strategy was prudent as investment returns were low and resulted in a reduction in exposure to counterparty risk. Details of the Council's Capital Financing Requirement are disclosed in Note 16 to the accounts.

Housing Revenue Account (HRA)

The Council is required to keep a separate account in respect of council housing.

The Housing Revenue Account (HRA) shows the main elements of expenditure including maintenance, management and capital financing along with details of income from rents and other charges.

The HRA Statement of Accounts has two parts: the HRA Income and Expenditure Statement and the Movement on the Housing Revenue Account Statement.

The HRA commenced the 2024/25 financial year with a surplus of £16.4m and ended the year on 31 March 2025 with an accumulated surplus of £19.6m, due to additional rental income on forecast and a review of bad debt provision.

Approximately £40.1m was spent on capital schemes which included New Build Housing developments of £7.9m at the former Ince St Mary's Primary and Shevington Extra Care facility. Other significant areas of capital spend during 2024/25 included boiler renewals £4.6m, aids and adaptations £2.5m, and bringing void properties up to standard £5.0m.

The HRA faces challenges in its medium term financial plan, with building services pricing set to rise by c.10%. A review of the repairs service is being undertaken to identify efficiencies which will help to mitigate.

Schools

Schools have responsibility for their budgets and may carry forward their own balances. In 2024/25 the cumulative level of delegated balances held by the schools has increased and now stands at £23.784m (2023/24 £20.594m). This balance is spread across schools and is not available to the Council.

The Council's Dedicated Schools Grant balance has followed a national trend and increased its negative balance from £0.7m to £9.7m. This is due to pressure on the High Needs block, driven by growth in the number of Education Health Care plans and an increasing number of pupils requiring placement in independent special schools out of borough due to the level of demand. As it currently stands, the statutory override, which separates out the DSG position from the wider Council financial position, is in place until the 31st March 2026. Whilst the Council has a DSG High Needs recovery plan, it is still anticipated that with the ongoing pressures within the high needs sector the overall DSG deficit will increase in future years. Should the override cease, then the Council will be required to have sufficient General Fund reserves to meet this deficit. Further information on schools funding is available in Note 35 Dedicated Schools Grant, and available General Fund Reserves including those holding Schools Balances are detailed in Note 27 Earmarked Reserves.

Health and Social Care Integration / Healthier Wigan Partnership

The commissioning of health services across Greater Manchester is currently overseen by NHS Greater Manchester Integrated Care Board (ICB). Financial and operational challenges across health and social care nationally, mean that it is essential that local organisations continue to work in a joined-up way to ensure best use of their collective resources in improving health and wellbeing of the local population.

The Healthier Wigan Partnership brings together key health, care and community organisations to ensure the joined up, sustainable delivery of health and care in the borough in line with the locality plan and our Progress with Unity missions. In addition to the Local Authority and NHS Greater Manchester ICB, the partnership includes Wrightington, Wigan and Leigh Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust (WWL), Greater Manchester Mental Health Trust (GMMH), Primary care Networks and Voluntary and Community Organisations.

The partnership also oversees the Better Care Fund, which is a Section 75 pooled budget arrangement between Wigan Council and NHS Greater Manchester ICB, governed through national guidance and conditions.

In 2025, the Government announced plans for the reform of the NHS in England which includes a review of the role and structure of Integrated Care Boards. The review forms part of a broader effort to streamline NHS operations, improve efficiency and strengthen strategic commissioning. The outcome of these reforms is still to be fully understood and will continue to be reviewed.

Accounting and Other Matters 2024/25

Pensions

The actuarial valuation of the Council's pension scheme liabilities and pensions reserve shown on the Balance Sheet have remained at a zero net asset or liability.

Following the pensions valuation by the Council's actuary, Hymans Robertson LLP, the Council determined that the fair value of its pension plan assets outweighed the present value of the plan obligations at 31 March 2025, resulting in a pension plan asset. IAS 19 Employee Benefits requires that, where a pension plan asset exists, it is measured at the lower of:

- The surplus in the defined benefit plan; and
- The asset ceiling, which is capped at £0.

The asset ceiling is the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. The Council's actuary calculated the asset ceiling as the net present value of future service costs less net present value of future contributions.

The calculated asset ceiling for 2024/25 results in greater future service contributions than future service costs, so the economic benefit is floored at nil in the following accounts.

The Council relies and places assurance on the professional judgement of the actuary and the assumptions used to calculate this actuarial valuation. Further details are given in Note 40.

Revaluation of Assets

The Council values its assets annually based on a 5-year rolling programme. This valuation provides the Council with an up-to-date value for its asset portfolio and reflects the market conditions. The value of assets can fluctuate significantly due to a number of factors, such as market conditions or obsolescence, or where physical damage to the asset has occurred. To ensure that asset values are materially accurate at the balance sheet date, a review of the market is undertaken to consider any changes in value across the various asset types. A number of assets where values were considered at particular risk of being impacted by market change were specifically revisited during March 2025 to give assurance the valuation at 1st April 2024 was accurate for the accounts, as well as the valuers undertaking an overall market review to assess the materiality of any change between the valuation

date and the balance sheet date. Details of asset valuations are included within Note 10 to the Financial Statements.

Manchester Airport Group

The Council holds a minority shareholding of 3.22%.

The shareholding in Manchester Airport Holdings Ltd has been estimated to be £43.4m which is a decrease in value of £2.9m since last year, the change primarily driven by an increase in the net debt of MAHL, reducing the equity value. The Manchester Airport Car Park Ltd shareholding has been valued at £4.4m, a marginal increase of £0.1m.

The revaluation gain on the Council's shareholdings is recognised in the Financial Instruments Revaluation Reserve and there is no impact on the General Fund.

The airport paid an extraordinary dividend of £0.484m to the Council proportionate to its shareholding in 2024/25, which is ahead of forecast resumption of dividend payments, and is increased on the £0.322m extraordinary dividend received last year. This is a positive signal for the region and for MAHL and its shareholders.

Implementation of IFRS 16: Leases

The IFRS16 Leases standard was effective from 1 April 2024, and therefore the 2024/25 Statement of Accounts now follow this standard.

Under this standard, the distinction between operational and finance leases has largely been removed from an accounting perspective. As such, a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability have been brought onto the Balance Sheet at 1st April 2024 for arrangements previously judged to be operating leases. The Council assesses factors relating to whether the lease transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and therefore requires recognition on the Balance Sheet.

Although the Council are required to classify these values as external debt, it is important to note that this does not impact on the Council's General Fund position, and no new borrowing is required. This debt is fully funded through existing revenue base budgets which fund what was previously classified as a contractual payment.

Technical Terms

Wherever possible the use of technical language is avoided. However, inevitably some is necessary, and a glossary is provided at the back of this publication to explain some of the technical terms. The following is a brief explanation of the main statements within the accounts:

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES)

This statement shows the accounting cost in year of providing services with generally accepted accounting practices rather than the amount to be funded by taxation. Councils raise taxation to cover expenditure in accordance with regulations; this will generally be different to the accounting cost. The taxation position is shown in both the Expenditure and Funding Analysis and the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Movement in Reserves Statement

This statement shows the movement in year on the different reserves held by the Council, analysed into 'usable reserves' (those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce taxation) and 'unusable reserves'. The Surplus or Deficit on the provision of services line shows the true economic cost of providing the Council's services, more details of which are shown in the CIES. These are different from the statutory amounts required to be charged to the general fund balance for council tax setting as the economic cost includes a number of accounting movements.

Balance Sheet

The Balance Sheet shows the value as at the 31 March 2025 of the assets and liabilities recognised by the Council. The net assets of the Council, i.e., assets less liabilities, are matched by reserves which are split into two categories, usable and unusable reserves. Usable reserves are those which the Council can use to support initiatives and services. Unusable reserves are not available to use on Council Services and are in the main technical accounting reserves.

Cash Flow Statement

The Cash Flow Statement summarises the total movement of cash and cash equivalents during 2024/25. The statement shows how the Council generates and uses cash and cash equivalents by classifying cash flow as operating, investing and financial activities.

Housing Revenue Account

The Housing Revenue Account Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement shows the costs in year of providing and operating the Council's housing stock and includes the major elements of expenditure (property maintenance, management and capital finance) and the income due from rents and charges.

Expenditure and Funding Analysis

The Expenditure and Funding Analysis demonstrates how the funding available to the authority (i.e., government grants, rents, council tax and business rates) for the year has been used in providing services in comparison with those resources consumed or earned by authorities in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices. The Expenditure and Funding Analysis also shows how this expenditure is allocated for decision-making purposes between the Council's directorates. Income and expenditure accounted for under generally accepted accounting practices is presented more fully in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Collection Fund

The Collection Fund separately summarises transactions in relation to Non-Domestic Rates and Council Tax.

Statement of Responsibilities

The Statement of Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts which sets out the responsibilities of the Council and the Director of Finance and Legal for the accounts.

Concluding Remarks

As the Council continues to transform, it is expected that as Chief Financial Officer, I ensure that the budget and council tax is appropriate and that a prudent level of reserves and balances are available to ensure the delivery of future plans are achievable.

The financial statements provide assurance to the reader that the Council's financial position is challenging but robust, and there is confidence that steps taken during the 2025/26 budget setting process address as far as possible the sector wide pressures.

The preparation of these statutory accounts is a testament to the hard work of staff across the Council. I would like to take the opportunity to pass on my thanks for this considerable achievement.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'S. Johnston'.

Sarah Johnston

Director of Finance and Legal (Section 151 Officer)

MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT 2024/25

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' (those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and other 'Unusable Reserves'. The statement shows how the movements in year of the Council's reserves are broken down between gains and losses incurred in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practices and the statutory adjustments required to return to the amounts chargeable to Council Tax (or rents) for the year. The 'Increase / Decrease In Year' line shows the statutory General Fund balance and Housing Revenue Account balance movements in the year following those adjustments.

	Note	General Fund	Earmarked Reserves	Housing Revenue Account	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Receipts Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	Total Usable Reserves	Unusable Reserves	Total
		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance at 31 March 2023		13,555	135,428	16,000	17,797	9,120	75,231	267,132	1,138,621	1,405,753
Movement in Reserves during 2023/24										
Surplus or (deficit) on provision of services		31,437	0	7,124	0	0	0	38,561	0	38,561
Other Comprehensive Expenditure and Income		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-86,014	-86,014
Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income		31,437	0	7,124	0	0	0	38,561	-86,014	-47,453
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations	6	-66,631	700	-6,746	-11,309	4,349	23,765	-55,871	55,871	0
Net Increase / Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves		-35,195	700	379	-11,309	4,349	23,765	-17,309	-30,143	-47,452
Transfers to / from Earmarked Reserves	27	35,195	-35,245	50	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increase / Decrease in Year		0	-34,545	429	-11,309	4,349	23,765	-17,309	-30,143	-47,452
Balance at 31 March 2024 Carried Forward		13,555	100,883	16,430	6,488	13,469	98,997	249,822	1,108,478	1,358,300

	Note	General Fund	Earmarked Reserves	Housing Revenue Account	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Receipts Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	Total Usable Reserves	Unusable Reserves	Total
		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance at 31 March 2024 Brought Forward		13,555	100,883	16,430	6,488	13,469	98,997	249,822	1,108,478	1,358,300
Movement in Reserves during 2024/25										
Surplus or (deficit) on provision of services		-15,435	0	12,388	0	0	0	-3,047	0	-3,407
Other Comprehensive Expenditure and Income		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51,398	0
Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income		-15,435	0	12,388	0	0	0	-3,047	51,398	48,351
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations	6	-9,123	9,040	-9,147	-1,218	2,180	3,224	-5,045	5,045	0
Net Increase / Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves		-24,558	9,040	3,241	-1,218	2,180	3,224	-8,091	56,443	48,351
Transfers to / from Earmarked Reserves	27	24,558	-24,558	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Increase / Decrease in Year		0	-15,518	3,241	-1,218	2,180	3,224	-8,091	56,443	48,351
Balance at 31 March 2025		13,555	85,365	19,670	5,269	15,649	102,221	241,731	1,164,920	1,406,651

COMPREHENSIVE INCOME & EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDED 31 March 2025

This statement shows the accounting cost in the year of providing services in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practices rather than the amount to be funded from taxation. Authorities raise taxation to cover expenditure in accordance with regulations; this may be different from the accounting cost. The taxation position is shown in both the Expenditure and Funding Analysis and the Movement in Reserves Statement.

2023/24	2023/24	2023/24			2024/25	2024/25	2024/25
Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure			Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure
£'000	£'000	£'000			£'000	£'000	£'000
			Expenditure on Services				
			People Directorate:				
238,811	-151,548	87,262	Adult Social Care and Health		248,967	-165,668	83,299
386,149	-297,487	88,662	Children and Families		434,418	-328,999	105,419
42,437	-16,722	25,715	Leisure & Wellbeing		50,990	-19,209	31,780
			Places Directorate:				
55,743	-22,279	33,464	Economy		65,413	-29,755	35,658
56,604	-13,823	42,781	Environment		60,162	-14,968	45,194
83,659	-98,516	-14,856	HRA		89,280	-108,706	-19,426
			Resources Directorate:				
23,651	-5,331	18,320	Corporate Services		28,256	-5,511	22,745
90,279	-77,596	12,683	Customer Transformation		94,847	-80,126	14,721
977,332	-683,302	294,030	Net Cost of General Fund Services		1,072,332	-752,942	319,391
		23,424	Other Operating Expenditure	7			25,220

2023/24	2023/24	2023/24			2024/25	2024/25	2024/25
		15,498	Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	8			22,514
		-371,513	Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income	9			-364,078
951,118	-653,976	-38,561	Surplus (-) or Deficit on the provision of services		1,180,566	-1,177,519	3,047
		16,645	Surplus (-) or Deficit arising on the revaluation of non-current assets				-60,879
		970	Impairment Loss on non-current assets charged to revaluation reserve				160
		94,599	Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability	40			6,521
		-26,200	Surplus (-) / Deficit on financial assets measured at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income				2,800
		47,453	Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure				-48,351

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 March 2025

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

31.3.24	31.3.24 Restated			31.3.25
£'000	£'000		Notes	£'000
1,564,755	1,564,755	Property, Plant and Equipment	10	1,658,494
5,352	5,352	Heritage Assets	11	5,618
40,391	40,391	Investment Property	12	40,905
1,330	1,330	Intangible Assets	14	5,259
50,606	50,606	Long-Term Investments	17	47,806
41,521	41,521	Long-Term Debtors	17	40,957
0	0	Right of Use Assets Capitalised under IFRS16	39	41,275
0	33,770	Net Pension Asset	40	27,912
1,703,954	1,737,725	Long-Term Assets		1,868,226
957	957	Inventories		1,038
90,903	90,903	Short-Term Debtors	20	93,929
67,073	67,073	Cash and Cash Equivalents	22	19,698
1,249	1,249	Assets Held for Sale	24	1,053

160,182	160,182	Current Assets		115,718
-14,132	-14,132	Short-Term Borrowing	17	-7,447
-55,404	-55,404	Creditors	25	-66,785
-642	-642	Capital Grants Receipts in Advance	25	-2,254
-6,847	-6,847	Provisions	26	-4,718
0	0	Short Term IFRS16 Liabilities		-4,553
77,025	77,025	Current Liabilities		-85,757
-386,363	-386,363	Long-Term Borrowing (PWLb)	17	-381,212
- 2,423	-2,423	Deferred Income – Receipt in Advance	18	-2,027
-37,542	-37,542	Other Long-Term Liabilities (Deferred Liabilities)	18	-42,842
-2,482	-2,482	Provisions	26	-2,816
0	0	Long Term IFRS16 Liabilities		-34,728
0	-33,770	Net Pension Liability	40	-27,912
428,811	462,580	Long-Term Liabilities		-491,537
1,358,300	1,358,300	Net Assets		1,406,651
249,822	249,822	Usable Reserves	28	241,731
1,108,478	1,108,478	Unusable Reserves	29	1,164,920
1,358,300	1,358,300	Total Reserves		1,406,651

I certify that the Balance Sheet and related accounts present a true and fair view of the financial position of Wigan Council at 31 March 2025.



Sarah Johnston
Director of Finance and Legal

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDED 31 March 2025

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

2023/24		Notes	2024/25
£'000			£'000
	Operating Activities		
-38,561	Net Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services		3,047
-34,664	Adjustments to net surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements	23	-68,358
71,361	Adjustments for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities	23	56,421
	Cash Outflows:		
12,299	Interest paid		12,928
4,903	Interest element of PFI rental payments		4,705
	Cash Inflows:		
-277	Dividends received		-898
-10,241	Interest received		-8,528
-6,683	Reversal of operating activity items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of service		-8,207
-1,863	Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities		-8,890

	Investing Activities		
	Cash Outflows:		
85,466	Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment		94,246
151	Other capital cash payments		0
	Cash Inflows:		
-66,663	Capital grants received		-49,729
-8,497	Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment		-7,034
-133	Other receipts		0
10,324	Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities		37,483
	Financing Activities		
	Cash Outflows:		
12,089	Repayments of amounts borrowed		11,833
1,654	Payment for reduction of liability relating to PFI and other Finance Leases		6,607
3,799	Billing authorities – Council Tax and NDR adjustment		342
	Cash Inflows:		
-10,001	Cash receipts of short and long-term borrowing		0
7,541	Net Cash Flows from Financing Activities		18,782
16,002	Net increase (-) / decrease in cash and cash equivalents		47,375
83,075	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		67,073
67,073	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	22	19,698

INDEX FOR THE NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note Number	Note	Page
44	Accounting Policies	156
1	Accounting Standards Issued but not yet Adopted	43
6	Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis	58
30	Agency Services	119
24	Assets Held for Sale	99
3	Assumptions Made and Estimation Uncertainty	49
34	Audit Costs	127
16	Capital Expenditure and Capital Financing	81
22	Cash and Cash Equivalents	98
23	Cash Flow Adjustments Analysis	98
41	Contingent Assets	154
42	Contingent Liabilities	155
25	Creditors	100
2	Critical Judgements in applying Accounting Policies	44
20	Debtors	97
21	Debtors for Local Taxation	97
35	Dedicated Schools Grant	128
18	Deferred (Long-Term) Liabilities	90
43	Events after the Reporting Period	155
33	Exit Packages	126
5	Expenditure and Funding Analysis	53
17	Financial Instruments	82
8	Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	64
36	Grant Income	133
11	Heritage Assets	71
15	Impairment Losses	80
14	Intangible Assets	78
12	Investment Properties	73
31	Joint Operations	119
39	Leases	141
4	Material Items of Income and Expenditure	52
32	Members Allowances	122
19	Nature and Extent of Risks Arising from Financial Instruments	90
33	Officers Remuneration	122

7	Other Operating Expenditure	64
40	Pension Schemes	145
13	Private Finance Initiative (PFI)	75
10	Property, Plant and Equipment	65
26	Provisions	101
38	Related Businesses and Companies	139
37	Related Parties	137
9	Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income	64
27	Transfers to / from Earmarked Reserves	103
29	Unusable Reserves	112
28	Usable Reserves	112

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Accounting Standards that have been issued but have not yet been adopted

The CIPFA Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2024/25 (the Code) requires an authority to disclose information relating to the 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 amendments to existing standards have been published as part of the annual improvements to IFRS Standards but not yet adopted. None of these are expected to impact the Council's Statement of Accounts:

- IAS 21 – The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rate. 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. IFRS 17 replaces IFRS 4 and sets out principles for recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts.

There are also proposed changes to the 2025/26 code relating to the measurement of non-investment assets, which include adaptations and interpretations of IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment and IAS 38 Intangible Assets. These changes may have an impact on the Council's Statement of Accounts, and will be applied prospectively, with no restatement of prior year figures required. As such, any impacts will be shown in the 2025/26 Statement of Accounts.

The IFRS16 Leases standard was effective from 1 April 2024, and therefore the 2024/25 Statement of Accounts now follow this standard. For details, please see Note 2 (Critical Judgements) and Note 39 (Leases).

2. Critical Judgements in applying Accounting Policies

In applying the accounting policies set out in Note 44, the Council has had to make certain judgements about complex transactions. The following are significant management judgements made in applying the accounting policies of the Council that have the most significant effect on the Statement of Accounts. Where the Council has had to make judgements relating to uncertainty about future events, these are described in Note 3.

Related Companies

An assessment of the Council's interests has been carried out during the year in accordance with the Code. The Council has identified 5 entities within the group boundary. However, having due regard to levels of materiality, both quantitative and qualitative, it has been determined that the Council does not have to prepare Group Accounts for 2024/25. For the reader's benefit we have included details of the relationship with the Council and financial performance of the most significant companies. These details are included in Note 37 Related Parties.

Better Care Fund

The Section 75 agreement by which Better Care resources have been pooled between the Council and NHS Greater Manchester Integrated Care Board has been assessed against the appropriate standards, mainly IFRS10 and IFRS11. The arrangement has been assessed to be classified as a Joint Operation given the control and governance arrangements of the pool. As such, each party accounts for the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses relating to its involvement in a joint operation. The details are included in Note 31 Joint Operations.

Regional Adoption Agency

A Regional Adoption Agency (RAA) was established as a shared service between Wigan, Warrington, St Helens, Halton and Cheshire West and Chester local authorities. Wigan Council acts as the host local authority on behalf of the RAA Partnership. Funds are pooled together in order to deliver the service. The Partnership has now been in operation since 2017/18. The RAA has been assessed against appropriate standards and is deemed as a Joint Operation given the nature, governance and control arrangements of the partnership, details are included in Note 31 Joint Operations.

Private Finance Initiative (PFI)

The Council is deemed to control the services provided under its PFI arrangement for the Wigan Life Centre. This assessment was based on advice received from expert external advisors. The accounting policy for PFIs and similar arrangements has been applied to these arrangements and the assets are recognised as Property, Plant and Equipment in the Balance Sheet.

Leases

Under IFRS16 Leases, the distinction between operational and finance leases has largely been removed from an accounting perspective. As such, a right-of-use asset and a lease liability have been brought onto the balance sheet at 1st April 2024 for all assets previously judged to be operating leases. In certain cases, the classification of a lease requires significant judgment when determining whether the lease meets the criteria of an operating or finance lease. The council assesses factors relating to whether the lease transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership. These judgements are based on detailed analysis of the lease and the underlying economic realities of the arrangement, ensuring that the lease is accounted for accurately in line with the principles of IFRS 16.

Leases for items of low value (below the council's de minimis level of £10k) and leases that expired on or before 31st March 2025 are exempt from the new arrangements, as are any leases that are for less than 12 months.

Schools

In line with accounting standards and the Code, it has been determined that maintained schools (excluding academies) meet the definition of entities controlled by the Council. Rather than produce Group Accounts, school income and expenditure as well as assets, liabilities and reserves of each school are recognised within the Council's single entity accounts.

The recognition of non-current assets used by the different types of maintained schools has been assessed in line with the provisions of the Code. The Council has reviewed the various arrangements that it has with schools. The decision as to whether the school is recorded on the Council's Balance Sheet is determined by the ownership of the asset and the rights and obligations the legal owner has over the asset.

The types and numbers of schools that have been assessed are shown in the table below. Please note in respect of Community schools, the non-current assets are already recognised within the Council's Balance Sheet as previous assessments have determined that these are owned by the Council.

School Type	No. of Schools 2024/25
Voluntary Aided – Primary	50
Voluntary Aided – Secondary	5
Voluntary Controlled – Primary	4
Foundation – Primary	1
Foundation – High	2
Total	62

The assessment has been based on information obtained in respect of legal title and information provided by the relevant dioceses.

A conclusion has been reached that for all 55 Voluntary Aided and 4 Voluntary Controlled schools, legal title, and/or substantive rights rest with the relevant Diocese and the Diocese has granted a 'mere licence' to the schools to use the Land and Buildings. Under this licence, the rights of use of the land and buildings have not transferred to the school and thus it has been judged not to be included on the Council's Balance Sheet.

In respect of Foundation schools, all 3 are classed as Foundation Trusts, and therefore a separate entity, in this instance a Trust, owns the land and

buildings and no transfer of rights have been made to the Council in this respect. Therefore, these are judged not to be included on the Council's Balance Sheet.

Academies are not considered to be maintained schools within the Council's control. The Land and building assets are not owned by the Council and are therefore not included on the Council's Balance Sheet.

Investment Properties

Investment properties have been categorised as such, based on careful consideration of the criteria for recognition identified in IAS 40 Investment Property. Overall, the Council has determined that it holds assets with a value of £40.905m that it judges are held solely for capital appreciation or for the generation of investment income, or both. More information is available in Note 12, Investment Properties.

Airport Investment

The Council has a 3.22% shareholding in Manchester Airport Holdings Limited (MAHL). Following the adoption of accounting standard IFRS 9 Financial Instruments which came into effect on 1 April 2018, the default valuation method of the Council's equity holdings would be Fair Value through Profit and Loss. However, the shareholding is a strategic investment and not held for trading and therefore the Council has designated the investment as fair value through other comprehensive income. It is the Council's view that this is a reasonable and reliable accounting policy for the investment.

In addition, the Council made an equity investment in Manchester Airport Car Park Limited, (along with the other nine Greater Manchester District Councils), which opened at the end of 2020. The Council holds 3 Class C ordinary shares. This shareholding is classed as a financial instrument and held at fair value on the Council's balance sheet. The Council has designated the investment as fair value through other comprehensive income.

The decision to designate these investments as fair value through Other Comprehensive Income is irrevocable and it is the Council's view that this is a reasonable policy for this type of investment.

Pension Guarantees

For strategic and/or operational reasons, the Council has provided a number of admission agreements to the Greater Manchester Pension Fund (GMPF) to a number of organisations (admission bodies). Each admission body manages the funding of its section of the pension fund through the payment of pension contributions. Each of the admission agreements are underpinned by a pension guarantee from the Council. As guarantor the Council would be required to make good any costs incurred by GMPF as a result of an admission body being unable to meet its pension costs (i.e. if the admission body is unable to pay benefits to its members) as a result of premature termination by reason of insolvency, winding up or liquidation.

Thus, the pension guarantee is only activated by GMPF when an admission body is unable to pay and all other cost recovery options have been exhausted. At this point GMPF would activate the guarantee and ask the Council to fund the outstanding costs. However, it is unlikely that these costs would ever crystallise resulting in a payment by the Council to GMPF. There are a number of options available to the Council, but it is likely that the pension assets and liabilities of the admission body would be absorbed into the Council's section of the pension fund. Doing this allows GMPF to value the admission body's pension assets and liabilities on a more optimistic going concern (ongoing) valuation basis. This valuation basis will result in an improved pension fund position being absorbed by the Council.

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

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

Manchester Airport Group

The Council's shareholding in Manchester Airport Group is 3.22% as at 31 March 2025. The asset is valued using the earning based method and discounted cash flow method resulting in the asset being valued at fair value rather than historic cost, therefore requiring an annual valuation. A firm of financial experts and valuers provide an independent valuation which includes reviewing the financial performance, stability and business assumptions of the Manchester Airport Group. The valuation provided is based on estimations and assumptions and therefore should the Council sell its shareholding, the value held in these statements may not be realised. As at 31 March 2025 the Council's valuers advised of a decrease of £2.9m in the fair value Council share from £46.3m to £43.4m. This followed a significant valuation rise in 2023/24 as the air travel industry continued its recovery.

Pensions

The estimation of the net liability to pay pensions depends on a number of complex judgements relating to the discount rate used, the rate at which salaries are projected to increase, changes in retirement ages, mortality rates and expected returns on pension fund assets. The Council engages a firm of consulting actuaries, Hyman Robertson LLP, to provide the Council with expert advice about the assumptions to be applied.

During 2024/25 the Council's actuaries advised that the net pension asset disclosed in the accounts remained at £0. The actuaries determined that the fair value of pension plan assets outweighed the value of the plan obligations

at 31st March 2025. As in 2023/24, the accounting standard requires that where an asset exists it is measured at the lower of the surplus in the plan or the asset ceiling. The asset ceiling is the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan, or reductions in future contributions to the plan. The Council has therefore again limited the pension asset recognised in its balance sheet to the asset ceiling, which is £0.

Movement comprises:

- £6.521m actuarial gain on pensions assets and liabilities, inclusive of an adjustment for the asset ceiling.
- -£6.521m loss arising from employer contributions and direct payments of £38.249m being less than the pension obligations of £44.627m.

The effects on the net pensions liability of changes in assumptions can be measured. For instance, a change in the discount factor of + or – 0.1% would change the underlying liability by £23.346m. A change in excess of earnings of + or – 0.1% would potentially change the total liability by £9.919m. An increase in consumer price inflation on pensions of 0.1% would change the liability by £23.078m.

However, the assumptions interact in complex ways and changes to other estimates and actuarial assumptions may produce a different impact upon the total liability.

Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment

Assets are depreciated over useful lives that are dependent on assumptions about the level of repairs and maintenance on them. If the useful life of assets is reduced, then depreciation will increase and the carrying amount of the asset on the Balance Sheet will fall.

Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)

The Council's portfolio of operational Land and Buildings is re-valued as part of a 5-year rolling programme (investment and Council dwellings portfolio annually). These asset valuations are prepared in accordance with the requirements of RICS Red Book Global and consider RICS guidance. The valuation of the Council's Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) is a significant area of estimation uncertainty.

If the actual values differ from the assumptions used to value PPE, there is a risk of material adjustment to the carrying value of PPE within the next financial year. A reduction in estimated valuation would result in a reduction to the Revaluation Reserve and/or a loss recorded in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. An increase in estimation valuation would result in an increase in the Revaluation Reserve and/or gain recorded in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. As an example, the impact of a 10% change in the valuation of the Council's operational property and dwellings would be £141.567m. Note 10, Property, Plant and Equipment, sets out the Council's approach to valuation of its PPE and discloses the carrying value of each asset category.

Fair Value

When the fair values of Investment Properties and Surplus Assets 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:

- For Level 2 inputs, quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets at the balance sheet date
- For Level 3 inputs, valuations are based on most recent valuations adjusted to current valuation by the use of indexation and impairment review.

Where possible, the inputs to these valuation techniques are based on observable data, but where this is not possible, judgement is required in establishing fair values. These judgements typically include considerations such as uncertainty and risk. Changes in assumptions used could affect the fair value of the Council's assets and liabilities.

Private Finance Initiative

The Council's Private Finance Initiative arrangement has an implied finance lease within the agreement. The contract is paid monthly via a unitary charge which covers repayment of the initial capital costs, the ongoing facilities management and lifecycle costs. The Council estimates the implied interest rate within the contract to calculate the interest and principal payments. In addition, the future RPI increase within the contract has been estimated as remaining constant throughout the period of the contract.

The Council adopted the IRFS16 Leasing Accounting Standard for 2024/25. This requires the finance lease within the contract to be re-calculated to reflect appropriate changes in the index-linked inflation within the contract. The lease liability was remeasured on transition, noting there is no overall change to past or future projected unitary charges.

Note 13 Private Finance Initiative discloses the value of future lease payments under the contract.

4. Material items of Income and Expenditure

This note provides details of the material items that have been included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES).

None of the charges impact upon the balances of the Council or upon the Council Tax.

Revaluation, Impairments and Depreciation

As part of the total movement in Property, Plant and Equipment valuations disclosed in Note 10, there were £4.908m upward revaluation movements offset by £15.604m of downward revaluation movements accounted for within the CI&ES, with the majority relating to Operational Land & Buildings. The CI&ES also contains £1.106m of impairment losses, and a charge of £49.693m for the annual depreciation of Council assets.

Better Care Fund

As part of the joint operation with NHS Greater Manchester Integrated Care Board (NHS GM ICB), £47.995m of revenue expenditure is included within Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement under Adult Social Care together with £20.680m of income.

5. Expenditure and Funding Analysis

The Expenditure and Funding Analysis shows how annual expenditure is used and funded from resources (government grants, rents, Council Tax and Business Rates) by local authorities in comparison with those resources consumed or earned by authorities in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices.

It also shows how this expenditure is allocated for decision-making purposes between the Council's directorates. Income and expenditure accounted for under generally accepted accounting practices is presented more fully in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

2023/24				2024/25		
Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund and HRA balances	Adjustments between the funding and accounting basis	Net Expenditure in the CIES		Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund and HRA balances	Adjustments between the funding and accounting basis	Net Expenditure in the CIES
£000	£000	£000		£000	£000	£000
			People Directorate:			
84,611	2,652	87,262	Adult Social Care and Health	81,147	2,152	83,299
86,331	2,331	88,662	Children and Families	95,492	9,927	105,419
25,463	252	25,715	Leisure & Wellbeing	29,206	2,574	31,780
			Places Directorate:			
27,746	5,718	33,464	Economy	21,172	14,487	35,658
34,403	8,377	42,781	Environment	37,317	7,877	45,194
-8,111	-6,746	-14,856	HRA	-10,279	-9,147	-19,426
			Resources Directorate:			
15,324	2,995	18,320	Corporate Services	18,638	4,107	22,745
12,574	108	12,683	Customer Transformation	15,051	-331	14,721
278,342	15,688	294,030	Net Cost of Services	287,744	31,646	319,391
-244,226	-88,365	-332,591	Other Operating Income and Expenditure	-275,467	-40,877	-316,344
34,116	-72,677	-38,561	Surplus (-) or Deficit on General Fund and HRA Balance in Year	12,277	-9,230	3,047
-164,984			Opening General Fund and HRA Balance	-130,868		
34,116			Less/Plus (Surplus) or Deficit on General Fund and HRA Balance in Year	12,277		
-130,868			Closing General Fund and HRA Balance	-118,590		

5a) Note to the Expenditure Funding Analysis

Adjustments from General Fund & HRA to arrive at the CIES	Adjustments for Capital Purposes		Net Change for Pensions Adjustments		Other Adjustments		Total Adjustments	
	2023/24	2024/25	2023/24	2024/25	2023/24	2024/25	2023/24	2024/25
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
People Directorate:								
Adult Social Care and Health	266	3,781	258	-835	2,128	-794	2,652	2,152
Children and Families	3,180	5,137	-3,264	-5,698	2,414	10,487	2,331	9,927
Leisure & Wellbeing	395	3,970	112	-428	-254	-968	252	2,574
Places Directorate:								
Economy	3,503	11,206	126	-427	2,089	3,707	5,718	14,487
Environment	10,627	10,566	137	-451	-2,387	-2,238	8,377	7,877
HRA	8,425	-546	0	0	-15,171	-8,601	-6,746	-9,147
Resources Directorate:								
Corporate Services	1,246	2,054	1,749	2,101	0	-48	2,995	4,107
Customer Transformation	0	111	108	-327	0	-115	108	-331
Net Cost of Services	27,643	36,280	-774	-6,064	-11,181	1,431	15,688	31,646
Other Income and Expenditure	-64,597	-39,966	-8,960	-457	-14,808	-454	-88,365	-40,877
Surplus (-) or Deficit on General Fund and HRA Balance in Year	-36,954	-3,686	-9,734	-6,521	-25,989	977	-72,677	-9,230

The narrative commentary below provides an explanation of the major adjusting items necessary to reconcile the Expenditure and Funding Analysis deficit on the General Fund to the deficit on the Provision of Services from the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

The Expenditure and Funding Analysis Deficit represents the statutorily defined charges to the General Fund and HRA, excluding items charged under accounting practices.

Adjustments for Capital Purposes

This column adjusts for depreciation, impairment and revaluation gains and losses in the net cost of services line.

Within the other income and expenditure line, the adjustments relate to:

- Capital disposals with a transfer of income on disposal of assets and the amounts written off for those assets.
- Capital grants receivable in the year without conditions or for which conditions were satisfied in the year.

Net Change for the Pensions Adjustments

This column adjusts for the pension contributions and the addition of Employee Benefits pension expenditure and income calculated under IAS19.

- For net cost of 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 other income and expenditure this represents the net interest on the defined benefit liability which is charged to the CIES.

Other Adjustments

This column represents any further differences between amounts debited/credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement which need to be adjusted to reach the statutorily defined charges to the General Fund and HRA. These include:

- For net cost of services, the accumulated absences accrual for compensated absences earned but not taken in year
- For other income and expenditure, this represents the difference between what is chargeable under statutory regulations for Council Tax and NDR that was projected to be received at the start of the year, and the income recognised under generally accepted accounting practices in the Code. This is a timing difference, as any difference will

be brought forward in future surpluses or deficits on the Collection Fund

- This also includes the statutory charges for capital financing, i.e., Minimum Revenue Provision and any revenue contributions to capital outlay allowed under the Code.

5b) Expenditure and Income Analysed by Nature

	2023/24	2024/25
	£'000	£'000
Expenditure		
Employee Benefits Expenses	380,869	388,744
Other Service Expenses	513,122	623,567
Capital Charges	42,865	60,023
Interest Payable	23,594	24,242
Precepts and Levies	24,888	25,361
Payments to Housing Capital Receipts Pool	0	0
Gain/loss on Disposal of Non-Current Assets	-1,464	-141
Gain/loss on Revaluation of Investment Property	447	-445
Trading	15,455	12,389
Pension Interest Costs	-9,066	-143
Total Expenditure	990,710	1,133,598
Income		
Fees, Charges & Other Service Income	-230,426	-292,689
Interest & Investment Income	-14,932	-13,531
Income from Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rates	-261,610	-272,852
Government Grants and Contributions	-453,575	-506,392
Capital Grants	-68,727	-45,086
Total Income	-1,029,271	-1,130,550
Surplus or Deficit on Provision of Services	-38,561	3,047

6.Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under regulations

2024/25	Usable Reserves						Movement in Unusable Reserves
	General Fund Balance	Earmarked Reserves	Housing Revenue Account	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Receipts Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Adjustments involving the CAA:							
Reversal of items debited/credited to the CIES:							
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	27,556	0	23,060	0	0	0	-50,616
Revaluation gains/losses on PP&E	11,030	0	110	0	0	0	-11,140
Movements in the market value of Investment Properties	-461	0	16	0	0	0	445
Amortisation of intangible assets	184	0	0	0	0	0	-184
Capital grants and contributions applied	-20,034	0	-3,165	0	0	0	23,198
Income in relation to donated assets	-961	0	0	0	0	0	961
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	8,687	0	0	0	0	0	-8,687
Amounts of non-current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the CIES	1,455	0	5,315	0	0	0	-6,770
Insertion of items not debited or credited to the CIES:							

Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment	-9,564	0	-3,601	0	0	0	13,165
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	-1,207	0	-5,000	0	0	0	6,207
Adjustments involving the Capital Grants Unapplied Account:							
Capital grants and contributions unapplied credited to the CIES	-21,588	0	-512	0	0	22,099	0
Application of grants to capital financing transferred to the CAA	0	0	0	0	0	-18,875	18,875
Adjustments involving the Capital Receipts Reserve:							
Transfer of sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the CIES	-323	0	-6,711	0	7,122	0	-89
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	0	0	0	0	-4,819	0	4,819
Contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve towards admin costs of non-current asset disposals	0	0	124	0	-124	0	0
Contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance the payments to the Government capital receipts pool	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adjustments involving the Major Repairs Reserve:							
Reversal of Major Repairs Allowance credited to the HRA	0	0	-18,783	18,783	0	0	0
Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	0	0	0	-20,002	0	0	20,002
Adjustments involving the Pensions Reserve:							
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the CIES	38,106	0	0	0	0	0	-38,106

Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	-44,627	0	0	0	0	0	44,627
Adjustments involving the Collection Fund Adjustment Account:							
Amount by which Council Tax and NDR income credited to the CIES is different from the amount calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	2,329	0	0	0	0	0	-2,329
Adjustments involving the Accumulated Absences Account:							
Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the CIES on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	292	0	0	0	0	0	-292
Adjustments primarily involving the Dedicated Schools Grant Adjustment Account:							
Transfer of Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) over/(underspend) to the DSG Adjustment Account	0	9,040	0	0	0	0	-9,040
Total Adjustments	-9,123	9,040	-9,147	-1,218	2,180	3,224	5,045

2023/24	Usable Reserves						Movement in Unusable Reserves
	General Fund Balance	Earmarked Reserves	Housing Revenue Account	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Receipts Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Adjustments involving the CAA:							
Reversal of items debited/credited to the CIES:							
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	23,976	0	22,346	0	0	0	-46,322
Revaluation gains/losses on PP&E	-3,497	0	-19	0	0	0	3,516
Movements in the market value of Investment Properties	453	0	-6	0	0	0	-447
Amortisation of intangible assets	59	0	0	0	0	0	-59
Capital grants and contributions applied	-24,502	0	-2,514	0	0	0	27,017
Income in relation to donated assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	6,507	0	0	0	0	0	-6,507
Amounts of non-current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the CIES	409	0	6,466	0	0	0	-6,875
Insertion of items not debited or credited to the CIES:							
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment	-8,679	0	-12,474	0	0	0	21,153
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	-1,175	0	-2,697	0	0	0	3,871
Adjustments involving the Capital Grants Unapplied Account:							

Capital grants and contributions unapplied credited to the CIES	-41,836	0	-168	0	0	42,004	0
Application of grants to capital financing transferred to the CAA	0	0	0	0	0	-18,239	18,239
Adjustments involving the Capital Receipts Reserve:							
Transfer of sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the CIES	-442	0	-8,055	0	8,630	0	-133
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	0	0	0	0	-4,123	0	4,123
Contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve towards admin costs of non-current asset disposals	0	0	157	0	-157	0	0
Contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance the payments to the Government capital receipts pool	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adjustments involving the Major Repairs Reserve:							
Reversal of Major Repairs Allowance credited to the HRA	0	0	-9,781	9,781	0	0	0
Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	0	0	0	-21,090	0	0	21,090
Adjustments involving the Pensions Reserve:							
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the CIES	30,245	0	0	0	0	0	-30,245
Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	-39,979	0	0	0	0	0	39,979
Adjustments involving the Collection Fund Adjustment Account:							
Amount by which council tax and NDR income credited to the CIES is different from council tax and NDR income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	-8,477	0	0	0	0	0	8,477

Adjustments involving the Accumulated Absences Account:							
Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the CIES on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	306	0	0	0	0	0	-306
Adjustments primarily involving the Dedicated Schools Grant Adjustment Account:							
Transfer of Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) over/(underspend) to the DSG Adjustment Account	0	700	0	0	0	0	-700
Total Adjustments	-66,631	700	-6,746	-11,309	4,349	23,765	55,871

7. Other Operating Expenditure

2023/24 £'000		2024/25 £'000
24,799	Levies	25,264
89	Parish Precepts	97
-1,464	Gains (-) & Losses on Disposals of Non-Current Assets	-141
0	Loss on Disposal of Shares	0
0	Payment to Housing Capital Receipts Pool	0
23,424		25,220

8. Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure

2023/24 £'000		2024/25 £'000
23,594	Interest Payable and Similar Charges	24,242
15,455	Trading Accounts	12,389
-9,066	Net Interest on the Net Defined Benefit Pension Liability (Asset)	-143
-14,932	Investment Receivable and Similar Income	-13,531
447	Gains (-) & Losses on Revaluation of Investment Property	-445
0	Gains (-) & Losses on Disposal of Investment Property	1
15,498		22,514

9. Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income

2023/24 £'000		2024/25 £'000
-142,990	Council Tax Income	-153,250
-118,620	Non-Domestic Rates Income	-119,602
-68,727	Capital Grants and Contributions	-45,086
-41,177	Other Non-Ringfenced Grants	-45,179
0	Donated Asset Additions	-961
-371,513		-364,078

10. Property, Plant and Equipment

These tables contain details of the movements relating to Property, Plant and Equipment.

	Council Dwellings	Other Land & Buildings	Vehicles Plant and Equipment	Community Assets	Surplus Assets	Assets Under Construction	Total	PFI Assets Included in Other L&B
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cost or value at 1.4.24	968,287	416,455	18,603	3,882	11,518	35,376	1,454,121	35,846
Additions	28,642	13,944	5,179	1,049	2,049	32,416	83,279	6,460
Donations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Revaluation increases/decreases to Revaluation Reserve	23,737	-1,564	0	15	219	282	22,689	0
Revaluation increases/decreases to surplus/deficit on the provision of services (SDPS)	0	-15,168	0	0	-2,254	-69	-17,491	-6,656
De-recognition – Disposals	-5,194	-1,192	-987	0	0	0	-7,373	0
De-recognition – Other	0	-25	-201	-2	-830	0	-1,058	0
Reclassified to/from held for sale	0	-315	0	0	375	0	60	0
Other Movements	21,110	-397	0	-23	-220	-21,003	-534	0
At 31.3.25	1,036,581	411,739	22,594	4,921	10,855	47,002	1,533,692	35,650
Depreciation & Impairment at 1.4.24	29,414	15,443	6,162	0	965	0	51,984	574
Depreciation	22,270	8,713	2,581	0	43	0	33,607	571
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	-22,151	-5,119	0	0	-7	-16	-27,293	0
Depreciation written out to SDPS	0	-3,595	0	0	-41	-8	-3,645	-574
Impairment losses/reversals to Revaluation Reserve	-7,263	-2,917	0	0	155	-90	-10,115	0
Impairment losses/reversals to SDPS	0	-2,088	0	2	516	-57	-1,626	0
De-recognition – Disposals	0	-19	-856	0	0	0	-874	0
De-recognition – Other	0	-25	-201	-2	-830	0	-1,058	0
Eliminated on reclassification to Held for Sale	0	-3	0	0	0	0	-3	0
Other Movements	0	-13	0	0	-167	171	-9	0
At 31.3.25	22,270	10,378	7,686	0	633	0	40,968	571
Net Book Value at 31.3.25	1,014,311	401,361	14,908	4,921	10,222	47,002	1,492,724	35,079
Net Book Value at 31.3.24	938,872	401,013	12,441	3,882	10,553	35,376	1,402,137	35,272

	Council Dwellings	Other Land & Buildings	Vehicles Plant and Equipment	Community Assets	Surplus Assets	Assets Under Construction	Total	PFI Assets Included in PP & E
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cost or value at 1.4.23	978,230	393,760	15,455	1,957	13,118	43,694	1,446,214	35,869
Additions	25,446	8,485	5,575	290	475	28,829	69,100	0
Donations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Revaluation increases/decreases to Revaluation Reserve	-50,135	7,548	0	8	268	-95	-42,406	0
Revaluation increases/decreases to surplus/deficit on the provision of services (SDPS)	0	-3,720	0	1,627	-82	-7,312	-9,486	-23
De-recognition – Disposals	-6,356	0	-1,243	0	0	0	-7,598	0
De-recognition – Other	0	0	-1,185	0	-518	0	-1,703	0
Reclassified to/from held for sale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Movements	21,102	10,382	0	0	-1,744	-29,741	0	0
At 31.3.24	968,287	416,455	18,603	3,882	11,518	35,376	1,454,121	35,846
Depreciation & Impairment at 1.4.23	28,606	14,942	6,600	0	177	5,190	55,514	574
Depreciation	22,151	9,194	1,859	0	67	0	33,271	661
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	-21,901	-4,484	0	0	-7	-7	-26,400	0
Depreciation written out to SDPS	0	-4,094	0	0	-55	-478	-4,627	-661
Impairment losses/reversals to Revaluation Reserve	558	2,242	0	0	95	-11	2,885	0
Impairment losses/reversals to SDPS	0	-2,121	0	0	1,240	-4,964	-5,845	0
De-recognition – Disposals	0	0	-1,112	0	0	0	-1,112	0
De-recognition – Other	0	0	-1,185	0	-518	0	-1,703	0
Eliminated on reclassification to Held for Sale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Movements	0	-236	0	0	-33	268	0	0
At 31.3.24	29,414	15,443	6,162	0	965	0	51,984	574
Net Book Value at 31.3.24	938,872	401,013	12,441	3,882	10,553	35,376	1,402,137	35,272
Net Book Value at 31.3.23	949,624	378,818	8,855	1,957	12,942	38,504	1,390,700	35,296

Infrastructure Assets

In accordance with the temporary relief offered by the update to the Code on infrastructure assets, this note does not include disclosure of gross cost and accumulated depreciation for infrastructure assets because historical reporting practices and resultant information deficits mean that this would not faithfully represent the asset position to the users of the financial statements.

The authority has chosen not to disclose this information as the previously reported practices and resultant information deficits mean that gross cost and accumulated depreciation are not measured accurately and would not provide the basis for the users of the financial statements to take economic or other decisions relating to infrastructure assets.

A summary of infrastructure assets on a net book value basis is provided below.

	2023/24	2024/25
	£'000	£'000
Net Book Value (Modified Historical Cost) at 1st April	158,277	162,618
Additions	14,887	14,235
De-recognition	0	0
Depreciation	-10,545	-11,083
Impairment	0	0
Other Movements	0	0
Net Book Value at 31st March	162,618	165,770

The authority has determined in accordance with Regulation 30M of the Local Authorities (Capital Financing and Accounting) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2022 that the carrying amounts to be derecognised for infrastructure assets when there is replacement expenditure is nil.

Additional Reconciliation to Balance Sheet for Infrastructure Assets

The table below reconciles Note 10 and Infrastructure Assets to the Balance Sheet:

Movement on Balances	2023/24	2024/25
	£'000	£'000
Infrastructure Assets	162,618	165,770
Property, Plant and Equipment	1,402,137	1,492,724
Net Book Value at 31st March	1,564,755	1,658,494

Capital Commitments

As at 31 March 2025, the Council was contractually committed to the following major items of capital work:

	£'000	Start Date	Projected End Date
Affordable Housing	1,038	2024	2025
IT Transformation	1,512	2024	2025
Civic Centre Refurbishment	2,717	2024	2025
Fetters Section 0	4,428	2024	2025

Property, Plant and Equipment Valuation

The Council's property portfolio, which comprises both freehold and leasehold properties, has been valued on the bases outlined below, which accord with the Statements of Asset Valuation Practice and Guidance Notes of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS). Some valuations were undertaken by in-house staff and certified by the qualified Principal Asset Management Planning Officer within the Council's Asset Management Service. The remaining valuations were undertaken by an external organisation, the Valuation Office Agency, and certified by their lead principal surveyor on the contract (MRICS). Not all properties were inspected, as this wasn't considered

by the Valuers to be necessary for the purposes of the valuation. Inspections were carried out between April 2024 and May 2025. The actual date of valuation was 01 April 2024, with a review undertaken to ascertain whether any movement between the valuation date and balance sheet date has taken place which would have a material impact on the accounts.

The Code requires gains arising from the revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment to be used initially to reverse previous losses for the asset that have been charged to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services before crediting the Revaluation Reserve. Revaluation losses and impairments are debited initially to the Revaluation Reserve up to the balance for the asset and thereafter charged to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services.

The Council carries out a rolling programme of revaluations that ensures that all Property, Plant and Equipment required to be measured at current value is re-valued at least every five years, although material changes to asset valuations are recognised as they occur. All valuations were carried out in accordance with the methodologies and bases for estimation set out in the professional standards of the RICS.

Where the current value – existing use value – for a property could not be determined because there was no market value for the asset, the depreciated replacement cost method of valuation was employed. This is in accordance with the Code. All valuations comply with those definitions settled by the International Valuation Standards Committee.

Vehicles, Plant and Equipment are carried at depreciated historical cost basis as a proxy for current value due to the short useful lives and low values of these assets in accordance with the Code.

Property, Plant and Equipment Valuation

By valuation method:

	Council Dwellings	Other Land & Buildings	Vehicles Plant and Equipment	Infrastructure Assets	Community Assets	Surplus Assets	Assets Under Construction	TOTAL
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Depreciated Historical Cost			14,908	165,770	4,921		47,002	232,601
Depreciated Replacement Cost		282,488						282,488
Current Value – Existing Use Value – Social Housing	1,014,311							1,014,311
Current Value – Existing Use Value		118,873						118,873
Fair Value – Highest and Best						10,222		10,222
Net Book Value at 31.3.25	1,014,311	401,361	14,908	165,770	4,921	10,222	47,002	1,658,494

By year of valuation:

	Council Dwellings	Other Land & Buildings	Vehicles Plant and Equipment	Infrastructure Assets	Community Assets	Surplus Assets	Assets Under Construction	TOTAL
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Depreciated Historical Cost:			14,908	165,770	4,921		47,002	232,601
Valued at Current Value as at: 31 st March 2025	1,014,311	364,385				10,222		1,388,918
31 st March 2024		10,573						10,573
31 st March 2023		10,924						10,924
31 st March 2022		7,973						7,973
31 st March 2021		7,506						7,506
Net Book Value at 31.3.25	1,014,311	401,361	14,908	165,770	4,921	10,222	47,002	1,658,494

Fair Value

The Council's surplus properties have been assessed at a mixture of Levels 2 and 3 for valuation purposes: see the Accounting Policies note for an explanation of fair value levels. The fair value of surplus assets has been measured using the market approach technique, which uses prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable (i.e. similar) assets. As the future use of these assets is yet to be determined, the current use cannot be assumed to be highest and best. However, in estimating the fair value of surplus properties, the highest and best use of the properties has been adopted in accordance with the Code.

11. Heritage Assets

Heritage Assets are those assets that are intended to be preserved in trust for future generations because of their cultural, environmental or historic associations. Heritage Assets are preserved principally for their contribution to knowledge and culture, and this distinguishes them from other assets. The Council has three collections of Heritage Assets which are held in support of the primary objective of increasing the knowledge, understanding and appreciation of the Council's history, culture and local area.

The carrying amounts of Heritage Assets are reviewed where there is evidence of impairment, e.g., where an item has suffered physical deterioration or breakage or where doubts arise as to its authenticity. Any impairment is recognised and measured in accordance with the Council's general policies on impairment – see 'impairment' in the Accounting Policies note.

Disposal proceeds are disclosed separately in the notes to the financial statements and are accounted for in accordance with the statutory accounting requirements relating to capital expenditure and capital receipts: see 'disposal' in the Accounting Policies note. The Council's collections of Heritage Assets are accounted for as follows:

Reconciliation of the Carrying Value of Heritage Assets held by the Council

	Art & Artefacts	Civic Regalia	Outside Artwork	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cost or Valuation				
1 April 2023	2,191	366	1,124	3,681
Additions	10	0	395	405
Disposals	0	0	0	0
Revaluations	0	1,266	0	1,266
Reclassifications	0	0	0	0
31 March 2024	2,201	1,632	1,519	5,352

	Art & Artefacts	Civic Regalia	Outside Artwork	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cost or Valuation				
1 April 2024	2,201	1,632	1,519	5,352
Additions	0	0	266	266
Disposals	0	0	0	0
Revaluations	0	0	0	0
Reclassifications	0	0	0	0
31 March 2025	2,201	1,632	1,785	5,618

There has been investment in the year on the sculpture trail at Haigh Hall and the two COVID memorials at Lilford Park Leigh and Mesnes Park Wigan.

12. Investment Properties

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.

Income from Investment Properties is shown within Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure within the CI&ES. For 2024/25 this amounted to £2.270m (£2.095m 23/24) which is included within the £4.600m lease income shown in Note 39.

Fair Value

The Council's investment property portfolio has been assessed at Level 2 for valuation purposes (see Accounting Policies for a description of the fair value hierarchy).

The fair value has been measured using the market approach technique, which uses prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable (i.e. similar) assets.

Due to the investment assets now being valued by the Valuation Office Agency, there has been a change in the valuation techniques used during the year for investment properties, which has led to all properties previously valued at Level 3 now being valued at Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

In estimating the fair value of the Council's investment properties, the highest and best use of the properties has been adopted and is deemed to be their current use.

Quantitative Information for Properties using Significant Unobservable Inputs

As at 31 March 2025, just 17 of the Council's 125 investment assets accounted for 80% (£32.574m) of the total portfolio value (£40.905m), and 16 of these were assessed at level 2 at a combined value of £21.530m.

A sensitivity analysis of these assets indicated that a 1% increase in the unobservable yields adopted would reduce their value by £2.201m. A 1%

decrease in the unobservable yields adopted would increase their value by £2.490m.

A breakdown of investment property types is shown below as at 31st March 2025:

Recurring Fair Value Measurements Using:	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets	Other significant observable inputs	Significant unobservable inputs	Fair Value at 31 March 2025
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Airport Land Holding		11,044		11,044
Commercial Land		20,662		20,662
Commercial Units		1,105		1,105
Industrial Land and Units		8,009		8,009
Office Units		86		86
Total	0	40,905	0	40,905

Comparative year as at 31st March 2024:

Recurring Fair Value Measurements Using:	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets	Other significant observable inputs	Significant unobservable inputs	Fair Value at 31 March 2024
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Airport Land Holding		10,347		10,347
Commercial Land			21,186	21,186
Commercial Units			1,100	1,100
Industrial Land and Units			7,672	7,672
Office Units			86	86
Total	0	10,347	30,043	40,391

Movement in Investment Properties

Sensitivity data has not been provided for the remaining portfolio of smaller assets, containing a mix of commercial land holdings, industrial sites, shops and advertising sites.

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

	2023/24	2024/25
	£000	£'000
Balance at start of the year	40,763	40,391
Additions:	75	71
Disposals	0	-1
Net gains / losses (-) from fair value adjustments	-447	445
Transfers:		
to (-) / from Property, Plant and Equipment	0	0
Balance at end of the year	40,391	40,905

The changes in fair value of investment property in 2024/25 is attributable to a £0.697m gain on the airport land holding, with the remaining changes attributable to the other assets.

13. Private Finance Initiative (PFI)

The Wigan Joint Service Centre (JSC) is under a 25-year PFI contract that began in 2011/12. The contract was for the construction and maintenance of the facility. The Centre is split between two sites:

- the Wigan Life Centre and Healthy Living Zone containing office accommodation, a swimming pool and a fitness suite.
- the Learning, Information and Neighbourhood Zone containing a library, office accommodation and registrars.

The PFI operator is still responsible for all building maintenance of the sites.

The contract specifies minimum standards for the services to be provided by the contractor, with deductions from the fee payable being made if facilities are unavailable or performance is below the minimum standards.

The building and equipment will be transferred to the Council at the end of the 25-year contract.

Payments

The Council makes monthly payments which comprise a service charge, a finance lease rental and an interest charge. The service provider throughout the contractual term will pay for the repair and replacement of the premises and fixture and fittings with the consent of the Council. 30% of the unitary payment is subject to an annual inflation increase in line with the RPI.

The Council adopted the IRFS16 Leasing Accounting Standard at the start of the financial year. This required the finance lease within the PFI contract to be re-calculated to reflect appropriate changes in the index-linked inflation within the contract. This does not affect past or future actual unitary charge payments, but re-measures the lease liability.

Payments remaining to be made under the contract as at 31 March 2025 (excluding any estimation of performance deductions) are as follows:

	Repayment of Liability	Repayment of Interest	Payment for Services	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Payable in 2025/26	1,063	4,978	3,284	9,325
Within 2 – 5 years	11,311	17,102	9,907	38,320
Within 6 – 10 years	20,171	13,618	16,610	50,399
Within 11 – 15 years	10,233	1,199	4,294	15,726
Total	42,778	36,897	34,095	113,770

The comparative figures as at 31 March 2024 are shown below:

	Repayment of Liability	Repayment of Interest	Payment for Services	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Payable in 2024/25	1,905	4,705	2,900	9,510
Within 2 – 5 years	8,777	16,562	13,772	39,111
Within 6 – 10 years	15,490	13,792	22,222	51,504
Within 11 – 15 years	12,212	2,348	12,406	26,967
Total	38,385	37,407	51,300	127,092

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.

The liability outstanding to pay the liability to the contractor for capital expenditure incurred is as follows, noting the re-measurement during the year for the implementation of IFRS16:

	2024/25	2025/26
	£'000	£'000
Balance at start of the year	38,385	42,778
IFRS16 Remeasurement	6,460	0
Payments during the year	-2,067	-1,063
Balance outstanding at year-end	42,778	41,715

The PFI liability represents the outstanding long-term liability to the contractor for capital expenditure. This is deemed to be an appropriate proxy for the fair value as the actual borrowing lies with the PFI provider and not the Council.

The fair value is defined as 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 Council receives PFI grant from the Government to part fund the scheme, the annual grant is £6.023m. The Council is committed to making gross payments estimated at £113.770m. However, the net cost to the Council after the PFI grant is £45.253m.

14. Intangible Assets

The Council accounts for major items of software as intangible assets. The intangible assets are purchased licences and capitalised development costs.

All software is given a finite useful life, based on assessments of the period that the software is expected to be of use to the Council. The useful lives assigned to the major software suites used by the Council is 7 to 10 years, minor items of software are 3 to 5 years.

The carrying amount of intangible assets is amortised on a straight-line basis. The amortisation of £0.184m charged to revenue in 2024/25 was charged to the appropriate Service Revenue Account.

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

	2023/24	2024/25
	£'000	£'000
Balance at start of year:		
Gross carrying amounts	1,347	1,688
Accumulated amortisation	-1,207	-358
Net carrying amount at start of year	139	1,330
Additions:		
Purchases	1,249	4,113
Amortisation for the period	-59	-184
Removals:		
Write out gross carrying amounts of fully amortised assets	-908	0
Write out accumulated amortisation of fully amortised assets	908	0
Net carrying amount at end of year	1,330	5,259
Comprising:		
Gross carrying amounts	1,688	5,801
Accumulated amortisation	-358	-542
Total	1,330	5,259

The items of capitalised software / development costs are as follows:

	Carrying Amount		Remaining Amortisation Period
	31 March 2024	31 March 2025	
	£'000	£'000	
Corelogic System	37	0	0 Years
Civica Digital 360	43	22	1 Year
IT Transformation Costs	1,249	5,238	10 Years
Total	1,330	5,259	

15. Impairment Losses

During 2024/25, including Investment Property, the Council recognised total impairment losses of £1.3m (2023/24 £12.6m). Note 10 - Property Plant and Equipment analyses the net impairment movements between the Revaluation Reserve and Surplus or Deficit on Provision of Services. The table below breaks down impairment losses by asset category:

Category	2024/25 £'000	2023/24 £'000
Council Dwellings	0	7,263
Land & Buildings (including PFI)	374	3,637
Plant, Vehicles & Equipment	0	0
Infrastructure	0	0
Community Assets	2	0
Surplus Assets	890	1,335
Assets Under Construction	0	0
Assets Held for Sale	0	0
Investment Property	0	320
Intangible Assets	0	0
Total	1,266	12,555

£0m of impairment losses were in respect of the council dwellings stock (2023/24 £7.3m). The remaining £1.3m of impairment losses (2023/24 £5.3m) relates to the demolition of surplus and other unused assets.

16. Capital Expenditure and Capital Financing

The total amount of capital expenditure incurred in the year is shown in the table below 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 Finance Requirement (CFR), a measure of the capital expenditure incurred historically by the Council that has yet to be financed. The CFR is analysed in the second part of this note.

2023/24		2024/25
£'000		£'000
559,664	Opening Capital Financing Requirement	556,383
0	Right-of-use assets brought onto the Balance Sheet under IFRS16 at 01.04.2024	42,904
	Capital Investment:	
84,061	Property, Plant and Equipment	91,187
395	Heritage Assets	266
1,249	Intangible Assets	4,113
6,507	Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute	8,687
0	Loans	0
0	Right of Use Assets brought onto the balance sheet under IFRS16	1,179
0	Remeasurement of PFI Liability under IFRS16	6,460
	Sources of Finance:	
-4,123	Capital Receipts	-4,819
-45,256	Government Grants and Other Contributions	-42,074
	Sums set aside from Revenue:	
-24,961	Direct Revenue Contributions	-26,208
-21,153	MRP / loans fund principal repayments	-13,115
556,383	Closing Capital Financing Requirement	624,964
	Explanation of Movements During Year	
-3,280	Increase / Decrease (-) in underlying need to borrow (unsupported by Government financial assistance)	68,581
-3,280	Increase / Decrease (-) in Capital Financing Requirement	68,581

17. Financial Instruments

Categories of Financial Instruments

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

Financial Assets	Non-current				Current				Total 2024/25 £'000
	Investments		Debtors		Investments		Debtors		
	2023/24	2024/25	2023/24	2024/25	2023/24	2024/25	2023/24	2024/25	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
Fair Value through profit and loss	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amortised Cost	6	6	41,521	40,957	74,730	29,890	55,278	58,184	129,038
Cash at Bank	0	0	0	0	-7,657	-10,192	0	0	-10,192
Plus items not classed as financial instruments, e.g., VAT, NDR, Council Tax, RIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	35,625	35,745	35,745
Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income – designated equity instruments	50,600	47,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	47,800
Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income – other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Financial Assets	50,606	47,806	41,521	40,957	67,073	19,698	90,903	93,929	202,391

Financial Liabilities	Non-current				Current				Total
	Borrowings		Creditors		Borrowings		Creditors		2024/25 £'000
	2023/24	2024/25	2023/24	2024/25	2023/24	2024/25	2023/24	2024/25	
	£'000		£'000		£'000		£'000	£'000	
Fair Value through profit and loss	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amortised Cost	-386,363	-381,211	-2,423	-2,027	-14,132	-7,447	-34,000	-38,282	-428,967
Plus items not classed as financial instruments, e.g., VAT, NDR, Council Tax, RIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	-22,046	-30,757	-30,757
PFI and Other Deferred Liabilities	0	0	-37,542	-42,842	0	0	0	0	-42,842
Total Financial Liabilities	-386,363	-381,211	-39,966	-44,869	-14,132	-7,447	-56,046	-69,039	-502,566

The Council has a 3.22% shareholding in Manchester Airport Holdings Limited. Under accounting standard IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments', investments in equity are to be classified as fair value through profit and loss unless there is an irrevocable election to designate the asset as fair value through Other Comprehensive Income.

The Manchester Airport Holdings Limited shareholding is a strategic investment and not held for trading, and therefore the Council has opted to designate them as fair value through Other Comprehensive Income. This means that there is no impact on the revenue budget and the decision to designate to fair value through Other Comprehensive Income is irrevocable. Any gains or losses on the valuation of the shareholdings will therefore be transferred to a Financial Instruments Revaluation Reserve.

Income, Expense, Gains and Losses

	2023/24		2024/25	
	Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Net gains / losses on:				
Investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure		26,200		-2,800
Total net gains / losses		26,200		-2,800
Interest Revenue				
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	-8,312		-6,749	
Other financial assets	-4,189		-6,782	
Total Interest Revenue	-12,502		-13,531	
Interest Expense	22,238		24,242	
Total Interest Expense	22,238		24,242	
Fee Expense				
Financial assets or financial liabilities that are not at fair value through profit or loss	4		1	
Total Fee Expense	4		1	

Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities

Financial liabilities, financial assets represented by loans and receivables and long-term debtors and creditors are carried in the Balance Sheet at amortised cost. Their fair value can be assessed by calculating the present value of the cash flows that will take place over the remaining term of the instruments (Level 2 inputs), using the following assumptions:

- estimated ranges of interest rates at 31 March 2025 for loans from the Public Works Loan Board (PWLb) and for short-term investments based on new lending rates for equivalent loans at that date
- no early repayment or impairment is recognised
- where an instrument will mature in the next 12 months, carrying amount is assumed to approximate to fair value
- the fair value of trade and other receivables is taken to be the invoiced or billed amount

The fair values calculated are as follows:

Financial Liabilities	2023/24		2024/25	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
PWLB borrowing	386,363	321,586	386,363	296,340
Long-term creditors	36,480	36,480	41,715	41,715

The difference between the carrying amount and the fair value measures the additional interest that the Council will pay over the remaining terms of the loans with the PWLB, against what would be paid if the loans were at prevailing market rates.

However, the Council has a continuing ability to borrow at concessionary rates from the PWLB rather than the markets. If the Council were to seek to realise the projected gain by repaying the loans to the PWLB, the PWLB would raise a penalty charge for early redemption in addition to charging a premium for the additional interest that now has to be paid. The fair value calculation for early redemption including the penalty charge would be £324.780m (£362.944m in 2023/24).

The fair value of the liabilities is lower than the carrying amount because the Council's portfolio of loans include a number of fixed-rate loans where the interest rate payable is lower than the rates available for similar loans at the balance sheet date.

Financial Assets	2023/24		2024/25	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
At Fair Value through profit and loss				
Investments	0	0	0	0
At Amortised Cost				
Loans and receivables	67,073	67,073	19,698	19,698
Long-term debtors	41,521	44,194	40,957	43,631

The fair value of the assets is greater than the carrying amount because the Council's portfolio of investments include a number of fixed-rate loans where the interest rate receivable is higher than the rates available for similar loans at the balance sheet date.

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

Long-Term Investments

The value of investments held at 31 March 2025 is analysed below:

2023/24 £'000		Input level in Fair Value Hierarchy	2024/25 £'000
46,300	Shareholdings in: The Manchester Airports Group Plc	Level 2	43,400
4,300	Shareholdings in: Manchester Airport Car Park – C Shares	Level 2	4,400
6	Other Investments		6
50,606			47,806

Manchester Airport Group

The Council's shareholding in Manchester Airport Group is 3.22% as at 31 March 2025. The shares in this company are a strategic investment and not held for trading, therefore the Council has opted to designate it as fair value through Other comprehensive Income. This means that there is no impact on the revenue budget and the Council's decision to designate it is irrevocable. Any gains or losses on the valuation of the shareholding will therefore be transferred to a Financial Instruments Revaluation Reserve.

The shares in this company are not traded in an active market; the fair value shown above has been based on valuation techniques that are observable for the asset on an open-market basis. The earnings-based method (EBITA) has been used based on data for comparable quoted companies operating in the same sector. These shares are subject to an annual valuation. In 2024/25 this has seen a decrease in value of £2.9m.

The Council holds an equity investment in Manchester Airport Car Park Ltd of £5.610m (along with the other nine Greater Manchester District Councils). This investment was to assist the funding of the capital build of a car park in return for the issue of 3 C shares in Manchester Airport Car Park Ltd. The value increased by £0.1m to £4.4m. The shareholding will be classed as a financial instrument and held at fair value on the Council's Balance Sheet. Under IFRS 9 the shareholding will be designated as a strategic investment and not held for trading; therefore, the Council has opted to designate it as fair value through Other Comprehensive Income. This would mean there is no impact on the Revenue budget and the Council's decision to designate is irrevocable.

Long-Term Debtors

These are debtors which are not immediately due and payable, but are repayable over a period of time. The following table shows the breakdown. The Code requires the disclosure of the fair value alongside the carrying value held on the Balance Sheet.

2023/24 Fair Value	2023/24 Carrying Value		2024/25 Fair Value	2024/25 Carrying Value
£000	£000		£000	£000
32,896	30,223	The Manchester Airports Group Plc	32,896	30,223
9,021	9,021	Manchester Airport – accrued interest	8,546	8,546
1,851	1,851	Renovation Loans	1,769	1,769
426	426	Housing – Insulation Loans	420	420
44,194	41,521		43,631	40,957

Short-Term Investments

During the year, the Council invested its revenue balances, reserves and capital receipts externally in short-term deposits. At 31 March 2025 £29.890m was invested in this way (£74.730m at 31 March 2024) as follows:

2023/24		2024/25
£'000		£'000
13,230	Lloyds Bank Plc	10,290
0	Adur District Council	5,000
0	London Borough of Waltham Forest	5,000
13,230	Handelsbanken	3,600
0	Cheshire East Council	3,000
0	Lancashire County Council	3,000
15,270	Barclays Bank	0
5,000	Santander UK Bank Plc	0
5,000	Blackpool Borough Council	0
5,000	Uttlesford District Council	0
5,000	Fife Council	0
3,000	Wirral Borough Council	0
5,000	Derby City Council	0
5,000	Folkstone and Hythe District Council	0
74,730		29,890

Please note that short-term investments are held on the Balance Sheet under cash and cash equivalents.

Long-Term Borrowing

The tables below show the source of loans outstanding, the movements during the year and an analysis of current borrowings by maturity date.

2023/24	Source of Loan Outstanding	Increases in year	Decreases in year	2024/25
£'000		£'000	£'000	£'000
386,352	Public Works Loans Board	0	5,152	381,201
11	Individuals	0	0	11
386,363		0	5,152	381,212

2023/24	An Analysis by maturity is:	2024/25
£'000		£'000
5,152	Over 1 year but not over 2 years	6,197
44,492	Over 2 years but not over 5 years	43,418
114,616	Over 5 years but not over 10 years	119,493
23,005	Over 10 years but not over 15 years	13,006
5,007	Over 15 years but not over 20 years	5,008
5,008	Over 20 years but not over 25 years	5,006
189,083	Over 25 years	189,083
386,363		381,212

The accrued interest associated with the PWLB loans is £0.712m. This is included under current liabilities and will be paid in 2025/26.

Short-Term Borrowing

At 31 March 2025 the figure for Short Term Borrowing outstanding was £7.447m (£14.132m in 2023/24).

18. Deferred Liabilities and Income

Deferred liabilities are liabilities which are payable beyond the next financial year. Deferred income includes tenant deposits from occupants of Council owned buildings. At 31 March 2025, these totalled £44.869m.

2023/24		2024/25
£'000		£'000
36,162	PFI (Wigan Joint Service Centre)	41,715
2,740	Tenant Deposits	2,027
1,063	Contractor Retentions	1,127
39,965	Balance as at 31 March	44,869

The PFI liability represents the outstanding long-term liability to the contractor for capital expenditure (see Note 13). A fair value disclosure has not been provided for the PFI liability as the actual borrowing lies with the PFI provider and not the Council. The fair value is defined as 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. There is no basis on which the Council can exchange a financial liability held by a third party, as they are not directly a market participant.

19. Nature and Extent of Risks Arising from Financial Instruments

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

- credit risk – the possibility that other parties might fail to pay amounts due to the Council
- liquidity risk – the possibility that the Council might not have funds available to meet its commitments to make payments
- market risk – the possibility that financial loss might arise for the Council as a result of changes in such measures as interest rates and stock market movements

- refinancing risk – the possibility that the Council might be required to renew a financial instrument on maturity at disadvantageous rates or terms

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

The Council has adopted CIPFA's Treasury Management in the Public Services "Code of Practice". In accordance with the Code the Council sets an annual Treasury Management Policy containing a number of measures to control financial instrument risks including;

- Approved methods of raising finance
- Limits on external borrowing
- Policy on sources and types of borrowing
- Investment Policy, including approved counterparties for lending purposes

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to the Council's customers. This risk is minimised through the annual Treasury Management Policy, which requires that deposits are not made with financial institutions unless they meet identified minimum credit criteria.

The Council applies the creditworthiness service provided by Link Asset Services. This service employs a sophisticated approach incorporating:

- Credit ratings from all three credit rating agencies
- Credit watches and credit outlooks from all three rating agencies
- Credit Default Swap (CDS) spreads to give an early warning of likely changes in credit ratings

This modelling approach combines credit ratings, credit watches and credit outlooks in a weighted scoring system which is then combined with an overlay of CDS spreads to create colour-coded bands. These colour codes are

used to indicate relative creditworthiness of counterparties and the suggested maximum investment period.

The annual Treasury Management Policy also imposes a maximum sum or percentage to be invested with financial institutions. Due to the current shortage of high-quality counterparties, a percentage limit was introduced to be utilised in periods of high investment balances.

The full investment policy for 2024/25 was approved by Council on 6th March 2024 and is available on the Council's website.

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

Financial Asset	Criteria	Maximum Investment £'000	Or % Limit (if greater)
Deposits with Part Nationalised Banks	Short Term: F1	15,000	45%
Deposits with Banks	Long Term: A -		35%
Deposits with Building Societies	Short Term: F1	10,000	
Deposits with Money Market Funds / Ultra Short Dated Bond Funds	AAA by 2 or more rating agencies	20,000 in total	
UK Government Gilts and Treasury Bills	UK Sovereign Rating	5,000 in total	
Deposits with Local Authorities	N/A	5,000	
Deposits with NHS Bodies	N/A	15,000	

There may be occasions when the counterparty ratings from one rating agency are marginally lower than these ratings but may still be used. In these instances, consideration will be given to the whole range of ratings available, or other topical market information, to support their use.

Amounts arising from Expected Credit Losses

We have assessed the Council's short- and long-term investments and concluded that the expected credit loss is not material; therefore, no allowances have been made.

A summary of the credit quality of the Council's investments at 31st March 2025 is shown below, along with the potential maximum exposure to Credit Risk, based on experience of default and un-collectability.

Deposits with Banks and other Financial Institutions	Amount as at 31st March 2025	Lowest LT Credit Rating	Historical Risk of Default	Product of Investment and historical risk
	£000		%	£000
Call Accounts				
Handelsbanken	3,600	AA-	0.000%	2
Lloyds Bank Plc	10,290	A+	0.000%	13
Fixed Term Deposits				
Cheshire East Council	3,000	AA-	0.003%	0
Lancashire County Council	3,000	AA-	0.010%	0
Adur District Council	5,000	AA-	0.012%	0
London Borough of Waltham Forest	5,000	AA-	0.021%	0
	29,890		0.007%	15

The following analysis summarises the Council's potential maximum exposure to credit risk for Trade Debtors based on the experience of the default and uncollectability risk over the last three financial years.

2023/24	Area	2024/25	Historical experience of default	Historical experience adjusted for market conditions	Estimated maximum exposure to default and un-collectability
		A	B	C	A x B
£'000		£'000	%	%	£'000
90,903	Trade Debtors	97,684	1.20	0	1,173

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

The Council does not generally allow credit for customers but some of the current balance is past its due date for payment.

The past-due amount can be analysed as follows:

2023/24		2024/25
£'000		£'000
13,770	Less than three months	15,625
1,893	Three to six months	1,965
2,565	Six months to one year	3,228
7,887	More than one year	8,181
26,115		28,999

Liquidity risk

The Council has a comprehensive cash flow management system that seeks to ensure that cash is available as needed. If unexpected movements happen, the Council has ready access to borrowing from the money markets and the Public Works Loans Board. There is no significant risk that it will be unable to raise finance to meet its commitments under financial instruments. Instead, the risk is that the Council will be bound to replenish a significant proportion of its borrowings at a time of unfavourable interest rates. The annual Treasury Strategy sets a maturity profile which ensures that no more than 15% of loans mature within a period of 1-5 years.

The maturity analysis of financial liabilities is shown below:

2023/24 £'000		2024/25 £'000
6,722	Up to 1 year	6,700
5,152	Over 1 year but not over 2 years	6,197
44,492	Over 2 years but not over 5 years	43,418
114,616	Over 5 years but not over 10 years	119,493
23,005	Over 10 years but not over 15 years	13,006
5,008	Over 15 years but not over 20 years	5,008
5,008	Over 20 years but not over 25 years	5,006
189,083	Over 25 years	189,083
393,086		387,911

Market risk

Interest rate risk

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

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

The Council specifically has a policy on interest rate exposures which states:

- the Council is required to set upper limits to its exposures to the effects of changes in interest rates for both fixed interest rate and variable rate loans
- it has been Council policy to borrow at fixed rates of interest and it is recommended that this will continue.

If all interest rates had been 1% higher (with all other variables held constant) the financial effect would have been:

	2024/25 £'000
Daily average investment balance (average rate of interest 5.04%)	89,157
Assuming interest rates 1% higher additional interest received	892
Decrease in fair value of fixed rate borrowings liabilities (no impact on Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement)	25,114

Price risk

The Council does not generally invest in equity shares, but does have a shareholding in Manchester Airport Holdings Ltd. The Council has elected to designate the shareholdings as Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure. Any change in valuation is charged to the Financial Instruments Revaluation Reserve, therefore does not impact upon the CIES.

Foreign exchange risk

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

20. Short-Term Debtors

An analysis of debtors which fall due within one year is shown below:

2023/24		2024/25
£'000		£'000
61,064	Other Entities and Individuals	61,676
16,115	Central Government Bodies	17,957
8,064	NHS Bodies	9,262
5,660	Other Local Authorities	5,034
90,903	Net Total	93,929

21. Debtors for Local Taxation

The past due but not impaired amount for local taxation (Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rates) can be analysed by age as follows:

2023/24		2024/25
£'000		£'000
11,409	Less than one year	10,362
5,548	One year to two years	6,504
16,550	More than two years	19,583
33,507		36,449

22. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The balance of cash and cash equivalents is made up of the following elements:

2023/24		2024/25
£'000		£'000
50	Cash held by the Council (Petty Cash)	50
12,759	Bank Current Accounts - Schools	26,423
-20,466	Bank Current Accounts - Council	-36,665
74,730	Short-term deposits	29,890
67,073	Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	19,698

The Cash Overdrawn element (£36.667m) is included within Cash and Cash Equivalents as it is deemed to be integral to the Council's cash management.

23. Cash Flow Adjustments Analysis

2023/24	Adjust Net Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services for Non-Cash Movements	2024/25
£'000		£'000
-43,817	Depreciation	-50,616
-59	Amortisation	-184
563	Impairment and Revaluation Losses	-10,696
2,638	Increase +/- decrease in Creditors	-10,911
2,185	Increase +/- decrease in Debtors	2,463
-110	Increase +/- decrease in Inventories	81
758	Increase +/- decrease in Provisions	1,794
9,734	Movement in Pension Liability	6,521
-6,875	Carrying amount of non-current assets and non-current assets held for sale, sold or derecognised	-6,770
319	Other non-cash items charged to net surplus and deficit on the provision of services	-40
-34,664	Total	68,358

2023/24	Adjust for Items Included in the Net Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services that are Investing and Financing Activities	2024/25
£'000		£'000
8,497	Sale of PPE	7,034
66,663	Capital Grants credited to the surplus or deficit on the provision of services	49,729
-3,799	Council Tax and NDR adjustment	-342
71,361	Total	56,421

As at 01/04/23	Financing Cashflows	As at 31/03/24	Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities	As at 01/04/24	Financing Cashflows	Non Cash Charges	As at 31/03/25
£'000	£'000	£'000		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
381,538	4,825	386,363	Long-term borrowing	386,363	-5,175	24	381,212
0	0	0	Long-term Finance Lease Liabilities	0	0	34,728	34,728
21,045	-6,913	14,132	Short-term borrowing	14,132	-6,685		7,447
0	0	0	Short-term Finance Lease Liabilities	0	0	4,553	4,553
39,881	-1,654	38,227	On-Balance-Sheet PFI liabilities	38,227	-1,905	6,143	42,465
442,464	-3,742	438,722	Total	438,722	13,765	45,448	470,405

24. Assets Held for Sale

These are assets that are being actively marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable to the current value. The sale is highly probable and likely to occur within 12 months.

	2023/24	2024/25
	£'000	£'000
Balance outstanding at start of the year	1,613	1,249
Assets newly classified as held for sale:		
Property, Plant and Equipment	0	312
Revaluation losses	-22	-62
Revaluation gains	47	140
Impairment losses	0	0
Assets declassified as held for sale:		

Property, Plant and Equipment	0	-375
Assets sold	-389	-271
Other Movements	0	60
Balance outstanding at year-end	1,249	1,053

25. Creditors

An analysis of creditors which are due and payable within one year is shown below:

2023/24		2024/25
£'000		£'000
35,374	Other Entities and Individuals	47,798
13,251	Central Government and NHS Bodies	13,183
6,779	Other Local Authorities	5,084
55,404	Net Total	66,785

When grants are received in year which have conditions remaining, they are treated as Grants Receipts in Advance and are held under current liabilities on the Balance Sheet until the conditions are met.

2023/24		2024/25
£'000		£'000
642	Capital Grants Receipts in Advance	2,254
642	Net Total	2,254

26. Provisions

Current Liability

	Insurance Fund	Business Rates Appeals	Adult Services Supplier Refunds	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance at 1 April 2024	1,834	4,907	105	6,847
Additional provisions made in 2024/25		852		852
Amounts used in 2024/25	-83	-2,824	-72	-2,979
Unused amounts reversed in 2024/25				0
Balance at 31 March 2025	1,751	2,935	33	4,719

Long-Term Liability

	Insurance Fund
	£'000
Balance at 1 April 2024	2,482
Additional provisions made in 2024/25	1,653
Amounts used in 2024/25	-1,319
Unused amounts reversed in 2024/25	0
Balance at 31 March 2025	2,816

These amounts have been set aside to cover the following potential liabilities:

Insurance

At 31 March 2025 the Council held an Insurance provision of £4.567m. This is for future payments of claims made or yet to be made for incidents which occurred before 31 March 2025. These include incidents where a legal liability arises and incidents of damage to Council property. The costs of premium payments, settlement of claims and risk management are shown as decreases to the provision in 2024/25. Potential settlement values are assessed by an independent actuary.

Business Rates Appeals

Following the introduction of the Business Rates Retention Scheme in April 2013 local authorities are now liable for their share of successful appeals and valuation changes as a result of checks and challenges to rateable values of business in the borough agreed by the VOA. Checks, challenges and appeals result in business rate refunds against amounts billed in previous years. The Council has set aside a provision for any potential liabilities based on the value of lodged checks, challenges and appeals at the balance sheet date and the likelihood of their success based on past trends.

For 2024/25, as part of the Greater Manchester 100% Business Rates retention pilot the Council is responsible for a 99% share of this liability, along with Greater Manchester Fire and Rescue Authority being responsible for 1%.

27. 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. It also shows the amounts used in year to meet General Fund expenditure in 2024/25.

	Balance at 31.3.23	Trans to Unusabl e reserves	In year realign.	Trans. Out	Trans. in	Balance at 31.3.24	In year realign.	Trans. Out	Trans. in	Balance at 31.3.25
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Organisational Transformation & Invest to Save:										
Organisational Transition	22,552	0	83	-3,606	705	19,733	-10	-7,109	749	13,363
IT Investment Reserve	6,405	0	0	-11	0	6,394	0	-60	20	6,354
IT Partnership Reserve	303	0	0	-97	27	234	0	-9	14	239
Invest to Save Reserve	2,663	0	0	-1,088	0	1,574	0	-187	0	1,388
Transformation Agenda	2,698	0	463	-152	0	3,009	0	-35	0	2,974
Residential Social Care - New Initiative	6,403	0	0	-36	0	6,367	0	-1,770	0	4,597
Wigan Council Internal Apprenticeships	10,000	0	-2,000	-8,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Document Solutions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	200
Future Vehicle Repairs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	133	133

Public Health Joint Arrangement	6,083	0	0	-4,335	0	1,747	0	-469	0	1,278
Leisure Facilities Investment Funds	1,408	0	0	-429	74	1,054	0	-91	420	1,383
Carbon Reduction Scheme	83	0	-83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Graduate Scheme	162	0	-162	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Organisational Transformation & Invest to Save Usable Reserves	58,760	0	-1,699	-17,754	806	40,113	-10	-9,730	1,535	31,907
<u>Community and Neighbourhood Investment:</u>										
Cabinet Recovery Fund	2,040	0	0	-178	0	1,863	0	-439	4	1,428
Community Recovery Fund	1,226	0	0	-724	0	502	10	-513	0	0
Community Investment Fund – Round 7	537	0	0	-36	0	502	0	-181	86	406
Community Investment Fund	466	0	0	-300	0	166	0	-4	0	162
Community Investment Fund 2024	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	-9	0	991
Deal in Action	397	0	0	-3	26	420	0	-341	0	79
Access to Internet	301	0	-301	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apprenticeship Scheme – Business	78	0	1,000	-41	0	1,037	0	-153	0	884
Apprenticeship Scheme – General	76	0	0	0	0	76	0	0	0	76
Development of Brown Field Sites	245	0	0	-194	99	151	0	-99	419	470
Borough Spring Clean	222	0	0	0	0	222	0	0	0	222
World War One Commemorations	44	0	0	0	0	44	0	-11	0	34
Deal for Business	2,311	0	0	-301	15	2,025	0	-201	0	1,823

Various Bequests – Culture	6	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	6
Warrington Road Allotments	6	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	5
Total Community & Neighbourhood Investment Usable Reserves	7,955	0	1,699	-1,777	140	8,020	10	-1,951	508	6,587
<u>Corporate Risk:</u>										
Insurance Reserve	8,580	0	0	-1,831	0	6,749	0	-1,653	0	5,095
Legal Costs Reserve	2,576	0	0	-1,761	0	814	0	0	0	814
Wigan Life Centre	1,856	0	300	0	0	2,156	0	0	0	2,156
Life Scheme - Leigh	300	0	-300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Business Rates Safety Net	9,600	0	0	-6,500	0	3,100	0	-2,794	0	305
Leigh Sports Village	3,511	0	0	-723	0	2,787	0	-734	0	2,053
FCC Waste Disposal - Recycling Credit Penalties	753	0	45	-421	105	482	0	-138	0	343
VAT Reserve	325	0	0	-39	0	286	0	-14	0	272
Total Corporate Risk Usable Reserves	27,501	0	45	-11,275	105	16,374	0	-5,334	0	11,040
<u>Schools Balances:</u>										
Schools Balances – Delegated Fund (non DSG)	18,158	0	0	0	2,436	20,594	0	0	2,559	23,153
DSG Carry Forward (Note 35) – See Unusable Reserve	2,394	700	0	-3,341	247	0	9,040	-10,504	1,463	0
Schools Balances – Direct Funding (non DSG)	797	0	0	-514	576	859	0	-702	474	631
Total Schools Usable Reserves	21,349	700	0	-3,855	3,259	21,453	9,040	-11,206	4,497	23,784
<u>Grants:</u>										

Business Rates Deficit Management	5,345	0	0	-5,345	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grants Reserve	14,519	0	-45	-5,534	5,984	14,924	0	-5,735	2,858	12,047
Total Grants Usable Reserves	19,864	0	-45	-10,879	5,984	14,924	0	-5,735	2,858	12,047
Total Usable Reserves Earmarked	135,428	700	0	-45,539	10,295	100,883	9,040	-33,956	9,398	85,365

Usable Reserves

Details of the categories and purpose of other earmarked reserves are set out below.

Organisational Transformation and Invest to Save:

These reserves exist to pump prime investment required to deliver on our missions and deliver best outcomes for residents.

Organisational Transition

This reserve was created to provide longer term funding towards the potential future costs of the significant changes the Council will go through in the next few years.

IT Investment Reserve

This will be utilised to support the transformation of the Council's IT service and provide the necessary funds to ensure efficiencies are achieved.

IT Partnership Reserve

This reserve has been created from credit penalties and volume reduction credits awarded during the year for the IT partnership and will be used to fund future IT priorities.

Invest to Save Reserve

This reserve was created to provide funds to support investment bids which will help to deliver the savings required as part of the Council's budget strategy.

Transformation Agenda

Monies have been set aside to provide the investment required for the Council to deliver its Transformation Agenda. The Transformation Agenda is aimed at building self-reliance which means integrating local public services around the whole life issues that our residents and families face, not providing individual services that deal with elements of their lives in isolation.

Residential Social Care – New Initiative

This reserve is to invest in the local care home market to support its ongoing transformation and deliver increased quality, efficiency and capacity whilst enabling economic growth for the Wigan Borough. Funding is to be invested on a reducing value basis over a three-year period.

Document Solutions

Provision for capital works required on the print unit premises, funded from 2024/25 underspend in this area

Future Vehicle Repairs

Provision for future renewal of the Council's fleet to smooth the revenue impact of the capital expenditure.

Public Health Joint Arrangement

This reserve has been set aside to facilitate investment across Health and Social Care sectors to deliver joint Council and ICB priorities whilst improving the quality of life for the residents of Wigan Borough. The investments are approved by the Joint Commissioning Group with the schemes being short term in nature to provide proof of concept whilst clearly demonstrating delivery against key metrics which will divert activity away from hospital care by avoiding hospital admissions altogether or at the very least ensuring that care is undertaken in a less costly community setting.

Leisure Facilities Investment Funds

These reserves are maintained to provide longer term funding for planned significant upgrades to Leisure Facilities.

Graduate Scheme

The aim is to utilise these funds to employ a number of graduate trainees and give them the necessary experience to develop their careers within the Council.

Community and Neighbourhood Investment:

These represent funds specifically earmarked by the Council to invest in our community partners and VCFSE sector, recognising the importance of strong community assets in supporting the Councils financial position.

Cabinet Recovery Fund

Following the impact of the cost of living crisis this reserve will allow Cabinet members to support investments in projects in the Borough to support recovery.

Community Recovery Fund

This reserve will support the Community Investment Fund to strengthen the recovery of community groups which play a vital role in supporting the citizens of Wigan.

Community Investment Fund (Building Self Reliance Programme)

As part of the budget strategy the Council is pumping one off investment into voluntary and charitable organisations which deliver services in partnership with the Council with the plan to reduce permanent funding to the voluntary sector in the longer term. This funding is set aside to assist in the transition of organisations from the current model which is largely a one off grant funding towards a situation whereby groups become sustainable in the delivery of complementary services both they and the Council would wish to see for the benefit of the citizens of Wigan.

Deal in Action Reserve

This reserve was created to provide the funds necessary to further extend the Wigan Deal across the borough.

Apprenticeship Scheme – General & Business

This reserve provides funding to support apprenticeship opportunities for local businesses and internal Council Departments.

Development of Brown Field Sites

Incentivise private sector to invest in the use Brown Field sites for housing use.

Borough Spring Clean Reserve

The Council approved this reserve to support the Wigan Deal by providing funds for each ward member to engage in a series of activities to improve their local wards.

World War One Commemorations

The Council has a programme of events planned in June of each year to coincide with Armed Forces week. This reserve has been set aside to provide the necessary funds.

Deal for Business

Funds have been set aside to support local business growth and development.

Corporate Risk and Budget Stabilisation:

These reserves are to manage risks that could otherwise destabilise the in-year financial position. They are used to meet one-off costs or unforeseen pressures to allow for continued service provision.

Insurance Reserve

This reserve provides a contingency against unforeseen future claims. It also provides a prudent hedge against changes in the insurance market which may require premium increases.

Legal Costs Reserve

This reserve exists to support one-off additional legal expenses outside of the base budget.

Wigan Life Centre

Monies have been earmarked from the rationalisation of Council buildings and will be utilised to assist in the affordability of the Life Centre in future years.

Business Rates Safety Net

This reserve has been established to manage volatility in the business rates system in particular with regards to unlodged appeals.

Leigh Sports Village

This reserve is to provide funding for maintenance and upgrades of the facility.

FCC Waste Disposal – Recycling Credit Penalties

The reserve has been created to record any recycling credit penalties generated as part of the waste disposal contract.

VAT Reserve

This represents previously overpaid output tax reimbursed by HM Customs.

Schools Balances:

These Balances are not available to use to support the Council's General Fund.

Schools Balances – Delegated Fund (non DSG)

This represents the total balances of all schools within the borough that remain open and maintained by the local authority. These balances are not DSG.

DSG Carry Forward (Note 35) see Unusable reserves

The balance on this account went into negative for the first time in 2023/24 and therefore in compliance with the statutory override in place to 31st March 2026 is now carried in an unusable reserve. Movement in this reserve in 2024/25 can be seen in Note 29.

Schools Balances – Direct Funding (non DSG)

This reserve relates to non-delegated funds which schools have received directly for special investment in technology, equipment and books. These balances are not DSG.

Grants

These reserves are to manage the timing of applying external funding received for specific purposes. Decisions on how the funding is utilised is not wholly within the control of the Council.

28. Usable Reserves

General Fund Balance: This is a statutory fund to hold Council balances to safeguard against risks identified in the Local Government Act.

Earmarked General Fund Reserves: Reserves set aside to fund specific future spend, as detailed in Note 27.

Housing Revenue Account: Represents balances remaining from the Housing Revenue Account held to fund future expenditure in connection with the Council's landlord function.

Major Repairs Reserve: A reserve to holds balances available for funding capital expenditure on the Council's housing stock.

Capital Grant Unapplied Reserve: This reserve holds capital grants and contributions received which have no outstanding grant conditions but have yet to be applied to meet the relevant capital expenditure.

Capital Receipts Reserve: This holds proceeds the Council has received from the sale of assets, which by statute can only be used to fund capital expenditure.

Movements in the Authority's usable reserves are detailed in the Movement in Reserves Statement. Movements within the Usable Capital Receipts Reserve are shown in Note 6.

29. Unusable Reserves

2023/24		2024/25
£'000		£'000
844,900	Capital Adjustment Account	859,160
240,635	Revaluation Reserve	297,279
34,776	Financial Instruments Revaluation Reserve	31,976
0	Pensions Reserve	0
-5,776	Employee Accumulated Absences Account	-6,069
-5,357	Collection Fund Adjustment Account	-7,686
-700	Dedicated Schools Grant - Adjustment Account	-9,740
1,108,478	Total Unusable Reserves	1,164,920

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 charged with the cost of acquisition, construction or enhancement, as depreciation, impairment losses and amortisations are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (with reconciling postings from the Revaluation Reserve to convert fair value figures to a historical cost basis). The account is credited with the amounts set aside by the Council as finance for the costs of acquisition, construction and enhancement. The account contains accumulated gains and losses on Investment Properties and gains recognised on donated assets that have yet to be consumed by the Council.

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

2023/24		2024/25 Movement	2024/25 Balance
£'000		£'000	£'000
803,311	Balance at 1 April		844,900
	Reversal of items relating to capital expenditure debited or credited to the CIES:		
-46,322	Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	-50,616	
3,516	Revaluation losses on Property, Plant and Equipment	-11,140	
-59	Amortisation of Intangible Assets	-184	
-447	Movements in the Market Value of Investment Property	445	
-6,507	Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	-8,687	
-6,875	Amounts of non-current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the CIES	-6,770	
-56,695	Total Reversal of CIES Items		-76,952
2,924	Adjusting amounts written out of the Revaluation Reserve	4,075	
-53,771	Net written out amount of the cost of non-current assets consumed in the year		-72,878
	Capital financing applied in the year:		
4,123	Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	4,819	
21,090	Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	20,002	
27,017	Capital grants and contributions credited to the CIES that have been applied to capital financing	23,198	
18,239	Application of grants to capital financing from the Capital Grants Unapplied Account	18,875	
21,153	Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment charged against the General Fund	13,165	
3,871	Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA Balances	6,207	
95,493	Total Capital Financing Applied		86,266
0	Movement in the Donated Assets Account credited to the CIES	961	
-133	Write down of Long-Term Debtors	-89	
844,900	Balance at 31 March		859,160

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:

- re-valued 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		2024/25 Movement	2024/25 Balance
£'000		£'000	£'000
261,173	Balance at 1 April		240,635
91,749	Upward revaluation of assets not charged to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	118,501	
-109,364	Downward revaluation of assets and impairment losses not charged to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	-57,781	
-17,615	Surplus or deficit on revaluation of non-current assets not posted to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services		60,719
-2,239	Difference between fair value depreciation and historical cost depreciation	-2,276	
-685	Accumulated gains on assets sold or scrapped	-1,798	
-2,924	Amount written off to the Capital Adjustment Account		-4,075
240,635	Balance at 31 March		297,279

Financial Instruments Revaluation Reserve

The Financial Instruments Revaluation Reserve contains the gains made by the Authority arising from increases in the value of its investments that are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. The balance is reduced when investments with accumulated gains are:

- re-valued downwards or impaired and the gains are lost
- disposed of and the gains are realised

2023/24		2024/25
£'000		£'000
8,576	Balance at 1 April	34,776
26,200	Revaluation of Shareholding in Manchester Airport	-2,900
0	Revaluation of Manchester Airport Car Park Shares	100
34,776	Balance at 31 March	31,976

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 pensions funds or eventually pays any pensions for which it is directly responsible. The Statutory arrangements will ensure that funding will have been set aside by the time the benefits are due for payment. Where the actuary estimate results in a surplus (net asset), as is the case for 2024/25, the Code requires disclosure of the lower of the surplus or the asset ceiling. The asset ceiling calculation is to restrict the amount of net asset (relative to funding obligations) that the Employer can disclose. This represents the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan, or reductions in future contributions to the plan. This cannot be negative. For 2024/25 therefore, the asset ceiling adjustment requires disclosure of a nil position on the Defined Benefit Pension Scheme asset and corresponding reserve.

2023/24		2024/25
£'000		£'000
84,865	Balance at 1 April	0
0	Effect of business combinations and disposals	0
-94,599	Actuarial gains or losses (-) on pensions assets and liabilities	-6,521
-30,245	Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the CIES	-38,106
39,979	Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	44,627
0	Balance at 31 March	0

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		2024/25 Movement	2024/25 Balances
£'000		£'000	£'000
-5,470	Balance at 1 April		-5,776
5,470	Settlement or cancellation of accrual made at the end of the preceding year	5,776	
-5,776	Amounts accrued at the end of the current year	-6,069	
-306	Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the CIES on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements		-293
-5,776	Balance at 31 March		-6,069

Collection Fund Adjustment Account

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

2023/24		2024/25
£'000		£'000
-13,835	Balance at 1 April	-5,357
8,478	Amount by which Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rates income credited to the CIES is different from Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rates income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	-2,329
-5,357	Balance at 31 March	-7,686

Dedicated Schools Grant Adjustment Account

Regulations for the treatment of deficits were introduced in 2020/21 and have been extended to the end of 2025/26. The Local Authorities (Capital Finance and Accounting) Regulations allow deficits on the DSG balances to be separated from the Local Authority general fund. This is a temporary solution and authorities are required to work towards recovery plans, all of which are subject to a number of critical factors, significantly the rise in Education Health Care Plans (EHCPs). The Council first recorded a deficit on DSG in 2023/24.

2023/24		2024/25
£'000		£'000
0	Balance at 1 April	-700
-700	In-year increase in schools budget deficit	-9,040
-700	Balance at 31 March	-9,740

30. Agency Services

The Council is a billing authority for Non-Domestic Rates (NDR) and Council Tax. The Council collects Manchester Mayoral Police and Crime Commissioner Precept and Mayoral General Precept (including Fire Services) on behalf of the Greater Manchester Combined Authority (GMCA). The Council also collects precepts for the parishes of Shevington and Haigh. Only the elements of NDR and Council Tax that relate to the Council's income are included within the main financial statements. Total precepts on behalf of GMCA were £36.713m.

The Council also collects superannuation payments of £12.202m from its employees on behalf of the Greater Manchester Pension Fund (administered by Tameside MBC), £8.321m on behalf of the Teachers' Pension Scheme (administered by Capita) and £0.025m on behalf of the NHS Pension Scheme.

31. Joint Operations

Pooled Budget: Better Care Fund

Since 2015/16, the Council has been in a joint arrangement with Wigan Borough Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) to pool resources to improve the Health and Social Care outcomes for the residents of the Borough.

The Health and Care Act 2022 made Integrated Care Systems formal, statutory bodies with power over NHS commissioning and spending at a local level. As such under the Act Wigan CCG was dissolved as at the 30/06/2022 with their powers, including over commission and funding, transferred to NHS Greater Manchester Integrated Care Board (NHS GM ICB) from the 01/07/2022. The Section 75 agreement covering the Better Care Fund is now between Wigan Council and the NHS GM ICB.

The details of the Pooled Budget are shown in the table below:

2023/24		Better Care Fund	2024/25	
£'000			£'000	
		Funding Provided to the Pooled Budget		
-32,256		Revenue – ICB	-35,062	
-19,113		Revenue – Wigan Council	-20,680	
-4,952		Capital Allocation – Wigan Council	-4,968	
-3,174		Capital Underspend from Previous Years – Wigan Council	-3,816	
	-59,496	Total Funding		-64,526
		Expenditure on behalf of Pooled Budget		
6,617		Revenue expenditure – ICB	7,747	
44,753		Revenue expenditure – Wigan Council	47,995	
4,310		Capital expenditure – Wigan Council	5,223	
	55,680	Total Expenditure		60,965
	-3,816	Total Underspend		-3,561
		Allocated as agreed by the Joint Commissioning Finance Board:		
0		Revenue Underspend – ICB	0	
-3,816		Capital Underspend – Wigan Council*	-3,561	
	-3,816	Total Underspend		-3,561

*Note – the capital underspend is included in the Council's accounts.

Joint Operations: Regional Adoption Agency – Together for Adoption

The Government announced changes to the provision of adoption services by proposing regional adoption agencies, with all local authorities belonging to a regional adoption agency by 2020.

As a consequence of this, it was agreed that these can be provided locally by local authority areas and brought together to form a single Regional Adoption Agency (RAA).

Wigan Council entered into a Partnership agreement with four other neighbouring authorities to create "Together for Adoption" RAA. The partnership combines:

- Wigan Council – 26.55% share
- Cheshire West & Chester Council – 19.97% share
- Warrington Borough Council – 16.06% share
- Halton Borough Council – 14.54% share
- St Helens Council – 22.88% share

The annual budget in 2024/25 was £2.451m, increased to represent inflationary increases specific to pay expenditure only.

It remains a collective decision of the Board that any surplus or deficit generated at the end of each financial year will be distributed by reinvesting into the Together for Adoption Partnership, or to claw back the partner's share.

The pooled budget is hosted by Wigan Council with all costs being incurred directly to Wigan in the first instance. The costs are then shared out based on the % formulae and recovered retrospectively at the end of each financial quarter.

Together for Adoption - Regional Adoption Agency	2023/24 £'000	2024/25 £'000
Funding Provided to the Pooled Budget		
Revenue:		
Wigan Council	-640	-651
Cheshire West & Chester Council	-481	-489
Warrington Borough Council	-387	-394
Halton Borough Council	-351	-356
St Helens Council	-552	-561
Call upon reserves preserved from previous years and agreed by the Board	0	-232
Total Funding	-2,411	-2,683
Expenditure on behalf of Pooled Budget		
Revenue – Wigan Council on behalf of Together for Adoption (Operational Costs)	410	630
Revenue – Wigan Council on behalf of Together for Adoption (Salary Costs)	1,911	1,963
Back Office Functions – supported by two Local Authority Partners (CW&C & Wigan)	93	91
Total Expenditure	2,414	2,684
Total Overspend	-3	-1

32. Members' Allowances

The Council paid the following amounts to elected members and independent appointed members of the Council during the year.

	2023/24	2024/25
	£'000	£'000
Allowances	1,403	1,473
Expenses	7	8
Total	1,410	1,481

33. Officers' Remuneration

The following table lists the remuneration paid to the Authority's senior employees (Senior Management, Statutory Officers and officers with remuneration of above £150,000) as follows:

Name	Job Title	Financial Year	Salary, Fees and Allow. Note *	Employers Pension Contrib.	Total Remun. Incl. pension contrib.
			£	£	£
Alison McKenzie-Folan	Chief Executive	2024/25	205,178	37,548	242,726
		2023/24	200,174	36,632	236,806
Paul McKeivitt (1)	Deputy Chief Executive (Director of Resources and Contracts)	2024/25	0	0	0
		2023/24	70,590	0	70,590
Tony Clarke (1)	Director of Finance and Legal	2024/25	105,054	19,239	124,292
		2023/24	124,185	22,726	146,911
Sarah Johnston (1)	Director of Finance and Legal	2024/25	22,528	4,123	26,651
		2023/24	0	0	0
John McDonald (1)	Interim Section 151 Officer	2024/25	8,630	1,579	10,210
		2023/24	0	0	0
Stuart Cowley (2)	Director of Adult Social Care and Health	2024/25	163,196	29,865	193,061

		2023/24	158,446	29,136	187,582
Colette Dutton (3)	Director of Children's Services	2024/25	163,196	29,865	193,061
		2023/24	159,216	29,136	188,352
Sonia Halliwell	Director of Customer	2024/25	140,174	26,652	165,826
		2023/24	136,755	25,026	161,781
Aiden Thatcher	Director of Place	2024/25	163,196	29,865	193,061
		2023/24	159,216	29,136	188,352
Paul Barton	Director of Environment	2024/25	140,174	25,652	165,826
		2023/24	136,755	25,026	161,781
James Winterbottom	Director of Strategy and Innovation	2024/25	153,002	4,667	157,669
		2023/24	132,508	0	132,508
Rachael Musgrave (4)	Director of Public Health	2024/25	117,152	16,846	133,998
		2023/24	114,297	16,436	130,731

*Salary, fees and allowances include basic pay plus any overtime, special responsibility allowance and accrued holiday pay. Election payments are not included in the above figures.

- (1)** Sarah Johnston is the S151 Officer for the Council from 3rd February 2025. Tony Clarke retired from this position on 31st December 2024. John McDonald was acting S151 Officer for the period 1st January 2025 to 2nd February 2025. As such none of these salaries are annualised but together represent the annual cost of the Council's statutory S151 position. Paul McKevitt was the S151 Officer until retirement on 31st August 2023, and is included for completeness of the comparative year. In addition to the remuneration above, the council paid £146,000 capital cost to Greater Manchester Pension Fund during 2024/25 in respect of Tony Clarke's retirement. Payments of this nature are subject to an approved business case.
- (2)** Stuart Cowley is the Director of Social Services which is defined as a statutory post under Section 6 of the Local Authority Social Services Act 1996.
- (3)** Collette Dutton is the Chief Education Officer which is defined as a statutory post under Section 532 of the Education Act 1970.

(4) Section 57 of Schedule 5 to the Health and Social Care Act 2012 defines the Director of Public Health as a statutory Chief Officer and Rachael Musgrave is therefore included here.

Other Senior Officers

In order to provide further analysis, the remaining emoluments have been separated between Senior Officers and Leadership Heads, Deputies and Assistants in Schools and Colleges.

The Chief Officers whose individual remuneration has been declared in Table A are not included in this banding table. The Authority's other senior employees receiving more than £50,000 remuneration (excluding employer's pension contributions) were paid the following amounts. Redundancy payments are included in the following amounts:

Number of Employees	Remuneration Band	Number of Employees
2023/24		2024/25
170	£50,000 - £54,999	142
52	£55,000 - £59,999	106
50	£60,000 - £64,999	46
13	£65,000 - £69,999	22
23	£70,000 - £74,999	24
3	£75,000 - £79,999	5
2	£80,000 - £84,999	2
3	£85,000 - £89,999	1
0	£90,000 - £94,999	2
4	£95,000 - £99,999	4
4	£100,000 - £104,999	6
2	£105,000 - £109,999	5
3	£110,000 - £114,999	0
0	£115,000 - £119,999	2
329		367

Schools and Colleges Leadership – Heads, Deputies and Assistants

The number of school and college employees receiving more than £50,000 remuneration, (excluding employer's pension contributions) were paid the following amounts:

Number of Employees	Voluntary Aided and Foundation School Employees included in previous column Total	Remuneration Band	Number of Employees	Voluntary Aided and Foundation School Employees included in previous column Total
2023/24	2023/24		2024/25	2024/25
204	105	£50,000 - £54,999	277	145
84	47	£55,000 - £59,999	170	107
52	27	£60,000 - £64,999	78	37
29	14	£65,000 - £69,999	47	28
33	22	£70,000 - £74,999	26	9
24	17	£75,000 - £79,999	37	26
22	8	£80,000 - £84,999	14	8
10	3	£85,000 - £89,999	19	6
8	6	£90,000 - £94,999	8	4
2	1	£95,000 - £99,999	5	3
2	2	£100,000 - £104,999	2	1
0	0	£105,000 - £109,999	2	1
0	0	£110,000 - £114,999	3	2
2	0	£115,000 - £119,999	0	0
1	1	£120,000 - £124,999	1	1
0	0	£125,000 - £129,999	0	0
0	0	£130,000 - £134,999	1	1
0	0	£135,000 - £139,999	0	0
0	0	£140,000 - £144,999	0	0
473	253		690	318

Redundancy payments are included in the remuneration.

Exit Packages – Contractual obligation on termination of employment

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

Exit Package Cost Band (including special payments)	Number of Compulsory Redundancies*		Number of Other Departures Agreed		Total Number of Exit Packages		Total Cost of Exit Packages in Each Band £000	
	2023/24	2024/25	2023/24	2024/25	2023/24	2024/25	2023/24	2024/25
0 - £20,000	11	2	75	106	86	108	462	815
£20,001 - £40,000	2	0	11	25	13	25	357	709
£40,001 - £60,000	0	0	4	17	4	17	200	840
£60,001 - £80,000	0	0	1	9	1	9	68	638
£80,001 - £100,000	0	0	0	8	0	8	0	697
£100,001 - £150,000	0	0	0	8	0	8	0	980
£150,001 - £200,000	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	506
£200,001 - £250,000	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	207
£250,001 - £300,000	0	0	1	0	1	0	273	0
£300,001 - £350,000	0	0	1	0	1	0	315	0
Total	13	2	93	177	106	179	1,675	5,392

The total cost of £5.392m for exit packages has been charged to the authority's Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the current year.

During 2024/25 the Council took steps to identify future savings through an early exit opportunity offered across the Council with the exception of some front line teams where staff numbers needed to be protected. Early exits such as these represent a one-off cost that must pay back in under two years. In 2024/25 £4.2m of the exit cost identified in this disclosure relate to this scheme. These exits pay back through ongoing base budget savings in 12-24 months.

Termination Benefits

The Council terminated the contracts of a number of employees in 2024/25, incurring liabilities of £0.001m (£0.114m in 2023/24). Further details on the overall number of exit packages and the total cost per band is disclosed in the tables above.

Termination benefits are payable to employees across all Council services whose employment has been terminated by the Council, not at the employee's request. The number of compulsory redundancies can be seen in the exit packages table above.

34. Audit Costs

In 2024/25 Wigan Council incurred the following costs in relation to the audit of the Statement of Accounts, certification of grant claims and non-audit services provided by the Council's auditors:

	2023/24	2024/25
	£'000	£'000
Fees payable with regard to external audit services carried out by the appointed auditor	343	500
Fees payable with regard to external audit services carried out by the appointed auditor – additional fee	0	0
Fees payable in respect of other services provided by the external auditor during the year	0	0
Total	343	500

35. Dedicated Schools Grant

The Council's expenditure on schools is financed primarily by Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) provided by the Education and Skills Funding Agency (ESFA). DSG is ring-fenced and can only be used to finance expenditure that is included in the Schools' Budget, as defined in the School Finance and Early Years (England) Regulations 2023. The balance on the DSG is separate to the general fund reserves of the council. 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 Council-maintained school.

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

Notes		Central Expenditure	Individual Schools Budget	Total
		£'000	£'000	£'000
A	Final DSG for 2024/25 before Academy and High Needs recoupment			360,525
B	Academy and High Needs figure recouped for 2024/25			95,022
C	Total DSG after Academy and High Needs recoupment for 2024/25			265,503
D	Plus: Brought forward from 2023/24			0
E	Less: Carry forward to 2025/26 agreed in advance by School's Forum			0
F	Agreed initial budgeted distribution in 2024/25	61,704	203,800	265,503
G	In Year Adjustments	-130	0	-130
H	Final budgeted distribution for 2024/25	61,573	203,800	265,373
I	Less: Actual central expenditure	70,614		70,614
J	Less: Actual ISB deployed to schools		203,800	203,800
K	Plus: Local authority contribution for 2024/25	0		0
L	In Year Carry forward to 2025/26	-9,040	0	-9,040
M	Plus/Minus: Carry forward to 2025/26 agreed in advance			0
N	Carry forward to 2025/26			0
O	DSG Unusable Reserve at the end of 2023/24			-700
P	Addition to DSG Unusable Reserve at the end of 2024/25			-9,040
Q	Total of DSG Unusable Reserve at the end of 2024/25			-9,740
R	Net DSG position at the end of 2024/25			-9,740

The DSG carry-forward can be analysed as follows:

£000	
Schools Block	3,396
High Needs Block	-16,023
Early Years Block	2,887
Total	-9,740

This balance has been identified separately from general reserves that are at the full disposal of the authority in accordance with the requirements of the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015, as amended (Regulation 7 [4]).

There is currently a statutory override in place which allows the Council to carry a negative reserve for DSG in respect of the High Needs Deficit, as disclosed in Note 29. This override has been extended to March 2028 whilst a permanent solution is sought. Options will include recovering deficits from future funding, alongside transformation plans nationally and within the Council for SEND.

The LA reports regularly to Schools Forum and has set up a working group to monitor the progress of the transformation plan. This plan will ultimately look to deliver efficiencies and reduce demand on the High Needs Block.

Notes to DSG

- A Final DSG figure before any amount has been recouped from the authority as published March 2024. Do not include the adjustment to the 2023/24 DSG for early years made during 2024/25 based on January 2024 numbers or top up funding (see G below).
- B Figure recouped from the authority in 2024/25 by the DfE for the conversion of maintained schools into Academies and for High Needs payments made by the ESFA.
- C Total DSG figure after Academy and High Needs recoupment for 2024/25 as published March 2024 (do not deduct centrally funded licences).
- D Figure brought forward from 2023/24. There can only be an entry here if this is a surplus or a zero: a deficit must have been placed in

the DSG Unusable Reserve created by MHCLG's amending regulations (see O below).

- E Any amount which the authority decided after consultation with the Schools Forum to carry forward to 2025/26 rather than distribute in 2024/25 – this may be the difference between estimated and final DSG for 2024/25, or a figure brought forward from 2023/24 which the authority is carrying forward again.
- F Budgeted distribution of DSG, adjusted for carry forward, as agreed with the Schools Forum. Note that the ISB column should include only money distributed to schools (including high needs place funding) and to other early years providers: centrally held schools block items such as the growth fund belong in the central expenditure column.
- G Changes to the initial distribution, for example, adjustments for exclusions, or the final early years block adjustment for 2023/24 made during 2024/25 on the basis of January 2024 numbers or top up funding.
- H Budgeted distribution of DSG as at the end of the financial year.
- I Actual amount of central expenditure items in 2024/25 – amounts not actually spent, e.g. money that is moved into earmarked reserves, should be included as carried forward.
- J Amount of ISB actually distributed to schools (ISB is regarded for DSG purposes as spent by the authority once it is deployed to schools' budget shares). Note that budget shares include Early Years funding, Sixth Form funding and High Needs Place funding; they do not include High Needs top-up funding which is treated as central expenditure.
- K Any contribution from the local authority in 2024/25 which will have the effect of substituting for DSG in funding the Schools Budget. Do not include any change in balances held by schools as they are not to be recorded in this note.
- L Carry forward to 2025/26, i.e.

For central expenditure, difference between final budgeted distribution of DSG (H) and actual expenditure (I), plus any local authority contribution (K).

For ISB, difference between final budgeted distribution (H) and amount actually deployed to schools (J), plus any local authority contribution (K).

- M Plus/minus any carry forward to 2025/26 already agreed (see E).
- N Total is carry-forward on central expenditure (L), plus carry forward on ISB (L), plus/minus any carry forward to 2025/26 already agreed (E). To be entered on this line, this can only be a surplus or a zero: if it results in a deficit, enter zero. Any in year deficit in 2024/25 must be recorded as part of the DSG unusable reserve (P).
- O DSG unusable reserve at end of 2023/24 (if any): any amount placed in the unusable reserve at the end of 2023/24 in accordance with the MHCLG amending regulations.
- P Any addition to DSG unusable reserve in 2024/25 as the result of an in year deficit in 2024/25 is to be entered here rather than (N) when it is a deficit.
- Q Total of DSG unusable reserve at end of 2024/25: this is the total of (O) and (P).
- R This is a memorandum item designed to show the overall position on DSG. It is calculated taking the figure (if any) at (N) and deducting the figure (if any) at (Q). It will therefore show any net deficit that the local authority would have if the unusable reserve were not held separately. As DSG is paid specifically to finance the schools budget, it is appropriate to credit the grant receivable.

36. Grant Income

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

Credited to Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income	Awarding Body	2023/24	2024/25
		£'000	£'000
Capital Grants	Various	-68,727	-45,086
Section 31 Grant Business Rate Reliefs (Small Business Rate Relief)	DLUHC	-31,592	-35,208
Private Finance Initiative	DLUHC	-6,023	-6,023
New Homes Bonus	DLUHC	-1,674	-2,149
Council Tax Grant	DLUHC	0	-659
Levy Surplus Grant	DLUHC	-592	-592
Services Grant	DLUHC	-2,855	-493
Magistrates Grant	MOJ	-38	-54
Sales, Fees & Charges Compensation Scheme	DLUHC	1,599	0
Total		-109,903	-90,265

Credited to Services	Awarding Body	2023/24	2024/25
		£'000	£'000
Dedicated Schools Grant	DFE	-231,863	-264,191
Adult Social Care Support Fund	DLUHC	-29,251	-38,015
Rent Allowance Subsidy	DWP	-31,288	-35,494
HRA Rent Rebates	DWP	-29,328	-28,844
Improved Better Care Funding	DLUHC	-16,763	-16,763
Pupil Premium Grant	DFE	-12,796	-9,964
Teachers' Pension & Pay Award Grants	DFE	-2,051	-7,943
Market Sustainability and Fair Cost of Care Fund	DHSC	-6,150	-6,966
Household Support Fund	DWP	-5,636	-5,636
Core Schools Budget Grant *	ESFA	0	-4,626
Adult Social Care Discharge Fund	DHSC	-2,350	-3,917

Unaccompanied Asylum Seeker Children Grant	HO	-3,177	-2,753
Universal Infant Free School Meals	DFE	-2,573	-2,719
Young Peoples Learning Agency	DFE	-2,699	-2,635
Troubled Families	DLUHC	-1,711	-1,847
Supplementary Substance Misuse Treatment & Recovery Funding	DHSC	-1,026	-1,673
Other Grants	Various	-1,912	-1,669
Primary PE & Sports Premium	DFE	-1,483	-1,469
Holiday Activities & Food Programme	DFE	-1,320	-1,345
Adult Education Grant *	GMCA	0	-1,124
Rough Sleeping Initiative Fund	DLUHC	-1,009	-1,109
Asylum Dispersal Grant	Home Office	-1,456	-1,067
Homelessness Prevention Grant	DLUHC	-993	-1,037
Rough Sleeper Drug & Alcohol Treatment Grant	GMCA	-507	-949
Housing Benefit Admin Grant	DWP	-959	-916
Adoption Support Fund	GMCA	0	-797
Youth Justice Board	MOJ	-793	-796
Apprenticeship Scheme	HMRC	-927	-751
Domestic Abuse Grant	DLUHC	-732	-746
Non HRA Rent Subsidy	DWP	-405	-690
Inpatient Detoxification Treatment Grant	PHE	-650	-650
National Elections *	DLUHC	0	-640
Semi Independent Living Service Post-18 Years	DFE	-165	-601
Housing Support Drugs & Alcohol	DHSC	-589	-546
Recovery Premium Funding	DFE	-2,098	-536
Homes England Grants: Eckersley Mill & Westwood Park	Homes England	-279	-525
Leigh Strategic Regeneration Framework	GMCA	-131	-488
Stop Smoking Services & Interventions *	OHID	0	-475
Armed Forces Homelessness Project	Armed Forces Covenant Fund	-348	-445

Discretionary Housing Payments Grant	DWP	-437	-432
Public Health Management	OHID	-15	-389
General Education Grants	Various	-364	-368
Changing Futures	GMCA	-224	-351
Mayoral Elections *	GMCA	0	-332
Community Accommodation Service (Tier 3)	GMCA	-342	-331
Wigan Innovation Hub (Civic Centre) *	GMCA	0	-330
Local Area Plan	MHCLG	0	-298
Afghan Resettlement Tariff *	HO	0	-297
Education Skills Programme	GMCA	-210	-285
Confident Futures	GMCA	-63	-271
Local Delivery Pilot	Greater Sport	-199	-263
Community Safety Fund	GMCA	-248	-248
A Bed Every Night Grant	GMCA	-277	-240
Early Careers Framework Funding	DFE	-299	-238
Local Reform & Community Voices Grant	DLUHC	-228	-228
REFCUS Grants	Various	-294	-211
Revealing Wigan Archives	NHLF	-62	-205
Regeneration Capacity Fund	GMCA	-200	-200
Long Term Plan for Towns – Leigh *	DLUHC	0	-200
Homes for Ukraine Tariff Grant	DLUHC	-1,555	-190
Workplace Cardiovascular Disease Health Checks Pilot *	OHID	0	-183
Our Town PH3	GMCA	-190	-180
Homes for Ukraine Sponsor Thank You Grant	DLUHC	-211	-169
PCC Voluntary & Community Sector Grant	GMCA	-100	-150
Next Steps Accommodation Programme	HCA	-70	-135
New Burdens Welfare Reform	DWP	-131	-132
Growth Locations *	GMCA	0	-131
Domestic Abuse Perpetrator Grant *	GMCA	0	-129
SGO Therapeutic Support	DFE	-130	-121
Capability Fund	GMCA	-429	-120

Serious Violence Grant	GMCA	-177	-118
IPS Employment Support	DHSC	-150	-111
Kickstart Scheme Funding	DWP	0	-103
Municipal Elections	DLUHC	-104	-93
Staying Put Grant	DFE	-149	-74
Business Support Grants	BEIS (via GMCA)	0	-13
New Burdens Grants – Council Tax Energy Rebate Scheme	DWP	-15	0
Schools Supplementary Grant	DFE	-5,527	0
Skills Fund Agency	BEIS	-937	0
Urgent & Emergency Care Support	DHSC	-747	0
Contain Outbreak Management Fund	DHSC	-697	0
Transformation Agenda	DFE	-350	0
Safer Streets Fund	GMCA	-246	0
Refugee Transition Outcome Fund	GMCA	-176	0
City Region Sustainable Transport Settlement Programme	GMCA	-169	0
Creative Activations	GMCA	-146	0
Secure Accommodation	DFE	-116	0
Homes for Ukraine Scheme	DFE	-12	0
Schools Emergency Support Grants	DFE	-987	10
Total		-412,401	-461,213

* These sources of funding are new for 2024/25.

37. Related Parties

In accordance with the Code, the Council is required to disclose material transactions with related parties. Related parties are bodies or individuals that have the potential to control or influence the Council or to be controlled or influenced by the Council. Disclosure of these transactions allows readers to assess the extent to which the Council might have been constrained in its ability to operate independently or might have secured the ability to limit another party's ability to bargain freely with the Council. This note exemplifies those transactions between related parties and the Council.

Central Government

Central Government has significant influence over the general operations of the Authority. It is responsible for providing the statutory framework within which the Council operates, provides the majority of its funding in the form of grants and prescribes the terms of many of the transactions that the Council has with other parties (e.g., Council Tax bills, Housing Benefits). Details of grant transactions with Government departments are set out in Note 36 (Grant Income).

Members of the Council

Members of the Council have direct control over the Council's financial and operating policies. The total of Members' allowances paid in 2024/25 is shown in Note 32. Each year the Council invites Members to declare any such interests, including related parties. In respect of 2024/25 financial year, two members declared interests in other organisations that the Council transact with. Contracts were entered in full compliance with the Council's standing orders.

Details of Members' interests, both pecuniary and non-financial are recorded in the Register of Members' Interests, which is open to public inspection at Wigan Town Hall on appointment and is available on the Council's website.

Chief Officers

The Council operates a Code of Conduct whereby individual Chief Officers are required to disclose any pecuniary and non-financial interests with related parties. In addition, the Council necessitates Chief Officers to make a declaration of any related parties on an annual basis. During 2024/25, no Chief Officers declared a related party transaction.

All Chief Officer remuneration payments are included in detail in Note 33 (Officers' Remuneration).

Joint Services and Partnerships:

Greater Manchester Combined Authority (GMCA)

As a result of an agreement reached between the ten Greater Manchester Councils and Central Government, the Combined Authority has taken over arrangements for the coordination of a range of policy issues including economic development and regeneration for Greater Manchester, and has responsibility for the exercise of new powers for the Greater Manchester Mayoral Function and function for the prioritisation of transport investment.

During 2024/25 the following amounts were paid or accrued to the GMCA:

- Passenger Transport Levy £23.657m
- Business Rates Pilot Gain £2.321m
- District Economic Regeneration Contribution £0.963m
- Supplies and Services: £0.521m

The Council also receives a number of grants from GMCA which can be seen in Note 36 Grants.

Association of Greater Manchester Authorities (AGMA)

The Association is a partnership between the ten local authorities within the Greater Manchester area. The ten co-operate on a number of issues both

statutory and non-statutory, where there is the possibility of improving service delivery by working together. The expenditure incurred is contained within the relevant service headings in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. During 2024/25 this amounted to £0.167m.

Assisted Organisations

The Council has pooled budget arrangements with the NHS Integrated Care Board (GM ICB) in order to improve the Health and Social Care outcomes for the residents of the Borough. As part of this integration, the Chief Executive of Wigan Council is also a separately appointed Place Lead for the Integrated Care Board.

The Council also entered a pooled budget arrangement on 1 September 2017 with four other neighbouring local authorities to create 'Together for Adoption' Regional Adoption Agency to provide local adoption services. Further details are included in Note 31 (Joint Operations).

38. Related Businesses and Companies

Wigan Metropolitan Development Company Limited

This is a company limited by guarantee. The Council is entitled to appoint 14 out of 17 members of the company. The Council has the ability to dissolve the company and to procure the distribution of its assets, although the Council does not have direct liability for the losses of the company. The company either directly or through its subsidiaries Wigan Metropolitan Development Company (Property) Limited and Wigan Metropolitan Development Company (Investment) Limited manages offices and industrial units and promotes regeneration within the borough of Wigan.

Wigan Metropolitan Development Company (Property) Limited has ceased active trading. Therefore, figures reported in this note relate to the trading company of Wigan Metropolitan Development Company (Investment) Limited for the financial year 2024/25.

The Council manages surplus cash balances on behalf of the company. The amount deposited with the Council at 31 March 2025 was £1.530m.

The company returned a draft pre-tax profit of £0.488m for the financial year 2024/25. Copies of the accounts are available at Wigan Investment Centre, Waterside Drive, Wigan, Lancashire, WN3 5BA.

Leigh Sports Village Limited

This is a company limited by shares. The Council is the only shareholder. The Council has the ability to dissolve the company and to procure the distribution of its assets, although the Council does not have direct liability for the losses of the company. The company manages the facilities at the Leigh Sports Village site. The Council paid the company £1.385m in 2024/25 for a combination of services (£0.510m) and general support (£0.876m).

The company returned a draft pre-tax loss of £0.335m in 2024/25.

Copies of the accounts are available at Leigh Sports Stadium, Sale Way, Leigh, Lancashire, WN7 4JY.

Douglas Valley Community Limited

This is a company limited by guarantee. The Council has the right to nominate 4 out of 12 members, hence the Council directly/indirectly holds more than 20% of the company's voting power. The Council paid £0.003m to Douglas Valley Community Limited in 2024/25 for services provided.

Douglas Valley Properties Limited (DVP)

This is a company limited by guarantee. The Council has the right to appoint 3 out of the 9 members. The Council and Douglas Valley Community Limited must consent to the acquisition of any interest in land or premises by the Company and further, that the Council and Douglas Valley Community Limited may determine what the Company may do with its profits. The Council has not made payments to the company in 2024/25.

The company has ceased active trading and has had no activity during 2024/25. It is the intention to wind up the company during 2025/26.

Details of the other companies where the Council has a minority interest are:

Company Name
Groundwork Cheshire, Lancashire & Merseyside
Manchester Airport Group
North West Evergreen (GP) Limited
NPS North West Limited
S&W TLP Education Partnership Limited
Inspiring Healthy Lifestyles Enterprises Limited
Yorkshire Purchasing Organisation

39. Leases

Authority as lessee:

During 2024/25 the Council continued to lease vehicles, plant, machinery and equipment by means of operating leasing. In 2024/25 the authority applied IFRS 16 Leases as required by the Code of Practice for Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom. The main impact of the new requirements is that for arrangements previously accounted for as operating leases (i.e. without recognising the leased property as an asset and future rents as a liability), a right-of-use asset and a lease liability have been brought onto the balance sheet at 1 April 2024. Leases for items of low value and leases that expired on or before 31 March 2025 are exempt from the new arrangements.

IFRS 16 has been applied retrospectively, but with the cumulative effect recognised at 1 April 2024. This means that right-of-use assets and lease liabilities have been calculated as if IFRS 16 had always applied but recognised in 2024/25 and not by adjusting prior year figures. However, some practical expedients have been applied as required or permitted by the Code:

- Lease liabilities are measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments at 1st April 2024, discounted by the authority's incremental borrowing rate at that date.
- A single discount rate has been applied to portfolios of leases with reasonably similar characteristics.
- The weighted average of the incremental borrowing rates used to discount liabilities was 3.90%.
- Right-of-Use Assets are measured at the amount of the lease liability, adjusted for any prepaid or accrued lease payments that were in the balance sheet on 31 March 2024 – any initial direct costs have been excluded.
- All leases were assessed as to whether they were onerous at 31 March 2024, so right-of-use assets have not been subject to an impairment review – carrying amounts have been reduced by any provisions for onerous contracts that were in the 31 March 2024 balance sheet.

This has resulted in the following additions to the balance sheet:

- £42.935m Property, Plant and Equipment (Right-of-Use Assets)
- £4.596m Current Creditors (Lease Liabilities)
- £38.339m Non-Current Creditors (Lease Liabilities)

The newly recognised lease liabilities of £42.935m compare with the operating lease commitments of £10.872m at 31 March 2024, as disclosed in the notes to the 2023/24 financial statements. This difference can be broken down as follows:

	2024/25 £'000
Committed Future Lease Payments as at 31.03.2024 as per 23/24 Leases Note	10,872
Leases Identified during the IFRS16 Implementation Process not previously included	37,044
Leases excluded under the low value exemption	0
Leases excluded under the short-term exemption	-59
The difference in valuation between IFRS16 (held at Net Present Value) and 2023/24 Leases Note (shown at nominal value)	-4,777
Other Corrections and Amendments	-145
Leases brought on Balance Sheet under IFRS16 as at 01.04.2024	42,935

Lease repayments on vehicles, plant, equipment and property paid in 2024/25 were £6.289m (2023/24 repayments £2.056m).

The Council was committed as at 31 March 2025 to future principal lease payments of £50.160m under these operating leases, measured at the undiscounted amounts of expected cash payments, across the following periods:

2023/24 Total		Vehicles, Plant & Equipment	Property	2024/25 Total
£'000s		£'000s	£'000s	£'000s
1,267	Lease payments due within 1 year	738	5,165	5,903
2,568	Lease payments between 1 and 5 years	496	17,800	18,296
7,036	Lease payments after 5 years	0	25,961	25,961
10,872	Total Leases	1,234	48,926	50,160

Change in value of Right-of-Use assets held by the authority:

	Other Land and Buildings	Plant, Vehicles & Equipment	Infrastructure	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance at 1 April 2024	41,238	1,670	27	42,935
Additions	1,584	556	0	2,140
Re-classifications	525	0	0	525
Revaluations	548	0	0	548
Depreciation & Amortisation	-4,323	-502	0	-4,826
Disposals	-10	-16	0	-26
Balance at 31 March 2025	39,563	1,708	27	41,297

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

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES)		2024/25
		£'000
Interest Expense on Lease Liabilities		1,540
Expense relating to Exempt Short Term Leases		1,519
Expense relating to Exempt Low-Value Leases		21
Variable Lease Payments not included in the measurement of Lease Liabilities		0
Income from sub-letting Right-of-Use Assets		-208
(Gains) or Losses arising from sale and leaseback transactions		0
Total		2,872

Cashflow Statement		2024/25
		£'000
Total Cash Outflow for IFRS16 Leases		6,251
Total		6,251

Authority as lessor:

The Council acts as lessor for numerous commercial and industrial land and property assets in the borough and the rent receivable in respect of these operating leases for the year 2024/25 was £4.600m (2023/24 £4.071m).

The future minimum lease payments receivable are:

2023/24		2024/25
Total		Total
£'000s		£'000s
2,344	Lease income receivable in 2025/26	2,366
8,759	Lease income receivable between 2026/27 and 2029/30	8,522
147,971	Lease income receivable after 2029/30	143,877
159,074	Total Leases	154,766

Of the minimum lease payments receivable after 2029/30 of £143.877m, £92.950m is in respect of leases which are due to expire more than 50 years after 31 March 2025.

40. Pension Schemes

Pension Schemes Accounted for as Defined Contribution Schemes:

Teachers' Pension Scheme

Teachers employed by the Council are members of the Teachers' Pension Scheme administered by Capita Teachers' Pensions on behalf of the Department for Education (DFE). The scheme 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.

The scheme is a multi-employer defined benefit scheme. The scheme is unfunded, and the Department for Education uses a notional fund as the basis for calculating the employers' contribution rate paid by local authorities. Valuations of the notional fund are undertaken every three years.

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 paid £25.0m (£19.7m in 2023/24) to Capita Teachers' Pensions in respect of teachers' retirement benefits. The Council is not liable to the scheme for any other entities' obligations under the plan. There were no contributions remaining payable at the year end.

NHS Staff Pension Scheme

During 2024/25, NHS staff have continued to work within the Council and have maintained their membership in 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 salaries.

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 purpose of this Statement of Accounts, it is therefore accounted for on the same basis as a defined contribution scheme.

In 2024/25, the Council paid £0.033m to the NHS Pension Scheme (£0.065m in 2023/24) in respect of former NHS staff retirement benefits. There were no contributions remaining payable at the year end.

Defined Benefit Pension Schemes:

Participation in Pension Schemes

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

The Local Government Pension Scheme

Non-teaching employees other than teachers are members of the Local Government Pension Scheme administered by Tameside MBC on behalf of the Greater Manchester councils. This is a funded scheme, meaning that the Council and employees pay contributions into a fund calculated at a level intended to balance the pensions liabilities with investment assets.

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

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

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

2023/24		2024/25
£'000		£'000
	Cost of Services:	
36,453	Current service cost	34,609
2,858	Past service cost (including curtailments)	3,640
39,311	Total Service Cost	38,249
	Financing and Investment Income & Expenditure:	
-80,795	Interest income on scheme assets	-88,259
71,729	Interest cost on defined benefit obligation	73,723
0	Interest on the effect of the asset ceiling	14,393
-9,066	Total Net Interest	-143
30,245	Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	38,106
	Remeasurements of the Net Defined Liability Comprising:	
46,227	Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-17,232
10,237	Actuarial gains/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	2,671
87,938	Actuarial gains/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	237,053
-47,901	Other experience and actuarial adjustments	18,112
-191,100	Impact of Asset Ceiling	-247,125
-94,599	Total Remeasurements Recognised in Other Comprehensive Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	-6,521

Movement in the Reserves Statement - General Fund

2023/24		2024/25
£'000		£'000
-30,245	Reversal of net charges made to the surplus / deficit on the provision of service	-38,106
34,939	Employers' contributions payable to the scheme	39,617
5,040	Retirement benefits payable to pensioners	5,010
9,734	Actual amount charged against the General Fund Balance for Pensions in the year	44,627

Pensions Assets and Liabilities Recognised in the Balance Sheet

Prior Period Adjustment:

The balance sheet for 2023/24 has been restated to reflect that liabilities related to the Teachers Pension Scheme need to be separately disclosed. As described earlier in this Note, the Teachers Pension Scheme is an unfunded scheme and as such the liabilities arising do not form part of the Council's asset ceiling calculations. The balance sheet continues to reflect a net asset/liability of £0.

The amount included in the Balance Sheet arising from the Council's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plans is as follows. This table provides a restatement of the original 2023/24 disclosure.

	Local Government and Teachers Pension Scheme		
	2023/24	2023/24 Restated	2024/25
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Present value of the funded liabilities	-1,478,929	-1,478,929	-1,293,418
Present value of the unfunded liabilities*	-46,877	-46,877	-38,789
Fair value of plan assets	1,822,575	1,822,575	1,890,494
Closing Position at 31 March	296,769	296,769	558,287
Asset Ceiling Adjustment	-296,769	-296,769	-558,287
Total Recognised in Balance Sheet	0	0	0
Other movements in the liability (asset)	0	0	0
Net liability arising from the defined benefit obligation	0	0	0
Net Asset	0	33,770	27,912
Net Liability (unfunded benefits Teachers Pensions)	0	-33,770	-27,912

* this liability in 2024/25 comprises £10.877m (£13.107m in 2023/24) in respect of LGPS unfunded pensions and £27.912m (£33.770m in 2023/24) in respect of Teachers' unfunded pensions.

Reconciliation of the present value of the scheme liabilities (Defined Benefit Obligation)

Funded Liabilities: Local Government Pension Scheme		
	2023/24	2024/25
	£'000	£'000
Opening present value of funded liabilities	1,465,945	1,478,929
Opening present value of unfunded liabilities	49,735	46,877
Current Service Cost	36,453	34,609
Interest Cost	71,729	73,723
Contributions from scheme participants	11,895	12,946
Remeasurement gain		
Actuarial gains/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-10,237	-2,671
Actuarial gains/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	-87,938	-237,053
Other experience and actuarial adjustments	47,901	-18,112
Past Service Costs	2,858	3,640
Benefits Paid	-62,535	-60,681
Closing present value of funded liabilities	1,478,929	1,293,418
Closing present value of unfunded liabilities	46,877	38,789
Closing fair value of scheme liabilities at 31 March	1,525,806	1,332,207

Reconciliation of movements in fair value of the scheme assets

Local Government Pension Scheme		
	2023/24	2024/25
	£'000	£'000
Opening fair value of scheme assets	1,706,214	1,822,575
Interest Income	80,795	88,259
Remeasurement gain		
Return on plan assets excluding amounts included in net interest	46,227	-17,232
Contributions from employer into the scheme	39,979	44,627
Contributions from employees into the scheme	11,895	12,946
Benefits Paid	-62,535	-60,681
Closing fair value of scheme assets at 31 March	1,822,575	1,890,494

In 2024/25 no schools transferred to Academy status.

Local Government Pension Scheme assets comprised:

	Quoted	Unquoted	Total	Percentage of Total Assets	Quoted	Unquoted	Total	Percentage of Total Assets
	2023/24 £'000	2023/24 £'000	2023/24 £'000	2023/24 %	2024/25 £'000	2024/25 £'000	2023/24 £'000	2024/25 %
Equity Securities								
Consumer	116,660	0	116,660	6	121,187		121,187	6
Manufacturing	106,127	0	106,127	6	91,310		91,310	5
Energy and utilities	105,141	0	105,141	6	100,678		100,678	5
Financial Institutions	161,181	0	161,181	9	153,705		153,705	8
Health and care	94,568	0	94,568	5	85,937		85,937	5
Information Technology	104,067	0	104,067	6	102,117		102,117	5
Other	18,129	0	18,129	1	25,772		25,772	1
Debt Securities								
Corporate bonds (investment grade)	63,257	0	63,257	3	61,848		61,848	3
UK Government	49,648	0	49,648	3	80,684		80,684	4
Other	55,415	0	55,415	3	72,411		72,411	4
Private Equity - All	0	124,112	124,112	7		120,647	120,647	6
Real Estate								
UK Property	0	80,305	80,305	4		97,453	97,453	5
Investment Funds and Unit Trusts								
Equities	86,066	0	86,066	5	81,938		81,938	4
Bonds	173,290	0	173,290	10	190,193		190,193	10
Infrastructure	0	155,186	155,186	9		158,366	158,366	8
Other	45,353	244,469	289,822	15	46,581	245,830	292,411	15
Derivatives - Other	-581	0	-581	0	-2,945		-2,945	0
Cash and Cash Equivalents - All	40,182	0	40,182	2	56,782		56,782	3
Totals	1,218,503	640,072	1,822,575	100	1,268,198	622,296	1,890,494	100

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 and salary levels etc.

Both the Local Government Pension Scheme and discretionary benefits liabilities have been assessed by Hymans Robertson LLP, an independent firm of actuaries, estimates are based on the latest full valuation of the scheme as at 31 March 2025.

The significant assumptions used by the actuary have been:

Mortality Assumptions

2023/24		2024/25
	Longevity at 65 for current pensioners:*	
19.8 years	Male	19.8 years
23.1 years	Female	23.1 years
	Longevity at 65 for future pensioners:*	
21 years	Male	20.9 years
24.8 years	Female	24.8 years
	Other Assumptions:	
3.55%	Rate of increase in salaries (Salary Increases)	3.55%
2.75%	Rate of increase in pensions (Pension Increases)	2.75%
4.85%	Rate of discounting scheme liabilities (Discount Rate)	4.85%
50%	Take-up of option to convert annual pension into retirement grant	50%

*Life Expectancy is based on the Fund's VitaCurves with improvements in line with the latest Continuous Mortality Investigation results tailored to fit the membership profile of the fund.

An allowance is included for future retirements to elect to take 50% of the maximum additional tax-free cash up to the HRMC limits.

Sensitivity Analysis

The estimation of the defined benefit obligations is sensitive to the actuarial assumptions set out in the table above. The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of 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 assumptions may be interrelated.

The estimations in the sensitivity analysis have followed the accounting policies for the scheme, i.e., on an actuarial basis using the projected unit credit method. The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis below is consistent with that adopted in the previous year.

Change in Assumption at 31 March 2025	Approximate % increase to Employer Liability	Approximate monetary amount
	£'000	£'000
0.1% decrease in Real Discount Rate	2%	23,346
1 year increase in member life expectancy	4%	53,288
0.1% increase in the Salary Increase Rate	0%	919
0.1% increase in the Pension Increase Rate (CPI)	2%	23,078

Impact on the Council's cash flow – Local Government Pension Scheme

The objectives of the scheme are to keep employer's contributions at as constant a rate as possible. The Council has agreed a strategy with the scheme's actuary to achieve a funding level of 100% over the next 3 years where market conditions allow. Funding levels are monitored on an annual basis. The next triennial valuation will take effect from 1 April 2025.

The scheme has taken account of the national changes to the scheme under the Public Pensions Services Act 2013. Under the Act, the Local Government Pension Scheme in England and Wales and other main existing public service schemes may not provide benefits in relation to service after 31 March 2014 (or service after 31 March 2015 for other main existing public service pension schemes in England and Wales). The Act provides for scheme regulations to be made within a common framework, to establish new career average revalued earnings schemes to pay pensions and other benefits.

The Council estimates paying £37.699m contributions to the scheme for the period to 31 March 2026.

41. Contingent Assets

Equity Loan Scheme

The Council operates an Equity Loan scheme to assist people to purchase a property. Eligible applicants secure a conventional mortgage with a high street lender for 70% of the full market value. The Council then secures a second charge or "equity loan" for the remaining percentage (30%) against the property.

Repayment of the equity loan will occur when the property is re-sold in the future or if the occupier decided to acquire the additional 30% equity. The repayment sum will be linked to the property value and will depend on the value at the time of repayment. The repayment sums will be classed and treated as Section 106 contributions. As at 31 March 2025, 250 equity loans were outstanding totalling £12.409m and possible repayment dates range from 2037 to 2053.

42. Contingent Liabilities

Business Rates Appeals

The Council has made a provision for appeals based upon its best estimate on information from the VOA. There are significant uncertainties as to what the ultimate effect of backdated appeals. Significant change is proposed to the business rates system from 1st April 2026, which will introduce new multipliers and revise the valuation list. Prior to this there is a risk that further appeals, both national and local, could be lodged with the Valuation Office Agency under the Check, Challenge, Appeal system which may negatively impact on the Council's financial position.

Future Development

A claim has been made against the Council as a consequence of a possible future development by the Council. The Council has not admitted any liability and the matter is set to be defended in court in the forthcoming year.

43. Events after the Reporting Period

The Statement of Accounts was authorised for issue by the Director of Finance and Legal on 30th June 2025. Events taking place after this date are not reflected in the financial statements or notes. Where events taking place before this date provided information about conditions existing at 31 March 2025, the figures in the financial statements and notes have been adjusted in all material respects to reflect the impact of this information. There are no events after the reporting period to disclose in the 2024/25 accounts.

44. Accounting Policies

General Principles

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

The accounting convention adopted in the Statement of Accounts is principally historical cost, modified by the revaluation of certain categories of non-current assets and financial instruments.

Going Concern

The accounts have been prepared on the assumption that the services of the Council will continue to operate for the foreseeable future.

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 the sale of goods or the provision of services is recognised in accordance with the terms and conditions and performance obligations specified in the contract.
- Supplies are recorded as expenditure when they are consumed – where there is a gap between the date supplies are received and their consumption, they are carried as inventories on the Balance Sheet.

- Expenses in relation to services received (including services provided by employees) are recorded as expenditure when the services are received rather than when payments are made.
- Interest receivable on investments and payable on borrowings is accounted for respectively as income and expenditure on the basis of the effective interest rate for the relevant financial instrument rather than the cash flows fixed or determined by the contract.
- Where revenue and expenditure have been recognised but cash has not been received or paid, a debtor or creditor for the relevant amount is recorded in the Balance Sheet. Where debts may not be settled, the balance of debtors is written down and a charge made to revenue for the income that might not be collected.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are investments that mature in no more than twelve months from the balance sheet date and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

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

Charges to Revenue for Non-Current Assets

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

- depreciation attributable to the assets used by the relevant service.
- revaluation and impairment losses 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 cover depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses or amortisations. However, it is required to make an annual provision from revenue to contribute towards the reduction in its overall borrowing requirement. This should be equal to either:

- an amount calculated on a prudent basis determined by the Council in accordance with statutory guidance or,
- equal to at least 2.5% of the underlying amount measured by the adjusted Capital Financing Requirement, excluding amounts attributable to Housing Revenue Account (HRA) activity.

Depreciation, impairment and revaluation losses and amortisations are therefore replaced by revenue provision in the General Fund Balance (Minimum Revenue Provision), by way of an adjusting transaction within the Capital Adjustment Account for the difference between the two. There is no requirement to make a repayment of housing debt.

Overheads and Support Services

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

Employee Benefits:

Benefits Payable During Employment

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

cost of holiday entitlements (or any form of leave, e.g. time off in lieu) earned by employees but not taken before the year-end which employees can carry forward into the next financial year. The accrual is made at the wage and salary rates applicable in the following accounting year, being the period in which the employee takes the benefit. The accrual is charged to Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services, but then reversed out through the Movement in Reserves Statement so that holiday 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. They are charged on an accruals basis to the appropriate service.

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.

Pensions

The Council contributes to three different pension schemes;

- Teachers' Pension scheme (unfunded) administered by Capita Teachers' Pensions on behalf of the Department for Education
- Local Government scheme (funded) administered by Tameside MBC
- NHS Pension scheme (unfunded)

All schemes provide defined benefits to members (retirement lump sums and pensions), earned as employees worked for the Council. However, the arrangements for the Teachers' and NHS schemes mean that liabilities for these benefits cannot be identified. These schemes are therefore accounted

for as if it were defined contribution schemes. No liability for future payments of benefits is recognised in the Balance Sheet and the relevant service lines are charged with the employer's contributions payable to the schemes.

The Local Government Pension Scheme

The Local Government scheme is accounted for as a defined benefits scheme.

The liabilities of the Greater Manchester pension scheme attributable to the Council are included in the Balance Sheet on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method. This is an assessment of the future payments that will be made in relation to retirement benefits earned to date by employees, based on assumptions about mortality rates, employee turnover rates and projections of earnings for current employees. Liabilities are discounted to their value at current prices, using a discount rate (based on the indicative rate of return on high quality corporate bonds).

The assets of the Greater Manchester 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
- utilised securities – current bid price
- property – market value

The change in the net pensions liability/asset is analysed into seven components:

Current service cost – the increase in liabilities as a result of years of service earned this year. This is allocated in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the revenue accounts of 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. This is debited to the surplus or deficit on the provision of services in the

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the relevant service heading.

Net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) – the change during the period in the net defined benefit liability (asset) that arises from the passage of time charged to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. This is calculated by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined obligation at the beginning of the period, taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payments.

Expected return on plan assets – the annual investment return on the fund assets attributable to the Council, based on an average of the expected long-term return. This is credited to Financing and Investment Line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Actuarial gains and losses – changes in the net pensions liability that arise because events have not coincided with assumptions made at the last actuarial valuation or because the actuaries have updated their assumptions charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.

Contributions paid to the pension fund – cash paid as employer's contributions to the fund.

Effect of the Asset Ceiling – IAS19 requires that where an asset exists it is measured at the lower of the surplus in the plan or the asset ceiling. The asset ceiling is the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan, or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

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.

Events After the Balance Sheet Date

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

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

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

Financial Assets

Financial assets (e.g. investments and debtors) are classified into three types:

- Amortised cost
- Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)
- Fair Value through Profit and Loss (FVPL)

The categorisation of financial assets into these types are dependent on the reason for holding the assets (to collect cash flows, to sell assets or achieve objectives by other means).

Amortised Cost

These assets relate to financial instruments where the amounts received are solely principal and interest and the assets are held to generate cashflows. The interest received on these assets are spread evenly over the life of these instruments. Any gain or loss in the value of these assets is recognised in the net surplus/deficit on the net provision of services at the point of derecognition (disposal) or reclassification.

Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)

These assets relate to the financial instruments where the amounts received are solely principal and interest, but they are held to collect cash and sell the assets. The interest received on these assets are spread evenly over the life of these instruments.

Changes in the fair value of these assets are charged to the Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure. Cumulative gains and losses are charged to the surplus/deficit on provision of services when they are disposed of. Where these assets are treated as capital expenditure the gain or loss is reversed to an unusable reserve – the Financial Instruments Revaluation Reserve.

Fair Value through Profit and Loss (FVPL)

These assets relate to the financial instruments where the amounts received are not solely principal and interest. Dividends received are accounted for at the point they are declared.

Changes in fair value are charged to the surplus/deficit on the net provision of services as they occur. Where these assets were treated as capital expenditure the gain or loss is reversed through the Movement in Reserves Statement and charged to an unusable reserve – the Capital Adjustment Account.

An equity instrument that has been classified as FVPL can be designated as FVOCI if it is not held for trading (e.g. Strategic Investment). Once a designation has been made it cannot be reversed. Any gains or losses would be held in the Financial Instruments Revaluation Reserve.

The Council has a 3.22% shareholding in Manchester Airport Holdings Ltd which is classified at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income. The investment in Manchester Airport Holdings Ltd and Manchester Airport Car Park Ltd are equity instruments and as such, the default valuation method is that any gains and losses on changes in fair value would be recognised through profit and loss.

The Manchester Airport Holdings Ltd and Manchester Airport Car Park Ltd shareholdings are strategic investments and are not held for trading, therefore the Council has opted to designate them as fair value through Other Comprehensive Income. This means there is no impact on the revenue budget and the gains and losses on the valuation of the shareholdings will therefore be transferred to the Financial Instruments Revaluation Reserve.

Credit Loss

The Council will recognise a loss allowance for expected credit losses, if applicable, on assets where cash flows are solely principal and interest. This does not apply where the Counterparty is central government or other local authority.

At each year end the loss allowance for a financial instrument is calculated as equal to the lifetime of expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. If at year end the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to twelve month expected credit losses. Where the financial asset was treated as capital expenditure any losses will be reversed via the Movement in Reserves Statement to the Capital Adjustment Account.

Where the Council has made a number of loans to individuals at less than market rates of interest (these are known as soft loans) a loss is recorded in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (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 Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement at a marginally higher effective rate of interest than the rate receivable from the voluntary organisations, with the difference serving to increase the amortised cost of the loan in the Balance Sheet.

Statutory provisions require that the impact of soft loans on the General Fund Balance is the interest receivable for the financial year – the reconciliation of amounts debited and credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement 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. Where assets are identified as impaired because of a likelihood arising from a past event that payments due under the contract will not be made, the asset is written down and a charge made to the relevant service (for receivables specific to that service) or the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

The impairment loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the revised future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate.

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

Financial Liabilities

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

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is the amount payable for the year according to the loan agreement.

Gains and losses on the re-purchase 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 re-purchase/settlement. However, where re-purchase 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.

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.

Government Grants and Contributions

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

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

Amounts recognised as due to the Council are not credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement until conditions attached to the grant or contribution have been satisfied. Conditions are stipulations that specify that the future economic benefits or service potential embodied in the asset 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 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.

Inventories and Long-Term Contracts

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

Intangible Assets

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

Intangible assets are measured initially at cost. 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 depreciable amount of an intangible asset is amortised over its useful life to the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. An asset is tested for impairment whenever there is an indication that the asset might be impaired – any losses recognised are posted to the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or abandonment of an intangible asset is posted to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

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

Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases where the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the property, plant or equipment from the lessor to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The Authority has no finance leases.

The Authority as Lessee:

In 2024/25 the authority applied IFRS 16 Leases as required by the Code of Practice for Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom. The main impact of the new requirements is that for arrangements previously accounted for as operating leases (i.e. without recognising the leased property as an asset and future rents as a liability), a right-of-use asset and a lease liability have been brought onto the balance sheet at 1st April 2024. Leases for items of low value (below the council's de minimis level of £10k) and leases that expired on or before 31st March 2025 are exempt from the new arrangements, as are any leases that are for less than 12 months.

Leases which are above the de minimis threshold and are for 12 months or longer are capitalised under IFRS16 regulations. The total lease liability is calculated using Net Present Value (NPV), and this figure is capitalised on to the balance sheet as a Right-of-Use Asset and a corresponding liability.

Where leases are at a market rent, and rent reviews are carried out at least once every 5 years, or where the lease has a short enough term that material increases in value are unlikely to arise (e.g for Vehicle Leases), the authority values the Right-of-Use Asset using the cost model. That is, the Right-of-Use Asset is held at the depreciated lease liability value, where the valuation is re-calculated after any changes to the lease.

Where leases are not suitable for the cost model (because they are not at market rent, or rent reviews are further than 5 years apart), the authority values the Right-of-Use Assets using the revaluation model. Here, the Right-of-Use Assets are held at current value and revalued as part of the authority's 5 year rolling asset valuation programme.

All assets valued under the cost model and all assets valued under the revaluation model where there is a building element are depreciated on a straight line basis over the length of the lease or the life of the asset, whichever is shortest.

Rentals paid for leases capitalised under IFRS16 are split between the principal repayment, which is treated as a voluntary revenue provision towards the capitalised cost of the lease, and the interest element, which is charged to the Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure element of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES).

Operating Leases not Capitalised under IFRS16

Rentals paid under operating leases not capitalised under IFRS16 are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as an expense of the services benefitting from use of the leased property, plant or equipment.

The Authority as Lessor

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 in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

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.

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.

Private Finance Initiative (PFI) 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 Authority 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 current 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.

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 the following 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 of 12% on the outstanding Balance Sheet liability, 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)
- **life cycle costs** – proportion of the amounts payable are treated as revenue expenditure and part of the services element of the unitary payment. Regular replacements of components are treated as part of the finance lease rentals

The cost of the PFI is partly funded from Government Grant. This grant is treated as non-specific and credited to the Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income line on the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

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 which will likely require settlement by a transfer of economic benefits or service potential and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. For instance, the Council may be involved in a court case that could eventually result in the making of a settlement or the payment of compensation.

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

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

Where some or all of the payment required to settle a provision is expected to be recovered from another party (e.g. from an insurance claim), this is only

recognised as income for the relevant service if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received if the Council settles the obligation.

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 authority 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 authority.

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.

Property, Plant and Equipment

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

Recognition

Expenditure on the acquisition, creation or enhancement of Property, Plant and Equipment is capitalised on an accruals basis, provided that it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the Council and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. De minimis levels of £6,000 for vehicles, plant and equipment and £10,000 for land and buildings are in place for the acquisition and creation of Property, Plant and Equipment. A de minimis level of £6,000 is also in place for the capitalisation of expenditure for repairs. Expenditure that maintains but does not add to an asset's potential to deliver future economic benefits or service potential (i.e. repairs and maintenance) is charged as an expense when it is incurred.

Measurement

Assets are initially measured at cost, comprising:

- the purchase price
- any costs attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management

The Council does not capitalise borrowing costs incurred whilst assets are under construction. The cost of assets acquired other than by purchase is deemed to be its fair value, unless the acquisition does not have commercial substance (i.e. it will not lead to a variation in the cash flows of the Council). In the latter case, where an asset is acquired via an exchange, the cost of the acquisition is the carrying amount of the asset given up by the Council. Donated assets are measured initially at fair value. The difference between fair value and any consideration paid is credited to the Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income line of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, unless the donation has been made conditionally. Until conditions are satisfied, the gain is held in the Donated Assets Account.

Where gains are credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, they are reversed out of the General Fund Balance to the Capital Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

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

- **Infrastructure, Community Assets and Assets Under Construction** – depreciated historical cost
- **Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment** – depreciated historical cost
- **Surplus Assets** - the current value measurement base is fair value, estimated at highest and best use from a market participant's perspective
- **Specialised Operational Assets** – current value, however because of their specialist nature they are measured at depreciated replacement cost which is used as an estimate of current value. Examples include schools, libraries and leisure centres.
- **Dwellings** – current value determined using the basis of existing use value for social housing (EUV-SH)
- **All other assets** – current value, determined as the amount that would be paid for the asset in its existing use (existing use value – EUV)

Where there is no market-based evidence of current value because of the specialist nature of an asset, depreciated replacement cost (DRC) is used as an estimate of current value. Where non-property assets that have short useful lives or low values (or both), depreciated historical cost basis is used as a proxy for current value.

Assets included in the Balance Sheet at current value are re-valued sufficiently regularly to ensure that their carrying amount is not materially different from their current value at the year-end, but as a minimum every five years. Increases in valuations are matched by credits to the Revaluation Reserve to recognise unrealised gains.

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.

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. Where there is a subsequent decrease to fair value less costs to sell, the loss is posted to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Gains in fair value are recognised only up to the amount of any previous losses recognised in the Surplus or Deficit on Provision of Services.

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

Assets that are to be abandoned or scrapped are not reclassified as Assets Held for Sale.

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

Amounts received for a disposal in excess of £10,000 are categorised as capital receipts. A proportion of receipts relating to housing disposals (75% for dwellings, 50% for land and other assets, net of statutory deductions and allowances) is payable to the Government.

The balance of receipts is required to be credited to the Capital Receipts Reserve and can then only be used for new capital investment or set aside to reduce the Council's underlying need to borrow (the capital financing

requirement). Receipts are appropriated to the Reserve from the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

The written-off value of disposals is not a charge against council tax, as the cost of Property Plant and Equipment assets are 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.

Depreciation

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

Depreciation is calculated by allocating the value of the asset in the Balance Sheet over the periods expected to benefit from their use according to the following policy:

- newly acquired assets are depreciated in the year of acquisition.
- newly acquired vehicles, plant and equipment are depreciated in the year of acquisition on a pro-rata basis.
- Assets are not subject to depreciation in the year of disposal.

Depreciation is calculated on the following bases:

- **Council Dwellings** – dwellings are split into their component elements, such as kitchens, roofs, windows, electrics, heating systems, and so on, and the residual value of the property. The components are then depreciated on a straight line basis over their useful lives, whilst the host residual value is depreciated on a straight line basis over 125 years.
- **Other Buildings** – straight line allocation over the life of the property as estimated by the valuer, these can range from 10 to 70 years.

- **Vehicles, Plant and Equipment** – straight line allocation over a period of between 3 and 25 years, the asset's estimated remaining life.
- **Highways Infrastructure (carriageways, footways & cycleways)** – straight line allocation over 25 years.
- **Street Lighting** - straight line allocation over 40 years
- **Public Open Space Infrastructure** – straight line allocation over 20 years.
- **Bridges & Other Structures** – straight line allocation over 80 years.
- **Right-of-Use Assets** – straight line over the length of the lease, or the asset's useful life, whichever is shortest.

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.

Fair Value

The Council measures some of its non-financial assets, such as surplus assets and investment properties and some of its financial instruments 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:

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

The Council measures the fair value of an asset or liability on the same basis that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability (assuming those market participants were acting in their economic best interest).

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

The Council uses appropriate valuation techniques for each circumstance, maximising the use of relevant known data and minimising the use of estimates or unknowns. This takes into account the three levels of categories for inputs to valuations for fair value assets:

- **Level 1** – quoted prices in active markets for identical assets 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 where market data is not available.

A sensitivity analysis is be carried out on those assets assessed as Level 3 where the value exceeds £250k and where significant changes in unobservable inputs would result in a material change in fair value.

Investment Properties

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

Investment properties are measured initially at cost and subsequently at fair value, being the price that would be received to sell such an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. As a non-financial asset, investment properties are measured at highest and best use. Properties are not depreciated but are revalued annually according to market conditions at the year-end. Gains and losses on revaluation are posted to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The same treatment is applied to gains and losses on disposal. Rentals received in relation to

investment properties are credited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

However, revaluation and disposal gains and losses are not permitted by statutory arrangements to have an impact on the General Fund Balance. The gains and losses are therefore reversed out of the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement and posted to the Capital Adjustment Account and (for any sale proceeds greater than £10,000) the Capital Receipts Reserve.

Heritage Assets

Heritage Assets are recognised and measured in accordance with the Authority's accounting policies on property, plant and equipment. However, some of the measurement rules are relaxed in relation to heritage assets as detailed below.

Acquisitions are initially recognised at cost and donations are recognised at valuation in accordance with the authority's policy on acquisitions and disposals. The assets are deemed to have indeterminate lives and a high residual value; hence the Authority does not consider it appropriate to charge depreciation.

Arts and Artefacts Collection

The total museum collection comprises of an estimated 35,000 objects. This includes well over 4,000 paintings, prints, sketches, musical instruments, decorative arts, pewter and glass items, coins and jewellery. The collection contains approximately 55 Egyptian artefacts, some of which were revalued by The Manchester Museum and external experts in 2015. The museum collection also contains the Drumcroon art collection which was transferred to the museum in May 2015. This collection has been revalued in 2024 by Bonhams. When donations to the collection occur they are initially recognised at insurance valuation.

There is a large collection of social and industrial items held in the museum collection, illustrating domestic, civic, religious, leisure and working life in Wigan Borough from the 17th century to present day alongside collections of geology, natural history and archaeology covering a longer historical period. Due to the low value of these individual items they are not recognised on the balance sheet, but some details are available on the museums database. Only the items over £5,000 are included on the Authority's Balance Sheet and reported at insurance value.

The Museum will occasionally dispose of heritage assets in accordance with the Museum Code of Ethics and with approval by the Council if they are not deemed to be relevant to the borough, do not comply with collecting policies or would be better placed in another museum.

Civic Regalia

Items of civic regalia are objects relating to duties of civic office. Examples of civic regalia are the mayoral chains, corporation mace, caskets, badges and other items commemorating civic duty. Civic Regalia are reported in the balance sheet at insurance valuation. These items are available for the public to view; prior arrangements must be made with the Democratic Services Manager. Tel: 01942 827121.

Public / Outside Art

Throughout the borough are numerous items of Outside Public Art/Statues. These items are owned by the Council but have been funded by various external funding sources, e.g. Lottery Fund, European Regional Development Fund, Single Regeneration Budget and private developers. These assets are included in the balance sheet at cost.

Other Heritage Assets

The Council has numerous Cenotaphs, War Memorials and Ancient Crosses within the borough which would fall under the Heritage Assets definition. Due to the historic nature of these assets, no cost or insurance valuation is available and obtaining valuations would involve a disproportionate cost in

comparison to the benefits to the users of the Authority's financial statements. Consequently, the Authority does not recognise these assets on the balance sheet.

All items of Heritage Assets are available for the public to view, but prior arrangements must be made. For further information of the museum collection contact the Lead Officer – Museums at Wigan Museum, Library Street, Wigan WN1 1NU. Tel: 01942 828128. Email: wiganmuseum@wigan.gov.uk

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 authority as if they were the transactions, cash flows and balances of the authority.

Schools' Non-Current Assets

The Council recognises schools' non-current assets (school buildings and playing fields) on its Balance Sheet where it has direct ownership of the assets, there is formal agreement or evidence that the rights of ownership have been transferred or that these are no longer substantive. Where the non-current 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.

Community schools are owned by the Council and are, therefore recognised on the Balance Sheet.

The legal title of ownership of Voluntary aided and Voluntary Controlled schools lies with the respective Diocese with no rights if ownership transfer to the school or governing bodies, therefore these schools are not recognised on the Balance Sheet.

Where the ownership of a Foundation school lies with a charitable trust, the school or the schools Governing Body, the school is not recognised on the Council's Balance Sheet.

When a maintained school converts to an Academy, the school non-current assets held on the Council's balance sheet are treated as a disposal. The carrying value of the asset is written off to Other Operating Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Any revaluation gains accumulated for the asset in the Revaluation Reserve are transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account.

Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute (REFCUS)

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

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 and 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 and retirement and employee benefits and they do not represent usable resources for the Council.

Accounting for Council Tax

While the Council Tax income for the year credited to the Collection Fund is the accrued income for the year, regulations determine when it should be released from the Collection Fund and transferred to the Council's General Fund or paid out from the Collection Fund to the major preceptors.

The Council Tax income included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is the Council's share of the Collection Fund's accrued income for the year. Revenue related to council tax shall be measured at the full amount receivable (net of any impairment losses) as they are non-contractual, non-exchange transactions and there can be no difference between the delivery and payment dates.

The cash collected by the Council from Council Tax payers belongs proportionately to all the major preceptors. The difference between the amounts collected on behalf of the other major preceptors and the payments made to them is reflected as a debtor or creditor balance as appropriate.

National Non-Domestic Rates (NNDR)

The NNDR income for the year credited to the Collection Fund is the accrued income for the year. Regulations determine when it should be released from the Collection Fund and paid out to major preceptors and the Government. The amount credited to the General Fund under statute is the Council's estimated share of NNDR for the year from the National Non-Domestic Rates (NNDR) 1 return.

The NNDR income included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is the Council's share of the Collection Fund's accrued income for the year from the NNDR 3 return. Revenue relating to non-domestic rates shall be measured at the full amount receivable (net of any impairment

losses), as they are non-contractual, non-exchange transactions and there can be no difference between the delivery and payment dates.

VAT

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

HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDED 31 March 2025

2023/24 £'000		Notes	2024/25 £'000
	Expenditure		
33,468	Repairs & Maintenance	1	35,200
25,638	Supervision & Management	2	27,613
1,800	Rents, Rates, Taxes and Other Charges	3	2,361
22,346	Depreciation and Impairment of Non-Current Assets	4/5	23,060
-19	Gain (-) or loss on Revaluation of Stock	4/5	110
0	Movement in the Allowance for Bad Debts	7	592
83,234	Total Expenditure		88,935
	Income		
-93,956	Dwelling Rents	8/9	-104,758
-310	Non-dwelling Rents	10	-361
-2,187	Charges for Services & Facilities	11	-1,857
-1,757	Contributions towards Expenditure	12	-1,382
-98,210	Total Income		-108,358
-14,976	Net Cost of HRA Services as included in the whole authority Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement		-19,423
120	HRA services share of Corporate and Democratic Core		0
-14,856	Net Cost of HRA Services		-19,423
	HRA share of the operating income and expenditure included in the whole authority Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement:		
-1,432	Gain (-) or loss on sale of HRA non-current assets	13	-1,273
13,146	Interest payable and similar charges	6/14	12,614
-1,294	HRA Interest and investment income	15	-646
-6	Gain (-) or loss on the Revaluation of HRA Investment Property		16
-2,682	Capital grants and contributions receivable		-3,676
-7,124	Surplus (-) or deficit for the year on HRA services		-12,388

MOVEMENT ON THE HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT STATEMENT

2023/24 £'000		Notes	2024/25 £'000
-16,000	Housing Revenue Account surplus brought forward		-16,429
-7,124	Surplus (-) or deficit for the year on the HRA Income and Expenditure Statement		-12,388
6,745	Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under the legislative framework	16	9,147
-50	Transfers to / (from) Earmarked Reserves	17	0
-16,429	Balance on the HRA at the end of the current year	20	-19,670

NOTES TO THE HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT

Under Section 74 of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989, the Council is required to keep a separate account in respect of the provision of council dwellings.

The HRA Income and Expenditure Statement shows the economic cost in the year of providing housing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the amount to be funded by rents and government grants. Authorities charge rents to cover expenditure in accordance with regulations; this may be different from the accounting cost. The increase or decrease in the year, on the basis on which rents are raised, is shown in the Movement on the HRA Statement.

1. Repairs & Maintenance

This is the cost of undertaking programmed and day to day responsive repairs to the properties within the HRA.

2. Supervision & Management

This represents the expenditure of the authority for the year in respect of the supervision and management of dwellings, including tenancy management, rent collection, grounds maintenance etc.

3. Rents, Rates and Other Charges

This includes all such items the Council is liable to pay in respect of property within the HRA, including the cost of Council Tax on empty properties and various minor charges.

4. Depreciation Impairment and Revaluation Charges

The depreciation and impairment charges for 2024/25 are as follows:

£'000	
Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment – Dwellings	22,270
Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment – Other Land and Buildings	107
Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment – Surplus Assets / Vehicles, Furniture and Equipment	7
Total Depreciation	22,384
Impairment	676
Revaluation Adjustment (Gain - / Loss +)	110
Total Depreciation, Impairment and Revaluation	23,170

The opening net book value of dwellings was £938.872m in 2023/24 and increased by £75.438m during 2024/25 to £1,014.311m.

5. Capital Asset Charges Accounting Adjustment

The costs of impairment are included as charges to the HRA Income and Expenditure Account. The effect of the capital asset charges accounting adjustment is that the impairment cost is reversed out of the HRA in the Movement on HRA Statement as this is not a cost that is to be borne by the HRA tenants. For 2024/25 the impairment charge is £676k. This impairment charge relates to the demolition of a non-dwelling asset.

6. Debt Management Expenses

This is the total cost of managing the HRA debt portfolio. The cost for 2024/25 was £54k.

7.Movement in the Allowance for Bad Debts

Contributions towards the HRA Allowance for Bad Debt amounted to £592k compared with nil in 2023/24.

Cumulative provisions for uncollectable debts are as follows:

Cumulative provisions for uncollectable debts	£'000	%
31 March 2024	7,850	82.00
31 March 2025	7,452	74.00

Rent Arrears are analysed below:

2023/24		2024/25
£'000		£'000
6,395	Current Tenants Arrears	6,177
3,148	Former Tenants Arrears	3,808
65	Overpaid Housing Benefit	71
9,608	Total Arrears	10,055

8.Dwelling Rents

This is the total income due for the year after allowing for rent lost on void properties. In 2024/25 the void property rent loss was 2.41% compared with 2.61% in 2023/24.

9. Stock Numbers and Valuations

The opening stock at 1 April 2024 was 21,327 properties, with a closing stock at 31 March 2024 of 21,303. The movements in stock are as follows:

	2023/24	2024/25
Opening Stock	21,362	21,327
Disposals		
Right to Buys	-120	-95
Right to Buy (RCGF, S11(6) Exemption)	-2	-4
Conversions	-1	0
Pending Demolition / Demolished	0	-18
Re-classified Dwellings (as Surplus Assets)	-28	0
Total Disposals	-151	-117
New Additions		
New Build / Acquisitions / Returned to Stock	116	93
Assets Under Construction	0	0
Reclassified (from PPE other land and buildings)	0	0
Total Additions	116	93
Closing Stock	21,327	21,303

2023/24	Stock by Property Type	2024/25
£'000		£'000
13,049	House	12,980
2,947	Bungalow	2,965
5,331	Flat	5,358
21,327	Total Closing Stock	21,303

The Valuation of Stock is as follows:

	31.03.24	31.03.25
	£'000	£'000
Property, Plant and Equipment – Dwellings	938,872	1,014,311
Property, Plant and Equipment – Other Land and Buildings	5,356	5,633
Property, Plant and Equipment – Assets Under Construction	11,651	1,858
Property, Plant and Equipment – Plant and Equipment	29	32
Property, Plant and Equipment – Surplus	1,590	913
Intangible Assets	0	0
Assets Held for Sale	570	449
Investment Property	384	365
Total HRA Assets	958,452	1,203,560

The dwelling values within the above table are on the basis of Social Housing Use.

10. Non-Dwelling Rents

This is rental income from garages and shops.

11. Charges for Services and Facilities

Amounts charged to tenants in respect of items such as heating, lighting, caretaking, wardens etc.

12. Contributions towards Expenditure

Various contributions including:

- Tenants' rechargeable repairs
- Settlement of insurance claims
- Income from Solar Panels

13. Gain (-) or Loss on Sale of HRA Non-Current Assets

This is made up of the gain or loss on the disposal of dwellings under Right to Buy (a gain on disposal of £1.273m), and the gain or loss on disposal of any non-dwelling HRA assets disposed in year.

14. Interest Payable and Similar Charges

This is interest payable on the HRA debt outstanding.

Interest charges have reduced from £13.092m in 2023/24 to £12.562m in 2024/25. As at 31 March 2025 the amount of HRA debt outstanding was £308.223m.

15. HRA Interest and Investment Income

This comprises interest on cash balances.

16. Adjustment between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under statute

This comprises of the reversal of the charge for impairment, revaluation of assets and the capital grants credited to the HRA Statement.

17. Transfers to / (from) Earmarked Reserves

This comprises movements between the HRA and Earmarked Reserves. In 2024/25 there were no transfers to or from the HRA and Earmarked Reserves.

18. Funding the 2024/25 HRA Capital Expenditure

	£'000
Capital Expenditure 2024/25	
Funded by:	
Contributions from the Major Repairs Reserve	20,002
Borrowing	7,000
Revenue Contributions to Capital Expenditure	5,055
Usable Capital Receipts	4,172
Other Grants and Contributions	3,844
Total Funding 2024/25	40,072

The total Government Grants received in 2024/25 was £3.165m along with £0.679m S106 contributions, which has been used against spend on Logwood and Factory Street. £4.051m of retained Right to Buy receipts were used towards funding the Capital Programme along with £0.121m in general capital receipts.

Summary of Capital Receipts 2024/25

	£'000
Disposal of Dwellings (Right to Buy)	-6,155
Disposal of HRA Land & Other Receipts	-433
Total Capital Receipts 2024/25	-6,588

Each year the Council is required to repay an element of the Right to Buy receipts. At the end of 2022/23 DLUHC amended the policy to allow councils to retain this element for 2 years (22/23 and 23/24). This funding is ring fenced and to be spent within 5 years. An update was made in February 2025 extending the flexibilities in Retained RTB receipts for 25/26.

19. Transfer to / from Major Repairs Reserve

This transfer into the Major Repairs Reserve is in respect of depreciation on non-dwelling assets.

Major Repairs Reserve Movements 2024/25

	£'000
Opening Balance at 1 April 2024	6,488
Transfers into the MRR 2024/25	22,384
Expenditure charged to the MRR in 2024/25	-20,052
Loan Repayments 2024/25	-3,551
Closing Balance at 31 March 2025	5,269

This is a statutory reserve maintained to show how the HRA Major Repairs Allowance funding has been used. The reserve commenced the financial year with a balance of £6.488m.

In 2024/25 funding of £22.384m was received, which was used in part during the financial year to pay for major refurbishment works to Council dwellings & debt repayments. The reserve has a £5.269m balance to carry forward to 2025/26.

20. Balance at 31 March 2025

£3.240m was transferred to general HRA reserves. The balance stands as £19.670m to be carried forward into 2025/26 for use in future years.

THE COLLECTION FUND STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

The Collection Fund reflects the statutory requirement for billing authorities to establish and maintain a separate fund for the collection and distribution of amounts due in respect of Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rates (NDR). There is no requirement for a separate Collection Fund balance sheet, however the relevant transactions are incorporated into the Council's balance sheet.

The transactions of the Collection Fund are wholly prescribed by legislation. Billing authorities have no discretion to determine which receipts and payments are accounted for within the fund and which outside.

Business Rates 2023/24	Council Tax 2023/24	Total 2023/24		Business Rates 2024/25	Council Tax 2024/25	Total 2024/25
£'000	£'000	£'000		£'000	£'000	£'000
			Income			
0	176,936	176,936	Council Tax Receivable	0	191,566	191,566
0	0	0	Council Tax Section 13A 1 c Discounts Transferred to General Fund	0	0	0
74,180	0	74,180	Income from Business Ratepayers	80,111	0	80,427
11,448	620	12,068	Contribution towards previous years Collection Fund deficit	2,427	1,348	3,776
85,628	177,557	263,184		82,537	192,914	275,769
			Precepts, Demands and Shares			
80,921	142,778	223,698	Wigan Council	83,752	152,077	235,829
0	23,478	23,478	Greater Manchester Mayoral – Police and Crime Commissioner	0	25,092	25,092
817	7,353	8,171	Greater Manchester Mayoral – Fire Service	846	7,949	8,795
0	3,064	3,064	Greater Manchester Mayoral – Mayor	0	3,108	3,108
-4,295	0	-4,295	Transitional Protection Payments	-1,371	0	-1,371
0	0	0	Contribution towards previous years Collection Fund surplus	0	0	0
77,443	176,673	254,116		83,226	188,226	271,453
			Charges to Collection Fund			
675	0	675	Increase / Decrease in Bad Debt Provision	949	1,882	2,830
754	0	754	Increase / Decrease in Provision for Appeals	843	0	843
0	0	0	Write-offs charged to the Collection Fund	4,586	0	5,134

-1,455	0	-1,455	RV List Amendments charged to Provision	-2,835	0	-2,835
371	0	371	Cost of Collection	367	0	367
344	0	344		3,910	1,882	6,339
7,840	884	8,724	Surplus / Deficit (-) arising in the year	-4,599	2,806	-2,023
-12,349	-1,989	-14,338	Surplus / Deficit (-) b/fwd 1 April	-4,509	-1,105	-5,614
-4,509	-1,105	-5,614	Surplus / Deficit (-) c/fwd 31 March	-9,108	1,701	-7,637
			Allocated to:			
4,464	893	5,357	Wigan Council	9,016	-1,369	7,876
0	0	0	Central Government	0	0	0
0	147	147	Greater Manchester Mayoral – Police and Crime Commissioner	0	-227	-227
45	45	91	Greater Manchester Mayoral – Fire Service	91	-72	21
0	20	20	Greater Manchester Combined Authority	0	-33	-33
4,509	1,105	5,614	Total Shares Allocated	9,108	-1,701	7,637

NOTES TO THE COLLECTION FUND

1. Council Tax

Collection Fund deficits or surpluses declared by the billing authority in relation to Council Tax are apportioned to the relevant precepting authorities in the subsequent financial year. The precepting bodies are the Police and Crime Commissioner for Greater Manchester, Greater Manchester Fire and Rescue Authority and Greater Manchester Combined Authority (Mayor).

For 2024/25, the proportions were as follows:

	%
Wigan Council	80.79%
Police Crime and Commissioner for Greater Manchester	13.33%
Greater Manchester Fire and Rescue Authority	4.22%
Greater Manchester Combined Authority	1.66%

Council Tax charges are calculated by estimating the amount of income required from the Collection Fund by the Council and precepting authorities for the forthcoming year and dividing this by the Council Tax base (i.e. the number of Band D equivalent dwellings).

The Council Tax base for 2024/25 was 97,900 (96,500 in 2023/24). This was calculated as follows:

Tax Base

Council Tax Bands (No. of Properties)			
Band	Number of chargeable dwellings	Multiplier	Band D equivalent dwellings
A	45,904	6/9	30,602
B	28,723	7/9	22,340
C	22,452	8/9	19,957
D	12,369	9/9	12,369
E	7,229	11/9	8,836
F	1,887	13/9	2,726
G	585	15/9	975
H	48	18/9	95
Total Band D Equivalent	119,197		97,900

The average Council Tax for Band D dwellings for the Council and major precepting authorities was £1,941.15

2. Non-Domestic Rates

The Council collects NDR for its area based on local rateable values provided by the Valuation Office. The Rateable Value is multiplied by a multiplier rate set by Central Government. From 2017/18, the Council will retain 99% of Business Rates collected locally (previously 49%) as part of the 100% Business Rate Retention Pilot. The increased rates are in lieu of Revenue Support Grant and Public Health Grant.

The total non-domestic rateable value at the year-end was £223,297,802.

The national multipliers are as follows:

	2023/24	2024/25
Standard Business rate	51.2p	54.6p
Small Businesses rate	49.9p	49.9p

Wigan Council is part of the Greater Manchester 100% business rates pilot. Authorities receive 99% of their Business Rates income in lieu of Revenue Support Grant and Public Health Grant. The Business Rates shares payable for 2024/25 were estimated before the start of the financial year as £83.752m to Wigan Council (99%) and £0.846m to Greater Manchester Fire (1%).

Any year-end surplus or deficit will be shared between the two bodies in the proportions mentioned above and taken into account in their budget processes in the following year.

3. Contributions to Collection Fund Surpluses and Deficits

The Council under statute has to prepare an estimate each January of the surplus or deficit expected to arise at the end of the financial year. In January 2024, it was estimated that the following amounts would arise at the end of 2023/24 and therefore be due from the preceptors in 2024/25.

	Estimated Deficit Council Tax	Estimated Deficit NDR
	£'000	£'000
Wigan Council	1,090	2,403
Greater Manchester Mayoral – Fire Service & Mayor	79	24
Greater Manchester Mayoral – Police and Crime Commissioner	179	0
Total	1,348	2,427

STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

The Council's Responsibilities

The Council is required:

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

The Director of Finance and Legal Responsibilities

The Director of Finance and Legal is responsible for the preparation of the Council's Statement of Accounts in accordance with proper practices as set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom.

In preparing this Statement of Accounts, the Director of Finance and Legal has:

- selected suitable accounting policies and then applied them consistently
- made judgements and estimates that were reasonable and prudent
- complied with the Code of Practice
- kept proper up to date accounting records
- taken reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities
- dated the Statement of Accounts, to the effect that it presents fairly the financial position of the Council at the accounting date and its income and expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2025.

I certify that the Responsibilities for the Statement present a true and fair view of the financial position of Wigan.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'S. Johnston'.

Sarah Johnston, Director of Finance and Legal

30th June 2025

GLOSSARY

A

ACCRUALS

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

ACCUMULATED ABSENCES

Leave, Flexi-time and Time in Lieu that has not been taken at the end of the financial year.

ACTUARY

An actuary is a business professional who deals with the financial impact of risk and uncertainty.

AGENCY ARRANGEMENTS

Services performed by or for another Authority or public body, where the agent is reimbursed for the cost of the work done.

AMORTISATION

The measure of the consumption or other reduction in the useful economic life of an intangible asset, whether arising from use, passage of time or obsolescence through technological or other changes.

B

BUDGET

A statement defining in financial terms the Authority's plans over a specified period. The budget is prepared as part of the process of setting the Council Tax.

C

CAPITAL ADJUSTMENT ACCOUNT

This provides a balancing mechanism between the different rates at which assets are depreciated under the Code and are financed through the capital control system.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Expenditure on the acquisition of fixed assets such as land, buildings, vehicles and equipment which are of long term value, or expenditure which adds to and not merely maintains the value of existing fixed assets.

CAPITAL FINANCING COSTS

Each service is charged with an annual capital charge to reflect the cost of fixed assets used in the provision of services.

CAPITAL FINANCING REQUIREMENT

This measures the underlying need to borrow to finance capital expenditure.

CAPITAL RECEIPTS

Money received from the sale of capital assets such as land, buildings and vehicles which may be used to repay outstanding debt or to finance new assets.

COLLECTION FUND

The Collection Fund is a separate statutory fund which details the transactions in relation to Non-domestic Rates and the Council Tax and the distribution to preceptors and the General Fund. The Collection Fund is consolidated with the other accounts of the Authority.

CORPORATE AND DEMOCRATIC CORE

The corporate and democratic core is concerned with the costs of corporate policy making and member based activities. Other costs relate to the general running of the Authority including corporate management, public accountability and treasury management.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

This is concerned with the Council's accountability for the stewardship of resources, risk management and relationship with the community. It also encompasses policies on whistle blowing, fraud and corruption.

COUNCIL TAX

This is a banded property tax levied on domestic properties in the Borough. The banding is based on estimated property values.

CREDITORS

Amounts owed by the Authority for work done, goods received or services rendered but for which payment has not been made at the balance sheet date.

D

DEBTORS

Amounts owed to the Authority for work done, goods received or services rendered but for which payment has not been received at the balance sheet date.

DEFERRED LIABILITIES

These are liabilities which are payable beyond the next year and are primarily mortgage repayments and transferred debt.

DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION SCHEME

A defined benefit pension scheme is one where retirement benefits are determined independently of the investments of the scheme and employers have obligations to make contributions where assets are insufficient to meet employee benefits. The Local Government scheme is classified as a defined benefit scheme.

DEPRECIATION

The measure of the wearing out, consumption or other reduction in the useful economic life of a fixed asset, whether arising from use, passage of time or obsolescence through technological or other changes.

DONATED ASSETS

Assets transferred at nil value or acquired at less than fair value.

F

FAIR VALUE

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.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

This is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity of another. The term covers both financial assets (e.g. loans receivable) and financial liabilities (e.g. borrowings).

FUNDED PENSION SCHEME

A funded pension scheme is one in which the future liabilities for pension benefits are provided for by the accumulation of assets held externally to the employer's business.

H

HERITAGE ASSETS

These are held by the Council principally for their contribution to knowledge and culture.

HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT

The Housing Revenue Account is a statutory account maintained separately from General Fund services. It includes all revenue expenditure and income relating to the provision, maintenance and administration of Council Housing and associated areas.

I

IMPAIRMENT

A reduction in the value of a non-current asset below its carrying amount on the balance sheet.

INTANGIBLE ASSETS

These are assets that have no physical substance, for example computer software licences.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARD (IFRS)

Defined Accounting Standards that must be applied by all reporting entities to financial statements in order to provide a true and fair view of their financial position and enables a standardised method of comparison with the financial statements of other entities.

L

LOCAL AUTHORITY (SCOTLAND) ACCOUNTS ADVISORY COMMITTEE (LASAAC)

Is an independent committee that develops and promotes proper accounting practice for Local Government

M

MEDIUM TERM FINANCIAL PLAN (MTFP)

A financial plan detailing projected expenditure and available resources over a period of three years.

MINIMUM REVENUE PROVISION (MRP)

This is the minimum amount which must be set aside from revenue as provision for debt repayment. For this Authority it is currently 2.5% of the internal and external debt outstanding at the start of the year.

N

NON-DOMESTIC RATES (NDR)

These are often referred to as Business Rates and are a levy on business properties based on a national rate in the pound applied to the 'rateable value' of the property. The Government determines the national rate poundage and Local Authorities collect the sums due, with distribution made in accordance with rules governing the Business Rates retention scheme.

NET-BOOK VALUE

The amount at which fixed assets are included in the balance sheet, either at historical cost or current cost less cumulative depreciation.

NET REALISABLE VALUE

The market value of the asset in its existing use (or open market value in the case of a non-operational asset), less any expenses incurred in realising the asset.

NON-DISTRIBUTED COSTS

Costs incurred by the Authority which are excluded from service costs. These include past service costs relating to changes in pension regulations, the costs associated with unused shares of IT facilities and impairment losses relating to assets under construction.

P

POOLED BUDGETS

Where services provided are closely linked, for example health and social care, partnership agreements are set up whereby the service provision is funded jointly by two or more partner organisations.

PRECEPTS

An amount of money levied by one authority (the precepting authority), which is collected by another authority (the collecting authority) as part of the council tax.

PRIVATE FINANCE INITIATIVE (PFI)

A partnership between the private and public sectors which uses private sector financing to provide public sector assets. The partnership has to meet certain criteria in order to qualify for Central Government subsidy.

PROVISIONS

An amount set aside to provide for a liability which is likely to be incurred but the exact amount and date it will arise is uncertain.

PRUDENTIAL BORROWING

The set of rules governing local authority borrowing in the UK. Under prudential borrowing, the amount of debt and other liabilities most local authorities can incur is no longer capped by an upper limit. Instead borrowing must conform to the Prudential Code which (among other things) requires that borrowing be affordable and prudential.

R

RESERVES

A reserve is an amount set aside for a specific purpose in one financial year and carried forward to meet expenditure in future years.

REVALUATION RESERVE

This records unrealised gains made by the Council arising from increases in the value of Property, Plant and Equipment.

REVENUE EXPENDITURE

This is the day to day running costs the Authority incurs in providing the service.

REFCUS

Revenue expenditure funded by capital under statute.

S

SECTION 106

A legally binding agreement or planning obligation with a landowner in association with the granting of planning permission.

U

UNFUNDED PENSION SCHEME

This is one in which liabilities for pension benefits are charged to the employer's revenue account in the year in which they arise and are not financed from investments held.

V

VOLUNTARY REVENUE PROVISION (VRP)

The VRP is a voluntary revenue contribution for the repayment of debt. It recognises the shorter life span of a number of assets i.e. vehicles that would become obsolete before the original debt has been repaid.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

REGULATORY BODIES, OTHER BODIES AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

C

Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA)

The leading professional body for public sector accounting which sets accounting standards for the public sector. CIPFA advises central government and other bodies on local government and public sector finance matters.

<https://www.cipfa.org/>

Code of Practice on Local Government Accounting in the United Kingdom 2024/25

Detailed guidance on the proper accounting treatment to be used in the preparation of local authority statement of accounts.

D

Department for Education (DFE)

UK government department with responsibility for infant, primary and secondary education.

<http://www.education.gov.uk/>

Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)

This government department integrates environmental, social and economic objectives. DEFRA promotes sustainable development as the way forward for Government.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs>

Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)

UK government department with responsibility for welfare and pension policy. <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-work-pensions>

G

Greater Manchester Combined Authority (GMCA)

The ten authorities in Greater Manchester are the first in the country to develop a statutory Combined Authority which will co-ordinate key economic development, regeneration and transport functions. The Greater Manchester Combined Authority (GMCA) was established on the 1 April 2011.

<https://www.greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk/>

H

His Majesty's Revenue and Customs (HMRC)

HMRC is the body with the legal responsibility for collecting the bulk of tax revenue.

<http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/>

Homes England (HE)

The HE is the national housing and regeneration delivery agency for England and also has regulatory responsibility for social housing providers.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/homes-and-communities-agency>

Home Office (HO)

The Home Office is the lead government department responsible for immigration and passports, drugs policy, crime, counter-terrorism and police. <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/home-office>

I

International Accounting Standards Board (IASB)

The independent standard setting body that are responsible for the development and publication of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and International Accounting Standards (IAS).

M

Ministry for Housing, Communities & Local Government (MHCLG)

DLUHC issues government lead initiatives on issues such as fire prevention, emergency planning and training. CLG is also a major funding source.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-communities-and-local-government>

O

Office for Standards in Education, Children's Services and Skills (OFSTED)

Inspects and regulates educational services in the UK and promotes educational, economic and social well-being of children, young people and adult learners.

<http://www.ofsted.gov.uk/>

P

Public Works Loan Board (PWLb)

This is a government agency which provides long-term loans to public bodies at more economical rates than what would be obtained commercially.

<https://www.dmo.gov.uk/responsibilities/local-authority-lending-pwlb/about-pwlb/>

R

Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors (RICS)

Accrediting body for the surveying profession. Surveyors who value our properties must be RICS accredited.

<http://www.rics.org/uk/>

S

Society of Local Authority Chief Executives and Senior Managers (SOLACE)

SOLACE is the representative body for senior strategic managers working in the public sector. The society promotes effective local government and provides professional development for its members.

<http://www.solace.org.uk/>

T

Teachers Pension Agency (TPA)

The agency administers the Teachers' pension scheme in England and Wales on behalf of the Department for Education.

<https://www.teacherspensions.co.uk/>

V

Valuation Office Agency (VOA)

The VOA is an executive agency of HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC) who provide the Government with the valuations and property advice required to support taxation and benefits. They also deliver a range of statutory and non-statutory valuation and surveying services to public sector bodies.

<http://www.voa.gov.uk/>

FUNDING

D

Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG)

The Council's expenditure on schools is funded primarily by grant monies provided by the DfE. DSG is ring-fenced and can only be applied to meet expenditure included in the schools budget, as defined in the School Finance (England) Regulations 2012.

N

Non-Domestic Rate (NDR)

The operation of NDR follows a similar process to Council Tax where an assessment of the receipts which can be raised will be forecast by the Council and this will be shared between the Council, The Greater Manchester Combined Authority and Greater Manchester Mayor for Police and Fire Services. Any year end surplus or deficits will be shared between the three bodies and taken into account in their budget processes in the following year.

S

SCHEMES

Local Government Pension Scheme (Greater Manchester Pension Fund)

This is a defined benefit scheme meaning that the authority and employees pay contributions into a fund. Contributions are calculated at a level intended to balance the pension liabilities with investment assets. This scheme is administered by Tameside Council on behalf of the authority and other public sector organisations in Greater Manchester.

Teachers' Pension Scheme

Teachers employed by the Council are members of the Teachers' Pension Scheme administered by the Teachers' Pension Agency (TPA). It provides teachers with defined benefits upon retirement and the council

contributes towards those costs by making contributions based on members' pensionable salaries.

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 salaries.

OTHER TERMS OF REFERENCE

I

ICB (Integrated Care Board)

Integrated care boards (ICBs) replaced clinical commissioning groups (CCGs) in the NHS in England from 1 July 2022. Wigan falls under the Greater Manchester ICB. This new NHS organisation, overseen by a Board, is in charge of NHS expenditure and making sure services are in place to put plans into action. Made up of representatives from the NHS and local councils, they're responsible for making decisions about health services in their area.

L

LMS (Local Management of Schools)

Under this programme, the schools within the authority have the responsibility of effectively managing their own bank account.

S

SEN (Special Educational Needs)

There are a number of SEN projects running across the Council. The ultimate aim of the schemes is to ensure that every child with special educational needs reaches their full potential in school and can make a successful transition to adulthood. The Council does this by promoting the welfare and interests of disabled children and offering advice for parents, teachers and other professionals working with children with special educational needs.