

**Report to:**           **Audit Committee**

**Date of Meeting:**   **13 October 2021**

**Report Title:**       **Final Accounts 2021/22**

**Report By:**           **Simon Jones**  
Deputy Chief Finance Officer

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### **Purpose of Report**

The Audit Committee is asked to approve the draft 2021/22 Statement of Accounts on behalf of the Council in accordance with the Accounts & Audit Regulations 2015.

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### **Recommendation(s)**

1. The draft 2021/22 Statement of Accounts be noted.

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### **Reasons for Recommendations**

Compliance with statutory requirements and good practice. The Council is accountable for the use of public money and continuously seeks to improve Value for Money.

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## Introduction

1. The Accounts & Audit Regulations 2015 required the Council to publish its draft Statement of Accounts by the 31<sup>st</sup> July each year. This is a very challenging deadline and despite their best efforts almost one-third of councils did not meet this deadline. Unfortunately, Hastings was one of the councils who missed the deadline. The Council's draft accounts are now completed and have been published on the Council's website. The statutory deadline for completing the 2021/22 audit was revised to 30 November 2022 but this target is unlikely to be met.
2. This Committee has delegated authority to approve the accounts on behalf of the Council. The unaudited Financial report including the Statement of Accounts is attached.
3. The Council's external auditors (Grant Thornton) are required to report on the audit and amendments from the draft Statement of Account and an update report from the auditors is contained elsewhere on the agenda. The statements will be incorporated within the final Statement of Accounts upon receipt of the final signed audit certificate.

## Statement of Accounts

4. The Statement of Accounts as defined in the regulations and CIPFA Code of Practice comprises:
  - Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
  - Movement in Reserves Statement
  - Balance Sheet
  - Cash Flow Statement
  - Notes to the Core Financial Statements
  - The Collection Fund Income and Expenditure Account
5. The Statement of Accounts, in common with those for all other local authorities, is compiled in line with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).
6. The Statement of Accounts is contained within the financial report in the attached Appendix.

## The Accounting Statements

7. The Movement in Reserves Statement shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the Council, analysed into "usable reserves" (i.e. those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and unusable reserves. The line entitled "Net Increase /

Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves” shows the statutory General Fund Balance before any discretionary transfers to or from earmarked reserves undertaken by the Council.

8. The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement shows the accounting cost in the year of providing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the amount to be funded from taxation. Councils raise taxation to cover expenditure in accordance with regulations, and this may be different from the accounting cost.
9. The Balance Sheet shows the value 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 grouping is of usable reserves, i.e. those reserves that the Council may use to provide services. The second grouping includes reserves that hold unrealised gains or losses (for example the Revaluation Reserve), where amounts would only become available to provide services if the assets are sold; and reserves that hold timing differences shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement line “Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations”.
10. 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 the services provided by the Council. Investing activities represent the amount to which cash outflows have been made for resources which are intended to contribute towards the Council’s future service delivery. Cash flows arising from financing activity are useful in predicting claims on future cash flows by providers of capital (i.e. borrowing) to the Council.
11. Interpretation of the accounts highlighting key issues is contained within the explanatory foreword of the Statement of Accounts.

## Financial Position

12. The outturn position in respect of Direct Service Expenditure within the accounts 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.
13. The reconciliation between the cost of services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the cost for taxation purposes can be found in the notes to the accounts (Expenditure and Funding Analysis).

## Reserves

14. Reserves total £30.604m as at 31 March 2022 as detailed in Note 12 (Earmarked Reserves). This figure includes £1.374m of Disabled Facilities Grant that was received in 2021/22 and prior years but not yet spent.
15. The Medium Term Financial Strategy identified the need for any underspend to be used as an opportunity to strengthen reserves, and given the estimated budget reductions required in 2023/24 and beyond there remains a strong case for doing so. The 2022/23 budget contains the latest budget projections for the next 3 years and the Medium Term Financial Strategy is currently being reviewed and updated; this will include a further review of reserves in the light of future government funding and expenditure pressures.

## Pensions

16. An accounting standard (IAS19) requires Councils (and businesses) to disclose the deficits/surpluses in their pension funds on an annual basis and to include the deficit within the Balance sheet. This necessitates actuaries identifying the assets and liabilities of the respective institutions investing within the fund on a point in time basis i.e. what the value of Pension Fund investments were worth on 31 March. It should be noted that this is a snap shot of the pension fund on just one day and that equities and bond prices go up and down on a daily basis.
17. Despite the impact of Covid-19 there has been a strengthening in the balance sheet position. This is principally because financial assumptions at 31 March 2022 are slightly more favorable than they were at 31 March 2021. This has the effect of decreasing liabilities. The overall effect is that the pension fund has moved from a deficit of £46.2 million to a deficit of £31.0 million.
18. East Sussex County Council administers the pension scheme. Full actuarial valuations are carried out on a three yearly basis (last carried out as at 31st March 2020 and Council contribution rates are determined at that time for a three year period. New contribution rates were applicable from 1 April 2020 and have not been amended for 2022/23 as a result of the pandemic.

## Financial Strategy

19. Maintaining the Council's financial standing remains challenging in the current circumstances. The Medium Term Financial Strategy highlights that there is, not unexpectedly, a much higher projected deficit for 2022/23 – having increased to £3.184m from some £2.23m identified in February 2022 when the budget was set.
20. Given that funding reductions look set to continue for many years and that major uncertainties remain in the world economy, the Council needs

to identify further efficiencies, invest to save opportunities, generate more income, and cut costs in order to further transform itself to a lower spending Council and to achieve a balanced budget in this very challenging environment. However, the Council is able to balance its budget in both 2022/23 and 2023/24 by using its Reserves. The Council could be near to holding its minimum recommended level of reserves by the end of 2022/23 unless it identifies further savings, increases income, or receives additional funding from the government in future settlements.

## Timetable of Next Steps

1. Please include a list of key actions and the scheduled dates for these:

Action	Key milestone	Due date (provisional)	Responsible
Publication of audited Statement of Accounts on Council website,	Completion of audit and receipt of final audit certificate	30 November 2022	Deputy Chief Finance Officer

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### Wards Affected

None

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### Implications

Relevant project tools applied? Yes

Have you checked this report for plain English and readability? Yes. This has been done as much as possible considering the complex financial issues involved. Flesch-Kincaid grade level 11.5.

Climate change implications considered? N/A

Please identify if this report contains any implications for the following:

Equalities and Community Cohesiveness	No
Crime and Fear of Crime (Section 17)	No
Risk Management	No
Environmental Issues	No
Economic/Financial Implications	Yes
Human Rights Act	No
Organisational Consequences	No
Local People's Views	No
Anti-Poverty	No

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## **Additional Information**

Appendix A – Financial Statements 2021-22

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## **Officer to Contact**

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