Hampshire County Council

Statement of Accounts 2022/23

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- Our finance team can be contacted at: budget@hants.gov.uk

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Stoke Charity village pond and St Michael's Church

Hampshire County Council

Narrative Report

Narrative Report

The Statement of Accounts has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA). It therefore aims to provide information so that members of the public, including electors and residents of Hampshire, Council Members, partners, stakeholders and other interested parties can:

- Understand the overarching financial position of the County Council and the outturn position for 2022/23;
- Have confidence that the public money with which the County Council has been entrusted has been used and accounted for in an appropriate manner; and
- Be assured that financial management of the County Council is strong and focused on supporting the continued delivery of services in a challenging economic and demographic context.

The style and format of the accounts complies with CIPFA standards and is broadly similar to that of previous years. The information contained within these accounts is presented as simply and clearly as possible. However, the accounts of such a large and diverse organisation as Hampshire County Council are, by their nature, both technical and complex

This Narrative Report has been structured to help enable readers to understand the County Council, its operating environment, and to assist in the understanding and interpretation of the Statement of Accounts. The report provides information about Hampshire, including the key issues affecting the Authority and its accounts. It also provides a summary of the financial position at 31 March 2023 and is structured as set out below:

- Statement from the Leader of Hampshire County Council
- Introduction from the Chief Financial Officer
- An Introduction to Hampshire
- The County Council's Non-Financial Performance
- Financial Performance of the County Council 2022/23
- Corporate Risks
- Looking beyond 2023
- Summary Position
- Where you can get Further Information

This is followed by an explanation of the Financial Statements, including information on changes during 2022/23.

Hampshire County Council

Narrative Report

Statement from the Leader of Hampshire County Council

The 2022/23 financial year has been one of the most challenging years that the County Council has faced for well over a decade. Whilst during that time we have had to make significant savings in response to Government Grant cuts and rising social care costs, this has been against a backdrop of low inflation and low stable interest rates.

The Russian invasion of Ukraine changed all that and whilst I am incredibly proud of Hampshire and its residents' response to the Homes for Ukraine scheme, the economic impact of the invasion has had a profound effect on both our revenue and capital position.

During the year we have had to find significant additional funding to pay for inflationary increases, increased pay and workforce pressures. I am pleased that our low paid workers are receiving a substantial increase in their pay as we rely heavily on the important work that they do, but this has added to our costs for this year and in the future.

As Leader I have focused my efforts on lobbying the Government for new funding and together with Kent wrote a joint letter to the Prime Minister, Chancellor and Secretary of State for Levelling Up outlining the dire financial position that both Counties face.

The Autumn Statement recognised these challenges, and to some extent protected local authorities, providing more funding for social care services alongside that given to the NHS. Whilst our overall outlook is not as bleak as it otherwise would have been, we still face a budget gap of £132m by 2025/26 that we need to look to address in this coming year.

In the meantime, I present to you the County Council’s accounts for 2022/23, which once again highlight the strong financial management exhibited across the Council even under the most difficult of circumstances.

Councillor Rob Humby

Leader of Hampshire County Council

Narrative Report

Introduction from the Chief Financial Officer

Hampshire, as a large County Council is used to seeing its share of financial pressures, mostly through adults' and children's social care but also in services such as highways maintenance, waste disposal and home to school transport. Most of these pressures have related to increased activity, but during 2022/23 we have faced significant economic instability which has had a profound impact on price inflation, pay and workforce pressures across our services.

This combination of pressures has meant that budgets for 2023/24 have increased by nearly £300m in a single year. Set against a two years savings target of £80m that is being implemented as part of our savings programme for 2023/24, this highlights the significant challenge that we face. Our lobbying to Government has had some success with extra funding and council tax flexibilities for 2023/24 and 2024/25, but even after this is taken into account together with the £80m of savings for 2023/24, we still face a budget gap by 2025/26 of £132m. Our view is that we will not be able to make savings above £100m, which means we potentially face the prospect of not being able to balance our budget from 2025/26.

Turning to the 2022/23 financial year, whilst our balances remain strong and continue to underpin our medium term financial strategy, as predicted, we have reached the 'tipping point' when for the first time in many years, we ended the year with a net draw from reserves. This was necessary to fund the inflationary and service pressures highlighted above, but also late in the year we had to respond to adverse weather events, increasing our costs of winter maintenance beyond the annual contingency that we hold. Whilst this is an appropriate use of reserves in the short term, it is not a sustainable solution and as indicated above, our medium term forecast suggests that a fundamental change is required to the way services are delivered and funded.

This Narrative Report is designed to help readers better understand the Authority, its operating environment, and to assist in the understanding and interpretation of the Statement of Accounts themselves. It contains background information about the County Council and outlines some of the key financial issues in areas such as revenue and capital spending, reserves and treasury management.

As Chief Financial Officer to the County Council, I also have responsibility for the Pension Fund and further information is provided to help explain the current position on the Fund and its investments. The accounts themselves are very complex and technical in nature, but I hope you will take the time to look through them and in particular, read the Narrative Report which provides an excellent summary of what has happened during the financial year and outlines the financial standing of the County Council as at 31 March 2023.

If you would like more information on the accounts or have any questions on the content contact information is contained within this Narrative Report.

Rob Carr CPFA

Deputy Chief Executive and

Director of Corporate Operations

An introduction to Hampshire and Hampshire County Council

Narrative Report

An Introduction to Hampshire

Hampshire is notable for housing the birthplaces of the Royal Navy, British Army and the Royal Air Force. It is bordered by Dorset to the west, Wiltshire to the north-west, Berkshire to the north, Surrey to the north-east, and West Sussex to the east. The southern boundary includes Portsmouth and Southampton and the coastline of the English Channel and the Solent, facing the Isle of Wight. Hampshire is in the top ten of the largest counties by land area (covering approximately 1,400 square miles).

Hampshire County Council is one of three local authorities in Hampshire (along with Portsmouth City Council and Southampton City Council) that provide 'upper tier' services, such as social care and education to residents of the county. In addition, there are 11 district councils and over 260 parish and town councils providing a range of services to businesses and residents.

The county also contains two national parks; the first covering the New Forest, and therefore governance of this area is carried out by a national park authority as well as New Forest District Council, the second is the national park for the South Downs which covers the chalk downlands from Winchester eastwards which embraces a large number of local council areas across three counties, Hampshire, West Sussex and East Sussex.

Key Facts about Hampshire

There are a number of factors which affect the County Council's services and its finances. Detailed below are some of the key facts and figures having a major impact on the Authority's financial position in both the short and medium-term and further detail is available on the web describing the environment in which the County Council operates:

Hampshire-facts-figures-Economy-and-infrastructure.pdf (hants.gov.uk)

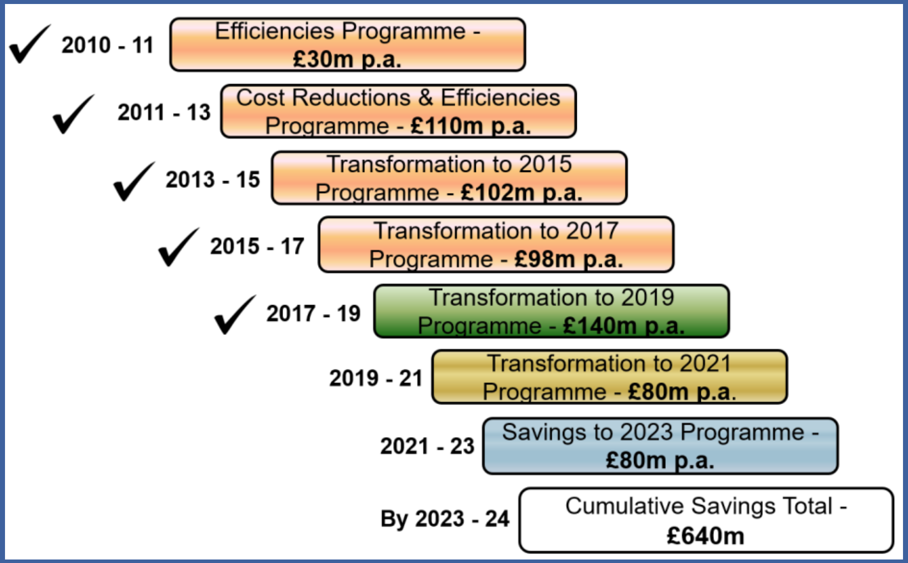
Narrative Report

Hampshire County Council is responsible for more than 80% of spend on council services in Hampshire and provides a wide range of services which make a difference to residents' lives on a daily basis, including education, transport, planning, social care, libraries, waste management and trading standards.

The County Council is responsible for 5,500 miles of roads, 1,750 bridges, 157,000 street lights and 4,200 miles of footpaths.	The population of the county was 1,400,800 in the 2021 census, an increase of 83,000 (6.3%) since 2021. A similar increase is expected over the next decade.	The Hampshire (county) economy is worth approximately £38.1 billion and contributes 14% to the South East's economy.
Hampshire (county) has 72,500 businesses and an employment rate of 80%, well above UK rate (75.8%).	Hampshire had 587,700 households in 2021, an increase of 7.8% since 2011. (2021 Census).	138,000 pupils are taught in 463 maintained schools with an additional 45,000 taught in 67 academy and free schools
85% of Hampshire is defined as rural and over a third of the county's area is within National Parks or Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty.	The number of homes in Hampshire is forecast to increase 7.1% (43,899 additional homes) by 2028, up from 620,723 homes in 2022.	Tourism generates almost £3 billion to the Hampshire economy. Hampshire is visted by 4.5 million staying visitors and 52 million day visitors each year.
Around 95% of household waste is diverted from landfill, with 39% being reused or recycled.	In 2021, 16.7% of Hampshire's population was aged 0-14, with 61.6% aged 15-64 and 21.7% aged 65+.	The rural economy is worth an estimated £8.3 billion, or 17% of the overall Hampshire economy, with the agricultural industry worth £0.3 billion

Central Government has reduced the amount of funding it gives to the County Council and at the same time, demand for County Council services is increasing. As a result, the County Council's budget for 2023/24 includes a further £80m of savings – bringing the Authority's cumulative spending reductions to £640 million (see Figure 1). The medium-term financial forecast identifies on-going pressure of around £60m every year with strong indications this will increase further. The likelihood that the County Council will be able to bridge the budget gap without Government support is looking very uncertain.

Figure 1. – Cost Reduction Exercises Including SP2023 Programme Requirement



Note: The cumulative figure is made up of inflation, demand and reduced grant

Narrative Report

Key Facts about Hampshire County Council

All of the factors in the section above help to shape the County Council's priorities and provide a challenging environment for the organisation to operate in, potentially increasing demand on services and impacting the funding available to meet these demands. Charged with directing the outcomes, priorities and policies of the County Council are the Councillors who are elected every four years.

The County Council's role is to act strategically and implement policy as determined by Cabinet. This means delivering services to the people of Hampshire (and sometimes beyond) in an open and cost-effective way. Hampshire County Council acts in the best interests of Hampshire and its residents.

The County Council has 78 Councillors (also known as Members) who decide the budgets and policies for the vital local services provided by Hampshire County Council and following local government elections in May 2021 the political composition changed as follows:

- 55 Conservative (previously 56)
- 17 Liberal Democrats (previously 19)
- 3 Labour Party (previously 2)
- 3 Independent (previously 1)

The turnout for the 2021 County Council elections was 38% of the electorate.

Under the County Council's Constitution, the Authority manages its affairs by way of a Leader with Cabinet model. The Leader is appointed by the County Council and they in turn appoint the Cabinet.

Supporting the work of the elected members is the Corporate Management Team (CMT). CMT work with, and for, the Leader and Cabinet to maximise the capacity and effectiveness of the organisation, in order to protect and build strong, sustainable public services that improve the quality of life for the people of Hampshire.

The role of CMT is to lead the officers who work for the County Council, provide the strategic overview for the work of the Council, and manage the many and varied operational services for which the Council is responsible.

Narrative Report

Membership of CMT changed in January 2023 due to the organisational restructure, but has included at different points in the year:

- Chief Executive – Carolyn Williamson (FCPFA)
- Deputy Chief Executive and Director of Adults' Health and Care – Graham Allen
- Deputy Chief Executive and Director of Children's Services – Steve Crocker (OBE)
- Director of Corporate Operations – Rob Carr
- Director of People and Organisation – Jac Broughton
- Assistant Chief Executive and Director of Hampshire 2050 – Gary Westbrook
- Director of Universal Services – Patrick Blogg
- Director of Economy, Transport and Environment – Stuart Jarvis
- Director of Culture, Communities and Business Services – Felicity Roe

Note 8b shows the further detail of people that have been in a post meeting the definition of a senior officer during 2022/23.

At 31 March 2023, the County Council employed 38,359 people, making the County Council one of the largest employers in the county. Many of these employees work part-time. In full-time equivalent (FTE) terms, the total number of employees was 26,200 at 31 March 2023 as shown below:

Full-time equivalent employees	**31 March 2022**	**31 March 2022**	
Adults' Health and Care	2,922	2,967	Adult's Health and Care
Children's Services - Schools	15,768	15,917	Hampshire Schools
Children's Services - Non Schools	2,696	3,919	Children's Services
Economy, Transport and Environment	701	174	Hampshire 2050
Culture, Communities and Business Services	2,158	1,691	Universal Services
Corporate Services	1,494	1,532	Corporate Services
Total	25,739	26,200	

The data is presented as a snapshot on the 31 March each year and shows a largely consistent picture year on year. The minor variations reflect business as usual staff turnover.

Narrative Report

Our Strategic Plan

In this context, the County Council requires a strategic narrative that will support the Authority to make tough, but necessary, choices about future services. The 'Serving Hampshire - Strategic Plan 2021 – 2025' is intended to guide decision-making to ensure that Hampshire taxpayers' money is targeted where it is needed most, and where it can make the most impact. The Strategic Plan is informed, and underpinned, by various, more detailed directorate plans, including: The Children's and Young People's Plan, Adults' Health and Care Service's vision, the Public Health Strategy, the Economic Strategy and the Climate Change Strategy. The Strategic Plan covers the period of 2021-2025, reflecting the term of office for the current administration.

Hampshire County Council is one of the country's leading local authorities, with many services rated as 'excellent' and the Authority's ambition is to continue to transform and shape services for the future, in line with the Authority's evolving financial strategy. This means doing things more efficiently and providing high quality, responsive services that meet the needs of our customers and improve the quality of life for the residents of Hampshire.

Our plan to achieve this focuses on four strategic aims, which bring together a number of priorities under the following themes, to form the overarching framework for our services:

- Hampshire maintains strong and sustainable economic growth and prosperity – The first strategic aim relates to Hampshire's future economic growth and prosperity. This is of strategic importance because Hampshire's economic success underpins a number of other positive outcomes for Hampshire's residents and communities.
- People in Hampshire live safe, healthy and independent lives – The second strategic aim is about supporting people to live safe, healthy and independent lives by focusing the County Council's resources where they are needed most.
- Hampshire enjoys a rich and diverse environment – The third strategic outcome provides a strong alignment to the County Council's key corporate programmes relating to climate change and place shaping – the review of the Strategic Plan for 2021-2025 now provides the opportunity to ensure these areas of work are overtly embedded in the County Council's strategic vision.
- Hampshire enjoys strong, inclusive communities – This strategic aim is about recognising the resources, skills and strengths that exist in local communities and that, when utilised, can help reduce the demand and dependency on County Council services.

Narrative Report

Our strategic plan (continued)

Reductions in central funding to councils combined with rising demand for care services mean that our corporate strategy and medium-term financial plan focus on targeting resources at the most vulnerable people while becoming more efficient in the delivery of our services. The County Council recognises that its ability to continue to deliver front line services will depend on its capacity to generate new funding streams, streamline the way that residents access services and support and encourage self-sufficiency, whilst protecting the most vulnerable.

As a result, the County Council has had to make some tough decisions and whilst service improvement remains at the heart of everything the County Council does, increasingly services will be targeted at those who most depend on them – particularly children at risk of abuse and neglect, and adults who cannot look after themselves.

Our non-financial performance

Hampshire County Council

Narrative report

The County Council’s Non-Financial Performance

We are proud of our strong record of delivering excellent services that provide value for money. Over the last few years, we have risen to the challenge of national spending controls with an ambitious programme of savings and modernisation, whilst striving to protect frontline services and reduce the impact on those in most need as far as possible. The County Council’s Performance Management Framework (PMF) provides the governance structure for performance management and reporting to Cabinet. The PMF specifies that Cabinet receives bi-annual reports on the County Council’s performance against the strategic priorities set out in the Serving Hampshire plan. Performance information on children’s and adults’ safeguarding, major change programmes, and the County Council’s financial strategy are reported separately to Cabinet.

In order to report progress against the *Serving Hampshire’s Residents - Strategic Plan 2021 to 2025* departments are required to monitor service performance against a core set of measures which contribute towards achievement of the plan’s four strategic outcomes. For each measure, a risk-based ‘red, amber, green’ rating is applied, informed by the most recent data and management information. Directors also provide a Performance Assessment to summarise each department’s delivery of its priorities in relation to the Strategic Plan as well as the results of any recent external assessments.

At the time the draft accounts were published (end of May 2023) the most recent performance report available was the 2022/23 half year performance report, considered at the Cabinet meeting on 7 February 2023. This section thus uses content from this report. The full year performance report for 2023/24 was due to be published in July 2023. Changes may occur to performance between the half year and full year reports, but the overall position was expected to be broadly the same.

At the end of Q2 2022/23 19 of the 21 corporate performance measures were reported by departments as being at low performance risk and the remaining 2 as being at medium performance risk. No measures were identified as high risk. Where measures were reported as medium performance risk, departments had taken mitigating actions. Progress against these actions is overseen by each of the department’s internal performance governance arrangements.

Narrative Report

The first of the medium risk measures was achieving transformation savings. This is covered further in the financial performance section of these accounts. The other medium risk item was the percentage of clients receiving reablement or interim support following hospital discharge. This stood at 76% due to high demand, with service capacity strengthened to try to mitigate this.

Overarching risks at half year included:

- Pressures on services and the Hampshire economy as a result of the increased costs of materials and resources caused by inflation.
- Staffing pressures which have intensified with increased workforce demand in the local economy, placing additional burdens on staff budgets as well as increased competition for suitable staff.

Performance highlights for 2022/23 are shown on the following slides. A more extensive list, including external recognition and awards is included in the Serving Hampshire - 2022/23 Half year Performance Report presented to Cabinet on 7 February 2023.

Narrative Report

Outcome one: Hampshire maintains strong and resilient economic growth and prosperity

- Completion of work on the Stubbington Bypass. This 3.5-mile road opened to traffic in May 2022, with the aim of reducing journey times and supporting regeneration on the Gosport Peninsula.
- The County Council's £5.5 million replacement of a 114-year-old rail bridge on the A35 at Holmsley, New Forest.
- Hampshire Futures, which provides career guidance and support to young people, was awarded the Department for Education's Matrix Quality Standard for a third time. The service's delivery of information, advice and guidance was described as 'exemplary,' and the service's objectivity, impartiality, client focus and aspirational nature was also praised.
- The County Council secured a £13.4 million award from the Department for Transport to complete maintenance of infrastructure along Redbridge Causeway, an important transport link between the New Forest Waterside area, the City of Southampton and other local destinations.

Outcome two: People in Hampshire live safe, healthy, and independent lives

- Work on 50 Extra Care housing properties commenced in Wooldridge View, located in the Forest Pines area of New Milton.
- The County Council invested in projects to help people dependent on alcohol and drugs, by increasing the capacity of the Criminal Justice and Substance Misuse Teams, commissioning a new specialist Alcohol Team for community-based treatment, and continuing its support for the harm reduction team.
- 100 library staff, across 10 Hampshire libraries, received 'Safe at Home' training to enable them to provide guidance and conduct sensitive conversations with victims and survivors of domestic abuse. Library stock and IT resources in libraries were also updated to support victims of domestic abuse and direct them to other resources available to assist them. The project was nominated for a Police and Crime Commissioners Victim Services Award.
- The County Council launched its 'Keep Warm Keep Well' scheme to protect vulnerable people who are struggling with their day-to-day bills. The support available includes guidance on claiming free school meals and getting advice on managing finances, and also links to warm spaces in Hampshire open to residents who may struggle to pay heating bills over the winter.

Hampshire County Council

Narrative Report

Outcome three: People in Hampshire enjoy a rich and diverse environment

- Continued tree planting along the Hampshire highways network, which is expected to introduce over 3,000 trees in 2022/23.
- All five of the County Council's Country Parks being re-awarded Green Flag status for 2022, plus a new Green Flag being awarded to Wellesley Woodland.
- Completion of the Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme, delivering solar energy collection, building insulation, and boiler conversions at hundreds of schools, care homes, libraries, outdoor centres, and other publicly owned buildings across Hampshire.
- Shortlisting of Micheldever's highways materials recycling and reprocessing facility for Carbon Project of the Year in the 2022 Construction News Awards. It was praised for its approach to reducing the carbon cost of highways construction and maintenance.
- Outcome three also incorporates work towards securing carbon neutrality for Hampshire by 2050. Progress on this is reported to the Executive Member for Climate Change and Sustainability at the end of each year. The most recent report, covering mainly 2021/22, was presented in November 2022.

Outcome four: People in Hampshire enjoy being part of strong, inclusive, resilient communities

- The County Council commemorated the Queen's Platinum Jubilee across its services during the summer, by providing family-friendly events in the Council's Country Parks and libraries, planting of a commemorative tree in Queen Elizabeth County Park, and holding a special Citizenship ceremony held in the Great Hall.
- In September, the County Council helped residents of Hampshire pay their respects to the late Monarch by providing and overseeing public books of condolence at the Great Hall and the Council's Winchester offices. This followed a sensitive communications plan that made the public aware of opportunities to pay their respects to the late Queen, and the publication of a short film outlining relevant activity during the mourning period.
- The co-ordination of the proclamation of King Charles III outside Winchester's Great Hall, as well as live-streaming the event to allow those who could not attend to watch online.
- Providing extra support to Hampshire residents hosting Ukrainian guests as part of the Government's 'Homes for Ukraine' Scheme, with an additional £200 per month for five months beyond the funding already provided by the Government.

Our financial performance

Narrative Report

The County Council's Financial Performance

Revenue Position

The current financial strategy that the County Council operates, works on the basis of a two-year cycle of delivering savings to close the anticipated budget gap, providing the time and capacity to properly deliver major savings programmes every two years, with deficits in the intervening years being met from the Budget Bridging Reserve (BBR).

This strategy has served the County Council, and more particularly, its services and communities well. It is an approach that has ensured Hampshire County Council has avoided the worst effects of funding reductions in recent years that have adversely affected other local authorities.

In line with the medium-term financial strategy, a new 2 year savings programme for 2023/24 (SP23) was approved by the County Council, meaning that there were no new savings for the 2022/23 year. SP23 proposals were approved by the County Council in November 2021 and most of these were expected to be fully implemented by 1 April 2023.

However, that strategy was based on experience in a pre-pandemic environment and without any knowledge of the financial crisis that emerged in 2022. A number of factors including a significant spike in post-pandemic demand for adult and children's social care, and the surge in inflation impacting both pay and non-pay costs have resulted in a further budget deficit for 2023/24 of £57.7m.

Additionally, a number of savings remain to be delivered for the Transformation to 2021 (Tt2021) programme, which were already on extended timescales that were further impacted by the pandemic. During the year these savings were reviewed to ensure that they are still deliverable and where this was thought not to be the case, this has been reflected in the budget from 2023/24 onwards and adds to the gap we face by 2025/26.

Hampshire County Council

Narrative report

The anticipated delay in the delivery of the rest of the Tt2021 and SP23 programmes has been factored into our medium term planning to ensure that enough one off funding exists both corporately and within directorates to meet any potential gap over the period. Taking up to five years to safely deliver service changes rather than being driven to deliver within the two year financial target requires the careful use of reserves as part of our overall financial strategy and further emphasises the value of our Reserves Strategy.

Most of the County Council's income comes from the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG), general government grants, council tax and business rates. Fees and charges contribute to the cost of some services and interest is earned on day-to-day balances. Government capital grants and external contributions applied to finance capital expenditure have been excluded from the following table. The proportion of the Council's income obtained from these sources is as follows:

	2021/22 %	2022/23 %
Council tax	28	29
Business rates	2	2
General Government grants	6	6
Fees, charges and interest	19	16
Specific Government grants	45	47
Total	**100**	**100**

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Revenue expenses relate to spending on the day to day operations of the County Council, including maintained schools. Due to the nature of the services that the County Council provides, much of the cost of services relate to staffing costs. Other running expenses relate to contracts with external providers for major services such as waste disposal, highways maintenance and social care services, together with other non-staffing costs such as transport, premises costs, supplies and services and the cost of borrowing money for financing capital expenditure. The breakdown of these costs is shown in the following table:

	2021/22 %	2022/23 %
Staff costs	48	48
Running expenses	44	45
Capital financing	8	7
Total	**100**	**100**

The County Council is responsible for providing a wide range of services, by far the biggest is education and there are over 500 schools within Hampshire, some of which have converted to Academy status and are not shown in the County Council's accounts. In 2022/23 the split of expenditure across the key service areas was as follows:

	2021/22 %	2022/23 %
Adults', Health and Care	27	26
Schools	44	44
Children's Services Non-schools	12	13
Universal Services	12	11
Corporate Services	4	5
Hampshire 2050	0	1
Other Services	1	0
Total	**100**	**100**

Hampshire County Council

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The budget for 2022/23 was approved by the County Council on 17 February 2022 and the council tax requirement (which is the net budget met by council tax) for 2022/23 was set at £738m.

More information about the budget originally set for 2022/23 is included in the Revenue Budget and Precept 2022/23 and Capital Programme 2022/23 - 2024/25 Report and in the 2022/23 Budget Book.

The Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) was updated in November 2021 at the same time as the proposals for the 2023 Savings Programme (SP23) were approved. At this time, in the absence of any long term information from Government and before the post-Covid impact on social care began to unfold, the County Council was still predicting a net 2 year budget gap of £80m by the 2023/24 financial year. This forecast was revised in February 2023 to take account of the significant increase in post-pandemic demand for adults' and children's social care and the impact of the surge in inflation since early 2022.

The transformation programmes for both 2019 and 2021 were still being implemented across the more complex social care services, which had also been heavily delayed by the pandemic, despite this set back both programmes continued to deliver results during 2022/23 and all of the 2019 savings have now been delivered and the programme has been closed.

During 2022/23, £20.8m of the £80m 2023 Savings Programme was delivered early. This early saving has contributed significantly to offsetting inflation and demand pressures, particularly within Adults and Children's Services and also highways maintenance. In other services, savings on staffing costs have resulted due to the challenges of recruiting to vacant posts. Overall across all services, there is a net budget saving of £3.5m which is 0.3% of directorate budgets.

For corporately managed budgets, a net budget saving of £1.1m was achieved related to reduced capital financing costs relating to slippage in the capital programme and achievement of strong returns on the Council's cash investments. These one-off savings will be transferred to the budget bridging reserve in line with the previous decisions by Cabinet in order to cover the forecast budget gap in 2023/24.

Hampshire County Council

Narrative report

Schools continue to face increasing financial pressure, in particular relating to high needs for children with special educational needs and or disabilities (SEND), both at an individual school level and within the overall schools' budget. These pressures are outside the County Council's core budgets, but the County Council retains an active role and interest as the local education authority. In 2022/23 the overall position has been balanced through the use of the DSG Reserve; albeit that this is in deficit. Consequently, the resulting cumulative DSG deficit of £86m (up from £60m last year) will need to be funded from future years DSG funding. The County Council is actively engaged in the DfE's Delivering Better Value Programme which aims to identify the highest impact, sustainable changes that the Council could make to best support children with special educational needs.

The overall position is shown in the table below and further information is included in the End of Year Financial Report 2022/23, to be considered by the County Council's Cabinet during Summer 2023.

	Final Budget 2022/23 £'000	Outturn 2022/23 £,000	Variance £,000
Adults' Health and Care	544,495	548,538	4,043
Children's Services – Schools	1,022,509	1,022,508	(1)
Children's Services – Non Schools	313,045	314,486	1,441
Universal Services	161,227	156,391	(4,836)
Corporate Services	86,355	82,433	(3,922)
Hampshire 2050	15,021	14,835	(186)
Departmental Expenditure	**2,142,652**	**2,139,191**	**(3,461)**
Specific Grants	(1,176,441)	(1,176,441)	0
Other Costs Not Allocated to Services	6,149	2,759	(3,390)
Total Cost of Services	**972,360**	**965,509**	**(6,851)**
Capital Financing Costs	27,483	23,376	(4,107)
Other non-specific grants	(79,264)	(77,734)	1,530
Revenue contributions to capital	22,672	13,737	(8,935)
Business Units (Net Trading Position)	(214)	229	443
Net Revenue Budget	**943,037**	**925,117**	**(17,920)**
Contributions to / (from) Reserves and Balances:			
Earmarked Reserves	(92,352)	(74,050)	18,302
Trading Unit Reserves	(391)	(800)	(409)
General Fund Balance	900	900	0
Budget Requirement	**851,194**	**851,167**	**(27)**
Funded By:			
Business Rates and Grant	(117,412)	(117,385)	27
Collection Fund Deficits / (Surpluses)	4,289	4,289	0
Council Tax Requirement	**738,071**	**738,071**	**0**

Narrative Report

Capital programme

The three year Capital Programme for 2022/23 to 2024/25 was approved by the County Council alongside the revenue budget and precept on 17 February 2022. More information about the budget originally set for 2022/23 is included in the Revenue Budget and Precept 2022/23 and Capital Programme 2022/23 - 2024/25 Report and in the 2022/23 Budget Book.

	2022/23 £'000
Adults' Health and Care	16,208
Children's Services	27,983
Hampshire 2050	0
Universal Services	146,660
Total Capital Expenditure	**190,851**
Funded by:	
Prudential Borrowing:	11,052
Less: repayments from capital	(10,824)
Capital Grants	114,368
Contributions from other bodies*	38,744
Capital Receipts	23,775
Contributions from Reserves	304
Revenue Contributions	11,315
Use of the Capital Reserve	2,117
Total Capital Financing	**190,851**

* including developers contributions

The table to the left shows that in 2022/23 the County Council spent £190.9m on capital projects, £32.5m less than estimated in February 2023. Capital schemes often span multiple financial years and therefore the exact timing of expenditure across years may vary from forecasts.

In addition to this spend, during 2022/23, the Enterprise M3 Local Enterprise Partnership (EM3 LEP) invested £5.6m in capital projects within the M3 corridor. This spend is matched by grants and included in the annual accounts, as the Council is the Accountable Body for the EM3 LEP.

Steady progress is being made given the significant size of the overall capital programme, with the proportion of the 2022/23 programme committed in the year at £191.7m, being higher than the level achieved in 2021/22 of £179.4m.

	2021/22 £m	2022/23 £m
Committed	179.4	191.7
Carried Forward	150.4	174.9
Total Programme	**329.8**	**366.6**
Percentage Committed	54%	52%

Further information is included in the End of Year Financial Report 2022/23, to be considered by the County Council's Cabinet during Summer 2023.

Narrative Report

Treasury Management and Prudential Indicators

Treasury Management is concerned with managing an authority's long-term borrowing and lending activity and managing cash flows on a day to day basis to ensure that sufficient funding exists to pay staff and suppliers throughout the year.

The County Council's treasury management policy requires an annual report to the Cabinet on the exercise of the treasury management function and in line with the Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities, the County Council reports its actual performance against the Prudential Indicators that were set in its Treasury Management Strategy (TMS).

The TMS is reviewed annually and provides the framework within which authority is delegated to the Director of Corporate Operations to make decisions on the management of the County Council's debt and investment of surplus funds.

All treasury activity has complied with the County Council's TMS and Investment Strategy for 2022/23, and all relevant statute, guidance and accounting standards. In addition, the County Council has also complied with all of the prudential indicators set in its TMS.

The Prudential Code includes a requirement for local authorities to provide a Capital Strategy, a summary document approved by full Council covering capital expenditure and financing, treasury management and non-treasury investments.

The County Council's Capital and Investment Strategy, complying with CIPFA's requirement, was most recently updated and approved by full Council in February 2023.

At 31 March 2023, the County Council held £200.1m of loans, (a decrease of £49.1m on the previous year) as part of its strategy for funding previous years' capital programmes. The County Council's chief objective when borrowing has been to strike an appropriately low risk balance between securing low interest costs and achieving cost certainty over the period for which funds are required, with flexibility to renegotiate loans should the County Council's long-term plans change being a secondary objective.

The County Council has held invested funds representing income received in advance of expenditure plus balances and reserves held. During 2022/23 the County Council's investment balances have ranged between £670m and £866m due to timing differences between income and expenditure. Both the CIPFA Code and the government guidance require the County Council to invest its funds prudently, and to have regard to the security and liquidity of its investments before seeking the highest rate of return, or yield. The County Council's objective when investing money is to strike an appropriate balance between risk and return, minimising the risk of incurring losses from defaults and the risk of receiving unsuitably low investment income.

Further information is included in the End of Year Financial Report 2022/23, to be considered by the County Council's Cabinet during Summer 2023.

Narrative Report

Reserves and Balances

The County Council maintains a number of useable reserves, as detailed in the Balance Sheet.

The level and use of local authority reserves has been a regular media topic over a number of years, often fueled by comments from the Government that these reserves should be used to significantly lessen the impact of the measures to reduce the deficit that have seen a greater impact on local government than any other sector.

The County Council has continually explained that reserves are kept for many different purposes and that simply trying to bridge the requirement for long-term recurring savings through the use of reserves only seeks to use up those reserves very quickly (and mean that they are not available for any other purposes) and merely delays the point at which the recurring savings are required. The County Council's reserves strategy is now well rehearsed and continues to be one of the key factors that underpins our ability not only to provide funding for transformation of services, but also to give the time for the changes to be properly planned, developed and successfully implemented.

At the end of the 2022/23 financial year total reserves held by the County Council, including the general fund balance and individual schools' balances, but excluding the DSG deficit, total £845m; a reduction of £38m on the previous year.

Of this net reduction, £34m relates to the net draw from directorate reserves used for a number of purposes including cash flow funding for delayed savings, funding to offset inflation and demand pressures and planned investment in services, £25.9m was drawn from the Budget Bridging Reserve in line with the plan to support the budget ahead of the Savings Programme for 2023 and contributions to other reserves including £5m for future capital payments, £3m revenue grants and £9.8m capital grants received ahead of the planned relevant expenditure. The balance also includes reserves held on behalf of individual schools which decreased by £2.6m in 2022/23.

The net impact of the changes in the revenue account during 2022/23 mean that the Budget Bridging Reserve will stand at £73.1m. Substantial budget deficits are forecast for 2023/24, 2024/25 and 2025/26, largely due to growth in service demand and price increases following the pandemic, particularly for Adult Social Care. The Council is currently developing its financial strategy to meet the forecast deficit of £132m by 2025/26, however it is crucial that the Council is able to set aside sufficient funding in the Budget Bridging Reserve to bridge the increased deficit over and above the £80m accounted for in the 2023/24 budget and the predicted deficit in 2024/25 on an interim basis. This will provide the time to develop and implement plans to address the most significant financial challenge that the Council has faced to date. We will continue to review all reserves regularly to ensure that there is sufficient financial capacity to cope with the challenges ahead.

Hampshire County Council

Narrative Report

The following table summarises by purpose the total level of reserves and balances that the County Council holds and compares this to the position reported at the end of 2021/22:

	Balance 31/03/2022 £'000	Balance 31/03/2023 £'000	% of Total %
Revenue Reserves:			
General Fund Balance	24,098	24,998	3.0
HCC Earmarked Revenue Reserves			
Fully Committed to Existing Spend Programmes	212,917	221,265	26.2
Departmental / Trading Reserves	186,117	152,039	18.0
Risk Reserves	49,934	53,779	6.4
Corporate Reserves	125,822	101,734	12.0
HCC Earmarked Revenue Reserves	574,790	528,816	62.6
Non HCC Earmarked Revenue Reserves	87,644	84,896	10.0
Total Revenue Reserves and Balances	**686,533**	**638,710**	**75.6**
Total Capital Reserves and Balances	**196,447**	**206,292**	**24.4**

The biggest proportion of reserves are those that are fully committed to existing spending programmes, including funding required to meet commitments in the approved capital programme.

In addition, £206.3m is held within capital reserves and balances, although of this sum £18.9m relates to the EM3 LEP which is included in the annual accounts, as the County Council is the Accountable Body. These reserves hold capital grants that have been received in advance of the matched spending being incurred. They are not available for revenue purposes.

Corporate Reserves relate to those reserves which whilst set aside for a specific purpose could be used to limit the impact of savings in services, which is exactly what for example the Budget Bridging Reserve does on a short-term basis giving the County Council the time and capacity to properly and safely implement savings programmes. However, trying to prevent savings by using reserves is not sustainable in the medium-term as the County Council needs recurring savings in order to close the predicted deficits in the budget.

The County Council has no control over Non-HCC Earmarked Reserves, the majority of which belong to schools, but these must be reflected in the final accounts each year. They do not include the reserves of Academy Schools. The figures for Non-HCC Earmarked Reserves do not include the accumulated DSG deficit of £86.1m as this is required to be shown as an unusable reserve with the deficit being funded from future years' DSG income.

The General Fund Balance is not earmarked for any specific purpose but represents a minimum level of balances recommended by the Chief Finance Officer to provide a buffer against any significant unexpected losses during the year.

Further information is provided in the Appendix 5 of the Revenue Budget and Precept 2023/24 Report which was approved by the County Council in February 2023, including more detail about the purpose for which reserves are held and why the majority of them cannot be used for other reasons.

Narrative Report

Hampshire Pension Fund

The Hampshire Pension Fund is part of the Local Government Pension Scheme and is administered by Hampshire County Council on behalf of the 349 other employers in the scheme. As at 31 March 2023, the net assets of the Fund were valued at £8.96bn. The Pension Fund's accounts are included as part of the County Council's accounts.

In line with the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) Regulations 2013, the Fund's actuary undertakes a funding valuation every three years for the purpose of setting employer contribution rates for the forthcoming triennial period. The last such valuation took place as at 31 March 2022. At the 2022 actuarial valuation, the Fund was assessed as 107% funded (99% at the previous March 2019 valuation). This corresponded to a surplus of £637m (2019 deficit valuation: £78m) at that time. In accordance with the regulations the Actuary's triennial valuation is calculated on a different basis to the calculation of employers' individual pension fund liability for inclusion in their accounts under International Accounting Standard (IAS) 19.

County Council's Pension Fund Liability

The County Council's own net pension liability is included in the balance sheet in accordance with accounting standards. This includes an estimate of the impact of the planned changes to scheme regulations that will be made to remove age discrimination as a result of the McCloud and Sargeant legal cases.

Overall, the net liability has decreased from £1,259m at 31 March 2022 to £237m at 31 March 2023. This results from an increase in the value of assets exceeding the increase in the pension liability. The net gain is shown in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and then transferred to the Pension Reserve and does not impact on the General Fund balance. Statutory arrangements for funding the net pension liability mean that the financial position of the Authority remains healthy as the deficit will be covered by increased contributions over the remaining life of employees (i.e. before payments fall due), as assessed by the scheme actuary. Further information can be obtained from Note 24 to the accounts.

Corporate risks

Hampshire County Council

Narrative Report

Corporate Risks

Hampshire County Council has always recognised that we live in an uncertain world, where the people, environment and communities of Hampshire may be at risk. Based on the principles outlined in the International Standard on Risk Management, ISO 311000, the County Council has successfully embedded risk management into many of its business as usual practices to ensure that it can view, manage and respond to risk, both threats and opportunities, in a robust, systematic and documented way. This has been heavily tested by the major global events of recent years, including the Covid pandemic, war in Ukraine and high inflation.

High inflation has had a significant impact on the Council. Some of this is expected to be temporary, such as energy price inflation, but much is likely to get permanently baked into on-going costs. It all adds to the large cost pressures the Council was already under from high demand for social care. Many services have been affected by inflation, ranging from higher staff and travel costs for providing care, to the cost of construction materials needed for highways schemes.

Contingency funds have been able to provide some temporary support. However, the Council is required to balance its budget and the total amount of resources available is limited, so the impact of high inflation has had to be managed within this, making savings elsewhere where necessary.

These global events have also had an impact on the local community, with the Council providing support in response, working together with the district councils and assisted by Government grants, such as the Household Support Fund. This has included providing food vouchers to those struggling with the cost of living. Hampshire has welcomed refugees from Ukraine, with the Council closely involved in the Homes for Ukraine scheme.

Narrative Report

Despite the significant impact of these events, the County Council has continued to focus clearly on business as usual activity including the assessment of risks as part of its day to day activities and in particular for major projects under its control. This is overseen by the Risk Management Board.

The County Council has developed a framework and governance structure for managing strategic and operational key risks for the organisation. These are based on an internally developed risk management framework and scoring system. The County Council uses this framework to manage and monitor mitigation controls of key risks and report on progress to Chief Officers and Members. Self-assessment is supported by reporting evidence, audits and regular risk reviews. Further assurance on our services is provided by Internal Audit and our External Auditors.

The Corporate Risk Register plays an integral role to support production of the Corporate Plan and is subject to annual reporting to Cabinet and annual review by the Audit Committee when it approves the final accounts.

The impact of the current economic climate on the County Council is taken into account when the County Council sets its budget in the February preceding the start of the financial year. The significant movements and events in the year are reported to Cabinet. Monitoring of spend against the budget takes place throughout the year and is reported to CMT regularly and to Cabinet on a periodic basis.

Looking beyond 2023

Hampshire County Council

Narrative Report

Looking Beyond 2023

One of the statutory obligations of the Chief Financial Officer is to keep the financial position of Hampshire County Council under review and to ensure that budgets set are realistic and deliverable whilst also ensuring that reserves are adequate.

The County Council reviews its budgetary position annually and produces a rolling three year plan, known as the Medium-Term Financial Strategy (MTFS). This plan considers the financial climate at both the local and national level together with available resources and budgetary pressures in arriving at a financial strategy.

The County Council's MTFS was last updated by the County Council in February 2023, as reported at that month's budget setting meeting. The report set out the medium-term prospects for the County Council's finances to the end of 2025/26. In the light of the last Financial Settlement and Policy Statement issued by Government in December 2022 the forecast assumes the maximum increase in council tax allowable without a referendum and expected increases in Government grant. These additional resources fall short of the anticipated impact of inflation and increased demand, particularly for adults and children's social care and thus the forecast budget gap for 2025/26 is a recurring £132m.

This gap is considerably greater than the £80m savings target set for 2023/24 and comes after a total of £640m that has already been removed from the County Council's budget. Early consideration of potential options for savings indicates that it is unlikely that savings in excess of £100m could be achieved on top of what has already been delivered, without impacting on the County Council's ability to deliver on its statutory functions.

It is not surprising that this position has been reached, as the County Council has been stating publicly since 2018 that unless something is done about the increasing costs of social care and the underlying model for funding upper tier local government, that it is not financially sustainable, since it cannot indefinitely make savings in other services to fund the growth in social care.

This position was true when inflation and growth were relatively stable in financial terms, but the unprecedented position we have seen in the last financial year which impacts on our forward forecasts means that the gap to be bridged is too large unless there is new government funding and a fundamental change in the way that local government is funded.

Whilst the County Council's lobbying activity will continue to try to bring about the changes needed within the local government finance system, work will continue to identify options for savings and temporary use of reserves and proposals will be brought forward in the Autumn following a public consultation on the budget over the Summer.

Narrative Report

The **Capital Programme** originally approved as part of budget setting for 2022/23 delivers schemes totalling £556m over the three years from 2022/23 to 2024/25. It planned to provide the following:

- £109m of investment in new and extended school buildings
- £136m for structural maintenance and improvement of roads and bridges
- £109m of Integrated Transport Plan schemes, including over £50m specifically focused on walking and/or cycling improvements
- £30m related to proposed recycling infrastructure including a new materials recovery facility, two fibre processing plants and upgrades to 11 waste transfer stations
- £95m to address condition-based maintenance of the schools' estate

The **Treasury Management Strategy** over the period will continue to build on existing policies and practices, in particular protecting investment capital during this time of great uncertainty. With a balance on reserves of £845m at the end of 2022/23, the County Council can also conduct its Treasury Management activity to make sure sufficient cash is available to meet its operational obligations whilst also taking a longer-term view to investments where appropriate, enabling greater returns to be made in support of the revenue budget.

The County Council's **financial forecast** for 2023/24 has been reviewed alongside assumptions for 2024/25 and a prudent profile of cashflows to support the Chief Financial Officer in assessing and confirming the County Council's financial sustainability to March 2025 in preparing the Statement of Accounts. The reserves balance coupled with the anticipated timing of cash flows and the liquidity profile of its investments means that that County Council can meet its operational obligations over the period, with the option to sell longer-term investments and make use of its borrowing headroom as a short-term solution to any unforeseen liquidity pressures, although this would have an impact on the longer-term financial sustainability of the County Council.

Ongoing uncertainty around the future of key funding streams for local government, coupled with significant growth in demand for services, particularly with respect to adults' and children's social care, does however mean that the County Council is dependent on external change to remain financially sustainable beyond this time.

Summary position and introduction to the accounting statements

Narrative Report

Summary Position

Against the backdrop of unprecedented national and global circumstances, the County Council's financial and non-financial performance in 2022/23 continues to be strong.

The overall revenue position was a net saving against budget of £4.6m after substantial inflation and demand pressures and transformation costs were met in year, offset by the early delivery of savings. This is testament to the strong financial focus that has been maintained throughout the year and has enabled a small contribution to the Budget Bridging Reserve in line with the agreed financial strategy.

In 2022/23 the ambitious capital programme has seen schemes costing £191.7m started from the approved capital programme for the year of £282m and capital payments of £190.9m incurred which can be financed within available resources.

All treasury activity has complied with the County Council's Treasury Management Strategy and Investment Strategy for 2022/23, the County Council has complied with all of the prudential indicators set in its Treasury Management Strategy and has sufficient reserves and balances to provide financial resilience for 2023/24 and 2024/25.

In 2022/23 Hampshire County Council has faced and dealt successfully with significant change. Beyond this year the County Council faces the biggest ever challenge to its overall financial sustainability which, on top of the impact of high inflation, will be impacted by government policy on fair funding, business rates retention, adults' and children's social care and waste and recycling.

The County Council 's reserves provide some protection, albeit that in the short term it may need to temporarily re-purpose some of its earmarked reserves to balance the budget one year at a time.

The well established and robust risk management processes, together with effective financial management and reporting will continue to be essential mechanisms to monitor performance and provide early warning signals.

As tough as the forward agenda is, we know that the County Council continues to be as well placed as any other local authority to deliver on the continuing financial challenges that apply in the sector.

Narrative Report

Changes to the Accounts

This year the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC) has restored the date for local authorities to publish their draft accounts to the timetable which was in place before the Covid pandemic, with publication being required by 31 May 2023. Auditors continue to have longer to carry out their audit, with publication of the audited accounts required by 30 November 2023.

The 2022/23 Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting made changes to some accounting standards but none of them have had a material effect upon our accounts.

Explanation of the Statement of Accounts

The Financial Statements bring together all the financial activities of the County Council for the year and its financial position as at the 31 March 2023. They detail both revenue and capital elements for the General Fund and separately provide detail for the Pension Fund.

Local authorities are governed by a rigorous structure of controls to provide stakeholders with the confidence that public money has been properly accounted for. As part of this process of accountability, the County Council is required to produce a set of accounts in order to inform stakeholders of the County Council that we have properly accounted for all the public money we have received and spent and that the financial standing of the County Council is on a secure basis.

The accounts for 2022/23 consist of:

- Statement of Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts – Outlines the key responsibilities in respect of the accounts, together with statements from the Chief financial Officer and Chairman of the Audit Committee.
- Movement in Reserves Statement – Analyses the change in net worth between the general fund, other useable reserves and unusable reserves.
- Balance Sheet – This sets out assets and liabilities at 31 March 2023 compared with 31 March 2022.
- Cash Flow Statement – This summarises the movement in cash and cash equivalents during the course of the year.
- Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement – Shows the accounting cost in the year of providing services measured in accordance with international accounting standards rather than on the basis of the costs that are required to be financed from taxation.
- Notes to the Accounts – Which explain some of the key items and disclosures in the accounts.
- Pension Fund Accounts – These are the accounts of the Pension Fund, which is operated for employees of the County Council, Hampshire unitary and district councils and other bodies.

Hampshire County Council

Narrative Report

Relationship between Accounting Statements

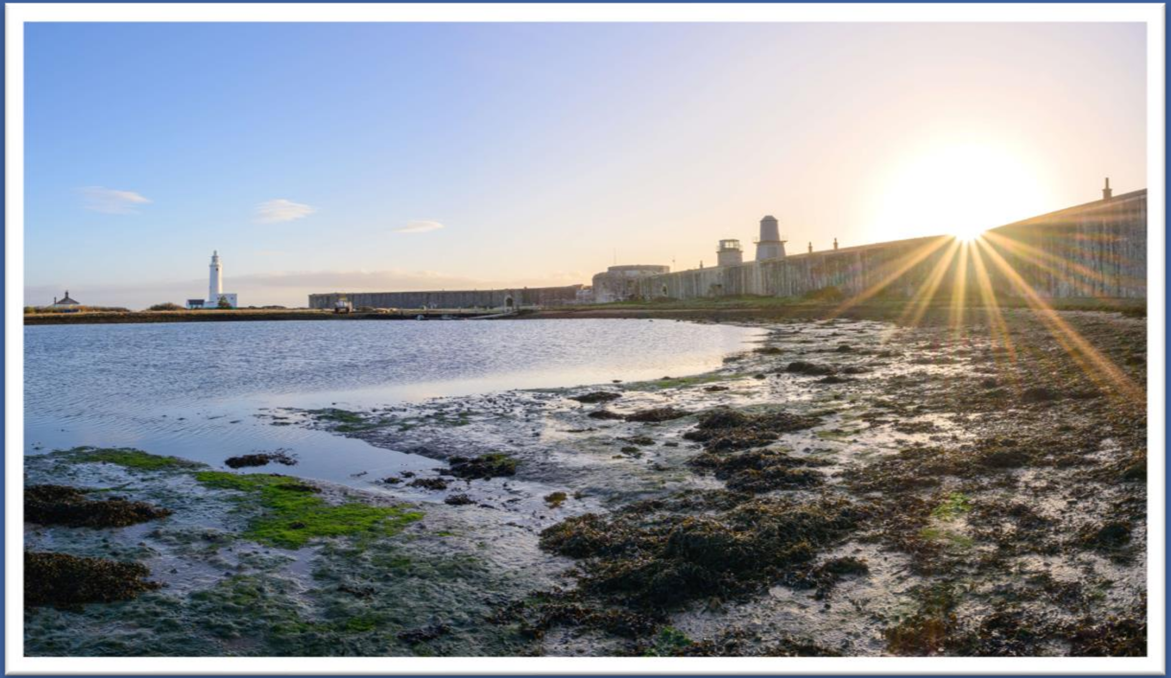
The Movement in Reserves Statement shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the County Council, analysed into ‘usable’ reserves (i.e. those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and ‘unusable’ reserves that mainly deal with technical accounting adjustments.

The Cash Flow statement reconciles to the balance on the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure account for the year and the movement in Balance Sheet liquid assets and liabilities.

The Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure represents the change for the year in total net worth as shown on the Balance sheet.

Where you can get further information

You can get more information about the accounts from the Director of Corporate Operations, Hampshire County Council, The Castle, Winchester, SO23 8UB, Telephone: 0370 779 7883, e-mail: budget@hants.gov.uk



Hurst Castle and Hurst Point Lighthouse

Statement of responsibilities

Statement of Responsibilities

1. **The Council's responsibilities**

The Council is required to:

- Make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to ensure that one of its officers has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs. In this Council, that officer is the Chief Financial Officer
- Manage its affairs so as to use resources economically, efficiently and effectively and safeguard its assets
- Approve the Statement of Accounts.

2. **The Chief Financial Officer's responsibilities**

The Chief Financial Officer is responsible for preparing 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 Great Britain.

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

- Selected suitable accounting policies and applied them consistently
- Made judgements and estimates that were reasonable and prudent
- Complied with the Code of Practice
- The Chief Financial Officer has also:
- Kept proper accounting records which are up to date
- Taken reasonable steps to prevent fraud and other irregularities.

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Statement of Responsibilities

3. The Chief Financial Officer's Statement

I certify that the Statement of Accounts presents a true and fair view of the financial position of the County Council and Hampshire Pension Fund as at 31 March 2023 and the income and expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2023.

Rob Carr

31 May 2023

Chief Financial Officer and Section 151 Officer

4. The Chairman's Statement

I certify that the Statement of Accounts for 2022/23 were approved by the Audit Committee on xxx.

Councillor Derek Mellor

XX XXXXX 2023

Chairman of the Audit Committee

Note the Chairman's Statement is not completed until the final accounts are presented to the Audit Committee following the audit and this section is therefore left blank for these draft accounts.

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Hampshire County Council

The Core Financial Statements

Movement in Reserves Statement

Movement in Reserves Statement

This Statement shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the County Council, analysed into 'usable reserves' (i.e. those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and other reserves.

The Statement shows how the movements in year of the authority'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 for the year.

	General Fund Balance* £'000	Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve £'000	Total Usable Reserves £'000	Unusable Reserves £'000	Total Reserves £'000
Balance at 31 March 2021	**(588,178)**	**(166,672)**	**(754,850)**	**(1,931,386)**	**(2,686,236)**
(Surplus)/Deficit on the provision of services	17,692	0	**17,692**	(864,902)	**(847,210)**
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (note 2)	(116,047)	(29,775)	**(145,822)**	145,822	**0**
(Increase) / decrease in Year	**(98,355)**	**(29,775)**	**(128,130)**	**(719,080)**	**(847,210)**
Balance at 31 March 2022	**(686,533)**	**(196,447)**	**(882,980)**	**(2,650,466)**	**(3,533,446)**

* includes earmarked reserves

	General Fund Balance* £'000	Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve £'000	Total Usable Reserves £'000	Unusable Reserves £'000	Total Reserves £'000
Balance at 31 March 2022	**(686,533)**	**(196,447)**	**(882,980)**	**(2,650,466)**	**(3,533,446)**
(Surplus)/Deficit on the provision of services	239,028	0	**239,028**	(1,321,546)	**(1,082,518)**
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (note 2)	(191,205)	(9,845)	**(201,050)**	201,050	**0**
(Increase) / decrease in Year	**47,823**	**(9,845)**	**37,978**	**(1,120,496)**	**(1,082,518)**
Balance at 31 March 2023	**(638,710)**	**(206,292)**	**(845,002)**	**(3,770,962)**	**(4,615,964)**
* includes earmarked reserves	(note 4)			(note 3)	

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Hampshire County Council

Balance Sheet

Balance Sheet

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

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

31 March 2022 £'000		31 March 2023 £'000	See note
4,521,166	Property, plant & equipment (PPE)	4,645,374	19
145,302	Investment property	135,895	20
236,939	Long-term investments	232,177	22
47,569	Long-term debtors	45,193	22b
4,950,976	**Long-term assets**	**5,058,639**	
3,043	Current assets held for sale	3,010	
440,336	Short-term investments	152,991	22
3,066	Inventories	4,333	
284,275	Short-term debtors	195,132	22c
(1,202)	Cash and cash equivalents	328,945	22a
729,518	**Current assets**	**684,411**	
(207,755)	Short-term Creditors	(224,140)	22g
(53,821)	Short-term borrowing	(59,442)	22d
(7,669)	Deferred liability repayable within one year	(8,208)	18
(22,951)	Grants receipts in advance - revenue	(39,089)	6
(64,981)	Grants receipts in advance - capital	(72,893)	6
(357,177)	**Current liabilities**	**(403,772)**	
372,341	**Net current assets**	**280,639**	
(1,259,367)	Net liability related to defined benefit pension schemes	**(237,381)**	24f
(20,519)	Provisions	(18,381)	23
(241,183)	Long-term borrowing	(192,083)	22d
(121,391)	Deferred liabilities	(113,183)	18
(147,411)	Developers' contributions	(162,286)	22f
(1,789,871)	**Long term liabilities**	**(723,314)**	
3,533,446	**Total net assets**	**4,615,964**	
	Financed by:		
	Usable reserves		
(686,533)	General Fund and earmarked reserves	(638,710)	4
(196,447)	Capital grants unapplied reserve	(206,292)	4D
(882,980)	**Usable reserves**	**(845,002)**	
(2,650,466)	**Unusable reserves**	**(3,770,962)**	3
(3,533,446)	**Total Reserves**	**(4,615,964)**	

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Cash Flow Statement

Cash Flow Statement

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

- The amount of net cash flows arising from **operating activities** is a key indicator of the extent to which the operations of the Council are funded by way of taxation and grant income or from the recipients of services provided by the Council.
- **Investing activities** represent the extent to which cash outflows have been made for resources which are intended to contribute to the Council's future service delivery.
- Cash flows arising from **financing activities** are useful in predicting claims on future cash flows by providers of capital (i.e. borrowing) to the Council.

2021/22 £'000		2022/23 £'000	Note
17,692	Net (surplus) or deficit on the provision of services	239,028	
(377,352)	Adjustments to net surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements	(464,679)	27a
194,672	Adjustment for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities	154,227	27a
(164,988)	**Net cash (inflow) or outflow from Operating Activities**	**(71,424)**	
158,656	Investing Activities	(310,046)	27b
12,743	Financing Activities	51,323	27c
6,411	**Net (increase) or decrease in cash and cash equivalents**	**(330,147)**	
(88,128)	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	1,202	
1,202	**Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period**	**(328,945)**	22a

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Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement shows the accounting cost in the year of providing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the amount to be funded from taxation.

Authorities raise taxation to cover expenditure in accordance with statutory requirements: this may be different from the accounting cost.

The taxation position is shown in both the Expenditure and Funding Analysis and the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Organisational restructure

The County Council underwent an organisational restructure in January 2023. As part of this restructure, the organisation moved from a departmental to a directorate structure, with the former Culture, Communities and Business Services (CCBS) and Economy, Transport and Environment (ETE) departments ceasing to exist and the creation of two new directorates, for Universal Services and Hampshire 2050. The CIES for 2022/23 has been presented on this basis and the prior year comparators for 2021/22 restated to match this structure. This impacts the Cost of Services section of the CIES.

2021/22 Gross expenditure £'000	2021/22 Gross Income £'000	2021/22 Net expenditure £'000		2022/23 Gross expenditure £'000	2022/23 Gross Income £'000	2022/23 Net expenditure £'000	Note
722,642	(329,397)	**393,245**	Adults' Health and Care	730,586	(260,476)	**470,110**	
1,173,378	(1,014,642)	**158,736**	Schools	1,244,185	(1,069,489)	**174,696**	
329,889	(54,406)	**275,483**	Children's Services Non-Schools	367,856	(65,519)	**302,337**	
284,433	(70,114)	**214,319**	Universal Services	310,740	(92,423)	**218,317**	
105,076	(35,254)	**69,822**	Corporate Services	132,019	(57,744)	**74,275**	
20,885	(4,857)	**16,028**	Hampshire 2050	21,659	(4,263)	**17,396**	
(4,095)	0	**(4,095)**	Reduction in Provisions	(3,845)		**(3,845)**	
26,141	(17,328)	**8,813**	Other items not allocated to services	12,756	(5,093)	**7,663**	
2,658,349	**(1,525,998)**	**1,132,351**	**Cost of Services**	**2,815,956**	**(1,555,007)**	**1,260,949**	11
			Other operating expenditure				
18,322	(12,203)	**6,119**	(Gain)/Loss on disposal of assets	21,374	(23,775)	(2,401)	
9,336		**9,336**	Assets transferred to academy/foundation trust schools	4,752		**4,752**	
57,764	(81,771)	**(24,007)**	Total financing and investment income & expenditure	73,767	(27,573)	**46,194**	5
			Taxation and non-specific grant income				
	(167,518)		Non-ringfenced government grants		(154,087)		6
	(39,147)		Locally retained business rates		(42,468)		
	(716,973)		Council tax income		(742,248)		
	(182,469)		Capital grants and contributions		(131,663)		6
		(1,106,107)				**(1,070,466)**	
		17,692	**(Surplus)/Deficit on the provision of services**			**239,028**	
	(94,908)		Net gains on revaluation of property, plant & equipment and financial instruments		(132,490)		3a
	(769,994)		Actuarial loss/(gain) on pension fund assets and liabilities		(1,189,056)		24c
		(864,902)	**Other Comprehensive (Income)/Expenditure**			**(1,321,546)**	
		(847,210)	**Total Comprehensive (Income)/Expenditure**			**(1,082,518)**	

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Hampshire County Council

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

1. Expenditure and Funding Analysis

2021/22 Net Expenditure chargeable to the General Fund Balance £'000	2021/22 Adjustments between accounting and funding basis (see note 2) £'000	2021/22 Net expenditure in the CIES £'000		2022/23 Net Expenditure chargeable to the General Fund Balance £'000	2022/23 Adjustments between accounting and funding basis (see note 2) £'000	2022/23 Net expenditure in the CIES £'000
498,273	(105,303)	393,245	Adults' Health and Care	548,538	(78,428)	470,110
952,863	(794,127)	158,736	Schools	1,022,508	(847,812)	174,696
259,043	7,012	275,483	Children's Services Non-Schools	314,486	(12,149)	302,337
116,981	74,675	214,319	Universal Services	156,391	61,926	218,317
45,570	17,631	69,822	Corporate Services	82,433	(8,158)	74,275
51,611	3,406	16,028	Hampshire 2050	14,835	2,561	17,396
(1,133,214)	1,133,214	0	Specific Grants	(1,176,441)	1,176,441	0
2,997	1,717	4,718	Other items not allocated to services	2,759	1,059	3,818
794,124	**338,225**	**1,132,351**	**Net cost of services**	**965,509**	**295,440**	**1,260,949**
(892,482)	(222,178)	(1,114,660)	Other income and expenditure	(917,686)	(104,235)	(1,021,921)
(98,358)	**116,047**	**17,691**	**(Surplus) or deficit on the provision of services**	**47,823**	**191,205**	**239,028**
(588,178)			**Opening General Fund (including earmarked reserves) balance at 1 April**	**(686,533)**		
(98,355)			Plus (surplus)/deficit on provision of services	47,823		
(686,533)			**Closing General Fund (including earmarked reserves) balance at 31 March**	**(638,710)**		

The Expenditure and Funding Analysis (EFA) shows how annual expenditure is used and funded from resources (government grants, council tax precept and business rates) in comparison with those resources consumed or earned in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice as presented in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Further analysis of the adjustments is shown in note 2.

The EFA also shows how this expenditure is allocated for decision making purposes between the County Council's services.

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2. Adjustments between funding and accounting basis

2022/23

Adjustments from General Fund to arrive at the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Accounts	Adjustments for Capital Purposes (Note a)	Net change for the Pensions Adjustments (Note b)	Other Adjustments (Note c)	Total Adjustments
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Adults' Health and Care	3,629	25,859	(107,916)	(78,428)
Schools	87,865	55,522	(991,199)	(847,812)
Children's Services Non-Schools	4,271	20,886	(37,306)	(12,149)
Universal Services	59,121	14,203	(11,398)	61,926
Corporate Services	1,073	15,405	(24,636)	(8,158)
Hampshire 2050	1,743	1,095	(277)	2,561
Other items not allocated to services:				
Specific Grants			1,176,441	1,176,441
Other		1,263	(204)	1,059
Net cost of services	**157,702**	**134,233**	**3,505**	**295,440**
Other income and expenditure from the funding analysis	(170,747)	32,837	33,675	(104,235)
Difference between the General Fund surplus or deficit and the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure surplus or deficit	**(13,045)**	**167,070**	**37,180**	**191,205**

Note a) Adjustments for capital purposes:	Adjustments for Capital Purposes	Total Adjustments
Charges to services for depreciation and impairment	159,298	159,298
Service revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	877	877
Current value of assets disposed	21,364	21,364
Current value of assets transferred to academies	4,753	4,753
Statutory minimum revenue provision for capital financing	(30,886)	(30,886)
External contribution to minimum revenue provision	695	695
Revenue contributions to capital	(13,737)	(13,737)
Capital grants and contributions applied	(131,664)	(131,664)
Movement in the market value of investment properties	30	30
Total transferred to capital adjustment account	10,730	10,730
Transfer asset sale proceeds to capital receipts reserve	(23,775)	(23,775)
Note a) Total	**(13,045)**	(13,045)

Adjustments from General Fund to arrive at the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Accounts	Adjustments for Capital Purposes (Note a)	Net change for the Pensions Adjustments (Note b)	Other Adjustments (Note c)	Total Adjustments
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Note b) Adjustments for pensions:				
Current service cost of funded local government pensions		231,955		231,955
Past service cost of funded local government pensions		932		932
Interest on net pension liability		32,837		32,837
Total transferred to Pension Reserve		265,724		265,724
Employer's contributions payable to the pension fund transferred from the Pension Reserve		(98,654)		(98,654)
Note b) Total		**167,070**		167,070

Note c) Other adjustments:	Other Adjustments	Total Adjustments
Difference between accrued cost of employee holiday benefits and those taken, transferred to the accumulated Absences Account	3,505	3,505
Amortisation of premiums and discounts on financial instruments transferred to the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account	15,481	15,481
Difference between accrued income from council tax and business rates and that required by statute to be paid over by Billing Authorities, transferred to the Collection Fund Adjustment Account	(7,933)	(7,933)
Increase in the DSG deficit	26,127	26,127
Note c) Total	**37,180**	37,180
Total adjustments		191,205
Transfer from capital grants unapplied reserve		9,845
Total adjustments between accounting and funding basis under statute		201,050

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2. Adjustments between funding and accounting basis

2021/22

Adjustments from General Fund to arrive at the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Accounts	Adjustments for Capital Purposes (Note a)	Net change for the Pensions Adjustments (Note b)	Other Adjustments (Note c)	Total Adjustments
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Adults & Health	15,702	27,875	-148,880	(105,303)
Schools	97,356	56,754	-948,237	(794,127)
Children's Services non-schools	5,645	28,872	-27,505	7,012
Economy, Transport and Environment	70,398	15,400	-11,123	74,675
Culture, Communities & Business Services	737	17,012	-118	17,631
Corporate Services and other Corporate	2,432	1,456	-482	3,406
Other items not allocated to services:				
Specific Grants	3		1,133,211	1,133,214
Other		1921	-204	1,717
Net cost of services	**192,273**	**149,290**	**(3,338)**	**338,225**
Other income and expenditure from the funding analysis	(252,326)	37,784	(7,636)	(222,178)
Difference between the General Fund surplus or deficit and the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure surplus or deficit	**(60,053)**	**187,074**	**(10,974)**	**116,047**

Note a) Adjustments for capital purposes:		
Charges to services for depreciation and impairment	197,833	197,833
Service revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	(2,319)	(2,319)
Current value of assets disposed	18,308	18,308
Current value of assets transferred to academies	9,336	9,336
Statutory minimum revenue provision for capital financing	(27,646)	(27,646)
External contribution to minimum revenue provision	584	584
Revenue contributions to capital	(7,806)	(7,806)
Capital grants and contributions applied	(182,469)	(182,469)
Movement in the market value of investment properties	(53,671)	(53,671)
Total transferred to capital adjustment account	(47,850)	(47,850)
Transfer asset sale proceeds to capital receipts reserve	(12,203)	(12,203)
Note a) Total	**(60,053)**	**(60,053)**

Adjustments from General Fund to arrive at the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Accounts	Adjustments for Capital Purposes (Note a)	Net change for the Pensions Adjustments (Note b)	Other Adjustments (Note c)	Total Adjustments
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Note b) Adjustments for pensions:				
Current service cost of funded local government pensions		234,190		234,190
Past service cost of funded local government pensions		1,401		1,401
Interest on net pension liability		37,784		37,784
Total transferred to Pension Reserve		273,375		273,375
Employer's contributions payable to the pension fund transferred from the Pension Reserve		(86,301)		(86,301)
Note b) Total		**187,074**		**187,074**

Note c) Other adjustments:		
Difference between accrued cost of employee holiday benefits and those taken, transferred to the accumulated Absences Account	(3,338)	(3,338)
Amortisation of premiums and discounts on financial instruments transferred to the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account	(12,321)	(12,321)
Difference between accrued income from council tax and business rates and that required by statute to be paid over by Billing Authorities, transferred to the Collection Fund Adjustment Account	(19,892)	(19,892)
Increase in the DSG deficit	24,577	24,577
Note c) Total	**(10,974)**	**(10,974)**
Total adjustments		116,047
transfer from capital grants unapplied reserve		29,775
Total adjustments between accounting and funding basis under statute		**145,822**

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Hampshire County Council

3. Unusable Reserves

This category of reserves includes reserves that hold unrealised gains and losses (for example the revaluation reserve), where amounts would only become available to provide services if the assets are sold; and reserves that hold timing differences shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement line “Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations.

	Balance 1 April 2022 £'000	Movement £'000	Balance 31 March 2023 £'000	*Note*
Revaluation reserve	(1,616,152)	(93,451)	(1,709,603)	*3a*
Capital adjustment account	(2,359,835)	(42,239)	(2,402,074)	*3b*
Pensions reserve	1,259,367	(1,021,986)	237,381	*3c*
Accumulated absences account	13,568	3,505	17,073	*3d*
Financial instrument adjustment accounts	(389)	15,481	15,092	*3e*
Collection fund adjustment account	(7,047)	(7,933)	(14,980)	*3f*
DSG deficit	60,022	26,127	86,149	*3g*
	(2,650,466)	**(1,120,496)**	**(3,770,962)**	

3. Unusable Reserves

Hampshire County Council

3a Revaluation reserve

The Revaluation Reserve contains the gains made by the County Council since 1 April 2007, arising from increases in the value of its Property, Plant and Equipment. The balance is reduced when assets with accumulated gains are:

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

2021/22		2022/23
(1,568,037)	Balance at 1 April	(1,616,152)
(94,908)	(Surplus) or deficit on revaluation of non-current assets not posted to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(132,490)
39,756	Difference between fair value depreciation and historical cost depreciation	37,468
3,911	Write off net gains for assets transferred to Academy/Foundation schools	1,619
3,126	Accumulated gains on assets sold, scrapped or transferred to/from current assets	(48)
46,793	**Amount written off to the Capital Adjustment Account**	39,039
(1,616,152)	**Balance at 31 March**	**(1,709,603)**

3. Unusable Reserves

3b 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.

This account contains expenditure financed from revenue and capital receipts together with the statutory amount required to provide for the repayment of external loans less the amounts included for depreciation, impairment and revenue expenditure financed by capital under statute and the historic cost of asset disposals.

The reserve is not cash backed.

The movement in the account is analysed in the table to the right.

2021/22 £'000		2022/23 £'000	2022/23 £'000
(2,282,764)	Balance brought forward 1 April		**(2,359,835)**
	Reversal of items relating to capital expenditure debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:		
197,833	Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	159,298	
(2,319)	Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	877	
18,308	Assets disposals current value	21,364	
9,336	Assets transferred to Academy/Foundation schools current value	4,753	
(2,059,606)			**(2,173,543)**
(46,793)	Adjusting amounts written out of Revaluation Reserve		(39,039)
(2,106,399)	**Net amount written out of the cost of assets consumed in the year**		**(2,212,582)**
	Capital financing applied in the year:		
(17,502)	Capital receipts applied	(26,214)	
(27,646)	Statutory minimum revenue provision for capital financing	(30,886)	
584	External contribution to minimum revenue provision	695	
(7,806)	Revenue contributions to capital expenditure	(13,737)	
(152,694)	Capital grants and contributions applied	(121,819)	
(205,064)			**(191,961)**
(53,671)	Movement in the market value of investment properties and pooled property fund		30
5,299	Write down of capital debtors		2,439
(2,359,835)	**Balance as at 31 March**		**(2,402,074)**

Hampshire County Council

3. Unusable Reserves

3c 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 County 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 County Council makes employer's contributions to pension funds or eventually pays any pensions for which it is directly responsible. The debit balance on the Pensions Reserve therefore shows a shortfall in the resources the Council has set aside to meet the benefits earned by past and current employees. The statutory arrangements will ensure that funding will have been set aside by the time the benefits come to be paid.

2021/22 £'000		2022/23 £'000
1,842,287	Balance at 1 April	1,259,367
(769,994)	Actuarial losses / (gains) on pensions assets and liabilities	(1,189,056)
273,375	Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	265,724
(86,301)	Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	(98,654)
1,259,367	**Balance at 31 March**	**237,381**

3. Unusable Reserves

3d 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.

Non-teaching staff work under Employment in Hampshire County Council (EHCC) terms and conditions which permit them to carry forward, in exceptional circumstances, up to 5 days (37 hours) annual leave per year, pro-rated for those working part time. In addition, some staff may have flexible working conditions which permit them to accumulate up to a maximum of 40 hours flexi-time. In this case they can theoretically carry forward up to 40 hours flexi-time from one financial year to another. However, the actual amounts of annual leave and flexi-time carried forward are much lower than the maximum amounts and are similar each year, so an accrual for non-teaching staff is not required.

The Conditions of Service for School Teachers state that teachers should not receive less than one-third of a year's salary for each full term's service. Due to the County Council's policy of a fixed Easter break during April, the pay and leave entitlement for the spring term straddles two financial years. Therefore an accrual is made by charging Children's Services for the cost of Easter holiday entitlements earned by teachers but not taken until the next financial year.

3e Financial instruments adjustment account

The County Council uses this account to manage premiums paid on the early redemption of loans and fair value changes for pooled investment funds. Premiums are debited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement when they are incurred, and reversed out of the General Fund balance to the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account in the Movement in reserves statement. The expense is posted back to the General Fund balance in accordance with statutory arrangements for spreading the burden on council tax. Fair value changes debited or credited to the provision of services are reversed out of the General Fund balance to the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

3f Collection fund adjustment account

The collection fund adjustment account manages the differences arising from the recognition of council tax and business rate income in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as it falls due from council tax and business rate payers compared with the statutory arrangements for paying across amounts to the General Fund from the Billing Authorities' Collection Funds.

3g Dedicated schools grant adjustment account

This unusable reserve was established by regulation on 1 April 2020 in order to keep separate from the County Council's general fund, any deficits arising from schools budget expenditure that exceeds the available funding provided through the annual dedicated schools grant (DSG). This accounting treatment is limited to the financial reporting periods from 2020/21 through until 2025/26 to provide time for Government and local authorities to look at budgetary and financial management strategies to reduce the deficits.

4. General Fund and Earmarked Reserves

Usable Reserves

The County Council sets aside specific amounts as reserves for future policy purposes or to cover contingencies.

When expenditure to be financed from a reserve is incurred, it is charged to the appropriate heading within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in that year and is included in the Surplus or Deficit on 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.

The County Council's usable reserves are shown on the following page.

Basingstoke Canal

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4. General Fund and Earmarked Reserves

	Balance 1 April 2021 £'000	Movement in 2021/22 £'000	Balance 31 March 2022 £'000	Movement in 2022/23 £'000	Balance 31 March 2023 £'000	See note
Revenue Reserves						
A. General Fund Balance	(23,198)	(900)	(24,098)	(900)	(24,998)	a
B. County Council Earmarked Revenue Reserves						
Fully Committed to Existing Spend Programmes						
Revenue Grants Unapplied	(18,969)	10,532	(8,438)	(1,152)	(9,590)	b
General Capital Reserve	(148,963)	(18,452)	(167,414)	(5,027)	(172,441)	c
Street Lighting Reserve	(27,228)	393	(26,835)	(117)	(26,953)	d
Public Health Reserve	(5,758)	(3,111)	(8,869)	(1,899)	(10,768)	e
Other	(1,197)	(164)	(1,361)	(152)	(1,513)	f
	(202,115)	(10,802)	(212,917)	(8,347)	(221,265)	
Departmental / Trading Reserves						
Trading Accounts	(8,800)	(2,238)	(11,038)	800	(10,238)	g
Departmental Cost of Change	(140,690)	(34,389)	(175,079)	33,278	(141,801)	h
	(149,490)	(36,627)	(186,117)	34,078	(152,039)	
Risk Reserves						
Insurance	(39,589)	(4,095)	(43,684)	(3,845)	(47,529)	i
Investment Risk	(6,250)	0	(6,250)	0	(6,250)	j
	(45,839)	(4,095)	(49,934)	(3,845)	(53,779)	
Corporate Reserves						
Budget Bridging Reserve	(68,170)	(30,801)	(98,971)	25,860	(73,111)	k
Invest To Save	(17,215)	1,634	(15,581)	(881)	(16,462)	l
Corporate Policy	(7,300)	(807)	(8,107)	(1,051)	(9,158)	m
Organisational Change	(3,422)	259	(3,163)	160	(3,003)	n
	(96,107)	(29,715)	(125,822)	24,088	(101,734)	
Total Earmarked Revenue Reserves available to the County Council	(493,552)	(81,239)	(574,790)	45,974	(528,816)	
C. Other Earmarked Revenue Reserves						
EM3 LEP Reserve	(4,760)	1,019	(3,741)	169	(3,572)	p
Schools Reserves	(66,667)	(17,236)	(83,903)	2,580	(81,323)	q
Total Revenue Reserves and Balances	(588,178)	(98,355)	(686,533)	47,823	(638,710)	
D. Capital Reserves						
Capital Grants Unapplied	(166,672)	(29,775)	(196,447)	(9,845)	(206,292)	r
Total Capital Reserves and Balances	(166,672)	(29,775)	(196,447)	(9,845)	(206,292)	
Total Usable Reserves	(754,850)	(128,131)	(882,980)	37,978	(845,002)	

a) The General Fund Balance is the surplus of revenue income over expenditure. It can be used to supplement income in future years
b) The revenue grants unapplied reserve was established to reflect change in accounting practice under IFRS, requiring grants to be accounted for in advance of the matched spending being incurred, where there is no repayment condition.
c) The general capital reserve is to assist in matching the timing of the availability of capital financing resources with the timing of capital payment.
d) The street lighting reserve represents the anticipated surplus generated by the financial model for this PFI scheme that is invested up front and then applied to the contract payments for future years.
e) The Public Health reserve represents the balance of the ring-fenced government grant carried forward for future Public Health expenditure.
f) Other smaller reserves are sums set aside for specific future purposes.
g) The trading accounts reserve enable business units to carry forward planned surpluses to cover future investment or possible losses.
h) The departmental cost of change reserve enables individual services to carry forward underspends in order to invest in technology and other service improvements and meet the cost of significant change programmes and restructures
i) The County Council self-insures against certain types of risks and the level of the insurance reserve is based on an independent valuation of past claims experience and the level and nature of current outstanding claims.
j) The Investment Risk reserve was established in 2014/15 to mitigate the slight additional risk associated with the revised approved investment strategy as a prudent response to targeting investments with higher returns.
k) The budget bridging reserve, formerly known as the grant equalisation reserve, is used to smooth the impact of funding reductions and service and inflationary pressures.
l) The invest-to-save reserve is to provide funding for investment which will generate further revenue savings in the future.
m) The corporate policy reserve is available to fund new budget initiatives that are agreed as part of the overall budget. It offers the opportunity to introduce specific service initiatives that might not have otherwise gained funding and are designed to have a high impact on service users or locations where they are applied.
n) The organisational change reserve was established in 2010/11 from contributions from the corporate policy and invest to save reserves to fund the additional cost of the voluntary redundancy scheme implemented to facilitate staffing reductions on a voluntary basis, and provide funding for organisational development.
p) The EM3 LEP reserve represents underspending of EM3 LEP funding carried forward for future expenditure.
q) The purpose of the Schools reserve is to earmark the balance of unspent delegated budgets. They are not available to other services.
r) The capital grants unapplied reserve holds capital grants that have been received in advance of the matched spending being incurred. They are not available for revenue purposes.

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5. Financing and Investing Income and Expenditure

2021/22 £'000		2022/23 £'000
18,361	Interest payable	23,858
(14,062)	Interest receivable	(27,573)
(65,447)	Pooled Investment Funds & Investment property (gains) and losses	14,883
37,784	Pension interest	32,837
(2,262)	(Surplus)/deficit on internal trading undertakings	229
1,619	Increase in Expected Credit Losses	1,960
(24,007)	**Total within other operating expenditure**	**46,194**

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Hampshire County Council

6. Government Grants and Other Contributions

Government grants and third party contributions are recognised as income at the date that the County Council satisfies the conditions of entitlement to the grant or contribution.

Grants and contributions which have outstanding conditions are carried in the Balance Sheet as creditors (receipts in advance). When conditions are satisfied, or where there are no conditions attached to the grant or contribution and there is reasonable assurance that the monies will be received and that the expenditure for which the grant has been given has been or will be incurred, the income is credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as follows:

- To the relevant service for revenue grants and contributions and capital grants used to fund revenue expenditure funded by capital under statute
- To the Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income section for non-ring-fenced revenue grants and contributions and all other capital grants and contributions.

In deciding if developer contribution agreements have conditions attached the County Council has applied the substance over form concept and assumed that all agreements have a constructive obligation to repay contributions if not used even if this is not explicit in the agreement.

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

Where revenue grants have been credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement but are yet to be used, they are transferred to an earmarked reserve in the Movement in Reserves Statement. Once used in subsequent years, they are transferred to the General Fund to fund the revenue expenditure.

6. Government Grants and Other Contributions

2021/22 £'000	Credited to Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income	2022/23 £'000
(2,275)	Contributions from other Local Authorities	(792)
(22,536)	Department for Transport Grants	(30,417)
(30,374)	Developer's contributions	(19,184)
(14,252)	Disabled Facilities Grant	(14,252)
(7,598)	EM3 Local Enterprise Partnership	5,130
(1,075)	Emergency Active Travel Fund Tranche 2	(764)
0	DfT - Active Travel Fund Tranche 3	(32)
(2,747)	ESFA Free School Grant	(1)
(1,250)	Homes England HIF - Capacity Fund	(3,564)
(4,341)	Housing Infrastructure Fund (HIF) Grant	0
(11,145)	Local Transport Capital Block Funding Grant	(15,816)
(1,408)	National Productivity Incentive Fund	0
(3,721)	National Productivity Incentive Grant	(3,721)
(28,072)	Other contributions & Misc Income	(21,271)
(25,627)	Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme Grant	(3,398)
(40,904)	Schools Basic Needs Grant	0
0	Schools Capital Maintenance Grant	(35)
(20,271)	Schools Condition Allocation	(23,085)
(3,034)	Schools Devolved Formula Capital	(4,471)
(6,789)	Schools High Needs Grant	(25,244)
44,950	**Less: Capital income used to fund revenue expenditure under statute**	**29,254**
(182,469)		(131,663)
(167,518)	Non-ringfenced Government grants	(154,087)
(349,987)	**Total**	**(285,750)**

2021/22 £'000	Credited to services	2022/23 £'000
0	ASC Assessments Grant	(465)
	ASC Discharge Fund	(3,962)
(18,908)	Better Care Fund	(19,459)
(1,069)	Bus Service Operators Grant	(1,068)
(382)	Covid-19 Adult Social Care Rapid Testing Fund	0
(27,078)	Covid-19 Adults Social Care Infection Control Fund (ICTF)	0
(243)	Covid-19 Clinically Extremely Vulnerable (CEV) Grant	0
(2,863)	Covid-19 Holiday Activities Food Programme (HAF)	(3,421)
(3,410)	Covid-19 Local Support Grant Allocation	0
(1,335)	Covid-19 Mass Testing Fund	(211)
0	Covid-19 Newly Qualified Teachers (NQT) Induction & Backfill Mentor Training	(728)
(1,189)	Covid-19 Omicron Support Fund	0
(2,203)	Covid-19 Practical Support (Self Isolation)	(2,810)
(1,899)	Covid-19 Recovery Premium	(6,489)
(194)	Covid-19 Sales, Fees and Charges Grant	0
(4,863)	Covid-19 School Catch Up Grant	0
(15,946)	Covid-19 Surge Funding / additional Contain Outbreak Management Fund	0
(97)	Covid-19 Winter Grant Scheme (WGS)	0
(251)	Covid-19 Workforce Capacity Grant	0
(3,119)	Covid-19 Other Specific Grants	(288)
(874,186)	Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG)	(921,775)
(1,353)	Domestic Abuse Capacity Building Fund	(1,910)
(13,608)	Free School Meals - Universal (UIFSM)	(13,415)
0	Homes for Ukraine Tariff Grant	(17,439)
0	Homes for Ukraine Thank You Grant	(3,323)
0	Homes for Ukraine Education & Childcare Grant	(3,810)
(11,452)	Improved Better Care Fund	(11,820)
(4,082)	Independent Living Fund	(4,082)
0	Market Sustainability and Fair Cost of Care Fund	(3,209)
(1,723)	Music Grant	(1,731)
(6,834)	New Household Fund Grant	(14,248)
(8,118)	Other Specific Grants	(11,687)
(350)	Partners in Practice (PiP)	(504)
(7,472)	PE & Sport Grant	(7,448)
(36,033)	Per Pupil Premium	(38,991)
(9,373)	PFI Street Lighting Grant	(9,373)
(52,925)	Public Health Grants	(54,412)
(1,741)	School Improvement Grant & Brokering Grant	(802)
(1,730)	School-led Tutoring	(3,258)
0	Secure Welfare Coordination Unit (SWCU) Grant	(363)
(2,050)	Supporting Troubled Families (SFP)	(2,567)
(77)	Teachers Pay Grant	(58)
(218)	Teachers Pensions Grant	(193)
(5,783)	Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASC)	(11,320)
(9,047)	Workforce Recruitment and Retention Fund for Adult Social Care	196
(164,111)	Other grants and contributions	(126,771)
(2,636)	Developers Contributions	(3,451)
(44,950)	Capital grants and contributions released to fund revenue expenditure (REFCUS)	**(29,254)**
(1,344,900)	**Total**	**(1,335,919)**

Hampshire County Council

6. Government Grants and Other Contributions

The County Council has received a number of grants and contributions that have yet to be recognised as income as they have conditions attached to them that will require the monies or property to be returned to the giver if the condition is not met.

31 March 2022 £'000	Capital grants and contributions receipts in advance	31 March 2023 £'000
(34,298)	Department for Transport Grant	(29,111)
(4,653)	DfT Sect 31 Grant - Safer Routes	(19,186)
(497)	Getting Building Fund	0
(1,370)	Other Capital grants receipts in advance	(808)
(3,610)	Public Sector Decarbonisation Grant (Salix)	0
(6,784)	Schools Devolved Formula Capital	(12,775)
(2,072)	Special Educational Needs and Disability	(1,176)
(11,697)	Transforming Cities Fund	(9,837)
(64,981)	**Total**	**(72,893)**

31 March 2022 £'000	Revenue grants receipts in advance	31 March 2023 £'000
(1,334)	Afghan Citizens Resettlement Grants	(2,343)
(8,344)	Covid-19 Contain Outbreak Management Fund	(5,540)
(4,790)	Covid-19 Track and Trace Grant	(4,790)
(971)	Covid-19 Other Revenue grants receipts in advance	(392)
0	Homes for Ukraine Education and Childcare grant	(3,052)
0	Homes for Ukraine Tariff Grant	(11,721)
(6,511)	Other Revenue grants receipts in advance	(10,123)
(1,001)	Single Farm Payments European Grant	(1,128)
(22,951)	**Total**	**(39,089)**

Hampshire County Council

7. Dedicated Schools Grant

The dedicated School Grant (DSG) is ring-fenced and can only be applied to meet expenditure properly included in the Schools Budget, as defined in the School Finance (England) Regulations 2011.

The Schools Budget includes elements for a range of educational services provided on an authority-wide basis and for the Individual Schools Budget, which is divided into a budget share for each maintained school.

Details of the deployment of DSG receivable for 2022/23 are as follows:

	Central expenditure £'000	Individual Schools Budget £'000	2022/23 Total £'000
Final DSG for 2022/23 before Academy and High Needs Recoupment			(1,161,860)
Academy and High Needs figure recouped for 2022/23			245,472
Total DSG after Academy and High Needs recoupment for 2022/23			(916,388)
Plus brought forward from 2021/22			0
Less carry forward to 2023/24 agreed in advance			0
Agreed initial budgeted distribution in 2022/23	(147,609)	(768,778)	(916,388)
In year adjustments		1,084	1,084
Final budget distribution in 2022/23	**(147,609)**	**(767,694)**	**(915,304)**
Less Actual central expenditure	174,979		174,979
Less Actual ISB deployed to schools		766,452	766,452
In year carry forward to 2023/24	**27,370**	**(1,242)**	**26,127**
DSG deficit unusable reserve at 1 April 2022			**60,022**
Addition to DSG unusable reserve at the end of 2022/23			26,127
Total of DSG unusable reserve at 31 March 2023			**86,149**
Net DSG position at the end of 2022/23			**86,149**

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Hampshire County Council

8. Officers' Remuneration and Exit Costs

Employee benefits

Benefits payable during employment

Short-term employee benefits, such as salaries, paid annual leave, paid sick leave and non-monetary benefits for current employees, are recognised as an expense in the year in which employees render service to the County Council.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are amounts payable as a result of a decision by the County Council to terminate an employee's employment before the normal retirement date, or an employee's decision to accept voluntary redundancy. These costs are charged on an accruals basis to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (as part of the cost of services) when a termination notice has been issued to an employee. A provision for termination costs is included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (as part of the cost of services) where there is an agreed business case setting out the estimated termination costs resulting from a proposed restructuring.

Where termination benefits involve the enhancement of pensions by way of added years, legislation requires the General Fund Balance to be charged with the amount payable by the County 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 charges for termination benefits and replace them with a charge for the actual amounts payable to the former employee and the pension fund.

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Hampshire County Council

8. Officers' Remuneration and Exit Costs

8a Officer remuneration

The number of employees whose remuneration during the year was £50,000 or more, in bands of £5,000, is shown here, excluding those that are senior employees (see note 8b).

Remuneration includes all amounts paid to an employee, including the taxable value of expenses.

Number of employees 2021/22			Including termination payments	Number of employees 2022/23		
Schools	Other	Total		Schools	Other	Total
332	223	**555**	£50,000 - £54,999	413	318	**731**
189	252	**441**	£55,000 - £59,999	237	285	**522**
123	76	**199**	£60,000 - £64,999	169	118	**287**
138	133	**271**	£65,000 - £69,999	106	151	**257**
85	15	**100**	£70,000 - £74,999	121	31	**152**
44	33	**77**	£75,000 - £79,999	59	29	**88**
25	41	**66**	£80,000 - £84,999	44	45	**89**
12	10	**22**	£85,000 - £89,999	22	19	**41**
13	1	**14**	£90,000 - £94,999	6	6	**12**
3	11	**14**	£95,000 - £99,999	14	7	**21**
9	10	**19**	£100,000 - £104,999	4	11	**15**
2	7	**9**	£105,000 - £109,999	8	10	**18**
1	0	**1**	£110,000 - £114,999	4	3	**7**
3	3	**6**	£115,000 - £119,999	1	0	**1**
0	0	**0**	£120,000 - £124,999	1	4	**5**
1	1	**2**	£125,000 - £129,999	1	0	**1**
0	0	**0**	£135,000 - £139,999	0	1	**1**
1	2	**3**	£140,000 - £144,999	2	1	**3**
0	1	**1**	£145,000 - £149,999	0	1	**1**
981	**819**	**1,800**		**1,212**	**1,040**	**2,252**

Number of employees 2021/22			Excluding termination payments	Number of employees 2022/23		
Schools	Other	Total		Schools	Other	Total
329	217	**546**	£50,000 - £54,999	410	320	**730**
187	252	**439**	£55,000 - £59,999	236	286	**522**
121	77	**198**	£60,000 - £64,999	169	116	**285**
137	132	**269**	£65,000 - £69,999	104	150	**254**
85	16	**101**	£70,000 - £74,999	120	30	**150**
43	33	**76**	£75,000 - £79,999	58	28	**86**
25	42	**67**	£80,000 - £84,999	44	44	**88**
12	10	**22**	£85,000 - £89,999	22	19	**41**
13	1	**14**	£90,000 - £94,999	6	5	**11**
3	10	**13**	£95,000 - £99,999	14	8	**22**
9	11	**20**	£100,000 - £104,999	4	11	**15**
2	7	**9**	£105,000 - £109,999	8	10	**18**
1	0	**1**	£110,000 - £114,999	4	2	**6**
3	3	**6**	£115,000 - £119,999	1	0	**1**
0	0	**0**	£120,000 - £124,999	1	4	**5**
1	1	**2**	£125,000 - £129,999	1	0	**1**
1	1	**2**	£135,000 - £139,999	0	1	**1**
0	0	**0**	£140,000 - £144,999	2	1	**3**
972	**813**	**1,785**		**1,204**	**1,035**	**2,239**

Note that at the time of publication of the draft accounts P11D data for 2022/23 was not yet available and the tables will therefore be updated as necessary once this information becomes available

8. Officers' Remuneration and Exit Costs

8b Senior employees' remuneration - 2022/23

This statement covers the remuneration of Chief Officers.

Senior employees 2022/23	Salary, (Including fees and allowances) £	Expense Allowances £	Benefits in Kind £	Compensation for Loss of Office £	Pension contribution £	Total remuneration including pension contributions £
Chief Executive, Carolyn Williamson	236,968	0	0	0	0	**236,968**
Director of Children's Services and Deputy Chief Executive, Steve Crocker	178,640	0	0	0	32,870	**211,509**
Director of Adults' Heath and Care and Deputy Chief Executive, Graham Allen	178,640	0	0	0	32,870	**211,509**
Director of Public Health	126,928	0	0	0	23,355	**150,283**
Director of Corporate Operations, Rob Carr	168,363	0	0	0	0	**168,363**
Director of People and Organisation, Jac Broughton (with effect from 01/01/2023)	39,731	0	0	0	7,311	**47,042**
Director of Universal Services, Patrick Blogg (with effect from 01/01/2023)	39,731	0	0	0	7,311	**47,042**
Director of Hampshire 2050 and Assistant Chief Executive, Gary Westbrook (with effect from 01/01/2023)	39,731	0	0	0	7,311	**47,042**
Director of Economy, Transport and Environment, Stuart Jarvis (with effect until 31/12/2022)	119,556	0	0	91,714	0	**211,270**
Director of Culture, Community and Business Services, Felicity Roe (with effect until 31/12/2022)	120,133	0	0	121,203	409,822	**651,158**
Director of HR, Organisational Development, Communications and Engagement (with effect until 31/12/2022)	112,097	0	0	0	20,626	**132,723**
Assistant Chief Executive (with effect until 31/12/2022)	100,650	0	0	0	18,520	**119,170**
Head of Law and Governance and Monitoring Officer (with effect until 31/12/2022)	74,006	0	0	0	13,617	**87,623**

Salary costs for the Director of Corporate Operations, the Director of HR, Organisational Development and Communication and Engagement and the Director of People and Organisation are partly funded from partnership income. In addition, offset against the salary costs of the Director of Children's Services and the Director of Public Health are contributions from the Isle of Wight Council as part of the County Council's partnership agreement.

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8. Officers' Remuneration and Exit Costs

8b Senior employees' remuneration – 2021/22

This statement covers the remuneration of Chief Officers.

Senior employees 2021/22	Salary, (Including fees and allowances) £	Expense Allowances £	Benefits in Kind £	Compensation for Loss of Office £	Pension contribution £	Total remuneration including pension contributions £
Chief Executive, John Coughlan (with effect until 18/07/2021)	77,827	0	0	0	0	**77,827**
Chief Executive, Carolyn Williamson (with effect from 19/07/2021)	164,909	0	0	0	0	**164,909**
Deputy Chief Executive and Director of Corporate Resources, Carolyn Williamson (with effect until 18/07/2021)	59,726	0	0	0	0	**59,726**
Director of Children's Services, Steve Crocker	172,271	0	0	0	31,698	**203,969**
Director of Adults' Health & Care, Graham Allen	173,300	0	0	0	31,887	**205,187**
Director of Corporate Operations, Rob Carr (with effect from 19/07/2021)	116,775	0	0	0	0	**116,775**
Director of HR, Organisational Development and Communications and Engagement (with effect from 19/07/2021)	103,514	0	0	0	20,364	**123,878**
Director of Economy, Transport and Environment, Stuart Jarvis	157,483	0	0	0	0	**157,483**
Director of Community, Culture and Business Services, Felicity Roe	157,483	0	0	0	28,977	**186,460**
Director of Public Health	125,003	0	0	0	23,001	**148,004**
Assistant Chief Executive (with effect until 24/10/2021)	59,714	0	0	0	10,987	**70,701**
Assistant Chief Executive (with effect from 01/01/2022)	33,069	0	0	0	6,383	**39,452**
Head of Law and Governance (with effect from 12/05/2021)	85,770	0	0	0	15,782	**101,551**
Director of Transformation and Governance and Deputy Director of Adults' Health and Care (with effect until 11/05/2021)	15,364	0	0	0	2,153	**17,517**

Salary costs for the Director of Corporate Operations and the Director of HR, Organisational Development and Communications and Engagement were partly funded from partnership income. This also applied to the Deputy Chief Executive and Director of Corporate Resources up to 18 July 2021. In addition, offset against the salary costs of the Director of Children's Services and the Director of Public Health were contributions from the Isle of Wight Council as part of the County Council's partnership agreement

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Hampshire County Council

8. Officers' Remuneration and Exit Costs

8c Exit Packages

The exit package cost includes compulsory and voluntary redundancy costs, pension contributions in respect of added years, ex-gratia payments and other departure costs.

Schools 2021/22

Exit package cost band	**Number of Compulsory Redundancies**	**Number of other departures agreed**	**Total number of exit packages by cost**	**Total redundancy costs in each band £'000**
£0 - £20,000	54	74	128	707
£20,001 - £40,000	5	4	9	260
£40,001 - £80,000	3	1	4	220
	62	**79**	**141**	**480**

Non-schools 2021/22

Exit package cost band	**Number of Compulsory Redundancies**	**Number of other departures agreed**	**Total number of exit packages**	**Total redundancy costs in each band £'000**
£0 - £20,000	21	76	97	397
£20,001 - £40,000	4	9	13	352
£40,001 - £60,000	0	4	4	203
£60,001 - £80,000	1	1	2	133
£80,001 - £100,000	0	2	2	181
£100,001 - £150,000	0	3	3	348
£200,001 - £250,000	0	2	2	458
	26	**97**	**123**	**2,072**

Schools 2022/23

Exit package cost band	**Number of Compulsory Redundancies**	**Number of other departures agreed**	**Total number of exit packages**	**Total redundancy costs in each band £'000**
£0 - £20,000	25	42	67	294
£20,001 - £60,000	4	8	12	357
	29	**50**	**79**	**651**

Non-schools 2022/23

Exit package cost band	**Number of Compulsory Redundancies**	**Number of other departures agreed**	**Total number of exit packages**	**Total redundancy costs in each band £'000**
£0 - £20,000	7	28	35	167
£20,001 - £40,000	2	3	5	129
£40,001 - £80,000	4	2	6	323
£80,001 - £150,000	3	0	3	294
£150,001 - £250,000	0	2	2	370
£250,001 - £500,000	1	1	2	792
Total number of packages	**17**	**36**	**53**	**2,075**

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Hampshire County Council

9. Members' Allowances

The Authority paid the following amounts to members of the council during the year.

2021/22 £'000		2022/23 £'000
1,386	Allowances	1,508
38	Expenses	60
1,424	**Total**	**1,568**

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10. External Audit Fees

External audit fees incurred by the Authority can be analysed as follows:

2021/22 £'000		2022/23 £'000
90	Fees payable to the appointed auditor with regard to external audit services carried out for the year	102
0	Scale fee variations for prior year's external audit services paid to the appointed auditor	30
68	Fees payable to the appointed auditor for services over and above those for external audit services	65
6	Grant Claims audited by other audit firms	3
164		**200**

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11. Nature of Expenses

The Cost of Services includes the following items of income and expenditure:

2021/22 £'000		2022/23 £'000	Note
716,880	Employee Benefit Expenses - schools	768,026	a
548,133	Employee Benefit Expenses - other	581,400	a
1,168,242	Other Service Expenses	1,279,571	b
225,094	Depreciation and Impairment	186,958	c
2,658,349	**Total Expenditure**	**2,815,956**	
(1,344,900)	Grants, contributions and reimbursements	(1,335,919)	
(181,098)	Fees, charges and other service income	(219,087)	12
(1,525,998)	**Total Income**	**(1,555,007)**	
1,132,351	**Net Cost of Services**	**1,260,949**	

a) Employee benefit expenses include pay, employer national insurance contributions, employer pension contributions and other employee benefits. Accounting adjustments are then made under IAS19 so that the expenditure in the CIES reflects the current service cost of the benefit granted in the period, rather than the payments made.

b) Other service expenses includes costs relating to premises, transport, supplies and services. An accounting adjustment is made so that the charge to the CIES also includes revenue expenditure funded by capital under statute (REFCUS).

c) Depreciation and impairment charges are made to the CIES to reflect the use of fixed assets during the period. These are not chargeable to the general fund.

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Hampshire County Council

12. Income Received from External Customers

2021/22 £'000		2022/23 £'000
(74,135)	Adults' Health and Care	(85,748)
(43,197)	Schools	(52,137)
(4,509)	Children's Services Non-Schools	(4,507)
(49,269)	Universal Services	(67,461)
(4,730)	Corporate Services	(4,851)
(2,414)	Hampshire 2050	(1,710)
(2,844)	Other items not allocated to services	(2,673)
(181,098)	**Total income from external customers analysed by service**	**(219,087)**

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13. Related Party Transactions

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. Disclosing these shows the extent to which the Council might have been constrained in its ability to operate independently or might have secured the ability to limit another party's ability to bargain freely with the Council.

Central Government

Central Government has effective control over the general operations of the Council - it is responsible for providing the statutory framework within which the Council operates, provides funding in the form of grants and prescribes the terms of many of the transactions that the Council has with other parties. Grant receipts are shown in note 6.

Members

Members of the Council have direct control over the Council's financial and operating policies. The total of members' allowances paid in 2022/23 is shown in note 9. Before every decision making meeting, members are required to disclose any conflicts of interest. There were 13 related party transactions totalling £13,542 arising from disbursements from members' devolved budgets. A protocol is in place for payments to a related party to be counter signed by a member other than the budget-holding member.

Officers

There were no related-party transactions involving chief officers of the Council. Details of senior officer remuneration are given in note 8.

Limited Companies

Hampshire County Council owns a 51% share in the Reading Hampshire Property Partnership Ltd (RHPP), which commenced operations on 1 April 2014. This is a public to public venture, based on the Teckal principal, to provide property services to Reading Borough Council. The Board of Directors is made up of two representatives each from Hampshire County Council and Reading Borough Council. The turnover during 2022/23 was £2.5m (£2.1m 2021/22).

The County Council is an equal partner with Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council in the Manydown Garden Communities Limited Liability Partnership (MGCLLP) which was first registered on 6 August 2018. MGCLLP has been set up to act on behalf of the two councils in the Manydown development. http://manydownbasingstoke.co.uk/

MGCLLP will own and manage the land interests until they are transferred to end owner occupiers. Transactions in 2022/23 totaled £0.75m for administrative and professional fees.

The County Council has a 50% share of Hampshire & Kent Commercial Services LLP incorporated on 1 November 2018. This joint operation commenced operations on 1 April 2019 for the purposes of creating a new agency staff solution primarily for Hampshire and Kent County Councils. During 2022/23, Hampshire County Council purchased agency staff to the value of £37m (£30m 2021/22) and this expenditure is included in the consolidated income and expenditure statement. The estimated net profit of the partnership for the year is £797,900 (subject to audit). The Authority’s share of the dividend is expected to be £250,060.

Other Public Bodies

The County Council administers the Hampshire Pension Fund on behalf of its non-teaching employees and those of other local authorities in the county area. There are a total of 349 contributing scheduled, admitted, community admission, transferee admission, and resolution bodies in the Pension Fund (350 in 2021/22). The County Council’s administration charge to the Pension Fund in 2022/23 was £3.5m (£3.1m in 2021/22).

14. Collaborative Arrangements and Group Accounts

In accordance with the Code of Practice the County Council has carried out an assessment of its interests in other entities to determine the nature of any group relationships that exist. This includes an assessment of the extent of the County Council's control over the entity considered either through ownership (such as shareholding) or representation on an entity's board of directors. The main interests held by the County Council in other entities are detailed below. However, none are considered material and thus the production of group accounts is not required.

The County Council has pooled budget arrangements with NHS bodies and joint working agreements with Hampshire Constabulary, Hampshire Fire and Rescue Service, Oxfordshire County Council, Westminster City Council, London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham and the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea. These involve joint use of the assets and resources of each organisation rather than the establishment of a separate entity. The County Council recognises the assets that it controls and the liabilities that it incurs on its Balance Sheet, and the expenditure it incurs and the share of income it earns from the activity of the operation on its Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

The County Council owns a 51% share of the Reading Hampshire Property Partnership Limited which was formally incorporated on 4 March 2014 with Companies House. This is a joint public to public venture entirely owned by Hampshire County Council and Reading Borough Council and is limited by shares. It commenced operations in April 2014 and its financial impact on the County Council is anticipated to be immaterial following the elimination of intragroup transactions.

The County Council has a 50% share of the Manydown Garden Communities Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) incorporated on 6 August 2018. This joint venture with Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council has been set up to act on behalf of the two councils on the Manydown development. Transactions in 2022/23 totalled £0.75m for administrative and professional fees. The County Council's 50% share of this total is not material.

The County Council has a 50% share of Hampshire & Kent Commercial Services LLP incorporated on 1 November 2018. This joint operation commenced operations on 1 April 2019 for the purposes of creating a new agency staff solution primarily for Hampshire and Kent County Councils. The estimated net profit of the partnership for the year is £797,900 (subject to audit).

The County Council is the accountable body for the funding of the Enterprise EM3 Local Enterprise Partnership (EM3 LEP). The EM3 LEP will either grant or loan funds to organisations in the private and public sectors to generate economic growth in the local area. The Government now expects all LEPs to have put "into place appropriate arrangements for the proper use and administration of funding, building on the existing local government systems and which fall under the annual audit of the local authorities accounts". The accountable local authority is also deemed to have "responsibility for the decisions of the LEP in approving projects (for example if subjected to legal challenge)". The County Council has therefore included the EM3 LEP's income, expenditure, assets and liabilities in its accounts.

The County Council is corporate trustee or the designated treasurer for a number of trust funds. These are not disclosed in the accounts as they have no effect on the financial performance or position of the County Council.

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15. Structured Entities – Hampshire Cultural Trust

From November 2014 the County Council's Arts and Museums Service transferred to an independent charitable trust, the Hampshire Cultural Trust. It has been funded by grants from Hampshire County Council, local district and borough councils, central government bodies such as the Arts Council and by individual donations.

The County Council does not have a controlling influence over the Trust, and therefore will not consolidate into group accounts. However, Hampshire Cultural Trust requires the use of assets retained by the County Council to operate the arts and museums service and is therefore being accounted for as a structured entity.

Hampshire Cultural Trust Nature of risks

The maximum exposure to loss from the Trust is the annual grant paid to the Trust for services not yet delivered. At 31 March 2023 the exposure to risk was nil as the service had been received. Future risk is minimised by the terms within the Management and Funding Agreement between the County Council and the Trust.

2021/22 £'000		2022/23 £'000
55,444	Operational land and buildings retained by the County Council and used by the Trust	56,470
2,886	Community assets retained by the County Council and used by the Trust	2,895
(2,272)	Annual County Council revenue grant provided to the Trust	(2,502)
(3,883)	Other unrestricted income received by the Trust	(4,242)
6,211	Unrestricted expenditure by the Trust	7,966
(1,702)	Trusts' unrestricted reserves	(479)

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16. Capital Financing

The County Council's borrowing for capital purposes is controlled under the CIPFA Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities. The total borrowing is expressed as the Capital Financing Requirement and is derived from the opening Balance Sheet.

Capital Financing Requirement

The total amount of capital expenditure incurred in the year is shown in the table (including the value of assets acquired under finance leases and expenditure of the EM3 Local Enterprise Partnership), together with the resources that have been used to finance it. Where capital expenditure is to be financed in future years by charges to revenue as assets are used by the Council, the expenditure results in an increase in the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR), a measure of the capital expenditure incurred historically by the Council that has yet to be financed. The CFR is analysed in the second part of this note and is calculated in a manner consistent with Paragraph 90 of the Prudential Code (2021).

2021/22 £'000		2022/23 £'000
776,457	*Opening capital financing requirement*	780,320
	Capital investment:	
211,184	Capital spending on property, plant and equipment	162,252
42,631	Revenue expenditure funded by capital under statute	28,999
0	Loans advanced for capital expenditure	0
0	Pooled Investment Property Fund	0
1,030,272		971,571
	Funded by:	
(17,502)	Capital receipts	(26,214)
(196,998)	Grants and other income	(151,073)
	Revenue contributions to capital outlay	
(11,319)	- main contribution	(11,316)
3,513	- reserves	(2,421)
(27,646)	Minimum revenue provision	(30,886)
780,320	**Closing capital financing requirement**	**749,661**
	Explanation of movements in year	
(5,411)	Increase/(decrease) in borrowing (supported by government financial assistance)	(10,824)
21,686	Increase/(decrease) in borrowing (unsupported by government financial assistance)	(12,166)
(12,412)	Increase/(decrease) in borrowing related to PFI contracts	(7,669)
3,863	**Increase/(decrease) in Capital Financing Requirement**	**(30,659)**

16. Capital Financing

Minimum Revenue Provision

Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) is the minimum amount the County Council must charge to its revenue account to provide for the repayment of debt.

The Local Authorities (Capital Finance and Accounting) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2008 requires the County Council to determine for the current financial year an amount of MRP which it considers to be prudent. In calculating MRP the County Council is required by the Local Government Act (2003) to have regard to guidance issued by the Secretary of State. The relevant guidance for 2021/22 was issued by the MHCLG in 2018. Under this guidance, the County Council's agreed policy is to charge MRP on a straight line basis on supported borrowing from 2008 based on the capital financing requirement at the start of the financial year, where supported borrowing refers to historical borrowing prior to 2008 that was originally supported by grant income rolled into Revenue Support Grant.

This policy was implemented in 2015, therefore the actual supported borrowing MRP was based on 43 remaining years. Had the County Council been applying the new policy on a 50 year straight line calculation starting in 2008 it would have made £68m less in MRP payments by 31 March 2016. Starting in 2016/17 the County Council paused making MRP payments on supported borrowing until it had realigned the total amount of MRP payments with the new policy, which happened during 2021/22. This policy continues the County Council's prudent approach of repaying expenditure financed by borrowing sooner, on a straight line basis.

For unsupported borrowing incurred after 1 April 2008, the County Council's policy is to apply the asset life or depreciation methods provided by the guidance. MRP charges commence in the financial year following the one in which the capital expenditure was incurred. For deferred liabilities relating to PFI and service concessions, minimum revenue provision will match the principal repayment of the associated deferred liability over the life of the related asset.

17. Leases

Leases are arrangements that convey the right to use an asset in return for a payment or series of payments even if the arrangement does not take the legal form of a lease. Leases are classified as either finance leases or operating leases. A finance lease is any arrangement where substantially all of the risks and rewards, incidental to ownership of the asset, transfer from the lessor to the lessee. Leases that do not transfer substantially all of the risks and rewards are classified as operating leases.

Where an arrangement includes both land and buildings, the land and buildings elements are considered separately for classification and, in general, leases of land are considered to be operating leases.

Lease classifications are determined individually by carrying out a number of qualitative and quantitative tests and then making a judgement based on the overall outcomes of the tests. For the purposes of lease classifications a de minimis level is used of £500,000.

At 31 March 2022 the County Council has not taken or granted any finance leases over the de minimis level of £500,000.

Fareham Old Town Quay

Hampshire County Council

17. Leases

17a The County Council as lessee:

Operating Leases

Where the County Council leases a material asset under an operating lease the asset is not recognised in the balance sheet. Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as an expense to the services that benefit from use of the leased asset. Charges are made on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease.

Some property, items of equipment and vehicles are used by entering into operating leases. The expenditure charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement during the year in relation to these leases was £2.41 million (£2.31 million in 2021/22).

The future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable leases in future years are:

2021/22 £'000		2022/23 £'000
2,310	Not later than one year	2,412
5,494	Later than one year and not later than five years	5,096
8,831	Later than five years	8,061
16,635	**Total payments**	**15,568**

17b The County Council as lessor:

Operating Leases

The County Council leases out property under operating leases for the provision of community services, such as community centres and for economic development purposes to provide suitable affordable accommodation for local businesses. The asset is retained in the Balance Sheet. Rentals receivable are credited to the relevant service area in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Credits are made on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease and totalled £5.1 million in 2022/23 (£5.1 million in 2021/22).

The future minimum lease payments receivable under non-cancellable leases in future years are:

2021/22 £'000		2022/23 £'000
5,084	Not later than one year	5,121
12,960	Later than one year and not later than five years	13,083
54,529	Later than five years	54,447
72,573	**Total future minimum lease payments**	**72,652**

18. PFI and Service Concessions

PFI and similar contracts are agreements to receive services, where the PFI contractor is responsible for making available the property, plant and equipment needed to provide the services. As the County 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 County Council at the end of the contracts for no additional charge, the County Council carries the assets used under the contracts on its Balance Sheet as part of Property, Plant and Equipment.

The original recognition of these assets at fair value (based on the cost to purchase the property, plant and equipment) is balanced by the recognition of a deferred liability on the balance sheet for amounts due to the scheme operator to pay for the capital investment. During the life of the assets, any enhancement or replacement costs are added to the asset value and PFI liability.

The amounts payable to the PFI operators each year are analysed into three 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 on the outstanding Balance Sheet liability, debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
- principal repayment – applied to write down the Balance Sheet liability.

18. PFI and Service Concessions

18a The South Coast Street Lighting PFI

The County Council has one PFI contract which is for street lighting. This came into effect from the financial year 2010/11. The South Coast Street Lighting PFI project was procured in partnership between Hampshire County Council, Southampton City Council and West Sussex County Council together with the service provider, Tay Valley Lighting. Each council has its own separate contract to deliver individualised lighting requirements under a standard contractual framework.

The Hampshire Street Lighting PFI involved the replacement or updating of approximately 150,000 street lights, illuminated signs and bollards with the latest energy efficient equipment during the first five years of the project. The long-term contract with Tay Valley Lighting (Hampshire) will run for 25 years, from 1 April 2010, and will also provide for the ongoing maintenance of the council's street lighting network until 2034/35.

The five year Core Investment Period (CIP), commenced in 2010 and has now been delivered in full, with some 143,200 items of illuminated street furniture replaced or upgraded with modern, energy efficient equipment. The combination of modern energy efficient equipment, combined with the Mayflower remote monitoring system has enabled HCC to make energy savings of 51% over the period of the project to date. The focus for the remaining period of the contract is on maintaining and operating the new lighting to a high standard, with HCC's monitoring team verifying project delivery and operations. After March 2035 the risks relating to street lighting revert to the County Council. There are no options for contract renewal.

Following completion of the CIP, Equitix (the senior lender), in partnership with HCC, has achieved a refinancing annual gain-share of £190,450 per annum effective from April 2017. This reduction has been reflected in the future expected payments under the contract as a reduced interest charge. Other changes to the annual cost are determined by inflation and amendments to the inventory. The movement in the asset values were as follows:

2021/22 £'000	Gross book value	2022/23 £'000
127,810	At 1 April	127,810
0	Additions	0
	Disposals	0
0	Revaluations	0
127,810	Gross book value at 31 March	127,810
	Depreciation	
(32,289)	At 1 April	(36,549)
(4,260)	Depreciation for the year	(4,260)
0	Impairments	0
(36,549)	Depreciation at 31 March	(40,809)
95,521	Net book value at 1 April	91,261
91,261	**Net book value at 31 March**	**87,001**
	The movement in the deferred liability was:	
(95,551)	Balance brought forward 1 April	(86,934)
5,244	Adjustment to opening balance (note i)	
3,373	Principal repayment in the year	3,689
0	Capital expenditure incurred in the year	0
(86,934)	**Balance at 31 March**	**(83,245)**
(3,689)	Finance lease repayable in one year	(4,035)
(83,245)	deferred liability	(79,210)
(86,934)		**(83,245)**

Note i - The adjustment to opening balances relates to a recalculation of the model used to allocate the payment made between interest and principal. This has no impact on the cash payments made but means that expenditure previously recognised as interest charges has been reclassified to instead reduce the value of the outstanding liability.

18. PFI and Service Concessions

The street lighting contract has 13 years to run. The expected payments are shown in the following table:

	Principal repayment £'000	Interest £'000	Contingent Rental £'000	Service Charge £'000	Total £'000
Next year	4,035	7,596	1,487	6,799	19,917
Years two to five	20,309	26,341	7,269	28,815	82,734
Years six to ten	38,149	20,536	12,346	39,572	110,603
Years eleven to thirteen	20,752	2,883	6,056	16,889	46,580
	83,245	**57,356**	**27,158**	**92,075**	**259,834**

A PFI grant of £9 million from the Department of Transport was received by the County Council in 2022/23 with a balance of £112 million due to be received over the remainder of the contract. This grant is expected to be applied to offset the capital and financing costs built into the annual fee.

Energy for street lighting is provided through a separate contract. Estimated costs over the remainder of the contract are expected to be £68 million.

18. PFI and Service Concessions

Hampshire County Council

18b Project Integra

An existing contract for waste management meets the definition of a service concession. The contract with Hampshire Waste Services Ltd (a wholly owned subsidiary of Veolia UK) is administered by the County Council on behalf of Portsmouth and Southampton unitary authorities who are joint signatories. The contract began in January 1996 and runs until 31 December 2030.

Through a side agreement (Tripartite Agreement), Southampton and Portsmouth City Councils commit to paying a proportion of the costs of the scheme, which is broadly based on the proportion of waste contributed by each of the partner Councils.

The contract has three phases. During phases 1 and 2 the contractor planned, financed and constructed the three Energy Recovery Facilities, two Material Reprocessing Facilities and two composting sites. The contract is currently in Phase 3a covering the provision of waste disposal services in relation to the constructed facilities ending in 2030. The contract price mechanism is structured with an annual re-pricing each January linked to the retail price index in the previous October. During 2015/16 a Deed of Variation to the contract was completed. This delivered savings of £2.4 million per year from 2015 and has increased to savings of £4.9 million per year from 2018.

For sites built on County Council land the contract requires their transfer to the County Council at the end of the contract. Other sites on land contributed by Portsmouth or Southampton Councils will be subject to negotiation for continued utilisation (if required), at contract end. Contractor or third party owned sites may be acquired at contract end through assignment of leases, or options to purchase as negotiated at the time.

The County Council's apportionment of the waste disposal assets, constructed under the contract, is included in the balance sheet together with a deferred liability to pay for the assets over the life of the contract

The movement in the asset values during the year were as follows:

2021/22 £'000		2022/23 £'000
	Gross book value	
80,469	At 1 April	80,469
0	Additions	0
0	Disposals	0
	Revaluations	
80,469	Gross book value at 31 March	80,469
	Depreciation	
(14,850)	At 1 April	(20,215)
(5,365)	Depreciation for the year	(5,365)
0	Impairments	0
	Revaluations	
(20,215)	Depreciation at 31 March	(25,580)
65,619	Net book value at 1 April	60,254
60,254	**Net book value at 31 March**	**54,889**
	The movement in the deferred liability was:	
(45,921)	Balance brought forward 1 April	(42,126)
3,795	Principal repayment in the year	3,980
(42,126)	**Balance at 31 March**	**(38,146)**
(3,980)	Finance lease repayable in one year	(4,173)
(38,146)	deferred liability	(33,973)
(42,126)	**Balance at 31 March**	**(38,146)**

The waste management contract has 9 years to run. Based on the current contract inflation rate, the expected payments are shown below

	Principal repayment £'000	Interest £'000	Service Charge £'000	Total £'000
Next year	4,173	1,856	56,131	62,160
Years two to five	18,825	5,291	247,946	272,062
Years six to eight	15,148	1,425	204,347	220,920
	38,146	**8,572**	**508,424**	**555,142**

19. Property, Plant and Equipment

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

Recognition

Expenditure on the acquisition, creation or enhancement of PPE assets is capitalised on an accruals basis. Expenditure that maintains, but does not extend, the previously assessed standards of performance of the asset (e.g. repairs and maintenance) is charged to the relevant service area within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as it is incurred.

Measurement

PPE assets are initially measured at cost, comprising all expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset into working condition for its intended use. Assets are then carried in the Balance Sheet using the following measurement bases:

- **Operational Land and Buildings** - current value, determined as the amount that would be paid for the asset in its existing use. Where there is no market-based evidence of fair value because of the specialist nature of an asset, depreciated replacement cost (DRC) is used as an estimate of fair value. Assets valued at under £10,000 are not recognised as they do not add to the future economic benefits or service potential of the Council.
- **Surplus Land and Buildings –** at fair value in highest and best use, the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date
- **Vehicles, Plant and Equipment** are measured at depreciated historical cost (as this is not materially different from the current value).
- **Infrastructure Assets** are measured at depreciated historical cost.
- **Community Assets and Assets Under-Construction** are measured at historical cost.

Hampshire County Council

19. Property, Plant and Equipment

PPE assets included in the Balance Sheet at fair value or current value (i.e. land and buildings) are re-valued where there have been material changes in the value, but as a minimum every five years. The freehold and leasehold properties of the County Council's property portfolio have been valued under a rolling programme by the County Council's property services staff. Valuations were carried out in accordance with the methodologies and bases of estimation set out in the professional standards of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors. For assets not included in the current year's valuation programme, the change in value is estimated using Building Cost Information Services (BCIS) indices.

Increases in valuations are matched by credits to the Asset Revaluation Reserve to recognise unrealised gains. Exceptionally, gains might be credited to the relevant service area within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement where they arise from the reversal of an impairment loss previously charged to the service area. The Asset Revaluation Reserve only contains revaluation gains recognised since 1 April 2007, the date of its formal implementation. Gains arising before that date form part of the Capital Adjustment Account.

In accordance with the Temporary Relief offered by the Update to the Code on infrastructure assets this note does not include disclosure of the 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 Local Authorities (Capital Finance and Accounting) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2022 (regulation 30M) states that where a local authority replaces a component of an infrastructure asset, for the purposes of determining the carrying amount to be derecognised in respect of that component, it may determine the relevant amount as nil and that it must include a note to that effect in its statement of accounts. This is what the County Council has done. This regulation also states that, when preparing a statement of accounts to which this regulation applies, a local authority is not required to make any prior period adjustment to the balances of that statement of accounts in respect of infrastructure assets.

19. Property, Plant and Equipment

The County Council has chosen to utilise the Temporary Relief offered by the Update to the Code on infrastructure assets because:

- The County Council considers the highways network an inalienable asset, as there is no prospect of sale or alternative use, and value is only derived through its continued use.
- There are historical information deficits for a number of reasons, including various changes to accounting requirements since the 1990s reflected in updates to the CIPFA Code of Practice in addition to the impact of local government reorganisation and the associated transfer of assets.
- Infrastructure assets are measured using depreciated historical cost, with the carrying amount of any replaced or restored part of the asset assumed to be zero. The County Council has not had sufficient resources to replace assets before they have reached the end of their useful life.
- The historical information deficit coupled with the assumption that replaced assets will always have reached the end of their useful life before replacement creates issues in confirming gross book value and accumulated depreciation figures that faithfully represent these figures to users of the financial statements and therefore also in providing auditable evidence. By applying the temporary relief, the County Council does not have to disclose gross book value or accumulated depreciation figures for its infrastructure assets.
- The assumption that the carrying amount of any replaced or restored part of the asset is zero relates to the gross book value and accumulated depreciation figure for the asset. It means that any over/understatement of gross book value caused by historical information deficits would be offset by an equal and opposite amount for accumulated depreciation and therefore has no impact on the carrying amount (net book value) of the asset that is reported on the balance sheet.
- Applying the temporary relief therefore has no impact on the carrying value (net book value) shown in the balance sheet.
- The County Council therefore believes that by applying the temporary relief the numbers presented in this disclosure note provide a more faithful representation of the asset position to users of the accounts and, as the net book value is not affected, should not adversely affect the decision making of users of the financial statements
- The carrying value of the asset on the balance sheet does not impact the County Council’s decision making as it is not used to inform the capital or revenue budgets (and nor therefore the council tax requirement), nor does it impact the work of the County Council’s Highways team in assessing the condition of the highways network and the amounts required to maintain and enhance the network to maintain it to the relevant safety requirements.

19. Property, Plant and Equipment

Impairment

Decreases in value (due to either physical impairment or market prices) are either charged to the Asset Revaluation Reserve (to the extent that it has any balance relating to the specific asset) or to the relevant service area within 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.

However, revaluation losses and subsequent reversals are not permitted by statutory arrangements to impact on the General Fund Balance and therefore any gains or losses are reversed out of the General Fund Balance (in the Movement in Reserves Statement) and are transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided for on all PPE assets with a determinable and finite life by allocating the value of the asset in the Balance Sheet over their useful lives. An exception is made for assets without finite lives (e.g. land and community assets), assets that are not yet available for use (e.g. assets under construction) and assets held for sale.

The accounting standard IAS16 requires each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item to be depreciated separately. However, where parts of the item are individually not significant and there are varying expectations for these parts, approximation techniques may be necessary to depreciate them in a manner that faithfully represents the consumption pattern and/or useful life of its parts. For building assets, the County Council uses a weighted average of all components rather than depreciating components separately. The difference in the depreciation calculated is not material.

19. Property, Plant and Equipment

Depreciation commences in the year after the year of acquisition and a full year's depreciation is charged in the year of disposal, except for vehicles disposed of in the first six months of a financial year when no depreciation is charged in the final period. Depreciation is calculated on the following basis:

- Dwellings and other buildings – straight-line allocation over the useful life of the property as estimated by the valuer **
- Furniture and equipment – between five and 10 years
- Vehicles - between five and 10 years
- Infrastructure –
    - Bridges - 120 years
    - Other Infrastructure Assets – 25 years
- Street lighting – 30 years

** The useful life of a building is the weighted average of all its components. Where material, replaced components are derecognised by disposing of their gross book value and accumulated depreciation.

Depreciation is charged to the relevant revenue service area within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. However, depreciation charges are not permitted by statutory arrangements to have an impact on the General Fund Balance and therefore all depreciation charges are reversed out of the General Fund Balance (in the Movement in Reserves Statement) and are transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account.

Where assets have been re-valued, the revaluation gains held in the Asset Revaluation Reserve are also depreciated, with an amount equal to the difference between current value depreciation charged on assets and the depreciation that would have been charged, based on their historic cost, being transferred each year from the Asset Revaluation Reserve to the Capital Adjustment Account.

19. Property, Plant and Equipment

Change in useful lives for depreciation of infrastructure assets

In accordance with the temporary change to the CIPFA Code (November 2022) and the Local Authorities (Capital Finance and Accounting) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2022 (December 2022), the County Council has evaluated and updated the estimation process for the useful economic lives of infrastructure assets. Previous analysis resulted in a single weighted average 20 years life, which has been used to calculate depreciation for a number of years. The most recent analysis means that the County Council is amending the useful lives used for calculating depreciation from 2022/23 to the following:

- Bridges - 120 years
- Other infrastructure assets – 25 years

This split enables the County Council to provide a more relevant representation in respect of the higher useful life of bridges compared to other infrastructure assets and any fluctuations in replaced components. For other infrastructure assets, analysis supports the continued use of a weighted average of all components rather than depreciating components separately as the difference in depreciation if calculated using componentisation would not be material.

The amended regulations and override 2022 No. 1232 published in December 2022 mean authorities do not need to retrospectively change their assessment of infrastructure asset values from previous years and the updated asset lives and associated depreciation of outstanding balances will therefore apply from 2022/23 onwards rather than retrospectively.

19. Property, Plant and Equipment

Disposals and assets held for sale

When a material PPE asset is to be disposed of, and meets all of the criteria of an asset held for sale, it is reclassified as Assets Held for Sale. If the carrying amount at the time of reclassification is higher than the fair value less costs to sell the asset, then the asset held for sale will be impaired. This impairment is charged to other costs in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Assets that are being abandoned, scrapped or have fully depreciated are written out without being reclassified.

When the asset is disposed of, decommissioned, the carrying value of the asset is written out to the Other Operating Income and Expenditure line within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of the gain or loss on disposal. The written-off value of disposals is not a charge against council tax, as the cost of fixed assets is fully provided for under separate arrangements for capital financing. Amounts are appropriated to the Capital Adjustment Account from the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement. Any revaluation gains accumulated for the asset in the Asset Revaluation Reserve are written out to the Capital Adjustment Account by way of a transfer between the accounts.

Amounts received in excess of £10,000 are categorised as capital receipts and are credited to the other operating expenditure line within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of the gain or loss on disposal. They are then appropriated to the Capital Receipts Reserve from the General Fund Balance within the Movement in Reserves Statement and then can only be used for new capital investment or set aside to reduce the County Council's underlying need to borrow (the capital financing requirement).

School Assets

The County Council has foundation, voluntary aided schools (VA schools) and voluntary controlled schools (VC schools). The County Council owns some of the assets in relation to these schools but some of the assets are owned and controlled by another party (e.g. the diocese). The County Council recognises the value of the assets it owns in relation to VA schools in the Balance Sheet. All assets of Foundation and VC schools are recognised by the County Council, even those it does not own, as the County Council controls the service and economic potential of these assets. The property, plant and equipment assets of foundation trust schools are controlled by the Trust and are not included in the County Council's Balance Sheet.

Details on the different types of schools in Hampshire can be found on the government website: https://get-information-schools.service.gov.uk/

19. Property, Plant and Equipment

Heritage assets

Heritage assets are assets with historical, artistic, scientific, technological, geophysical or environmental qualities that are maintained principally for their contribution to knowledge and culture. The principal heritage assets owned by the County Council are its museum collections, archives collection and a small number of historic buildings and archaeological sites. Since 1 November 2014, the County Council's museum collection is managed by the Hampshire Cultural Trust

It is the County Council's opinion that due to the size and variety of the museum and archives collection and the fact that many of the items are unique and irreplaceable, it is not possible to obtain a fair value at a cost commensurate to the benefit derived by the users of the accounts. The historical cost of buildings and archaeological sites, where known, is not material. Therefore, asset values are not included in the balance sheet, but details of heritage assets are given in the notes to the accounts.

The County Council also owns a number of operational heritage assets that, in addition for being held for their contribution to knowledge and culture, are also used for other activities or to provide other services. Operational heritage assets are accounted for as operational assets and valued in the same way as other assets of that type.

Detailed information about the County Council's Heritage assets can be found on the Hampshire Cultural Trust and Hampshire Archives websites:

https://hampshireculturaltrust.org.uk/

https://www.hants.gov.uk/librariesandarchives/archives

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are assets which bring benefits for more than one year, are identifiable and controlled by the County Council, but lack physical substance. Typical examples include software licences, and websites developed to deliver services rather than information about services. The County Council does not have any material intangible assets.

19. Property, Plant and Equipment

The movements in property plant and equipment during 2022/23 are shown in the following table.

In accordance with the temporary arrangements for the reporting of infrastructure assets, these are not shown in the table and are instead reported separately on a subsequent page.

Capital Commitments

Commitments for major contracts entered into up to 31 March 2023 are estimated at £62.0 million (£28.2 million in 2021/22). This includes £55.2 million (£18.0 million in 2021/22) for highways and £6.8 million (£9.9 million in 2021/22) for buildings.

Cost or valuation	Land and Buildings	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	Community Assets	Assets under construction	Surplus Assets	Total Property, Plant and Equipment	PFI Assets included in Property Plant & Equipment
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
At 31 March 2022	**3,794,690**	**74,997**	**16,935**	**127,879**	**14,013**	**4,028,513**	**208,279**
Additions in year	24,452	5,190	74	59,190	0	**88,906**	0
Donations	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	40,694	0	0	0	(1,989)	**38,705**	0
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(5,894)	0	0	0	(124)	**(6,018)**	0
Derecognition - Disposals	(3,015)	(7,342)	0	0	0	**(10,357)**	0
Derecognition - Other	(5,695)	(52)	0	0	0	**(5,747)**	0
Assets reclassified to held for sale	(250)	0	0	0	0	**(250)**	0
Other movements in cost or valuation	21,131	0	0	(73,483)	2,406	**(49,946)**	0
At 31 March 2023	**3,866,113**	**72,793**	**17,009**	**113,586**	**14,306**	**4,083,806**	**208,279**
Accumulated depreciation and Impairment							
At 31 March 2022	**(406,112)**	**(37,389)**	**(242)**	**0**	**(1,312)**	**(445,055)**	**(56,764)**
Depreciation Charge	(91,160)	(7,907)	0	0	(192)	**(99,259)**	(9,625)
Depreciation written out on revaluation	111,714	0	0	0	144	**111,858**	0
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	504	0	0	0	0	**504**	0
Impairment losses recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	(17,982)	0	0	0	0	**(17,982)**	0
Impairment losses recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(9,797)	0	0	0	0	**(9,797)**	0
Derecognition - Disposals	3,015	7,297	0	0	0	**10,312**	0
Derecognition - Other	988	7	0	0	0	**995**	0
Assets reclassified to held for sale	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0
Other movements in depreciation and impairment	127	0	0	0	(176)	**(49)**	0
At 31 March 2023	**(408,703)**	**(37,992)**	**(242)**	**0**	**(1,536)**	**(448,473)**	**(66,389)**
Net Book Value							
At 31 March 2023	**3,457,410**	**34,801**	**16,767**	**113,586**	**12,770**	**3,635,333**	**141,890**
At 31 March 2022	**3,388,578**	**37,608**	**16,693**	**127,879**	**12,701**	**3,583,458**	**151,515**

19. Property, Plant and Equipment

The comparative PPE information from the previous year is shown in the table to the right.

Cost or valuation	Land and Buildings	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	Community Assets	Assets under construction	Surplus Assets	Total Property, Plant and Equipment	PFI Assets included in Property Plant & Equipment
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
At 31 March 2021	**3,739,053**	**86,489**	**16,676**	**83,498**	**22,887**	**3,948,603**	**208,279**
Additions in year	51,909	4,067	259	87,470		**143,705**	0
Donations	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	17,622	0	0	0	(3,056)	**14,566**	0
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(20,910)	0	0	0	(2,336)	**(23,246)**	0
Derecognition - Disposals	(9,233)	(15,450)		0	(3,149)	**(27,832)**	0
Derecognition - Other	(12,039)	(110)	0	0	0	**(12,149)**	
Assets reclassified to held for sale	(4,530)	0	0	0	0	**(4,530)**	0
Other movements in cost or valuation	32,818	0	0	(43,089)	(333)	**(10,604)**	0
At 31 March 2022	**3,794,690**	**74,996**	**16,935**	**127,879**	**14,013**	**4,028,513**	**208,279**
Accumulated depreciation and Impairment							
At 31 March 2021	**(386,870)**	**(40,397)**	**(242)**	**0**	**(4,033)**	**(431,542)**	**(47,139)**
Depreciation Charge	(92,226)	(9,387)	0	0	(282)	**(101,895)**	(9,625)
Depreciation written out on revaluation	100,103	0	0	0	2,998	**103,101**	0
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	415	0	0	0		**415**	0
Impairment losses recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	(21,242)	0	0	0	(408)	**(21,650)**	0
Impairment losses recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(14,030)	0		0	(2,079)	**(16,109)**	0
Derecognition - Disposals	4,762	12,342		0	2,549	**19,653**	0
Derecognition - Other	2,760	53	0	0	0	**2,813**	0
Assets reclassified to held for sale	150	0	0	0	0	**150**	0
Other movements in depreciation and impairment	66	0	0	0	(57)	**9**	0
At 31 March 2022	**(406,112)**	**(37,389)**	**(242)**	**0**	**(1,312)**	**(445,055)**	**(56,764)**
Net Book Value							
At 31 March 2022	**3,388,578**	**37,607**	**16,693**	**127,879**	**12,701**	**3,583,458**	**151,515**

Hampshire County Council

19. Property, Plant and Equipment

Highways Network Infrastructure Assets

Movement on balances	2021/22	2022/23
	£'000	£'000
Net Book Value (Modified Historical Cost) at 1 April	**916,219**	**937,708**
Additions	67,479	72,084
Derecognition	0	-626
Depreciation	(56,468)	(44,730)
Impairment	0	0
Other movements in cost	10,478	45,605
Net Book Value as at 31 March	**937,708**	**1,010,041**

Reconciling note to the PPE value shown on the Balance Sheet

	31 March 2022	31 March 2023
	£'000	£'000
Highways Network Infrastructure assets	937,708	1,010,041
Other PPE	3,583,458	3,635,333
Total PPE	**4,521,166**	**4,645,374**

20. 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, based on the amount at which the asset could be exchanged between separate and knowledgeable parties. Further information on asset valuations is included in note 30.

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.

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

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

2021/22 £'000		2022/23 £'000
105,147	Balance at start of the year	145,302
	Additions:	
0	- purchases	1,662
0	- construction	0
0	- subsequent expenditure	0
(9,180)	Disposals	(20,500)
49,218	Net gains/(losses) from fair value adjustments	6,573
	Transfers:	
117	- (to)/from Property, Plant and Equipment	2,858
145,302	**Balance at end of the year**	**135,895**

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

21. Valuation of Non-Financial Assets Carried at Fair Value

Fair Value Hierarchy

Information about the fair value hierarchy levels for investment and surplus properties are as follows:

Values at 31 March 2023	Quoted market price Level 1 £'000	Using observable inputs Level 2 £'000	With significant unobservable inputs Level 3 £'000	Total £'000
Investment Assets	65	104,069	31,761	135,895
Surplus Assets		12,045	725	12,770
Total	**65**	**116,114**	**32,486**	**148,665**

Valuation Techniques used to Determine Level 2 and 3 Fair Values

Significant Observable Inputs - Level 2

The fair value for the properties within level 2 has been based on the market approach using current market conditions and recent sales prices and other relevant information for similar assets in the local authority area. Market conditions are such that similar properties are actively purchased and sold and the level of observable inputs are significant, leading to the properties being categorised at Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

Significant Unobservable Inputs - Level 3

The fair value for the properties within level 3 has been based on the market approach using current market conditions and recent sales prices and other relevant information for similar assets, but with a level of valuer judgement as the recent sales prices and other relevant information are not as significant as with Level 2. This results in more significant unobservable inputs being used in order to determine the fair value.

The assets are therefore categorised as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy as the measurement technique uses significant unobservable inputs to determine the fair value measurements (and there is no reasonably available information that indicates that market participants would use different assumptions).

22. Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is a contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Non-exchange transactions, such as those relating to taxes and government grants do not give rise to financial instruments. Financial instruments are recognised in the Balance Sheet when the authority becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets

Financial assets are classified into one of three categories dependent on both:

- the reason the authority is holding the asset (e.g. to collect the contractual cash flows until maturity and / or to sell before maturity); and
- the nature of the asset's contractual cash flows (e.g. just principal and interest or something more complicated).

The classification categories are set out in the following table:

Reason for holding the asset	Nature of the contractual cash flows	Classification category
Holding assets in order to collect contractual cashflows	Solely payments of principal and interest	Amortised Cost
Holding assets in order to collect contractual cashflows as well as selling the assets	Solely payments of principal and interest	Fair value through other comprehensive income
Holding assets that do not fall into either of the above categories	Not solely payments of principal and interest	Fair value through profit and loss

All financial assets are initially measured at fair value and recognised on the balance sheet. How the financial assets are subsequently measured, and how unrealised gains or losses are shown in the accounts is dependent on what category the asset has been classified as.

Classification category	Subsequent measurement basis	Presentation of unrealised gains & losses
Amortised Cost	Amortised Cost	A disclosure note
Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)	Fair Value	The 'Other comprehensive income' section of the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement (CIES)
Fair Value through Profit & Loss (FVPL)	Fair Value	The 'Financing and investment income & expenditure' section of the CIES.

A financial asset is derecognised from the Balance Sheet when the contractual rights to the cash flows expire, or the financial asset is transferred.

Interest or dividends are credited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the CIES. Dividends are credited when they become receivable by the authority. Interest income is credited based on the amortised cost of the asset multiplied by its effective interest rate.

Hampshire County Council

22. Financial Instruments

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are classified as subsequently measured at amortised cost. This means they are initially measured at fair value before subsequently being measured at amortised cost. The amount presented in the Balance Sheet is therefore the outstanding principal repayable (plus accrued interest);

Annual charges to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the CIES for interest payable are based on the carrying amount of the liability, multiplied by the effective interest rate for the instrument. The amount payable each year therefore matches to the loan agreement.

Impairment of Financial Instruments – Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model

At each reporting date, using reasonable and supportable forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort, an authority shall assess whether the risk of default occurring over the life of the financial instrument has increased significantly since it was initially recognised.

The basis of this assessment determines the ECL that is then charged to the 'Financing and investment income & expenditure' section of the CIES:

Risk of default has increased significantly	ECL equal to the anticipated loss over the lifetime of the financial instrument
Risk of default has not increased significantly	ECL equal to the anticipated loss over the next 12 month period

A simplified approach for calculating the ECL can be used for trade receivables, contract assets and lease receivables that do not contain a significant financing component.

22. Financial Instruments

The financial assets and liabilities disclosed in the Balance Sheet are analysed across the following categories:

	Long term		Current		
	31 March 2022	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	31 March 2023	see
Financial assets:	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	note
Investments:					
At amortised cost					
- Principal	37,451	48,968	429,440	141,852	
- Accrued interest	256	594	1,047	1,357	
- Loss Allowance	(4)	(40)	(18)	(11)	
At Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)					
- Principal at amortised cost	0	0	0	0	
- Accrued interest	0	0	0	0	
- Fair value adjustment	0	0	0	0	
- Equity investments elected FVOCI	0	0	0	0	
At Fair Value through profit & loss					
- Fair value	199,236	182,655	9,867	9,793	
Total investments	**236,939**	**232,177**	**440,336**	**152,991**	
Cash & cash equivalents:					
- Cash (including bank accounts)	0	0	(23,632)	(20,875)	
- At amortised cost	0	0	1,010	43,790	
- At Fair Value through Profit & Loss	0	0	21,420	306,030	
Total cash and cash equivalents	0	0	**(1,202)**	**328,945**	
Loans & receivables - Debtors	20,793	19,112	123,790	100,722	
Total debtors	**20,793**	**19,112**	**123,790**	**100,722**	
Total Financial Instrument Assets	**257,732**	**251,289**	**562,924**	**582,658**	
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:					
Borrowing	(241,183)	(192,083)	(53,821)	(59,442)	*22d*
Developers' contributions	(147,411)	(162,286)	0	0	*22f*
Creditors and receipts in advance	0	0	(145,382)	(162,338)	*22g*
PFI & finance lease liabilities	(121,391)	(113,183)	(7,669)	(8,208)	*18*
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	**(509,985)**	**(467,552)**	**(206,872)**	**(229,988)**	

22. Financial Instruments

22a Cash and cash equivalents

Balances classified as 'Cash Equivalents' fit the definition of being short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

The balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents is made up of the following elements at the Balance Sheet date:

31 March 2022 £'000		31 March 2023 £'000
450	Cash in hand	353
1,010	Cash equivalents measured at amortised cost	43,790
21,420	Cash equivalents measured at fair value through profit & loss	306,030
(24,082)	Bank overdraft	(21,228)
(1,202)		**328,945**

22b Long Term Debtors

Transferred debt represents amounts of capital advances due to be repaid after statutory transfers of former services to Portsmouth and Southampton Unitary Authorities. These are not financial instruments and are shown at the book value of the amount outstanding.

By value, the majority of these loans are for a period of less than five years. Their amortised cost in the Balance Sheet is a reasonable assessment of fair value. All loans are expected to be repaid in full, so a reduction for impairment is not considered necessary.

31 March 2022 £'000		31 March 2023 £'000
	Financial instrument debtors	
376	Car loans to staff	315
20,417	Other (principally loans granted by the EM3 Local Enterprise Partnership)	18,797
20,793		**19,112**
	Non-financial instrument debtors	
26,776	Transferred debt	26,081
0	Prepayment of employer pension contributions	0
26,776		**26,081**
47,569	**Total long-term debtors**	**45,193**

Hampshire County Council

22. Financial Instruments

22c Short-term debtors

Debtors are shown net of the expected loss allowance for receivables detailed below.

31 March 2022 £'000		31-Mar 2023 £'000
123,790	Financial instrument debtors	100,722
160,485	Non-financial instrument debtors	94,410
284,275	**Total debtors and prepayments**	**195,132**

22d Borrowing

The financial liabilities disclosed in the Balance Sheet are analysed across the following categories:

Long term 31 March 2022 £'000	Long term 31 March 2023 £'000		Short term 31 March 2022 £'000	Short term 31 March 2023 £'000
		Loans at amortised cost:		
(200,000)	(180,000)	-Public Works Loan Board (PWLB)	(9,886)	(9,651)
(41,183)	(12,083)	-Market loans	(553)	(176)
		-Other short-term borrowing	(43,382)	(49,615)
(241,183)	**(192,083)**		**(53,821)**	**(59,442)**

Hampshire County Council

22. Financial Instruments

22e Fair values

Fair Value Measurement

The County Council measures some of its assets and liabilities 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 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 County Council measures the fair value of an asset or liability using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their best economic interest.

When measuring the fair value of a non-financial asset, the County 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.

All financial instruments excluding those classified at amortised cost are carried in the Balance Sheet at fair value. For money market funds and pooled funds, the fair value is taken from the market price.

Financial instruments classified at amortised cost are carried in the Balance Sheet at amortised cost. Their fair values have been estimated by calculating the net present value of the remaining contractual cash, using the following methods and assumptions:

- Loans borrowed by the Council have been valued by discounting the contractual cash flows over the whole life of the instrument at the appropriate market rate for local authority loans.
- The value of "Lender's Option Borrower's Option" (LOBO) loans have been increased by the value of the embedded options. Lenders' options to propose an increase to the interest rate on the loan have been valued according to a proprietary model for Bermudan cancellable swaps. Borrower's contingent options to accept the increased rate or repay the loan have been valued at zero, on the assumption that lenders will only exercise their options when market rates have risen above the contractual loan rate.
- The fair values of finance lease assets and liabilities and of PFI scheme liabilities have been calculated by discounting the contractual cash flows (excluding service charge elements) at the appropriate AA-rated corporate bond yield.
- No early repayment or impairment is recognised for any financial instrument.
- The fair value of short-term instruments, including trade payables and receivables, is assumed to approximate to the carrying amount given the low and stable interest rate environment.

22. Financial Instruments

Fair values are shown in the following tables, split by their level in the fair value hierarchy.

Level 1 - fair value is only derived from quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities e.g. bond prices

Level 2 - fair value is calculated from inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, e.g. interest rates or yields for similar instruments

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

The fair value of financial assets held at amortised cost is lower than their balance sheet carrying amount because the interest rate on similar investments is now higher than that obtained when the investment was originally made.

2021/22 Balance Sheet £'000	2021/22 Fair Value £'000		Fair Value Level	2022/23 Balance Sheet £'000	2022/23 Fair Value £'000
		Financial Assets held at fair value:			
21,420	21,420	Money market funds	1	306,030	306,030
120,780	120,780	Equity, bond and multi-asset funds	1	118,611	118,611
88,323	88,323	Property funds	2	73,836	73,836
230,523	**230,523**	**Total**		**498,477**	**498,477**
		Financial Assets held at amortised cost:			
10,018	10,036	Corporate & government bonds	1	25,669	24,070
14,280	16,367	Long-term company loans	3	15,253	14,580
31,155	29,998	Long-term loans to local authorities & housing associations	2	24,057	22,348
55,453	**56,401**	**Total**		**64,979**	**60,998**
534,680		Assets for which fair value is not disclosed - (note i)		270,491	
820,656	**286,924**	**Total financial instrument assets**		**833,947**	**559,475**
		Recorded on balance sheet as:			
236,939		Long-term investments		232,177	
20,793		Long-term debtors		19,112	
440,336		Short-term investments		152,991	
123,790		Short-term debtors		100,722	
(1,202)		Cash and cash equivalents		328,945	
820,656		**Total financial instrument assets**		**833,947**	

note i - The fair value of short-term financial assets including trade receivables is assumed to approximate to the carrying amount.

22. Financial Instruments

2021/22 Balance sheet £'000	2021/22 Fair Value £'000	Financial Liabilities	Fair Value Level	2022/23 Balance sheet £'000	2022/23 Fair Value £'000
(208,000)	(241,349)	PWLB loans - principal	2	(188,000)	(183,919)
(1,886)		PWLB loans - interest		(1,651)	
(41,183)	(49,234)	Market loans - principal	2	(12,083)	(11,435)
(553)		Market loans - interest		(176)	
(129,060)	(174,908)	PFI arrangements (deferred liability)	2	(121,391)	(142,835)
(380,682)	**(465,491)**	**Total**		**(323,301)**	**(338,189)**
(336,175)		Liabilities for which fair value is not disclosed (note ii)		(374,240)	
(716,857)		**Total financial instrument liabilities**		**(697,541)**	
		Recorded on balance sheet as:			
(145,382)		Short-term creditors		(162,339)	
(53,821)		Short-term borrowing		(59,442)	
(7,669)		Deferred liability repayable within one year		(8,208)	
(241,183)		Long-term borrowing		(192,083)	
(121,391)		Deferred liabilities		(113,183)	
(147,411)		Developers' contributions		(162,286)	
(716,857)		**Total financial instrument liabilities**		**(697,541)**	

The fair value of financial liabilities held at amortised cost is higher than their balance sheet carrying amount because the authority's portfolio of loans includes a number of loans where the interest rate payable is higher than the current rates available for similar loans as at the Balance Sheet date.

note ii - The fair value of short-term financial liabilities including trade payables and developers contributions is assumed to approximate to the carrying amount

22. Financial Instruments

22f Developers' contributions

Developers' contributions arise mainly as a result of agreements under Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and also Section 278 of the Highways Act 1980 if a development derives special benefit from highway works, developers can be required to contribute towards the costs. Before being applied, deposits are credited with interest on the basis of market rates. Therefore, the carrying amount is a reasonable assessment of the fair value of the financial liability

2021/22 Highways £'000	2021/22 Other £'000	2021/22 Total £'000		2022/23 Highways £'000	2022/23 Other £'000	2022/23 Total £'000
(96,276)	(36,534)	(132,810)	Balance at 1 April	(101,092)	(46,319)	(147,411)
(17,629)	(33,694)	(51,323)	Income	(20,081)	(18,463)	(38,544)
12,813	23,909	36,722	Contributions applied	13,796	9,873	23,669
(101,092)	**(46,319)**	**(147,411)**	**Balance at 31 March**	**(107,377)**	**(54,909)**	**(162,286)**

22g Short-term creditors

Short-term creditors includes deposits, creditors and receipts in advance as detailed below:

31 March 2022 £'000		31 March 2023 £'000
(145,382)	Financial instrument creditors	(162,339)
(62,373)	Non-financial instrument creditors	(61,801)
(207,755)	**Total short term creditors**	**(224,140)**

22. Financial Instruments

22h Nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments

The Council complies with CIPFA's Code of Practice on Treasury Management and Prudential Code for Capital Finance on Local Authorities, both revised in 2021.

In line with the Treasury Management Code, the Council approves a Treasury Management Strategy before the commencement of each financial year. Revenue budget report appendix 10 Treasury Management Strategy

The Strategy sets out the parameters for the management of risks associated with financial instruments. The Council also produces Treasury Management Practices specifying the practical arrangements to be followed to manage these risks.

The Treasury Management Strategy includes an Investment Strategy in compliance with the Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government Guidance on Local Government Investments. This Guidance emphasises that priority is to be given to security and liquidity, rather than yield. The Council's Treasury Management Strategy and its Treasury Management Practices seek to achieve a suitable balance between risk and return or cost.

The main risks covered are:

Credit risk: The possibility that one party to a financial instrument will fail to meet their contractual obligations, causing a loss to the County Council.

Liquidity risk: The possibility that the County Council might not have the cash available to make contracted payments on time.

Market risk: The possibility financial loss will materialise because of changes in market variables such as interest rates or equity prices.

Credit risk

The County Council manages credit risk by ensuring that investments are only placed with organisations of high credit quality as set out in the Treasury Management Strategy

The table below summarises the credit risk exposures of the County Council's investment portfolio by the type of counterparty:

Credit Rating	Long term 31 March 2022 £'000	Long term 31 March 2023 £'000	Short term 31 March 2022 £'000	Short term 31 March 2023 £'000
AAA	10,018	25,669	103,908	10,092
AA+	0	0	0	0
AA	0	0	0	0
AA-	0	0	41,019	82,530
A+	0	0	27,055	15,129
A	0	0	55,005	25
A-	0	0	0	0
AAA Money market funds	0	0	21,420	306,030
Unrated local authorities	25,000	19,989	204,486	79,200
Unrated companies	2,685	3,864	6	12
Unrated pooled funds	199,236	182,655	9,867	9,793
Total	**236,939**	**232,177**	**462,766**	**502,811**

Hampshire County Council

22. Financial Instruments

Invoiced debtors risk

The invoiced debtors have been reviewed by age to determine an appropriate allowance for debts that are likely to be uncollectable. This calculation excludes secured debts of £8.95m.

An expected loss allowance (ELA) of £15.7m (£13.8m in 2021/22) has been calculated.

Outstanding debt raised in	Outstanding balance due at 31 March 2023 £'000	Individually assessed impairment £'000	Collectively assessed impairment £'000	Total Expected Loss Allowance for receivables £'000
2022/23	35,713	546	1,340	1,886
2021/22	8,501	931	2,834	3,765
2020/21	5,077	837	2,034	2,871
2019/20	3,114	276	1,558	1,834
2018/19 and earlier	8,974	1,197	4,126	5,323
	61,379	**3,787**	**11,892**	**15,679**

Liquidity risk

The County Council has ready access to borrowing from the Public Works Loan Board, other local authorities, and from banks and building societies. There is no perceived risk that the County Council will be unable to raise finance to meet its commitments. It is however exposed to the risk that it will need to refinance a significant proportion of its borrowing at a time of unfavourably high interest rates. This risk is managed by maintaining a spread of fixed rate loans, limiting the amount of the County Council’s borrowing that matures in any one financial year.

The maturity analysis of the principal sums borrowed at 31 March 2023 was as follows:

31 March 2022 Discounted (principal) £'000	31 March 2022 Undiscounted (principal plus interest) £'000		31 March 2023 Discounted (principal) £'000	31 March 2023 Undiscounted (principal plus interest) £'000
(8,110)	(19,578)	Not over one year	(13,906)	(21,295)
(8,080)	(19,217)	Between one and two years	(10,003)	(18,650)
(29,003)	(59,468)	Between two and five years	(27,000)	(49,835)
(59,000)	(98,899)	Between five and 10 years	(59,000)	(88,362)
(127,000)	(155,556)	Between 10 and 20 years	(92,000)	(104,053)
(18,000)	(19,264)	Between 20 and 40 years	0	0
		Over 40 years	0	0
(249,193)	**(371,982)**	**Total**	**(201,909)**	**(282,195)**

22. Financial Instruments

Market risk

Interest rate risk

The County Council is exposed to risks arising from interest rate movements on its borrowings and investments. Movements in interest rates have a complex impact on the County Council. For instance a rise in interest rates would have the following effects:

- borrowings at variable rates – the interest rate expense will rise
- borrowings at fixed rates – the fair value of the liabilities will fall
- investments at variable rates – the interest income will rise
- investments as fixed rates – the fair value of the assets will fall

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

The Treasury Management Strategy aims to mitigate these risks by setting upper limits on its net exposures to fixed and variable interest rates. At 31 March 2023, £196m of principal borrowed was at fixed rates and £4m at variable rates. The value of the County Councils investments (excluding accrued interest) held at variable rates (including investments with less than one year to maturity) was £693m at 31 March 2023 and fixed rates was £47m.

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

Interest rate risk	**£'000**
Increase in interest payable on variable rate borrowing	69
Increase in interest receivable on variable rate investments	(3,895)
Decrease in fair value of investments held at FVPL	1,603
Impact on (Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services	**(2,223)**
Decrease in fair value of investments held at FVOCI	0
Impact on Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	**(2,223)**

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

22. Financial Instruments

Price risk

The market prices of the County Council's fixed rate bond investments are governed by prevailing interest rates and the market risk associated with these instruments is managed alongside interest rate risk.

The County Council's investment in pooled property funds are subject to the risk of falling commercial property prices and its investment in pooled equity funds are subject to the risk of falling share prices. These risks are limited by the County Council's investment strategy. A fall in commercial property or share prices would result in a charge to the surplus or deficit on the Provision of Services which is then transferred to the Financial Instrument Adjustment Account – this would have no impact on the General Fund until the investment was sold.

Foreign exchange risk

The County Council has no financial assets or liabilities denominated in a foreign currency. It therefore has no exposure to loss arising as a result of adverse movements in exchange rates.

New Forest Ponies, Brockenhurst

23. Provisions

Provisions are liabilities of uncertain timing or amount. Provisions are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the year that the County Council has a present obligation (legal or constructive), 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 payments will now be required (or a lower settlement than anticipated is made), the provision is reversed and credited back to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

	note	31 March 2022	Use of Provision In Year	Increase or decrease in 2021/22 Central Provision	Service Provision	Taxation Provision	31 March 2023
		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Insurance claims	a	(14,560)	4,960	3,845	(7,212)		(12,967)
Business rates appeals	b	(5,468)				581	(4,887)
Other	c	(491)			(36)		(527)
Total Provisions		**(20,519)**	**4,960**	**3,845**	**(7,248)**	**581**	**(18,381)**

b. This is the County Council's share of the provision made by billing authorities for refunding ratepayers who are successful in appealing against the rateable value of their properties on the rating list. This includes amounts relating to non-domestic rates charged to businesses in 2012/13 and earlier financial years.

This is shown at nil on 31 March 2023 as the County Council due to the timing difference between the production of the draft accounts and the availability of business rates information.

a. The insurance provision represents an assessment of the likely cost of liability claims known to the County Council at 31 March 2022. The risks covered from the provision are as follows:

- **Liabilities**

  Employer's liability, public liability, product liability and pollution liability – the maximum liability for any one claim being £5 million. The maximum amount for which the provision is liable (the commercial insurance aggregate) is £12.5 million in any one year.

- **Property**

  Reinstatement of buildings for loss or damage as a result of fire, lightning, explosion and (for schools only) major storm and flood. This applies to buildings owned by the Council and those leased to it where the lease allows.

  Contents owned by the Council for loss or damage as a result of fire, lightning, explosion and theft.

- **Additional cover**

  Personal accident scheme

  Fidelity guarantee

  Schools - balance of perils

  Schools – community use

c. This provision covers other liabilities, including that relating to the estimated redundancy costs following agreed service restructuring and estimated restoration costs anticipated at the end of property leases.

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Hampshire County Council

24. Post Employment Benefits

As part of the terms and conditions of employment of its staff, the County Council makes contributions towards the cost of post-employment benefits. These will be paid only when employees retire but in accordance with IAS19 the County Council must account for the commitments at the time that employees earn their future entitlement.

The Council participates in three pension schemes:

a) Pension schemes accounted for as defined contribution schemes:

- The Teachers Pension Scheme
- The NHS Pension Scheme

b) The Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS)

24. Post Employment Benefits

24a Pensions Schemes Accounted for as Defined Contribution Schemes

Teachers' Pension Scheme

This is a defined benefit scheme administered by the Department for Education (DfE). The scheme provides teachers with specified benefits upon their retirement, and the County Council's only obligation is to pay contributions towards these costs based on a percentage of member's pensionable salaries. The scheme is unfunded so the pensions of past employees are paid from current revenues. The DfE uses a notional fund as the basis for calculating the employers' contribution rate paid by local authorities. As such the County Council is not able to identify its share of the underlying financial position and performance of the scheme with sufficient reliability for accounting purposes, and therefore this scheme is accounted for as if it is a defined contribution scheme and no liability for future payment of benefits is recognised in the Balance Sheet.

The Schools line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is charged with the employer's contributions payable to Teachers' Pensions in the year.

In 2022/23 total employer's contributions were £76 million representing 24.04% of pensionable pay (£72 million representing 23.83% of pensionable pay in 2021/22).

The Council is responsible for the costs of any additional benefits awarded upon early retirement outside of the terms of the teachers' scheme. These costs are accounted for on a defined benefit basis and detailed in note 24c.

NHS Pension Scheme

On 1 April 2013, Public Health staff transferred from the NHS to the County Council. These staff have maintained their membership in the NHS Pension Scheme. The Scheme provides these staff with specified benefits upon their retirement and the County Council's only obligation is to pay contributions towards these costs based on a percentage of member's pensionable salaries.

The scheme is an unfunded defined benefit scheme administered by EA Finance NHS Pensions. As such the County Council is not able to identify its share of the underlying financial position and performance of the scheme with sufficient reliability for accounting purposes and therefore this scheme is accounted for as if it is a defined contribution scheme and no liability for future payment of benefits is recognised in the Balance Sheet.

The Adults' Health and Care line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is charged with the employer's contributions payable to the NHS Pension Scheme in the year. In 2022/23 total employer's contributions were £37,072.

24. Post Employment Benefits

24b Local Government Pension Scheme

Participation in Pension Schemes

The County Council participates in and administers the Hampshire LGPS. This is a funded defined benefit plan with benefits earned up to 31 March 2014 being linked to final salary. Benefits earned after 31 March 2014 are based on a Career Average Revalued Earnings. Details of the benefits earned over the period covered by this disclosure are set out in 'The Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013' and 'The Local Government Pension Scheme (Transitional Provisions, Savings and Amendment) Regulations 2014'. This disclosure includes an estimate of the impact of the anticipated changes to scheme regulations that will be made to remove age discrimination as a result of the McCloud and Sargeant legal cases.

The funded nature of the LGPS requires that Hampshire County Council and employees pay contributions into the Fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the Fund's liabilities with its investment assets. Information on the framework for calculating contributions to be paid is set out in the LGPS Regulations 2013 and the Fund's Funding Strategy Statement.

The LGPS is accounted for as a defined benefits scheme where:

- The liabilities of the scheme attributable to the County Council are included in the Balance Sheet on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method (i.e. an assessment of the future payments that will be made in relation to retirement benefits earned to date by employees, based on assumptions about mortality rates, employee turnover rates and projections of earnings for current employees).
- Liabilities are discounted to their value at current prices using a calculated discount rate based on a series of calculations for high quality corporate bonds over a range of periods.
- The assets of the pension fund attributable to the County Council are included in the Balance Sheet at their fair value: for quoted securities this means the current bid price; for unquoted securities this is based on a professional estimate; for unitised securities this means the current bid price; for property this means an estimate of the market value.

As at March 2023, Pension Fund assets and liabilities have been included in the Balance Sheet based on a formal actuarial valuation at 31 March 2022. As part of the 2022 valuation, employer contribution rates were set for a three year period.

Statutory provisions limit the County Council to raising council tax to cover the actual amounts payable by the County Council to the pension fund in the year. In the Movement in Reserves Statement an appropriation is made between the General Fund and the Pension Fund Reserve to remove the notional debits and credits for retirement benefits included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and replace them with debits for the actual amounts paid to the pension fund and any amounts due to the fund but unpaid at the year-end.

Discretionary benefits

The County Council also has restricted powers to make discretionary awards of retirement benefits in the event of early retirements. These are not funded by the assets of the Pension Fund but by the County Council when they are paid. Any liabilities estimated to arise as a result of a discretionary award are accrued for in the year of the decision to make the award and accounted for using the same policies as are applied to the LGPS.

Hampshire County Council

24. Post Employment Benefits

24c Transactions relating to post-employment benefits

The cost of retirement benefits is recognised in the reported cost of services when they are earned by employees, rather than when the benefits are eventually paid as pensions. However, the charge that is required to be made against council tax is based on the cash payable in the year, so the real cost of post employment/retirement benefits is reversed out of the General Fund via the Movement in Reserves Statement.

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

- **Current service cost**: this is the increase in liabilities resulting from employee service in the current period. This is shown as a cost in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for the service where the employee worked.

- **Past service cost**: this is the increase in liabilities arising from current year decisions whose effect relates to the number of years of service earned in earlier years. This is shown in other costs in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

- **Gains/losses on settlements and curtailments:** this is the result of members of the scheme leaving, joining or stopping their contributions to the scheme. These actions relieve the County Council of liabilities or reduce the expected future service or accrual of benefits of employees. This is shown in other costs in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

- **Net interest on the net defined benefit liability:** this is the change during the period in the net defined benefit liability that arises from the passage of time. This is charged to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

- **Re-measurement comprising:**

  1. **The return on assets** - excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability – charged as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.

  2. **Actuarial gains and losses:** these are changes in the net pension liability that arise because events have not coincided with assumptions made at the last actuarial valuation or because the actuaries have updated their assumptions. These are shown as other income and expenditure within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

- **Contributions paid to the Hampshire County Council pension fund:** these are amounts paid as employer contributions to the pension fund and are not included within the cost of services.

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

2021/22 £'000		2022/23 £'000
	Included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:	
	Cost of Services	
234,190	Current service cost of funded LGPS pensions	231,955
1,401	Past service cost of funded LGPS pensions	932
	Charge to non-distributed costs for early retirement in the year	
0	Settlement costs	0
0	Net increase in liabilities from acquisitions	0
	Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	
37,784	Interest on net defined liability	32,837
273,375	**Total post employment benefits charges to the surplus/deficit on the provision of services**	**265,724**
	Remeasurements in Other Comprehensive Income:	
(231,842)	Return on plan assets (excluding that recognised in net interest)	306,476
	Actuarial (gains)/losses arising:-	
(334,331)	Actuarial (gains) / losses due to change in financial assumptions	(1,858,577)
(93,808)	Actuarial (gains) / losses due to change in demographic assumptions	(283)
(110,013)	Actuarial (gains) / losses due to liability experience	363,328
(769,994)	**Total amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure**	**(1,189,056)**
(496,619)	Total post employment benefits charges to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	**(923,332)**
	Movement in reserves statement	
(273,375)	Reversal of net changes made to the surplus/deficit for the provision of services for post employment benefits in accordance with IAS19	(265,724)
	Actual amount charged against the General Fund Balance for pensions in the year	
82,092	Employer's contributions payable to the fund	94,583
	Added years and early retirement cash flows in the year:	
1,747	- LGPS	1,710
2,462	- Teachers	2,361
86,301	Charge on General Fund	**98,654**

24. Post Employment Benefits

24d Reconciliation of Present Value of the Scheme Liabilities (Defined Benefit Obligation)

Period ended 31 March 2023	LGPS funded £'000	LGPS Unfunded £'000	Teachers' Unfunded £'000	Total £'000
Opening present value of liabilities	(4,786,155)	(20,083)	(28,654)	**(4,834,892)**
Current service cost	(231,955)	0	0	**(231,955)**
Interest expense on defined benefit obligation	(128,129)	(519)	(742)	**(129,390)**
Contributions by participants	(30,845)	0	0	**(30,845)**
Actuarial gains/(losses) on liabilities:				
- financial assumptions	1,851,724	2,865	3,988	**1,858,577**
- demographic assumptions	0	85	198	**283**
- liability experience	(361,633)	(1,101)	(594)	**(363,328)**
Net benefits paid out (note i)	113,754	1,710	2,361	**117,825**
Past service cost	(932)	0	0	**(932)**
Net increase in liabilities from acquisitions	0	0	0	**0**
Closing present value of liabilities	(3,574,171)	(17,043)	(23,443)	**(3,614,657)**

Period ended 31 March 2022	LGPS funded £'000	LGPS Unfunded £'000	Teachers' Unfunded £'000	Total £'000
Opening present value of liabilities	(5,064,644)	(22,142)	(31,537)	**(5,118,323)**
Current service cost	(234,190)	0	0	**(234,190)**
Interest expense on defined benefit obligation	(105,499)	(447)	(637)	**(106,583)**
Contributions by participants	(29,888)	0	0	**(29,888)**
Actuarial gains/(losses) on liabilities:				
- financial asssumptions	333,214	483	634	**334,331**
- demographic assumptions	92,911	357	540	**93,808**
- liability experience	110,210	(81)	(116)	**110,013**
Net benefits paid out (note i)	113,132	1,747	2,462	**117,341**
Past service cost	(1,401)	0	0	**(1,401)**
Net increase in liabilities from acquisitions	0	0	0	**0**
Closing present value of liabilities	(4,786,155)	(20,083)	(28,654)	**(4,834,892)**

24. Post Employment Benefits

24e Reconciliation of the Movements in the Fair Value of Scheme Assets

31 March 2022 £'000		31 March 2023 £'000
3,276,036	**Opening fair value of assets**	**3,575,525**
68,799	Interest income on assets	96,553
231,842	Remeasurement gains/(losses) on assets	(306,476)
86,301	Contributions by employer	98,654
29,888	Contributions by participants	30,845
(117,341)	Net benefits paid out (note i)	(117,825)
3,575,525	**Closing fair value of assets**	**3,377,276**

note i - Consists of net cash flow out of the Fund in respect of the employer, excluding contributions and any death-in-service lump sums paid, and including an approximate allowance for the expected cost of death-in-service lump sums.

Hampshire County Council

24. Post Employment Benefits

24f Pensions Assets and Liabilities Recognised in the Balance Sheet

The share of the assets and liabilities of the Hampshire LGPS attributable to the County Council has been assessed by the Pension Fund's actuary, along with the unfunded benefits of LGPS members and teachers. The actuary estimated that the following overall assets and liabilities for pension costs should be included in the balance sheet.

31 March 2022 £'000		31 March 2023 £'000
	Present value of the defined benefit obligation:	
(4,786,156)	LGPS funded	(3,574,171)
	Unfunded Liabilities:	
(20,083)	LGPS	(17,043)
(28,654)	Teachers	(23,443)
(4,834,893)		**(3,614,657)**
3,575,526	Fair value of assets in the scheme	3,377,276
(1,259,367)	**Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation**	**(237,381)**

The liabilities show the underlying long-term commitments that the authority has to pay post employment (retirement) benefits. The net deficit reduces the net worth of the authority as recorded on the balance sheet. However, statutory arrangements for funding the deficit mean that the financial position of the authority remains healthy:

- the deficit will be made good by increased contributions over the remaining working life of employees (i.e. before payments fall due), as assessed by the Fund's actuary.
- finance is only required to be raised to cover discretionary (unfunded) benefits when the pensions are actually paid.

The proportion of assets by category is shown below:

31 March 2022 %		31 March 2023 Quoted %	31 March 2023 Unquoted %	31 March 2023 Total %
56.9	Equities	42.0	15.6	57.6
17.2	Government bonds	16.5	0.0	16.5
6.9	Property	1.4	5.4	6.8
0.0	Corporate bonds	0.0	0.0	0.0
9.0	Multi Asset Credit	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.9	Cash	1.1	0.0	1.1
9.1	Other (hedge funds, currency holdings, futures, private equities)	0.0	18.0	18.0
100.0		**61.0**	**39.0**	**100.0**

24. Post Employment Benefits

24g Basis for Estimating Assets and Liabilities

Liabilities have been assessed on an actuarial basis using an estimate of the pensions that will be payable in future years, dependent on assumptions about mortality rates, salary levels etc.

The significant assumptions used by the actuary have been:

31 March 2022		31 March 2023
3.0%	Rate of Inflation (CPI)	2.7%
4.0%	Rate of increase in salaries	3.7%
3.0%	Rate of increase in pensions	2.7%
2.7%	Rate for discounting scheme liabilities	4.7%
	Longevity at 65 for current Pensioners (years):	
23.2	Men (LGPS)	23.3
25.6	Women (LGPS)	25.7
	Longevity at 65 for future Pensioners (years):	
23.7	Men (LGPS)	23.8
26.6	Women (LGPS)	26.7

Cash commutation assumption:

Each member is assumed to surrender pension on retirement, such that the total cash received (including any accrued lump sum from pre 2008 service) is 70% of the permitted maximum.

24. Post Employment Benefits

Sensitivity analysis of financial assumptions

The estimation of the defined benefit obligations is sensitive to the actuarial assumptions set out in the preceding table. 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 other assumptions remain constant. For example, the assumptions around longevity assume that life expectancy increases for men and women. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be interrelated. The estimations in the sensitivity analysis have followed the accounting policies for the scheme, i.e. on an actuarial basis using the projected unit credit method. The method and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis below did not change from those used in the previous method. A sensitivity analysis has not been undertaken on unfunded benefits as it is not material.

Impact on the present value of the defined benefit obligation at 31 March 2023 from changes in assumptions

	Increase in assumption £'000	%	Decrease in assumption £'000	%
Discount rate (increase / decrease 0.1% per annum)	(64,335)	-1.8	64,335	1.8
Salary increase rate (increase / decrease 0.1% per annum)	3,574	0.1	(3,574)	-0.1
Pension increase rate (increase / decrease 0.1% per annum)	60,761	1.7	(60,761)	-1.7
Longevity (increase / decrease by 1 year)	92,928	2.6	(92,928)	-2.6

Impact on the County Council's Cash Flows

One of the three main aims of the Fund is to keep employers' contribution rates as stable as possible. The latest Funding Strategy Statement states that if an employer is in deficiency the employer's contribution rates will be adjusted to achieve a 100% funding ratio over a period of years (the Recovery Period). A common maximum Recovery Period of 16 years from 1 April 2023 is in place. The County Council is not currently in deficit based on the latest triennial valuation. This was completed on 31 March 2022, and is reflected in the 2022/23 financial statements.

From 1 April 2014 the scheme became a career average revalued earnings scheme following changes introduced in the Public Pensions Services Act 2013. Prior to this the scheme was based on a member's final salary and length of pensionable service. More information on the nature of the scheme can be found in the Pension Fund Accounts.

The total regular and fixed contributions expected to be made to the Hampshire LGPS by the County Council in the year to 31 March 2023 is £96.3 million. Additional contributions may also become due in respect of any employer discretions to enhance members' benefits in the Fund over the next accounting period.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation for scheme members is 17.9 years (21.1 years in 2021/22).

25. Contingent Liabilities

A contingent liability arises where an event has taken place that gives the County 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 County Council. Contingent liabilities also arise in circumstances where a provision would otherwise be made but either it is not probable that payments will be required, or the amount of the payment cannot be measured reliably. Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the Balance Sheet but are disclosed below.

The County Council self-insures and therefore funds its own liability claims. The liabilities are uncertain but to cover them a provision is maintained for known liability claims, assessed at £12.97 million at 31 March 2023 (see note 23) and a reserve earmarked for potential future claims, £47.53 million at 31 March 2023 (see note 4i).

The County Council has received claims under part 1 of the Land Compensation Act 1973 relating to the highway alterations in Havant and Fareham. It is unlikely that these claims will be resolved in the near future, so it is not possible to quantify reliably the potential liability associated with them.

26. Events After the Reporting Period

The Statement of Accounts was authorised for issue by the Chief Finance Officer on 31 May 2023. 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 2023, the figures in the financial statements and notes have been adjusted in all material respects to reflect the impact of this information.

In the period since 31 March 2023, one school has been granted academy status. The balance sheet as at 31 March 2023 included assets and liabilities relating to the school including property, plant and equipment valued at £16.265m at 31 March 2023. However, the actual value of the transfer will be agreed as at the date of transfer.

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27. Cash Flow Statements

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

Cash is represented by cash in hand in the County Council's main bank account, in schools' local bank accounts and in petty cash accounts held for minor day-to-day expenses by service units, including schools, across the whole county.

Cash equivalents are investments that are readily convertible the same day to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

Langstone Harbour and Mill

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Hampshire County Council

27a. Cash Flow Statements – Operating Activities

The cash flows for operating activities include the following items:

2021/22 £'000		2022/23 £'000
18,415	Interest paid	24,198
(14,062)	Interest received	(29,307)
	Dividends received	
4,353		**(5,109)**
	Adjustments to net surplus or deficit on the provision of services	
(158,363)	Depreciation	(143,989)
(39,470)	Impairments and downward revaluations	(15,309)
(1,619)	(Increase)/decrease in expected credit losses	(1,960)
4,915	(Increase)/decrease in creditors	(7,974)
(26,228)	Increase/(decrease) in debtors	(89,250)
(313)	Increase/(decrease) in inventory	1,267
(192,037)	Pension Liability	(167,070)
(18,308)	Carrying amount of non-current assets sold	(21,364)
(9,336)	Carrying amount of assets transferred to academy / foundation Trust schools	(4,753)
3,194	Adjustment for provisions	2,138
65,447	Movement in the value of investment properties and financial assets	(14,883)
5,244	Adjustment to interest charges arising from the PFI model	0
(10,478)	Property, plant & equipment (PPE) written off as revenue (REFCUS)	(1,532)
(377,352)	**Non-cash movement**	**(464,679)**

The following table adjusted for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities:

2021/22 £'000		2022/23 £'000
12,203	Proceeds from the sale of PPE etc	23,775
182,469	Capital grants and contributions	131,663
0	Premium charged on repayment of long-term borrowing	(1,211)
194,672	**Investing/financing cash flows**	**154,227**

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27b. Cash Flow Statements – Investing Activities

2021/22 £'000		2022/23 £'000
	Cash outflows	
155,406	Purchase of property, plant and equipment	138,712
929,500	Purchase of short-term and long-term investments	576,111
0	Other expenditure	0
	Cash inflows	
(12,599)	Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment	(24,141)
(723,985)	Proceeds from the sale of short-term and long-term investments	(828,917)
(184,367)	Capital grants	(149,452)
0	Reclassification of short term investments to cash equivalents	(19,920)
(5,299)	Other income	(2,439)
158,656	**Net cash outflow from investing activities**	**(310,046)**

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27c. Cash Flow Statements – Financing Activities

2021/22 £'000		2022/23 £'000
	Cash outflows	
7,168	Cash payments for the reduction of the outstanding liabilities relating to PFIs	7,669
13,808	Repayments of short- and long-term borrowing	52,413
0	Premium charged on repayment of long-term borrowing	1,211
	Cash inflows	
(8,252)	Cash receipts of short- and long-term borrowing	(9,275)
19	Other receipts from financing activities	(695)
12,743	**Net cash outflow from financing activities**	**51,323**

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28. Accounting Policies and Critical Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies

General principles

The Statement of Accounts summarises the County Council's transactions for the 2022/23 financial year and its position at the year-end of 31 March 2023. The County Council is required to prepare an annual Statement of Accounts by the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015. These require the accounts to be prepared in accordance with proper accounting practices as set out in the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2022/23.

28.1 Going concern basis of preparation

Local authorities cannot be created or dissolved without statutory prescription, therefore within CIPFA's Accounting Code of Practice there is a presumption that the Council's accounts will be prepared on a going concern basis for as long as a local authority's services will continue to operate. Notwithstanding the statutory basis for going concern, the Chief Financial Officer has separately assessed the underlying financial sustainability of the organisation and this is outlined below.

Financial sustainability

The Chief Financial Officer has a statutory obligation to keep the financial position of Hampshire County Council under review and to ensure that budgets set are realistic and deliverable, and that reserves are adequate. The County Council regularly reviews and updates its Medium-Term Financial Strategy, incorporating known factors that will have a positive or negative impact upon its financial strategy and making realistic assumptions to allow for the inevitable risk and uncertainty that accompanies any financial forecast. This is underpinned by the County Council's well established reserves policy and approach to identifying and delivering required savings from the budget, with regular monitoring through monthly financial resilience reporting. The medium-term strategy and current assumptions on funding, priorities and pressures informs the annual budget setting process, with outcomes monitored throughout each financial year taking a risk based approach with the escalation of issues through senior officers and elected members as appropriate.

At the end of 2022/23 reserves stood at £845m of which 3% comprised the General Fund balance with a further 6.4% held in the insurance and investment risk reserves. The County Council's significant reserves balance ensures that it can conduct its Treasury Management activity to make sure sufficient cash is available to meet its operational obligations whilst also taking a longer-term view to investments where appropriate, enabling greater returns to be made in support of the revenue budget, whilst also adhering to the CIPFA Treasury Management Code in prioritising the security of its investment balances.

The County Council's financial forecast for 2023/24 has been reviewed alongside assumptions for 2024/25 and a prudent profile of cashflows to support the Chief Financial Officer in assessing and confirming the County Council's financial sustainability to March 2025. The reserves balance coupled with the anticipated timing of cash flows and the liquidity profile of its investments means that that County Council can meet its operational obligations over the period, with the option to sell longer-term investments and make use of its borrowing headroom as a short-term solution to any unforeseen liquidity pressures, although this would have an impact on the longer-term financial sustainability of the County Council.

28. Accounting Policies and Critical Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies

28.2 Accruals of income and expenditure

Sums due to, or from, the County Council during the year are included in the accounts, whether or not the cash has actually been received or paid in the year – that is, on an accruals basis. In particular:

- Fees, charges and rents due from customers are accounted for as income at the date the County Council provides the relevant goods or services
- Supplies and services expenditure is 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 stock in the Balance Sheet
- Employee benefits, including pension benefits are accounted for as they are earned
- Interest payable and receivable on borrowing and lending is accounted for on the basis of an effective interest rate calculated for the relevant financial instrument rather than the actual cash paid or received in accordance with the contract.

However, there are some exceptions, as follows:

- Payments to casual staff and overtime are accounted for with the basic pay with which they are paid.
- Electricity and other utility companies' quarterly payments are accounted for at the date of meter reading rather than being shared between financial years.
- Pension Fund income includes dividends declared in the income tax year.

The above exceptions apply every year, so they do not have a material effect on the year's accounts.

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.

Amounts below £10,000 are not routinely accrued at year end even if they meet the other conditions. This is because they are not material in the scale of the County Council’s overall income and expenditure. Where items of income or expenditure fall below this amount, they may still be accrued in certain circumstances such as where they are subject to specific terms and conditions relating to a grant or where there is an element of cost recovery. Items of a similar nature which are individually below this £10,000 threshold may be aggregated if they could be said to have a similar material effect upon the reporting of a particular type of income, expenditure or cost centre.

28. Accounting Policies and Critical Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies

28.3 Prior period adjustments, changes in accounting policies and estimates and errors

Prior period adjustments may result from a change in accounting policies or to correct a material error.

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 County 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.

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.

28.4 Stock and long-term contracts

Stocks held in the balance sheet are valued according to their differing nature and purpose. This does not accord with the International Accounting Standard 2 which requires stock to be valued at the lower of the original purchase price and current value but the differences in the valuations are not material. For example, County Supplies stock is valued at the latest buying price, while other stock is mainly on an historical cost basis. Spending on consumable items is accounted for in the year of purchase.

Long-term contracts are accounted for on the basis of charging services with the value of works and services received under the contract during the financial year. The cost of capital schemes that are in progress at the date of the balance sheet are included as assets under construction within Property, Plant and Equipment.

28.5 Contingent assets

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

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

28.6 VAT

Income and expenditure exclude VAT, as all VAT collected is payable to HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC), and all VAT paid is recoverable from HMRC.

28. Accounting Policies and Critical Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies

28.7 Transferred functions

The County Council has transferred to a charitable company, the operational responsibility for its Arts and Museums service with effect from 1 November 2014. The County Council retains ownership of the collections and the land and buildings occupied by the service and makes an annual revenue grant towards the running costs of the service.

Critical judgements in applying accounting principles

In applying its accounting policies, the County Council has had to make certain judgements about complex transactions or those involving uncertainty about future events as set out in notes 28.8 to 28.13.

28.8 Asset classifications

The County Council has made judgements on whether assets are classified as Investment Property or Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE). The classification determines the valuation and depreciation method to be used. These judgements are based on the main reason that the County Council is holding the asset. Further details can be found in the PPE and Investment Property notes.

28.9 Lease classifications

The County Council has made judgements on whether its lease arrangements are operating leases or finance leases. These judgements are based on a series of tests designed to assess whether the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred from the lessor to the lessee. For the purposes of lease classifications, a de minimis level is used of £500,000.

As a result, no material finance leases have been identified. In addition, judgements have been made on whether any contracts for services include embedded leases. None have been identified.

28.10 Providing for potential liabilities

The County Council has made judgements about the likelihood of pending liabilities and whether a provision should be made or whether there is a contingent liability. This includes appeals against the rateable value of business properties and legal claims that could eventually result in the payment of compensation or other settlement. The judgements are based on the degree of certainty around the results of pending cases based on experience in previous years or in other local authorities.

28.11 Production of group accounts

In accordance with the Code of Practice the County Council has carried out an assessment of its interests in other entities to determine the nature of any group relationships that exist. This includes an assessment of the extent of the County Council's control over the entity considered either through ownership (such as shareholding) or representation on an entity's board of directors. The main interests held by the County Council in other entities are detailed in the Collaborative Arrangements and Group Accounts section of this statement of accounts. However, none are considered material and thus the production of group accounts is not required.

28.12 Reportable segments

The service analysis within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the segmental analysis within the Expenditure and Funding Analysis is based on the County Council's internal management reporting as set out in the budget report. The majority of spend is controlled by departmental directors, with central control of capital financing, contingencies and specific grant income.

29. Uncertainties Relating to Assumptions and Estimates used

There are two significant items on the County Council’s Balance Sheet at 31 March 2023 for which there is a risk of adjustment in the forthcoming financial year owing to uncertain economic and political events. These are the estimated values for the pension liability and property, plant and equipment (PPE). However, variations in these values do not impact the usable reserves of the County Council.

Estimation of the net liability to pay pensions depends on a number of complex assumptions related to the discount rate used, the rate at which salaries are projected to increase, changes in retirement ages, mortality rates, expected returns on pension fund assets and the actual remedy agreed for transition provisions. The County Council engages a firm of consulting actuaries to provide expert advice on the assumptions to be applied. The effects of changes in individual assumptions on the pension liability can be measured and a sensitivity analysis is provided in note 24g.

The County Council commissions a 5 year rolling programme of PPE and Investment Property valuations, unless events indicate that a valuation is required ahead of the next planned valuations. Valuations are undertaken by qualified valuers within Hampshire County Council’s Property department in accordance with the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) professional standards using recognised measurement techniques. These take account of current trends in building costs, local planning policies and other relevant factors. For assets not included in the current year’s valuation programme, the change in value is estimated using Building Cost Information Services (BCIS) indices. However, because valuations cannot be determined with complete certainty, actual results could be different from the assumptions and estimates. A 1% change in valuations of land and buildings equates to £35m.

30. Accounting standards issued not yet adopted

The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom (the Code) requires the disclosure of information relating to the expected impact of an accounting change that will be required by a new standard that has been issued but not yet adopted.

The Code only requires items to be mentioned here which will be adopted in 2023/24. However, it is also useful to note that we are planning to adopt IFRS 16 (which is about accounting for leases) in 2024/25.

The additional disclosures that will be required in the 2023/24 financial statements in respect of accounting changes introduced in the 2023/24 Code are:

- Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8)
    - The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) has revised its definition of "accounting estimate" to make it clearer. We do not expect it to result in any changes to how we make accounting estimates, so no impact on the accounts is foreseen.
- Updating a Reference to the Conceptual Framework (Amendments to IFRS 3)
    - This change relates to how assets and liabilities should be accounted for when an organisation acquires or obtains control of another organisation. We are not planning to take over any other organisations so do not expect this change to have any impact.
- Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2)
    - The IAS 1 amendment slightly changes the criteria for which accounting policies an organisation should disclose in its accounts. Policies should now be disclosed if they are "material", rather than the previous criteria of being "significant". The changes to the IFRS Practice Statement 2 are intended to help organisations identify if an accounting policy is material. We will review our policies but do not expect it to result in any major changes to what we publish in the accounts.
- Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to IAS 12)
    - These amendments clarify how organisations should account for deferred tax on transactions such as leases and decommissioning obligations. Local authorities are exempt from corporation tax. Trading companies we own are liable for corporation tax, so may be affected by this change. However, any impact would be immaterial to our accounts.

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Pension Fund Statements

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- This document can be viewed on computers, laptops and mobile devices
- Our finance team can be contacted at: budget@hants.gov.uk

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Pensions Index

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Pension Fund Account

Pension Fund Accounts

Fund Account	See note	2021/22 £'000	2022/23 £'000
Dealings with members, employers and others directly involved in the Fund			
Contributions	7	199,267	222,220
Transfers in from other pension funds		16,178	22,195
		215,445	**244,415**
Benefits	8	(285,525)	(305,223)
Payments to and on account of leavers		(18,758)	(22,154)
		(304,283)	**(327,377)**
Net additions from dealings with members		**(88,838)**	**(82,962)**
Management expenses	9	**(63,956)**	**(75,257)**
Net additions inc. fund management expenses		(152,794)	(158,219)
Returns on investments			
Investment income	10	106,521	175,865
Taxes on income		176	(2,512)
Profits and losses on disposal of investments and changes in the market value of investments	11a	600,156	(677,438)
Net return on investments		**706,853**	**(504,085)**
Net increase in the net assets available for benefits during the year		**554,059**	**(662,304)**

Opening net assets of the scheme		9,072,815	9,626,874
Closing net assets of the scheme		9,626,874	8,964,570

Net Assets Statement for the year ending 31 March 2022	See note	31 March 2022 £'000	31 March 2023 £'000
Investment assets		9,508,612	8,861,571
Cash deposits		27	207
Investment liabilities		(40)	(77)
Total net investments	**11**	**9,508,599**	**8,861,701**
Current assets	18	125,033	109,754
Current liabilities	19	(6,758)	(6,887)
Net assets of the Fund available to fund benefits at the period end		**9,626,874**	**8,964,568**

Note: The Fund's financial statements do not take account of liabilities to pay pensions and other benefits after the end of the period end. The actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits is disclosed at Note 17.

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Pensions Index

1. Description of The Fund

Hampshire County Council

The Hampshire Pension Fund (the 'Fund') is part of the Local Government Pension Scheme and is administered by Hampshire County Council. The County Council is the reporting entity for this Pension Fund.

The following description of the Fund is a summary only. For more detail, reference should be made to the Hampshire Pension Fund Annual Report 2021/22 and the underlying statutory powers underpinning the Scheme.

a) **General**

The Scheme is governed by the Public Service Pensions Act 2013. The Fund is administered in accordance with the following secondary legislation:

- The Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013 (as amended)

- The Local Government Pension Scheme (Transitional Provisions, Savings and Amendment) Regulations 2014 (as amended)

- The Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2016 (as amended).

It is a contributory defined benefit pension scheme administered by Hampshire County Council to provide pensions and other benefits for pensionable employees of Hampshire County Council, Portsmouth and Southampton City Councils, the 11 district councils in Hampshire, and a range of other scheduled and admitted bodies within the county area. Teachers, police officers and firefighters are not included as they come within other national pension schemes.

The Fund is overseen by the Hampshire Pension Fund Panel and Board, which is a committee of Hampshire County Council.

b) **Membership**

Membership of the LGPS is voluntary and employees are free to choose whether to join the Scheme, remain in the Scheme or make their own personal arrangements outside the Scheme.

Organisations participating in the Hampshire Pension Fund include:

- Scheduled bodies, which are local authorities and similar bodies whose staff are automatically entitled to be members of the Fund

- Admitted bodies, which are other organisations that participate in the Fund under an admission agreement between the Fund and the relevant organisation. Admitted bodies include voluntary, charitable and similar bodies or private contractors undertaking a local authority function following outsourcing to the private sector.

There are 349 employer organisations within the Hampshire Pension Fund including the County Council itself, as detailed below:

Hampshire Pension Fund	**31 March 2022**	**31 March 2023**
Number of employers with active members	350	349
Number of employees in Scheme		
County Council	28,049	28,601
Other employers	32,995	33,132
Total	**61,044**	**61,733**
Number of pensioners		
County Council	20,949	24,579
Other employers	27,087	28,368
Total	**48,036**	**52,947**
Deferred pensioners		
County Council	40,914	43,315
Other employers	41,432	43,769
Total	**82,346**	**87,084**
Total members in the Pension Fund	**191,426**	**201,764**

1. Description of The Fund

c) **Funding**

Benefits are funded by contributions and investment earnings. Contributions are made by active members of the Fund in accordance with The LGPS Regulations 2013 and range from 5.5% to 12.5% of pensionable pay in the Main Section, and 2.75% to 6.25% of pensionable pay in the 50/50 Section, for the financial year ending 31 March 2023. Employee contributions are matched by employers' contributions which are set based on triennial actuarial funding valuations. The last valuation was at 31 March 2022. Employer contribution rates for most employers were a range from 16.7% to 25.2% of pensionable pay. A small number of employers also pay a past service deficit contribution.

d) **Benefits**

Prior to 1 April 2014, pension benefits under the LGPS were based on final pensionable pay and length of pensionable service.

From 1 April 2014, the scheme became a career average scheme, whereby members accrue benefits based on their pensionable pay in that year at an accrual rate of 1/49th. Accrued pension is uprated annually in line with the Consumer Price Index.

There are a range of other benefits provided under the Scheme including early retirement, disability pensions and death benefits. For more details, please refer to the Hampshire Pension Fund's website:

https://www.hants.gov.uk/hampshire-services/pensions

2. Basis of Preparation

The Statement of Accounts summarises the Fund's transactions for the 2022/23 financial year and its position at year end at 31 March 2023. The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2022/23 which is based upon International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as amended for the UK public sector. The accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Paragraph 3.3.1.2 of the Code requires disclosure of any accounting standards issued but not yet adopted. The Code only requires items to be mentioned here which will be adopted in 2022/23. However, it is also useful to note that the adoption of IFRS 16 (which is about accounting for leases) has been delayed again and adoption is planned in 2024/25. This new accounting standard largely removes the distinction between operating and finance leases by introducing an accounting model that requires lessees to recognise assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months unless the underlying asset is of low value. This will bring assets formerly off-Balance Sheet onto the Balance Sheet of lessees. Implementation of IFRS 16 is not expected to have a material impact on the pension fund because it does not hold any assets as a lessee.

The accounts report on the net assets available to pay pension benefits. They do not take account of obligations to pay pensions and benefits that fall due after the end of the financial year nor do they take into account the actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits. The Code gives administering authorities the option to disclose this information in the net assets statement, in the notes to the accounts or by appending an actuarial report prepared for this purpose. The Pension Fund has opted to disclose this information in Note 17.

The vast majority of employers in the pension scheme (88% of the Fund by active membership, are scheduled bodies excluding Further and Higher Education employers) have secure public sector funding, and therefore there should be no doubt in their ability to continue to make their pension contributions. Following the latest actuarial valuation and schedule of employer contribution prepayments, the Pension Fund has reviewed its cashflow forecast and is confident in its ability to meet is ongoing obligations to pay pensions from its cash balance for at least 12 months from the date of signing the accounts. In the event that investments need to be sold 72.5% of the Fund's investments can be converted into cash within 3 months.

Main Index

Pensions Index

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Fund Account – revenue recognition

a) Contribution income

Normal contributions are accounted for on an accruals basis as follows:

• Employee contribution rates are set in accordance with LGPS regulations, using common percentage rates for all schemes which rise according to pensionable pay.

• Employer contributions are set at the percentage rate recommended by the fund actuary for the period to which they relate. As set out in the Fund Actuary's Rates and Adjustment certificate, certain employers can pay the primary and/or secondary contributions for the 3 years of the valuation period.

Employer deficit funding contributions are accounted for on the due dates on which they are payable under the schedule of contributions set by the scheme actuary or on receipt if earlier than the due date.

Employers' augmentation contributions and pensions strain contributions are accounted for in the period in which the liability arises. Any amount due in year but unpaid will be classed as a current financial asset. Amounts not due until future years are classed as long-term financial assets.

b) Transfers to and from other schemes

Transfers in and out relate to members who have either joined or left the Fund.

Individual transfers in/out are accounted for when received/paid. Transfers in from members wishing to use the proceeds of their additional voluntary contributions (see section n below) to purchase Scheme benefits are accounted for on a receipts basis and are included in Transfers In.

Bulk (group) transfers are accounted for in accordance with the terms of the transfer agreement.

c) Investment income

i) Interest income is recognised in the Fund Account as it accrues, using the effective interest rate of the financial instrument as at the date of acquisition or origination.

ii) Dividend income is recognised on the date the shares are quoted ex-dividend. Any amount not received by the end of the reporting period is disclosed in the Net Assets Statement as a current financial asset.

iii) Distributions from pooled funds are recognised at the date of issue. Any amount not received by the end of the reporting period is disclosed in the Net Assets Statement as a current financial asset.

iv) Rental income from operating leases on properties owned by the Fund is recognised in the fund account when it is paid by the tenant according to the terms of the lease.

Contingent rents based on the future amount of a factor that changes other than with the passage of time, such as turnover rents, are only recognised when contractually due.

v) Changes in the value of investments (including investment properties) are recognised as income and comprise all realised and unrealised profits/losses during the year.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Fund Account – expense items

d) Benefits payable

Pensions and lump-sum benefits payable include all amounts known to be due as at the end of the financial year. Any amounts due but unpaid are disclosed in the Net Assets Statement as current liabilities, providing that the payment has been approved.

e) Management expenses

The Fund discloses its management expenses in line with the CIPFA guidance Accounting for Local Government Pension Scheme Management Costs (2016), as shown below. All items of expenditure are charged to the Fund on an accruals basis as follows.

Administrative expenses

All staff costs of the pensions administration team are charged direct to the Fund. Council recharges for management, accommodation and other overhead costs are also accounted for as administrative expenses to the Fund.

Oversight and governance costs

All costs associated with governance and oversight are separately identified, apportioned to this activity and charged as expenses to the Fund.

Investment management expenses

Investment fees are charged directly to the fund as part of management expenses and are not included in, or netted off from, the reported return on investments. Where fees are netted off returns by investment managers, these expenses are grossed up to increase the income receivable.

Investment fees of the external investment managers and custodian are set out in the respective mandates governing their appointments. Broadly, these are based on the market value of the investments under management and therefore increase or reduce as the value of these investments change.

Where an investment manager's fee note has not been received by the balance sheet date, an estimate based upon the market value of their mandate at the end of the year is used for inclusion in the Fund account. In 2022/23 £2.8 million of fees is based on such estimates (2021/22 £2.3 million).

f) Taxation

The Fund is a registered public service scheme under section 1(1) of Schedule 36 of the Finance Act 2004 and as such is exempt from UK income tax on interest received and from capital gains tax on the proceeds of investments sold. Income from overseas investments suffers withholding tax in the country of origin unless exemption is permitted. Irrecoverable tax is accounted for as a Fund expense as it arises.

Income and expenditure exclude VAT, as all VAT collected is payable to HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC), and all VAT paid is recoverable from HMRC.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Net Assets Statement

g) Financial assets

All investment assets are included in the Net Assets Statement on a fair value basis as at the reporting date. A financial asset is recognised in the Net Assets Statement on the date the Fund becomes party to the contractual acquisition of the asset. Any amounts due or payable in respect of trades entered into but not yet complete at 31 March each year are accounted for as financial instruments held at amortised cost and reflected in the reconciliation of movements in investments and derivatives in Note 11a. Any gains or losses on investment sales arising from changes in the fair value of the asset are recognised in the fund account.

The values of investments as shown in the Net Assets Statement have been determined in accordance with the requirements of the Code and IFRS13 (see Note 13). For the purposes of disclosing levels of fair value hierarchy, the Fund has adopted the classification guidelines recommended in Practical Guidance on Investment Disclosures (PRAG/Investment Association, 2016).

h) Freehold and leasehold properties

Properties are valued annually as at the year-end date by an independent external valuer, Mark White, BSc MRICS of Colliers International, on a fair value basis in accordance with the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors' Valuation – Current Global Standards; see Note 13 for more details.

i) Foreign currency transactions

Dividends, interest and purchases and sales of investments in foreign currencies have been accounted for at the spot market rates at the date of transaction. End-of-year spot market exchange rates are used to value cash balances held in foreign currency bank accounts, overseas investments and purchases and sales outstanding at the end of the reporting period.

j) Derivatives

The Fund uses derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to specific risks arising from its investment activities. The Fund does not hold derivatives for speculative purposes (see Note 12).

k) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash in hand and demand deposits and includes amounts held by the Fund's external managers. All cash balances are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and that are subject to minimal risk of changes in value.

l) Financial liabilities

A financial liability is recognised in the net asset statement on the date the fund becomes legally responsible for that liability. The fund recognises financial liabilities relating to investment trading at fair value and any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the liability between contract date, the year-end date and the eventual settlement date are recognised in the fund account as part of the change in value of investments.

Other financial liabilities classed as amortised cost are carried in the net asset statement at the value of the outstanding principal at 31 March each year

m) Actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits

The actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits is assessed on a triennial basis by the Scheme actuary in accordance with the requirements of IAS 19 and relevant actuarial standards. As permitted under the Code, the Fund has opted to disclose the actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits by way of a note to the Net Assets Statement (Note 17).

n) Additional voluntary contributions

The fund provides an additional voluntary contribution (AVC) scheme for its members, the assets of which are invested separately from those of the pension fund. The Fund has appointed Prudential and Zurich as its AVC providers. AVCs can also be paid to Utmost, but only by legacy contributors (closed to new members).

AVCs are not included in the accounts in accordance with Regulation 4(1)(b) of the Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2016 but are disclosed as a note only (see Note 20).

o) Contingent assets and contingent liabilities

A contingent asset arises where an event has taken place giving rise to a possible asset whose existence will only be confirmed or otherwise by future events. A contingent liability arises where an event has taken place prior to the year end giving rise to a possible financial obligation whose existence will only be confirmed or otherwise by the occurrence of future events. Contingent liabilities can also arise in circumstances where a provision would be made, except that it is not possible at the balance sheet date to measure the value of the financial obligation reliably.

Contingent assets and liabilities are not recognised in the Net Assets Statement but are disclosed by way of narrative in the notes.

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4. Critical Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies

Unquoted alternative investments

It is important to recognise the subjective nature of determining the fair value of alternative investments: private equity, infrastructure and private debt. They are inherently based on forward-looking estimates and judgements involving many factors. Unquoted private equity and infrastructure investments are valued by the investment managers using guidelines set out by the International Private Equity and Venture Capital Valuation Guidelines. The value of unquoted private equity investments was £666 million and infrastructure investments was £723 million at 31 March 2023 (£598 million and £470 million respectively at 31 March 2022). There is no standard for the valuation of private debt, but most general partners of private debt funds will base their valuations on a 3rd party valuer, such as Duff & Phelps. The value of unquoted private debt investments at 31 March 2023 was £449 million (£340 million at 31 March 2022).

Pension fund liability

The pension fund liability is recalculated every three years by the appointed actuary, with updates in the intervening years. The methodology used is in line with accepted guidelines. This estimate is subject to significant variances based on changes to the underlying assumptions, which are agreed with the actuary and are summarised in Note 16.

These actuarial revaluations are used to set future employer contribution rates and underpin the Fund's most significant investment management policies, for example in terms of the balance struck between longer term investment growth and short-term yield/return.

Directly held property

The Fund's property portfolio includes a number of directly owned properties, which are leased commercially to various tenants with rental periods from less than a month to 115 years (based on current leases). The Fund has determined that these contracts all constitute operating lease arrangements under the classification permitted by IAS7 and the Code, therefore the properties are retained on the net asset statement at fair value. Rental income is recognised in the fund account when it is paid by the tenant according to the terms of the lease.

Wholly owned companies

The Pension Fund's investments include two companies that it owns that have been specifically created to hold the Pension Fund's investments. These companies have no other purpose and therefore the value of the companies is equal to value of the investments.

The Pension Fund accounts for these investments according to the types of investments held by the companies, in line with the rest of the Pension Fund's accounting and reporting.

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5. Assumptions made about the Future and other Major Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities at the year end date and the amounts reported for the revenues and expenses during the year. Estimates and assumptions are made taking into account historical experience, current trends and other relevant factors. However, the nature of estimation means that the actual outcomes could differ from the assumptions and estimates.

The items in the Net Assets Statement and Notes to the Accounts at 31 March 2022 for which there is a significant risk of adjustment in the forthcoming financial year are as follows:

Item	Uncertainties	Effect if actual results differ from assumptions
Actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits (Note 17)	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. A firm of consulting actuaries is engaged to provide the Fund with expert advice about the assumptions to be applied.	The effects on the net pension liability of changes in individual assumptions can be measured. For instance, a 0.5% increase in the discount rate assumption would result in a decrease in the pension liability of approximately £1,358 million. A 0.25% increase in assumed earnings inflation would increase the value of liabilities by approximately £19 million, and a one-year increase in assumed life expectancy would increase the liability by approximately £554 million.
Alternative investments - Private equity (Note 13)	Private equity investments are valued at fair value in accordance with the *International Private Equity Venture Capital Valuation Guidelines*. These investments are not publicly listed and as such there is a degree of estimation involved in the valuation.	The total private equity investments in the financial statements are £666 million. The investment manager recommends a tolerance of 10% around the net asset value (+/-£66m)
Alternative investments - Infrastructure (Note 13)	Infrastructure investments are valued at fair value in accordance with the *International Private Equity Venture Capital Valuation Guidelines*. These investments are not publicly listed and as such there is a degree of estimation involved in the valuation.	The total infrastructure investments in the financial statements are £723 million. The investment managers recommends a tolerance of 10% around the net asset value (+/-£72m)
Alternative investments - Private debt (Note 13)	There is no standard for the valuation of private debt, but most general partners of private debt funds will base their valuations on a 3rd party valuer, such as *Duff & Phelps*. These investments are not publicly listed and as such there is a degree of estimation involved in the valuation.	The total private debt investments in the financial statements are £449 million. The investment managers recommends a tolerance of 5% around the net asset value (+/-£22m)

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6. Events after the Reporting Date

There have been no events after the reporting date to report.

7. Contributions Receivable

By category	2021/22 £'000	2022/23 £'000
Employees' contributions	77,554	84,742
Employers' contributions		
Normal contributions	116,347	132,515
Deficit recovery contributions	5,366	4,963
Total employers' contributions	121,713	137,478
Total contributions receivable	**199,267**	**222,220**

By type of employer	2021/22 £'000	2022/23 £'000
Administering authority	38,812	48,822
Scheduled bodies	146,326	160,335
Admitted bodies	14,129	13,063
Total	**199,267**	**222,220**

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8. Benefits Payable

By category	2021/22 £'000	2022/23 £'000
Pensions	236,663	251,002
Commutation and lump sum retirement benefits	42,862	45,732
Lump sum death benefits	6,000	8,489
Total	**285,525**	**305,223**

By type of employer	2021/22 £'000	2022/23 £'000
Administering authority	107,681	113,010
Scheduled bodies	162,994	177,312
Admitted bodies	14,850	14,901
Total	**285,525**	**305,223**

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9. Management Expenses

	2021/22 £'000	2022/23 £'000
Administrative costs	2,455	2,791
Investment management expenses	60,722	71,581
Oversight and governance costs	779	885
Total	**63,956**	**75,257**

This analysis of the costs of managing the Hampshire Pension Fund during the period has been prepared in accordance with CIPFA guidance.

In addition to these costs, implicit costs are incurred through the bid-offer spread on investment sales and purchases. These are reflected in the cost of investment acquisitions and in the proceeds from the sales of investments (see Note 11a).

9a) Investment Management Expenses

2022/23	Management fees £000	Transaction costs £000	**Total £000**
Bonds	0	0	**0**
Equities	0	0	**0**
Pooled investments*	16,233	3,453	**19,686**
Pooled property investments	109	0	**109**
Property	1,660	3,593	**5,253**
Alternatives	45,033	1,128	**46,161**
Cash	0	10	**10**
	63,035	8,184	**71,219**
Custody and other investment costs			**362**
Total			**71,581**

*includes the following amounts paid as part of the ACCESS pool

Link	9,845
UBS	2,361

2021/22	Management fees £000	Transaction costs £000	**Total £000**
Bonds	0	0	**0**
Equities	0	0	**0**
Pooled investments*	17,796	1,744	**19,540**
Pooled property investments	0	0	**0**
Property	1,263	4,251	**5,514**
Alternatives	26,927	8,522	**35,449**
Cash	0	9	**9**
	45,986	14,526	**60,512**
Custody and other investment costs			**210**
Total			**60,722**

*includes the following amounts paid as part of the ACCESS pool

Link	11,622
UBS	1,525

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10. Investment Income

	2021/22 £'000	2022/23 £'000
Income from bonds	0	0
Income from equities	0	0
Pooled property investments	2,496	2,757
Pooled investments – unit trusts and other managed funds	39,382	54,289
Rents from property	27,092	27,519
Interest on cash deposits	42	1,612
Alternative investment income	37,379	87,205
Stock lending	0	0
Other	130	2,483
Total before taxes	**106,521**	**175,865**

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11. Investments

	Market value 31 Mar 2022 £'000	Market value 31 Mar 2023 £'000
Investment Assets		
Pooled funds		
- Fixed income unit trusts	3,051,668	2,674,605
- Unit trusts	4,383,052	3,745,322
	7,434,720	**6,419,927**
Other investments		
Pooled property investments	87,697	102,008
Alternative investments	1,408,541	1,837,864
Property	577,600	493,000
Derivative contracts:		
- Forward currency contracts	14	8,695
	2,073,852	**2,441,567**
Cash deposits	27	207
Total investment assets	**9,508,599**	**8,861,701**

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11a) Reconciliation of Movements in Investments and Derivatives

Period 2022/23	Market value 1 April 2022	Purchases and derivative payments	Sales and derivative receipts	Change in value during the year	Market value 31 Mar 2023
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Pooled investments	7,434,720	448,750	(723,456)	(740,087)	6,419,927
Pooled property investments	87,697	18,226	(131)	(3,783)	102,009
Alternative investments	1,408,541	382,648	(147,072)	193,746	1,837,864
Property	577,600	35,771	(14,172)	(106,199)	493,000
	9,508,558	**885,395**	**(884,830)**	**(656,323)**	**8,852,799**
Derivative contracts:					
- Forward foreign exchange	14	69,108	(47,818)	(12,609)	8,695
	14	**69,108**	**(47,818)**	**(12,609)**	**8,695**
Other investment balances:					
- Cash deposits	27			(8,506)	207
- Spot foreign exchange contracts					
Net investment assets	9,508,599			(677,438)	8,861,701

Period 2021/22	Market value 1 April 2021	Purchases and derivative payments	Sales and derivative receipts	Change in value during the year	Market value 31 Mar 2022
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Pooled investments	7,463,982	884,759	(1,186,157)	272,136	7,434,720
Pooled property investments	72,435	12,841	(94)	2,515	87,697
Alternative investments	932,407	381,802	(161,548)	255,880	1,408,541
Property	471,250	54,705	(31,657)	83,302	577,600
	8,940,074	**1,334,107**	**(1,379,456)**	**613,834**	**9,508,558**
Derivative contracts:					
- Forward foreign exchange	(1,513)	23,500	(6,546)	(15,428)	14
	(1,513)	**23,500**	**(6,546)**	**(15,428)**	**14**
Other investment balances:					
- Cash deposits	26			1,751	27
Net investment assets	8,938,587			600,157	9,508,599

Purchases and sales of derivatives are recognised in Note 11a. Forward currency contracts – forward foreign exchange contracts settled during the period are reported on a gross basis as gross receipts and payments.

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11b) Investments Analysed by Fund Manager

	Market value 31 March 2022 £'000	%	Market value 31 March 2023 £'000	%
Investments part of the ACCESS pool				
ACCESS Pooled investments managed by Link				
Acadian	618,750	6.4	639,158	7.1
Baillie Gifford	1,423,598	14.8	1,263,515	14.1
Dodge & Cox	759,890	7.9	739,659	8.3
ACCESS Pooled investments managed by UBS	3,228,343	33.5	2,646,756	29.5
	6,030,581	62.6	5,289,088	59.0
Investments held outside of the ACCESS pool				
Abrdn	602,678	6.3	674,494	7.5
Alcentra	476,204	4.9	467,191	5.2
Barings	386,687	4.0	368,455	4.1
CBRE Global Investors	665,297	6.9	595,008	6.6
GCM Grovsnor	474,273	4.9	723,132	8.1
Insight	272,305	2.8	145,643	1.6
JP Morgan Alternative Asset Management	342,050	3.6	458,766	5.1
Twenty-four Asset Management	268,942	2.8	149,550	1.7
	3,488,436	36.2	3,582,239	39.9
Other investments	24	0.0	0	0.0
Other net assets	107,833	1.2	93,241	1.1
Total	**9,626,874**	**100.0**	**8,964,568**	**100.0**

All the companies named above are registered in the United Kingdom.

The Pension Fund has no investment in a single company/asset that exceeds 5% of the net assets available for benefits.

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11c) Property Holdings

There are no restrictions on the realisability of the property or the remittance of income or proceeds on disposal and the Fund is not under any contractual obligations to purchase or sell any of these properties. The Pension Fund is required to meet the cost of repairs, maintenance or enhancements necessary to maintain the investment income of its property assets.

The future minimum lease payments receivable by the Fund are as follows.

	Year ending 31 March 2022 £'000	Year ending 31 March 2023 £'000
Within one year	22,525	24,010
Between one and five years	62,749	75,562
Later than five years	183,942	194,254
Total future lease payments due under existing contracts	**269,216**	**293,826**

The above disclosures have been reduced by a credit loss allowance of 4.5% per annum, reflecting the Fund's expected loss from late or non-recovery of rents from tenants. This has been based on the Fund's own historic experience but also information on similar properties received from the Fund's property investment manager. In accordance with paragraphs 7.2.9.1 and 7.2.9.2 of the Code the loss allowance has been calculated based on the estimated lifetime loss allowance for all current tenancies.

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12. Analysis of Derivatives

At 31 March 2023, the Fund had open forward currency contracts in place with a net unrealised gain of £8.695 million.

Settlements	Currency bought	Local value ’000	Currency sold*	Local value ’000	Asset value £’000	Liability value £’000
1 to 6 months	GBP	365,377	USD	(441,703)	8,675	0
1 to 6 months	USD	3,611	GBP	(2,992)	0	(76)
1 to 6 months	GBP	13,793	EUR	(15,545)	97	0
1 to 6 months	EUR	182,362	GBP	(161,845)	0	(1)
Open forward currency contracts at 31 March 2023					**8,772**	**(77)**
Net forward currency contracts at 31 March 2023						**8,695**

Settlements	Currency bought	Local value ’000	Currency sold*	Local value ’000	Asset value £’000	Liability value £’000
1 to 6 months	GBP	**305,095**	USD	**-401,518**	**54**	**0**
1 to 6 months	USD	4,354	GBP	(3,334)	0	(25)
1 to 6 months	GBP	3,340	EUR	(3,958)	0	(15)
Open forward currency contracts at 31 March 2022					54	(40)
Net forward currency contracts at 31 March 2022						14

* List of currencies	EUR = Euro	GBP = British Pound	USD = United States Dollar

13. Fair Value – Basis of Valuation

Description of asset	Valuation hierarchy – level	Basis of valuation	Observable and unobservable inputs	Key sensitivity affecting the valuation provided
Market quoted investments	1	Published bid market price ruling on the final day of the accounting period	Not required	Not required
Spot foreign exchange contracts	1	Market exchange rates at the year end	Not required	Not required
Exchange traded pooled investments	1	Closing bid value on published exchanges	Not required	Not required
Unquoted bonds	2	Average of broker prices	Evaluated price feeds	Not required
Forward foreign exchange derivatives	2	Market forward exchange rates at the year end	Exchange rate risk	Not required
Pooled investments – fixed income	2	Closing price on the final day of the accounting period	NAV-based pricing set on forward pricing basis	Not required
Pooled investments – property funds	2	Closing price on the final day of the accounting period	NAV-based pricing set on forward pricing basis	Not required
Freehold and leasehold properties	2	Valued at fair value at the year end using the investment method of Mark White, BSc MRICS of Colliers International in accordance with the RICS Valuation – Current Global Standards	Comparable recent market transactions on arm’s-length terms	Not required

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13. Fair Value – Basis of Valuation

Description of asset	Valuation hierarchy – level	Basis of valuation	Observable and unobservable inputs	Key sensitivity affecting the valuation provided
Alternative Investments – Hedge funds	3	Closing price on the final day of the accounting period	NAV-based pricing set on forward pricing basis	Valuations could be affected by material events occurring between the date of the financial statement provided and the Pension Fund's own reporting date, by changes to expected cashflows, and by any differences between audited and unaudited accounts
Alternative Investments – Private equity, infrastructure and private debt	3	Comparable valuation of similar companies in accordance with International Private Equity Venture Capital Valuation Guidelines where appropriate or use of third-party valuers such as Duff & Phelps.	EBITDA multiple Revenue multiple Discount for lack of marketability Control premium Loan to value multiple	Valuations could be affected by material events occurring between the date of the financial statement provided and the Pension Fund's own reporting date, by changes to expected cashflows, and by any differences between audited and unaudited accounts

13. Fair Value – Basis of Valuation

Sensitivity of assets valued at level 3

Having analysed historical data and current market trends, and consulted with the Fund's investment managers, the Fund has determined that the valuation methods described above are likely to be accurate within the following ranges and has set below the consequent potential impact on the closing value of investments held at 31 March 2022.

	Assessed valuation range (+/-)	Value at 31 March 2023	Value on increase	Value on decrease
		£'000	£'000	£'000
Alternative Investments - Hedge funds	5%	0	0	0
Alternative Investments - Private debt	5%	449,013	471,463	426,562
Alternative Investments - Infrastructure	10%	723,036	795,340	650,732
Alternative Investments - Private equity	10%	665,815	732,397	599,234

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13a) Fair Value Hierarchy

Assets and liability valuations have been classified into three levels, according to the quality and reliability of information used to determine fair value. Transfers between levels are recognised in the year in which they occur.

Level 1

Assets and liabilities at Level 1 are those where the fair values are derived from unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Products classified as Level 1 comprise quoted equities, quoted fixed securities, quoted index linked securities and unit trusts.

Level 2

Assets and liabilities at Level 2 are those where quoted market prices are not available; for example, where an instrument is traded in a market that is not considered to be active, or where valuation techniques are used to determine fair value.

Level 3

Assets and liabilities at Level 3 are those where at least one input that could have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation is not based on observable market data.

The following table provides an analysis of the financial assets and liabilities of the Pension Fund grouped into Levels 1 to 3, based on the level at which the fair value is observable.

Values at 31 March 2023	Quoted market price Level 1 £'000	Using observable inputs Level 2 £'000	With significant unobservable inputs Level 3 £'000	Total £'000
Financial assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	5,584,282	946,425	1,837,864	8,368,571
Non-financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	0	493,000	0	493,000
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss	0	(77)	0	(77)
Net investment assets	**5,584,282**	**1,439,348**	**1,837,864**	**8,861,494**

Values at 31 March 2022	Quoted market price Level 1 £'000	Using observable inputs Level 2 £'000	With significant unobservable inputs Level 3 £'000	Total £'000
Financial assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	6,571,829	950,642	1,408,541	8,931,012
Non-financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	0	577,600	0	577,600
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss	0	(40)	0	(40)
Net investment assets	**6,571,829**	**1,528,202**	**1,408,541**	**9,508,572**

The table includes only assets measured at fair value. Other assets included in the net assets statement valued at amortised cost are not included.

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13b) Reconciliations of Fair Value Measurements within Level 3

Period 2022/23	Market value 31 March 2022 £'000	Purchases during the year and derivative payments £'000	Sales during the year and derivative receipts £'000	Change in market value during the year £'000	Market value 31 March 2023 £'000
Alternative investments	1,408,541	382,648	(147,072)	193,746	**1,837,864**

Period 2021/22	Market value 31 March 2021 £'000	Purchases during the year and derivative payments £'000	Sales during the year and derivative receipts £'000	Change in market value during the year £'000	Market value 31 March 2022 £'000
Alternative investments	932,407	381,802	(161,548)	255,881	**1,408,542**

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14 Financial Instruments

14a) Classification of financial instruments

The following table analyses the carrying amounts of financial instruments by category and Net Assets Statement heading. No financial instruments were reclassified during the accounting period.

31 March 2022 Fair value through profit and loss £'000	31 March 2022 Assets at amortised cost £'000	31 March 2022 Liabilities at amortised cost £'000		31 March 2023 Fair value through profit and loss £'000	31 March 2023 Assets at amortised cost £'000	31 March 2023 Liabilities at amortised cost £'000
			Financial assets			
0			Fixed interest securities	0		
0			Equities	0		
7,434,720			Pooled investments	6,419,927		
87,697			Pooled property investments	102,008		
1,408,541			Alternatives	1,837,864		
54			Derivative contracts	8,772		
56,640	28,536		Cash	35,320	15,577	
	11,039		Debtors		9,196	
8,987,652	**39,575**	**0**		**8,403,891**	**24,773**	**0**
			Financial liabilities			
(40)			Derivative contracts	(77)		
		(5,353)	Creditors			(4,260)
(40)	**0**	**(5,353)**		**(77)**	**0**	**(4,260)**
8,987,612	**39,575**	**(5,353)**		**8,403,814**	**24,773**	**(4,260)**

14b) Net gains and losses on financial instruments

31 March 2022 £'000		31 March 2023 £'000
	Financial assets	
532,283	Fair value through profit and loss	(558,630)
	Financial liabilities	
(15,428)	Fair value through profit and loss	(12,609)
516,855	**Total**	**(571,240)**

The Administering Authority has not entered into any financial guarantees that are required to be accounted for as financial instruments.

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15. Nature and Extent of Risks Arising from Financial Instruments

Risk and risk management

The Fund's primary long-term risk is that the Fund's assets will fall short of its liabilities (i.e. promised benefits payable to members). Therefore, the aim of investment risk management is to minimise the risk of an overall reduction in the value of the Fund and to maximise the opportunity for gains across the whole Fund portfolio. The Fund achieves this through asset diversification to reduce exposure to market risk (price risk, currency risk and interest rate risk) and credit risk to an acceptable level. In addition, the Fund manages its liquidity risk to ensure there is sufficient liquidity to meet the Fund's forecast cash flows. The Pension Fund manages these investment risks as part of its overall pension fund risk management programme.

Responsibility for the Fund's risk management strategy rests with the Pension Fund Panel and Board. Risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Pension Fund's operations. Policies are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in activity and in market conditions.

15a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss from fluctuations in equity and commodity prices, interest and foreign exchange rates and credit spreads. The Fund is exposed to market risk from its investment activities, particularly through its equity holdings. The level of risk exposure depends on market conditions, expectations of future price and yield movements and the asset mix.

The objective of the Fund's risk management strategy is to identify, manage and control market risk exposure within acceptable parameters, whilst optimising the return on risk.

In general, excessive volatility in market risk is managed through the diversification of the portfolio in terms of geographical and industry sectors and individual securities. To mitigate market risk, the Pension Fund and its investment advisers undertake appropriate monitoring of market conditions and benchmark analysis.

The Fund manages these risks in two ways:

- the exposure of the Fund to market risk is monitored through a factor risk analysis, to ensure that risk remains within tolerable levels

- specific risk exposure is limited by applying risk-weighted maximum exposures to individual investments.

Equity futures contracts and exchange traded option contracts on individual securities may also be used to manage market risk on equity investments. It is possible for over-the-counter equity derivative contracts to be used in exceptional circumstances to manage specific aspects of market risk.

15. Nature and Extent of Risks Arising from Financial Instruments

Other price risk

Other price risk represents the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or foreign exchange risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual instrument or its issuer or factors affecting all such instruments in the market.

The Fund is exposed to share and derivative price risk. This arises from investments held by the Fund for which the future price is uncertain. All securities investments present a risk of loss of capital. Except for shares sold short, the maximum risk resulting from financial instruments is determined by the fair value of the financial instruments. Possible losses from shares sold short are unlimited.

The Fund's investment managers mitigate this price risk through diversification and the selection of securities and other financial instruments is monitored by the Pension Fund to ensure it is within limits specified in the Fund investment strategy.

Other price risk – sensitivity analysis

Following analysis of historical data and expected investment return movement during the financial year, the Pension Fund has determined the following movements in market price risk for the 2021/22 reporting period based on a one standard deviation movement in the value of the Fund's investments. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates, remain the same.

Asset type	**Potential market movements (+/-)**
Overseas equities	15.38%
UK bonds	15.84%
Overseas bonds	6.18%
Property	9.59%
Alternative investments	5.81%
Cash	0.35%

The potential price changes disclosed above are broadly consistent with a one standard deviation movement in the value of the assets. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates, remain the same.

Had the market price of the Fund investments increased/decreased in line with the previous table, the change in the net assets available to pay benefits in the market price would have been as follows (the prior year comparator is shown below):

Asset type	**Value at 31 March £'000**	**Potential market movement £'000**	**Value on increase £'000**	**Value on decrease £'000**
Total assets 2023	**9,508,599**	**1,167,690**	**10,676,289**	**8,340,909**
Total assets 2022	9,508,599	1,143,058	10,651,657	8,365,541

15. Nature and Extent of Risks Arising from Financial Instruments

Asset type	Value at 31 March 2023 £'000	Potential market movement £'000	Value on increase £'000	Value on decrease £'000
Global Equities	4,383,052	674,277	5,057,329	3,708,775
UK bonds	1,647,529	261,025	1,908,554	1,386,504
Overseas bonds	1,404,139	86,751	1,490,890	1,317,388
Property	665,297	63,776	729,073	601,521
Alternatives	1,408,555	81,861	1,490,416	1,326,694
Cash	27	0	27	27
Total assets	**9,508,599**	**1,167,690**	**10,676,289**	**8,340,909**

Asset type	Value at 31 March 2022 £'000	Potential market movement £'000	Value on increase £'000	Value on decrease £'000
Global Equities	4,383,052	681,959	5,065,011	3,701,093
UK bonds	1,647,529	216,191	1,863,719	1,431,338
Overseas bonds	1,404,139	123,756	1,527,895	1,280,384
Property	665,297	33,871	699,168	631,425
Alternatives	1,408,555	87,282	1,495,837	1,321,274
Cash	27	0	27	27
Total assets	**9,508,599**	**1,143,058**	**10,651,657**	**8,365,541**

15. Nature and Extent of Risks Arising from Financial Instruments

Interest rate risk

The Fund invests in financial assets for the primary purpose of obtaining a return on investments. These investments are subject to interest rate risks, which represent the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Fund's interest rate risk is routinely monitored by the Pension Fund in accordance with the Fund's risk management strategy, including monitoring the exposure to interest rates and assessment of actual interest rates against the relevant benchmarks.

The Fund's direct exposure to interest rate movements as at 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022 is set out below. These disclosures present interest rate risk based on the underlying financial assets at fair value.

Interest rate risk sensitivity analysis

The Pension Fund recognises that interest rates can vary and can affect both income to the Fund and the carrying value of Fund assets, both of which affect the value of the net assets available to pay benefits. A 1% movement in interest rates is consistent with the level of sensitivity applied as part of the Fund's risk management strategy.

The analysis that follows assumes that all other variables, in particular exchange rates, remain constant, and shows the effect in the year on the net assets available to pay benefits of a 1% change in interest rates. The figures below for Fixed Interest Securities do not include the Fund's pooled investment in Index Linked Gilts. This better reflects the Fund's approach to the management of investment risk and how this analysis is applied to the Fund's different investments

Assets exposed to interest rate risk	Value as at 31 March 2023 £'000	Potential movement on 1% change in interest rates £'000	Value on increase £'000	Value on decrease £'000
Cash & cash equivalents	50,690	0	50,690	50,690
Cash deposits	207	0	207	207
Total	**50,897**	**0**	**50,897**	**50,897**

Assets exposed to interest rate risk	Value as at 31 March 2022 £'000	Potential movement on 1% change in interest rates £'000	Value on increase £'000	Value on decrease £'000
Cash & cash equivalents	85,149	0	85,149	85,149
Cash deposits	27	0	27	27
Total	**85,176**	**0**	**85,176**	**85,176**

Income exposed to interest rate risk	Amount receivable as at 31 March 2023 £'000	Potential movement on 1% change in interest rates £'000	Value on increase £'000	Value on decrease £'000
Cash deposits / cash & cash equivalents	1,612	680	2,292	932
Total	**1,612**	**680**	**2,292**	**932**

Income exposed to interest rate risk	Amount receivable as at 31 March 2022 £'000	Potential movement on 1% change in interest rates £'000	Value on increase £'000	Value on decrease £'000
Cash deposits / cash & cash equivalents	42	941	983	(899)
Total	**42**	**941**	**983**	**(899)**

Changes in interest rates do not impact on the value of cash/cash equivalent balances but they will affect the interest income received on those balances. Changes to both the fair value of assets and the income received from investments impact the net assets available to pay benefits.

Hampshire County Council

15. Nature and Extent of Risks Arising from Financial Instruments

Currency risk

Currency risk represents the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Fund is exposed to currency risk on financial instruments that are denominated in any currency other than the functional currency of the Fund (GB pounds). The Fund holds both monetary and non-monetary assets denominated in currencies other than GB pounds.

The Fund's currency rate risk is routinely monitored by the Pension Fund in accordance with the Fund's risk management strategy, including monitoring the range of exposure to currency fluctuations.

Currency risk – sensitivity analysis

Following analysis of historical data, the Pension Fund considers the likely volatility associated with foreign exchange rate movements to be 7.1% (as measured by one standard deviation).

A 7.1% fluctuation in the currency is considered reasonable based on the Pension Fund's analysis of long-term historical movements in the month-end exchange rates over a rolling 36-month period. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

A 7.1% strengthening/weakening of the pound against the various currencies in which the Fund holds investments would increase/decrease the net assets available to pay benefits as follows:

Asset type	Value at 31 March £'000	Potential market movement £'000	Value on increase £'000	Value on decrease £'000
Total assets 2023	4,862,708	**382,968**	**5,245,676**	**4,479,740**
Total assets 2022	4,807,023	341,288	5,148,311	4,465,735

15. Nature and Extent of Risks Arising from Financial Instruments

15b) Credit risk

Credit risk represents the risk that the counterparty to a transaction or a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the Fund to incur a financial loss. The market values of investments generally reflect an assessment of credit in their pricing and consequently the risk of loss is implicitly provided for in the carrying value of the Fund's financial assets and liabilities.

In essence, the Fund's entire investment portfolio is exposed to some form of credit risk, with the exception of the derivatives positions, where the risk equates to the net market value of a positive derivative position. However, the selection of high quality counterparties, brokers and financial institutions minimises credit risk that may occur through the failure to settle a transaction in a timely manner.

Contractual credit risk is represented by the net payment or receipt that remains outstanding, and the cost of replacing the derivative position in the event of a counterparty default. The residual risk is minimal due to the various insurance policies held by the exchanges to cover defaulting counterparties.

Credit risk on OTC derivative contracts is minimised as counterparties are recognised financial intermediaries with acceptable credit ratings determined by a recognised ratings agency.

Deposits are not made with banks and financial institutions unless they are rated independently and meet the Pension Fund's credit criteria. The Pension Fund has also set limits as to the maximum percentage of the deposits placed with any one class of financial institution. In addition, the Pension Fund invests an agreed percentage of its funds in the money markets to provide diversification. The money market funds chosen all have AAA rating from a leading ratings agency.

The Pension Fund has managed its exposure to credit risk and has had no experience of default or uncollectable deposits over the past five years. The Fund's cash holding under its treasury management arrangements at 31 March 2023 was £40.21 million (31 March 2022: £73.95 million). This was held with the following institutions:

	Rating as at 31 March 2023	Balance as at 31 March 2022 £'000	Balance as at 31 March 2023 £'000
Money market funds			
abrdn (formerly Aberdeen Standard)	AAAm	9,920	7,250
Blackrock	AAAm	8,840	5,100
DWS	AAAm	7,960	0
Federated Investors UK	AAAm	8,680	480
Glodman Sachs	AAAm	0	6,250
Insight	AAAm	9,610	6,960
Northern Trust	AAAm	0	5,670
JP Morgan	AAAm	11,630	3,610
Bank deposits			
Lloyds	A+	2,810	10
NatWest	A	6,410	10
Handelsbanken	AA-	8,090	4,869
Total		**73,950**	**40,209**

15. Nature and Extent of Risks Arising from Financial Instruments

15c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk represents the risk that the Fund will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Pension Fund therefore takes steps to ensure that it has adequate cash resources to meet its commitments.

The Fund defines liquid assets as assets that can be converted to cash within three months. Illiquid assets are those assets which will take longer than three months to convert into cash. As at 31 March 2023 the value of illiquid assets was £2,433 million, which represented 27.5% of the total fund assets (31 March 2022: £2,037 million, which represented 21.8% of the total fund assets).

Periodic cash flow forecasts are prepared to understand and manage the timing of the Fund's cash flows. All financial liabilities at 31 March 2023 are due within one year.

Refinancing risk

The key risk is that the Pension Fund will be bound to replace on maturity a significant proportion of its financial instruments at a time of unfavourable interest rates. However, the Pension Fund does not have any financial instruments that have a refinancing risk as part of its treasury management and investment strategy.

16. Funding Arrangements

In line with The Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013, the Fund's actuary undertakes a funding valuation every three years for the purpose of setting employer contribution rates for the forthcoming triennial period. The last such valuation took place at 31 March 2022 and the results are published on the Pension Fund's website 2022-ActuarialValuationReport.pdf (hants.gov.uk). The next valuation will take place at 31 March 2025.

The key elements of the funding policy are:

- to ensure that the regulatory requirements to set contributions so as to ensure the solvency and long-term cost efficiency of the Fund are met and that sufficient funds are available to meet all pension liabilities as they fall due for payment

- to ensure that employer contribution rates are as stable as possible

- to minimise the long-term cost of the Scheme by recognising the link between assets and liabilities and adopting an investment strategy that balances risk and return

- to reflect the different characteristics of employing bodies in determining contribution rates where the administering authority considers it reasonable to do so

- to use reasonable measures to reduce the risk to other employers and ultimately to the council tax payer from an employer defaulting on its pension obligations.

The aim is to achieve 100% solvency over a period of 25 years from 1 April 2022 and to provide stability in employer contribution rates by spreading any increases in rates over a period of time. Solvency is achieved when the value of assets held are equal to 100% of the Solvency Target as defined in the Funding Strategy Statement.

At the 2022 actuarial valuation, the Fund was assessed as 107% funded (99% at the March 2019 valuation). This corresponded to a surplus of £637 million (2019 valuation: £78 million deficit) at that time.

The aggregate employer contributions were certified as 18.1% of Pensionable Pay, plus an additional total contribution amount of £2.7 million over 2023/24, £2.8 million over 2024/25 and £2.9 million over 2025/26. Some employers were also given the option to pay their employer contributions earlier than the dates assumed in the actuary's calculations, for a discount, based on terms set out in the Rates and Adjustments Certificate.

The Fund operates three funding groups (or pools) in which participating employers share risks and pay a common primary contribution rate. All academies participate in the Academy Pool; all Town and Parish Councils participate in the Town and Parish Council Pool, and many of the charitable community admission bodies continue to participate in the Admission Body Group. Further information on these funding arrangements is contained within the Funding Strategy Statement. All other employers' liabilities and contribution rates are assessed individually.

Contribution schedules for the period to 31 March 2026 have been agreed for all employers. The contributions for employers reflect the profiles of their membership (or profile of the group in which they participate); the approach taken to value the liabilities on exit; the covenant of the employer and take into account the recovery of any surplus or deficiency relating to their participation over an appropriate period. Where annual contribution amounts have been certified to an employer to remove a deficit these are expected to increase by approximately 3.3% p.a. until 31 March 2039 (or an earlier date in some cases depending on the employer's circumstances).

The valuation of the Fund has been undertaken using the projected unit method for most employers, under which the salary for each member is assumed to increase until they leave active service by death, retirement or withdrawal from service.

16. Funding Arrangements

Financial assumptions

Full details of the assumptions used by the Fund's actuary are set out in the 2022 actuarial valuation report and summarised in the Statement of the Actuary.

Generally, a common set of assumptions is adopted for all employers in the Fund with the exception of the discount rate (assumption for future investment returns) which is dependent on the circumstances of the employer. In setting the discount rate the actuary takes into account the financial risk of the employer and, if the employer is expected to exit the Fund in the future, will have regard to the funding target that will be used in an exit valuation under Regulation 64.

The main actuarial assumptions that were used for the secure scheduled bodies in the March 2012 actuarial valuation were as follows:

Discount rate 4.4% a year
Rate of general pay increases 3.3% a year
Rate of increase to pension accounts and deferred pension increases and pensions in pensions in payment (in excess of Guaranteed Minimum Pension) 2.3% a year
In addition, in 2022 an 8% uplift was applied to the past service liabilities to make allowance for short-term inflation above the long-term assumption.

The assets were valued at market value.

Demographic assumptions:

A 65 year old pensioner retiring in normal health in 2022 was assumed on average to live to 88.2 (males) and 90.6 (females), rather than 87.9 (males) and 90.4 (females) under the assumptions adopted at the previous valuation.

Allowance is made for mortality improvements such that an active member currently aged 45 is expected to live to age 88.7 (males) and 91.6 (females).

Commutation assumption:

Each member was assumed to surrender pension on retirement, such that the total cash received (including any accrued lump sum from pre 2008 service) is 70% of the permitted maximum.

50:50 option:

All active members were assumed to remain in the Scheme they were in at the valuation date.

17. Actuarial Present Value of Promised Retirement Benefits

In addition to the triennial funding valuation, the Fund's Actuary also undertakes a valuation of the Pension Fund's liabilities, on an IAS 19 basis, using the same base data as the funding valuation. This valuation is not carried out on the same basis as that used for setting the Fund's contribution rates and the Fund Accounts do not take account of liabilities to pay pensions and other benefits in the future.

In order to assess the value of the benefits on this basis, the actuary has updated the actuarial assumptions (set out below) from those used for funding purposes (see Note 16). The actuary has also valued ill health and death benefits in line with IAS 19.

The actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits at 31 March 2022 was £13,000 million (31 March 2019: £10,141 million). The Fund Accounts do not take account of liabilities to pay pensions and other benefits earned after the valuation date.

As noted above the liabilities above are calculated on an IAS 19 basis and therefore differ from the results of the 2022 triennial funding valuation (see Note 16) because IAS 19 stipulates a discount rate rather than a rate which reflects market rates and the circumstances of employers.

The principal financial assumptions used by the Fund's actuary for the March 2022 IAS 19 calculation were:

Discount rate	2.7%
CPI inflation / pension increase rate assumption	3.0%
Salary increase rate	4.0%

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18. Current Assets

	31 March 2022 £'000	31 March 2023 £'000
Debtors:		
- Contributions due - employees	317	1,172
- Contributions due - employers	24,848	45,740
- Transfer values receivable (joiners)	0	0
- Tax	3,680	2,956
- Sundry debtors	11,039	9,196
Cash balances	85,149	50,690
Total	**125,033**	**109,754**

Analysis of debtors

	31 March 2022 £'000	31 March 2023 £'000
Central government bodies	12,885	11,292
Other local authorities	19,358	39,587
Other entities and individuals	7,641	8,185
Total	**39,884**	**59,064**

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19. Current Liabilities

	31 March 2022 £'000	31 March 2023 £'000
Sundry creditors	5,353	4,260
Transfer values payable (leavers)	0	0
Benefits payable	465	1,366
Tax	940	1,261
Total	**6,758**	**6,887**

Analysis of creditors

	31 March 2022 £'000	31 March 2023 £'000
Central government bodies	940	(0)
Other local authorities	2,049	1,543
Other entities and individuals	3,769	5,344
Total	**6,758**	**6,887**

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20. Additional Voluntary Contributions

	Market value 31 March 2022 £’000	Market value 31 March 2023 £’000
Prudential	21,155	24,859
Zurich	1,396	3,134
Utmost	812	667
Total	**23,985**	**28,660**

During the year, AVCs of £7,687 million were paid directly to Prudential (2021/22: £4.253 million) and £0.002 million to Utmost (2021/22: £0.003 million). No contributions were paid to Zurich which closed to new contributions in 2021/22.

Following the completion of the 2021/22 financial statements final figures were received from Zurich and Prudential. The 2021/22 figures in the table above have been amended from the original published figures (Prudential £18.527 million and Zurich £5.800 million) and contribution amounts (Prudential £2.300 million and Zurich £0.194 million).

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21. Related Party Transactions

The Hampshire Pension Fund is administered by Hampshire County Council. Consequently, there is a strong relationship between the County Council and the Pension Fund. The County Council is also the single largest employer of members of the Pension Fund and contributed £15.187 million to the Fund in 2022/23 (2021/22 £8.475 million).

During the reporting period, the County Council incurred costs of £3.485 million (2021/22: £3.081 million) in relation to the administration of the Fund and was subsequently reimbursed by the Fund for these expenses.

The key management personnel of the Fund are the Director of Corporate Operations of Hampshire County Council, acting as Chief Finance Officer (CFO) to the Fund, and the Head of Pensions, Investments and Borrowing. Both of these officers charge a proportion of their time to the Hampshire Pension Fund as part of the County Council's charge for the administration of the Fund above. Details of the salary of the Director of Corporate Operations can be found in the main accounts of Hampshire County Council.

Part of the Pension Fund's cash holdings are invested on the money markets by the treasury management operations of Hampshire County Council. During the year to 31 March 2023, the Fund had an average cash balance of £72.855 million (year to 31 March 2022: £79,187 million), earning interest of £1.612 million (2021/22 £0.042 million) on these funds.

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22. Contingent Liabilities and Contractual Commitments

Outstanding capital commitments (investments) at 31 March 2023 totalled £639.699 million (31 March 2022: £745.049 million). These commitments relate to outstanding call payments due on unquoted alternative investment and property limited partnership funds held in the alternative investments and property parts of the Fund. The amounts ‘called’ by these funds are irregular in both size and timing over a period of between four and six years from the date of each original commitment.

In December 2018 the Court of Appeal ruled against the Government in the McCloud and Sargeant cases, that the underpin protections for those within 10 years of retirement is age discrimination. The underpin was a protection that was put in place when the scheme changed on 1 April 2014 and applied to members who were an active member on 31 March 2012 and were within 10 years of their normal retirement age (usually 65). The Public Service Pensions and Judicial Offices Act 2022, the main purpose of which is to support implementation of the McCloud remedy, gained Royal Assent in March 2022. Draft regulations to implement the underpin element of the remedy are expected in 2023/24. The financial impact of the remedy remains difficult to determine, but it is a future liability for the Fund.

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New Forest in Autumn

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Annual Governance Statement

Annual Governance Statement

1. Scope of Responsibility

Hampshire County Council is responsible for ensuring that:

- its business is conducted in accordance with the law and to proper standards.
- public money is safeguarded and properly accounted for, and used economically, efficiently, and effectively.
- pursuant to the Local Government Act 1999 it secures continuous improvements in the way in which its functions are exercised, having regard to a combination of efficiency, effectiveness and economy.
- there is a sound system of internal control, which facilitates the effective exercise of the County Council's functions and which include arrangements for the management of risk.

These responsibilities also extend to the administration of the Hampshire Pension Fund, which is undertaken by the Pension Fund Panel and Board.

The combined Panel and Board is responsible for investment, management and governance of the Fund.

This Statement explains how the County Council has complied with the Code and meets with the requirements of the Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2015 in relation to the publication of an Annual Governance Statement during 2022-2023.

2. The Purpose of Corporate Governance

The governance framework comprises the systems and processes, and cultures and values, by which the County Council is directed and controlled and its activities through which it accounts to, engage with and leads the community. It enables the County Council to monitor the achievements of the County Council's strategic objectives and to consider whether those objectives have led to the delivery of appropriate, cost-effective services.

The system of internal control is a significant part of the framework and is designed to manage risk to a reasonable level. It cannot eliminate all risk of failure to achieve policies, aims and objectives and can therefore only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance of effectiveness.

The system of internal control is based on an ongoing process designed to identify and prioritise the risk to the achievement of the County Council's policies aims and objectives, to evaluate the likelihood of those risks being realised and the impact should they be realised, and to manage them efficiently, effectively and economically.

The governance framework has been in place at Hampshire County Council for the year ending 31 March 2023 and up to the date of approval of the annual report and the statement of accounts.

The County Council has approved and adopted a Code of Corporate Governance, which is consistent with the principles of the CIPFA/SOLACE Framework 'Delivering Good Governance in Local Government'. A copy of the Code is available on the County Council's Web site at: Code of Corporate Governance

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3. Core Principles of Good Governance

3.1 Behaving with Integrity, demonstrating strong commitment to ethical values, and respecting the rule of law

3.1.1 The County Council's Constitution is predicated on it operating in an open and transparent way, and for the Leader of the County Council and the Chief Executive to set the tone for the organisation by creating a climate and culture of openness, support, and mutual respect.

3.1.2 The County Council is committed to the highest ethical standards and has adopted a governance framework to re-enforce this philosophy as well as procedures to investigate any issues should the need arise. The framework, policies and procedures are set out in the County Council's Code of Corporate Governance which was adopted by the County Council during 2016-17. The Code of Corporate Governance demonstrates a comprehensive commitment on the part of the County Council to integrity, ethical values and the rule of law.

3.1.3 Officers from Legal Services and Governance monitor new legislation with the assistance of on-line resources and provide an effective mechanism for tracking new legislation and ensuring that the County Council is taking appropriate steps to implement it.

3.1.4 The County Council continues to further strengthen the arrangements governing work to advance inclusion and diversity across the Authority and its services, extending this to encompass wellbeing. In addition to a Steering Group, chaired by the Director of People and Organisation, and an Operational Forum, bringing together Equalities Leads and Champions, we have several staff network groups which play key roles in this space across the organisation.

3.1.5 The Director of People and Organisation chairs the County Council's Steering Group and oversees the formal staff networks and Wellbeing Task Group which focus on developing and driving forward work in support of the IDW agenda. Inclusion Sponsors from each directorate also play an important role in strengthening the County Council's external facing inclusion work, ensuring improvement actions are embedded within directorates and empowering staff at all levels to contribute to this agenda.

3.1.6 A strategic work programme is in place which demonstrates how the County Council is delivering against its Equality Objectives. This is informed by staff feedback and the results of external assessment against the National Inclusion Standard, undertaken by Inclusive Employers.

3.1.7 The County Council received *Bronze* award following its 2019 assessment, ranking top of the category and third overall. In the autumn of 2021, the County Council was awarded Level 2 accreditation in the Disability Confidence Scheme. This Scheme encourages employers to improve how they recruit, retain and develop disabled people and will support the Council as being an employer of choice.

3.1.8 The work programme continues to develop to meet the inclusion, diversity and wellbeing agenda and reports on a quarterly basis to the Steering Group, and the Corporate Management Team and on a bi-annual basis to Cabinet. This activity enables the County Council to meet, and go beyond, its statutory obligations under the Equalities Act.

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3.2 Ensuring openness and comprehensive stakeholder engagement

3.2.1 The County Council's Corporate Strategy – the *Serving Hampshire* Strategic Plan - contains clear strategic aims which are communicated on the County Council's website and through various communications. The Plan provides an operating model for business planning and is informed by various directorate and partnership strategies and priorities. A revised Strategic Plan for the period 2021-2025 was agreed by the County Council in September 2021 and a further amendment in November 2021. A light touch review of the Strategic Plan will be completed during 2023/24.

3.2.2 Clear guidance and protocols on decision making, effective arrangements for the approval of exempt reports and easy to use templates for decision reports and records ensure that that the County Council takes decisions in public when appropriate and after a full consideration of relevant factors. Details of the framework relevant to decision making is set out in the Corporate Governance Framework.

3.2.3 Public consultation and engagement to inform decision making is undertaken in accordance with the County Council's Consultation Policy, which includes five principles of consultation setting out when and how the County Council will consult the public. Significant and statutory consultation is supported by the County Council's Insight and Engagement Unit, which operates within the Market Research Society's ethical Code of Conduct.

3.2.4 The results of all significant consultations are presented at the relevant decision-making forum to demonstrate how participants' views have been considered.

3.2.5 Consultation methodology is based on stakeholder analysis and equality impact assessment, undertaken at the outset of planning any engagement. This informs the best approach to reaching the target audience, including those who may be harder to engage. Alongside more traditional forms of engagement, such as surveys, the County Council employs creative tools and techniques where appropriate to engage different audiences, including working with the County Councils cohort of Community Researchers (established during the Pandemic) to support a number of Public Health priorities.

3.2.6 Digital platforms, such as Instagram and Facebook Live, are also increasingly being used to engage younger audiences and those who may find it more difficult to attend focus groups in-person. The regular residents' survey 'Hampshire Perspectives' also continues to support the County Council's insight into residents' opinions.

3.2.7 The County Council also regularly undertakes organisation-wide staff surveys on priority topics (e.g. inclusion and diversity; health and wellbeing) as part of a broader programme of employee engagement through a wide range of platforms and channels and in the context of new working practices including hybrid working.

3.2.8 Each financial year, an annual report on the Pension Fund is prepared for the Fund's employers to consider at an Annual Employers Meeting to be held by 31 October in the next financial year. The report covers the Fund's accounts, investment arrangements and policy, investment performance, scheme changes and other issues of current interest.

3.2.9 The Investment Strategy Statement is published and made available to scheme employers within three months of any amendments.

3.2.10 Annual benefit statements are provided to contributors and deferred pensioners, together with an annual newsletter to pensioners.

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3.3 Defining outcomes in terms of sustainable economic, social and environmental benefits

3.3.1 The strategic aims set out in the Serving Hampshire Strategic Plan include a description of the County Council's overarching ambitions for delivering positive economic, social and environmental outcomes for Hampshire. These aims are underpinned by a series of key priorities, which reflect, and are supported by, other detailed directorate plans and strategies. Progress against the strategic aims and priorities is tracked through quarterly performance updates to the County Council's Corporate Management Team and six monthly to Cabinet. Arrangements for reporting corporate performance are set out in the County Council's Corporate Performance Management Framework.

3.3.2 All reports to decision making bodies must also demonstrate their link to the Serving Hampshire Strategic Plan, as well as the results of the relevant impact assessments. Equality Impact Assessments and Climate Change Impact Assessments (the latter applying two decision-making tools to assess the carbon emissions and resilience impacts of relevant projects and decisions) are also required of relevant decisions.

3.3.3 The corporate Performance Management Framework which underpins the Serving Hampshire Strategic Plan, incorporates the separate monitoring and reporting of the agreed Climate Change Strategy and the recommendations from the Hampshire 2050 Commission of Inquiry.

3.3.4 The Pension Fund Panel and Board has a fiduciary duty to ensure that investment returns are maximised for the benefit of members of the Pension Fund, but in doing so must also have due consideration to Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) issues. The Pension Fund Panel and Board is required to produce a Responsible Investment Policy and this was updated and approved by the Board in July 2022 (following to public consultation) and outlined the progress that had been made in particular against the Fund's carbon reduction programme and provided a commitment to the aim for its investments to be carbon neutral by 2050 at the latest in line with Government policy.

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3.4 Determining the interventions necessary to optimise the achievement of the intended outcomes

3.4.1 Clear guidance and protocols for decision making and the involvement of legal and finance officers in all significant decisions of the County Council ensures that decisions are only made after relevant options have been weighed and associated risks assessed. Details of the guidance and protocols are set out in the Code of Corporate Governance.

3.4.2 The Director of Corporate Operations advises the Pension Fund Panel and Board and its Responsible Investment sub-committee on all Pension Fund investment and administrative matters.

3.4.3 The Pension Fund's independent adviser advises the Panel and Board on investment matters.

3.4.4 The Pension Fund Panel and Board uses the Fund's actuary and other consultants as necessary, for advice on matters when in-house expertise is not appropriate. The Panel and Board takes advice from the actuary, the Fund's investment managers or specialist consultants or advisers as required on allocating assets and investment return targets.

3.4.5 Equality Impact Assessments (EIAs) are used throughout the organisation to assess the impact of service proposals and to inform decision making. In 2021 Directorates completed an internal assessment of the equality and inclusiveness of their services, leading to the development of action plans on areas for potential improvement.

3.4.6 The emerging themes included creating awareness (amongst our service users, residents, communities, providers, partners and staff), building skills, knowledge, confidence and capability, developing our service planning approach through integrating equality objectives, as well as embedding these within our procurement processes, and developing how we capture and use equalities data to support service planning and decision making. During 2022/23 good progress was reported by directorates in relation to their plans, with all actions having either been completed or on track for delivery.

3.4.7 The budget setting process is well established and directorates prioritise budgets and spending in order to achieve intended outcomes. In recent years' the budget setting process has inevitably focussed on the achievement of savings to offset the increased costs of pay and price inflation and growth in need for social care services, but this aims to be achieved whilst remaining true to the Council's strategic aims and objectives. This includes the consideration of the wider social value that the County Council can generate through its operations.

3.4.8 A medium-term financial strategy and three-year capital programme is updated each year together with relevant resource forecasts and takes full account of the changing regulatory, environmental, demographic and economic factors that impact on the financial environment in which the County Council operates. The absence of a multi-year financial assessment has made financial planning difficult, but the County Council continues to plan for the medium-term using assumptions set out in the Medium-Term Financial Strategy (MTFS).

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3.4.9 Risks associated with the achievement of intended outcomes are detailed in the corporate electronic Risk Register which itemises risks held at Corporate (cross-cutting) and directorate level. These evaluate the effectiveness of existing control measures as well as identifying proposed mitigation. Corporate and directorate risk registers have been reviewed and updated. These risk registers are regularly reviewed by the Directorate Management Teams and the Corporate Risk Management Board, with key risks also being reported to CMT. A Corporate Risk Management update report is also presented to the Audit Committee on an annual basis.

3.4.10 The Reading Hampshire Property Partnership Limited (RHPP) is a public-to-public partnership arrangement between Hampshire County Council (HCC) and Reading Borough Council (RBC) for the delivery of property related services. The RHPP was formally established as a limited company in April 2014 and is operated in accordance with the Companies Act 2006. Two named senior officers from each partner organisation are appointed to the roles of Directors of the RHPP and the Board of Directors meets formally twice a year.

3.4.11 The RHPP accounts are filed with Companies House and appropriate insurance is held to cover risks. A revised annual report is being developed that will include financial reporting, progress against the RHPP business plan and partnership objectives and benefits of the arrangement and will be reported to the Executive Member for Commercial Services, Estates and Property.

3.4.12 The County Council holds a joint 999-year lease with Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council of around 820 hectares of land located to the west of Basingstoke known as Manydown. In respect of the first phase, the land north of the main Southampton to London railway referred to as Manydown North, the two Councils have entered in to two separate but related Joint Venture arrangements.

3.4.13 The first, established between the two Councils is the Manydown Garden Communities (MCG) LLP, whilst the second known as the Manydown Development Vehicle (MDV) LLP is between the two Councils (as MGC) and the selected development partner Urban and Civic Ltd. Each JV has a regular Board meeting and various legal agreements set out the basis of the County Council's representation at each Board and the associated roles and responsibilities for each Board Director.

3.4.14 For the MGC LLP, there is one Elected Member and 2 Senior Officer representative (including approved substitutes). For the MDV LLP, the County Council's interests (on behalf of MGC) are represented by the same 2 Senior officers, together with a third nominated Officer, again with approved substitutes. The Member and Development Agreements set out: the responsibilities of each Board; delegation policies and matters to be escalated; approval of either an Annual and/or Overarching Business Plan (including Budget); the measurement of performance against each Plan, together with the management and oversight of potential emerging risks and issues.

3.4.15 The MGC LLP and MDV LLP accounts are separately audited and reported to Companies House. The Annual/Overarching Business Plan(s) are reported to the County Council's Leader and Executive Member for Hampshire 2050 and Corporate Services for approval.

3.4.16 The governance of Connect2Hampshire is underpinned by the LLP Members agreement, which sets out in detail the management arrangements for the joint venture through its Board and Executive Board. The membership of these boards includes the Director of People and Organisation as one of the two LLP Board Members, as well as a further Senior Officer of the County Council as a Member of the Executive Board. This enables the County Council's interests to be fully represented within the decision making of the LLP, as well as ensuring the successful performance of the LLP to meet the County Councils broader workforce objectives.

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3.4.17 The Board's responsibilities include agreement of the annual business plan, understanding the LLPs performance against this plan, and the management and oversight of potential emerging risks and issues. The expected levels of service performance are set out within a separate Joint Accountability Statement agreed between HCC and the LLP, with performance against defined Key Performance Indicators being reviewed on a quarterly basis through meetings held between Connect2Hampshire and Senior Officers of the County Council. Clear routes of escalation exist through to HCC's Corporate Management Team, should this be required.

3.4.18 During 2022 an assurance mapping exercise was completed by the County Council in relation to Connect2Hampshire to validate how the County Council gains assurance across a range of functions of the LLPs operating model. As part of the assurance framework in place, The Corporate Management Team 'CMT', the Employment in Hampshire Council County Council Committee 'EHCC', and the Executive Member for Hampshire 2050, Corporate Services receive an annual performance update report.

3.5 Developing the County Council's capacity including the capability of its leadership and the individuals within it

3.5.1 The relationship between Members and Officers is led by the Leader of the Council and the Chief Executive who have established a culture of mutual respect and co-operation. The role of the Chief Executive is set out in the County Council's Constitution and is well understood by the Members of the County Council. The Protocol for Member Officer Relations also provides clear guidance for both officers and Members on how to manage their relationships effectively.

3.5.2 The County Council's Member Induction Programme is well established and as the Council heads towards Elections in 2025 it will be reviewed. Initial induction is built on via the established monthly Briefing Programme which continues to be well received. The programme continues to be delivered virtually to offer flexibility of attendance and supplemented by in-person topic-specific briefings as required. The Programme has included annual corporate topics such as finance, treasury management and the County Council's workforce reporting together with Directorate specific updates and regular updates on economic recovery and resilience from the Chief Executive and Corporate Management Team. Members also have the opportunity to participate in external training events and seminars to support upskilling and knowledge refresh.

3.5.3 Members of the Joint Pension Fund Panel and Board and officers in Corporate Operations have opportunities to attend training courses and seminars on pension fund matters, when necessary and appropriate.

3.5.4 A training plan for members of the Joint Pension Fund Panel and Board has been prepared, and training logs for individual members are maintained.

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3.5.5 The County Council continues to regularly review the shape of its workforce against the needs of the service in the context of its capacity and capability requirements. This then informs a range of strategies, for example, recruitment, retention, operating models, ways of working and people development to provide effective leadership and deploy appropriate resources to meet the needs of services. In addition, each Directorate can articulate areas of their workforce where there are specific issues or concerns and have Workforce Strategies and plans in place where necessary.

3.5.6 The Annual Workforce Report continues to provide a good understanding of our people in relation to the various stages of the 'employee life-cycle' (Attract, Resource, Onboard, Develop, Reward and Recognise, Progress and Perform, Retain and Exit), and references areas of attention and further work to be undertaken to address the workforce challenges facing the County Council in the light of the national and local labour market post pandemic.

3.5.7 The Council's Valuing Performance policy provides a framework for staff and managers to meet, discuss and set goals in line with service requirements, following which regular reviews of performance, learning and progress takes place. Staff continue to be held accountable for their own and their teams' performance and are encouraged to use the range of learning opportunities that are available across the Council.

3.5.8 The Council has a thorough management and leadership development program available both for existing leaders as well as those identified as 'high potential'. These leadership programs are underpinned by a leadership competency framework.

3.5.9 Our senior leadership development framework is in the process of being reviewed to take account of the changing needs of our workforce in order to ensure that they best meet the future leadership needs of the Council, taking particular account of the changes in our ways of working, IDW agenda, and the increasing challenge to balance service delivery and demand.

3.5.10 Organisational development is delivered through a range of means led by both Corporate and Directorate Management teams as appropriate.

3.5.11 Lessons learnt exercises are regular practiced where necessary and appropriate and are undertaken through a 'system wide' perspective. We continue to use our agreed 'organisational' principles to shape and develop areas of organisation design and development to ensure our operating models are fit for purpose over the short to medium term.

3.5.12 There is an emphasis on the need for high performance and resilience. Health and wellbeing and continuous development are critical elements in the regular one to one discussions between managers and staff particularly for those roles that include hybrid working. The suite of resources continues to be developed and provides a significant range of information and support for managers and staff.

3.5.13 Health and Wellbeing continues to be a key focus for CMT, the IDW Steering Group and Directors and their DMTs and forms part of regular discussions at team meetings across the organisation.

3.5.14 To further support our understanding of our workforce's experiences post the pandemic and to continue to support recovery, regular monthly wellbeing 'pulse' surveys are undertaken where 1/12th of the organisation is polled. Results of these surveys continue to inform activities or actions that would support staff in meeting the County Council's objectives.

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3.5.15 The Wellbeing Task Group, chaired by the Director of Public Health and Director of People and Organisation with actions embedded within the overarching strategic Inclusion, Diversity and Wellbeing work program have continued to lead in this space alongside representatives from all Directorates.

3.5.16 The County Council recognises the importance of its staff networks to supporting the inclusion and diversity of its workforce. All formal networks continue to have action plans in place, which align with and support the strategic Inclusion, Diversity and Wellbeing work programme.

3.5.17 Of specific note during 2022/23 is the work undertaken to enhance our colleagues knowledge and understanding of people in terms of gender and LGBT+ through facilitated conversations across the organisation entitled 'let's talk about gender and LGBT+'. This supports individual and organisational learning and development and progresses our Inclusion and Diversity agenda.

3.6 Managing risks and performance through robust internal control and strong public financial management

3.6.1 The County Council's Corporate Strategy is underpinned by the Corporate Performance Management Framework, which establishes how the County Councils performance against the strategic plan is to be measured and reviewed on a regular basis. This currently includes twice yearly reporting of progress made towards achieving the objectives of the Serving Hampshire Strategic Plan, year-end Serving Hampshire Performance Report is also published on the County Council's website.

3.6.2 The County Council's Risk Management Strategy, covering the period 2022-2025, was approved by Cabinet in October 2022. Oversight of this Strategy is provided by the Corporate Risk Management Board, who drive forward initiatives and improvements to achieve the Strategy's aims and objectives. This includes provision of corporate guidance on risk management best practice, to support staff to manage risk effectively and consistently.

3.6.3 To strengthen risk management arrangements, three cross directorate sub-groups for part of the overall risk governance approach, reporting to the Corporate Risk Management Board – the Resilience Management Group, the Health & Safety Management Group, and the Information Governance steering group.

3.6.4 The Risk Management Board continue to report on a quarterly basis to CMT, setting out the latest position on the Corporate Strategic Risk Register providing a high-level overview of Directorate risk registers and any key risk updates, any broader developments or improvements as well as potential emerging risks the Risk Management Board are currently considering.

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3.6.5 The Risk Management Board submit an annual report to the Audit Committee who are responsible for considering the effect of the County Council's risk management arrangements and having oversight of the Corporate Strategic Risk register. The corporate guidance for staff clearly sets out the organisation's governance structure for managing risk effectively, including roles and responsibilities.

3.6.6 Key operational and strategic risks at both directorate and corporate level are actively managed and monitored by a named Risk Owner and Risk Control Manager. These risks are recorded in the Corporate Risk Management System and must have review dates and state the governance structure that is providing adequate monitoring and oversight of risk controls. All risks on the Corporate Strategic Risk Register are also reviewed on an annual basis by the Risk Management Board with the relevant Risk Owner/Control Manager.

3.6.7 A comprehensive Information Governance Framework is in place, overseen by the Data Protection Officer, with further oversight by the Risk Management Board, which includes the County Council Senior Information Risk Officer, and Directorate Senior Information Risk Officers.

3.6.8 The County Council regularly monitors its IT systems in the context of cyber security and in recognition of the ever-changing risks in this area, a programme of work continues to be progressed which seeks to further strengthen and improve awareness and management of cyber security risks.

3.6.9 The Audit Plan 2022-23 was developed to operate at a strategic level providing a value adding, and proportionate, level of assurance aligned to the County Council's key risks and objectives, this includes a periodic review of the County Council's risk management processes.

3.6.10 The audit plan remains fluid to ensure internal audit's ability to react to the changing needs of the County Council.

3.6.11 The internal audit plan incorporates provision for both proactive and reactive counter fraud and corruption work, which is underpinned by an embedded Anti-Fraud & Corruption Strategy and Policy and Anti Bribery Act Policy.

3.6.12 The delivery of the internal audit plan enables the Chief Internal Auditor to provide an annual report providing an opinion on the overall adequacy and effectiveness of the framework of governance, risk management and control which is reported to Senior Management and the Audit Committee.

3.6.13 The County Council's Audit Committee is well established and reports to Full Council. Members of the Audit Committee have no executive responsibility for the management of the organisation, thus ensuring that they are sufficiently independent to scrutinise and challenge matters brought to their attention.

3.6.14 The Audit Committee has a clear 'Terms of Reference' providing an effective source of scrutiny, challenge and assurance regarding the arrangements for managing risk and maintaining an effective control environment.

3.6.15 The County Council has a well-developed and effective scrutiny function, the structure of which is formalised through the County Council's Constitution. A pre-scrutiny approach enables Members to be engaged early in the process to ensure they can robustly challenge the Council's decision-making, to participate in policy review and development, and monitor the performance of the County Council as a whole.

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3.6.16 A wide range of policy topics have been scrutinised in line with the organisation's strategic objectives including in-depth scrutiny by way of task and finish activity. The scrutiny function is supported by experienced officers in Democratic and Member Services together with input from specialist officers in the service directorates.

3.6.17 The County Council has strong financial management arrangements at both the strategic and operational level and consistently obtains unqualified opinions for its annual accounts and value for money assessment. The Section 151 Officer is a member of the Corporate Management team and all formal financial decision making has the benefit of the advice and review of the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) or his representative.

3.6.18 Key financial regulations and financial strategies form an important part of the Corporate Governance Framework together with effective risk based financial and performance reporting.

3.6.19 Financial management in key risk areas across the County Council focusses on activity and performance management alongside the budget management processes and the financial management framework throughout all tiers of the organisation is appropriately advised and supported by the Finance Service, with a particular focus on the change management programmes that have been a feature of Directorate activity for many years.

3.6.20 A framework for the roles and responsibilities of budget holders and their interaction with the Finance Service has been rolled out across all directorates and are proving effective in improving the financial accountability and expectations of budget managers. As part of the approach, the CFO maintains a system of robust scrutiny of the current financial position and forward forecast for the next three years for each Directorate alongside appropriate reporting to CMT and Cabinet.

3.6.21 The County Council's approach to financial management enables the CFO to develop a prompt financial response to new risks. For 2022/23, whilst some latent impact of the Covid pandemic continues to affect some aspects of social care, it has been the period of high inflation that has impacted revenue and capital spending more widely. The County Council has been able to mitigate this pressure using a range of measures including use of its reserves, robust 'open book' negotiation with suppliers and careful review of its forward purchasing of energy.

3.6.22 However, as reported to Cabinet in February 2023, the cumulative impact of inflation and growth in demand for statutory services by 2025/26 is forecast to exceed the anticipated increase in Government funding and council tax income by £132m. This risk is rated high in the Corporate Risk Register. The CFO and CMT are currently working with Cabinet Members to formulate a plan to ensure the budget is balanced for each of the next three years.

3.6.23 The new CIPFA Financial Management (FM) Code was formally adopted across local government from the 2021/22 financial year. The FM Code sets out the six principles of good financial management, which it then translates into a list of financial management standards which local authorities should test their conformity against.

3.6.24 The County Council has undertaken an evidence backed assessment of its compliance with all of the financial management standards in the Code. Based on this, the County Council has ascertained that it is compliant with the Code. Although compliant, the County Council will still always actively seek to make further developments and improvements as opportunities are identified for example through risk reviews and performance management.

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3.7 Implementing good practices in transparency reporting and audit to deliver effective accountability

3.7.1 The report writing guide, protocols and templates referred to in the Code of Corporate Governance and the involvement of senior directorate officers, legal officers and finance officers ensures that public reports are written in a clear and accessible way with sufficient information to enable members of the public to formulate informed opinions on the matters for decision.

3.7.2 The Corporate Performance Management Framework provides a transparent cycle of reporting on core performance metrics to the Corporate Management Team and Cabinet. Corporate performance reports are published online and are accessible to staff, partners and the public.

3.7.3 The 'Internal Audit Charter' is presented annually for approval by the Audit Committee. The Charter makes provision that 'Where it is considered necessary to the proper discharge of the internal audit function, the Chief Internal Auditor has direct access to elected Members of the Council and, in particular, those who serve on committees charged with governance (i.e. the Audit Committee).'

3.7.4 The on-going work of internal audit is presented through a quarterly progress report to Audit Committee providing an overview of service performance; delivery against the plan; and progress made by the organisation in the implementation of management actions agreed to mitigate risks identified through internal audit work.

3.7.5 Representatives of External Audit routinely attend Audit Committee meetings and present all External Audit reports. Any recommendations for corrective action detailed within External Audit reports are highlighted to Members who will track through to implementation. This is achieved through the clear and concise nature of the minutes to each meeting couple with the inclusion of any overdue recommendations within the internal audit progress report.

3.7.6 The internal audit plan includes provision to review the County Council's approach to governance, risk and controls for partnership working. Such reviews are formally reported through the Audit Committee with any significant issues highlighted accordingly.

3.7.7 Where appropriate internal audit will gain assurances from third parties to contribute to their overall assurance opinion.

3.7.8 Financial reporting complies with relevant statute, codes and good practice guidance and financial and performance information are reported consistently throughout the year alongside each other. Where relevant and appropriate performance comparisons are made to other organisations.

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4. Obtain assurances on the effectiveness of key controls

4.1 Appropriate assurance statements are received from designated internal and external assurance providers.

4.2 Key controls relating to risks, internal control (including financial management), and governance processes are identified by managers as part of the governance framework and recorded on regular returns. These are consolidated into the risk registers at corporate and directorate level. Internal Audit, as part of its planned review of internal controls regularly evaluates the key controls to determine their adequacy and carries out tests to confirm the level of compliance. The results of each review enable an audit opinion on effectiveness to be provided to management, and any actions for improvement to be agreed.

4.3 This assurance is given to each manager in respect of the controls they are responsible for in the form of an audit report and regular summaries are provided for Chief Officers and the Audit Committee to ensure each level of the County Council's management is kept informed of findings and opinions.

4.4 External sources of assurance include the annual opinion and value for money conclusion by external auditors, and statutory inspections of adults' social care services, and children's services. These reports are subject to consideration by senior management and Members of the County Council, and appropriate response to any recommendations for improvements are agreed. These reports and responses are normally approved in public and published.

4.5 External sources of validation are used to inform assessment of the organisation's overall performance, as part of the Corporate Performance Framework.

5. Evaluate assurances and identify gaps in control/assurance

5.1 The County Council has made adequate arrangements to identify, receive and evaluate reports from the defined internal and external assurance providers to identify weaknesses in controls.

5.2 The County Council has responsibility for conducting, at least annually, a review of the effectiveness of its governance framework including the system of internal control. The review of effectiveness is informed by the work of the officers within the County Council who have responsibility for the development and maintenance of the governance environment, the Chief Internal Auditor's annual report and also by comments made by the external auditors and other review agencies and inspectorates.

5.3 The Assistant Director Legal Services and Monitoring Officer and the Chief Internal Auditor have evaluated the reports from the internal and external assurance providers which have also been reported to the Audit Committee. This Annual Governance Statement sets out the County Council's arrangements for receiving reports and identifying weaknesses in Internal control.

5.4 One of the key elements of the Corporate Governance regime and the production of the Annual Governance Statement is the methodology applied to obtain the necessary assurance. This has included:

- a self-assessment assurance statement being completed every year by all Chief Officers giving assurance about the governance arrangements in their Directorate.
- consultation with other relevant officers throughout the County Council.

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5.5 In line with the Internal Audit Charter approved by the Audit Committee in July 2021 and which is available on the County Council's website, the key elements of the Corporate Governance framework are risk assessed and reviewed periodically by Internal Audit.

5.6 The assurance statements cover a range of Corporate Governance and performance issues which refer to the existence, knowledge and application within directorates governance policies generally.

5.7 The Internal Audit Team's work forms the basis of a report to the relevant Chief Officer or Key Corporate Manager for any follow up work necessary, and feeds into this Annual Governance Statement.

5.8 Directorate Corporate Governance assurance statements were sent out to directorates in early 2022.

6. Action plan to address weaknesses and ensure continuous improvement of the system of corporate governance

6.1 Following the approval of the Risk Management Strategy 2022-25, the Risk Management Board will continue to drive forward achievement of the Strategy aims and objectives. This will include a particular focus on ensuring that Risk Registers are frequently reviewed to ensure that these continue to represent the key risks the County Council are managing, that the controls identified are appropriate, and there is assurance these are being managed effectively.

6.2 This will also look to ensure that there is alignment with the County Councils Corporate Resilience framework and supporting plans and to build further resilience and capability within the organisation which will safeguard our ability to provide an effective response to emerging incidents which are outside of our control. **Action Owner Stephanie Randall**

6.3 The Audit Committees Terms of Reference will be reviewed to take account of the latest guidance issued by CIPFA. **Action Owners David Kelly & Neil Pitman**

6.4 The Monitoring Officer will review the County Council's scrutiny arrangements in the light of the new Council operating structure. **Action Owner David Kelly**

6.5 Learning from the ETE experience generally, and exercise Knox specifically, Universal Services will develop a Business Continuity exercise policy over 23/24 alongside the new directorate Bronze Plan designed to ensure plans and scenarios are tested on a regular basis, and that the lessons learned from them are documented and actioned. This will likely include running the exercises developed but not used in ETE. **Action Owner-Mike Bridgeman**

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6.6 Adults' Health and Care will strengthen further its approach to care governance and quality assurance by implementing a phased, internal self-assessment. This will form part of the Directorate's preparations for the Care Quality Commission's assessment of local authority social care functions, with the internal self-assessment approach aligned with the CQC Single Assessment Framework. **Action Owner – Philippa Mellish**.

6.7 The CareDirector Implementation will support the improvement in the recording of client data through:

• Data migrated to the new system will be subject to data validation rules to ensure the records are in line with Data Retention rules

• As part of the system training staff will receive reminders about GDPR and best recording practice, like good searching techniques to avoid duplicates, data quality, and their responsibilities. All CDIR users will be required to sign a new Form of Undertaking via the LMS which will record their knowledge and adherence to Data Protection law and HCC policy

• The CareDirector System includes functionality for supporting greater data quality such as:

System setting Required Person Searches – this dictates the number of person searches that must be completed before a new person record can be created.

Duplicate Detection rules – These are applied on record creation and will warn users if they might be about to create a duplicate.

Merge records – there is functionality to merge records if duplicates are detected by the scheduled job.

The CareDirector Go-live date has been replanned for implementation in November 2023. Action Owner Sarah Snowdon

7. There is a robust mechanism to ensure that an appropriate action plan is agreed to address identified control weaknesses and is implemented and monitored.

In response to the Action Plan identified in the 2021/22 Annual Governance Statement: -

7.1 The longer-term Risk Management Strategy 2022-25 and Risk Register was approved by Cabinet in October 2022 following endorsement by CMT.

7.2 The Risk Management Board have continued to drive forward the Strategy aims and objectives, including a particular focus on implementing improvements to the corporate risk management system which incorporate renewed control effectiveness descriptions and evidence that measures are sufficient.

7.3 Work to further develop and mature the assurance framework underpinning our Corporate Strategic Risks (including ensuring alignment with our broader Corporate Resilience approach), will remain a focus for the Risk management Board in 2023.

7.4 A development resource to support staff and managers to manage risk effectively, has been developed and deployed. This included providing an update to the Audit Committee in December 2022 in relation to the corporate risk management processes and governance arrangements in place within the County Council.

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7.5 A major Business Continuity exercise facilitated by Emergency Planning spanning most of the Highways service was carried out in Q3, alongside a desk-based exercise carried out by Waste and Resource Management. Exercises for DMT and admin were developed with Emergency Planning and are ready to run, but their scheduling was overtaken by the creation of Universal Services. ETE targets and participants identified for the corporate Business Continuity exercise Knox (run in Q4) were carried over into Universal Services

7.6 The Adults' Health and Care CareDirector Programme remains complex and technically challenging. To retain focus and pace the programme now has new Executive oversight by the Deputy Chief Executives, including regular assurance sessions and highlight reporting. Additional programme resource and new robust governance frameworks have been implemented alongside additional metric reporting and independent assurance role from the People and Organisation Directorate. The delivery of the programme remains a priority on the Action Plan.

7.7 Following updates being made to the EIA guidance and the introduction of a new EIA tool during 2021, the County Council continues to monitor and review these resources to ensure they remain fit for purpose, and able to effectively support directorates with their service planning.

Declaration

We have been advised on the implications of the result of the review of the effectiveness of the governance framework by the Audit Committee and that the arrangements continue to be regarded as fit for purpose in accordance with the governance framework. The areas already addressed and those to be specifically addressed with new actions planned are set out in this Statement.

We propose over the coming year to take steps to address the above matters to further enhance our governance arrangements. We are satisfied that these steps will address the need for improvements that were identified in our review of effectiveness and will monitor their implementation and operation as part of our next annual review.

Signed:	Signed:
Chief Executive	Leader of the Council
Date	Date

The Annual Governance Statement was still at the draft stage when these draft accounts were published, so has not yet been signed. The finalised, signed version will be included when the audited accounts are published.

Glossary

Academies

Publicly funded independent schools, free from local authority control. Freedoms held by academies include the ability to set their own pay and conditions for staff, freedoms around the delivery of the curriculum, and the ability to change the lengths of terms and school days. The income, expenditure and assets of academies within Hampshire do not form part of the Council's accounts.

Accruals basis

Accounting for income and expenditure during the financial year in which they are earned or incurred, not when money is received or paid.

Actuary

A person or firm who analyses the assets and future liabilities of a pension fund and calculates the level of contributions needed to keep it solvent.

Admitted bodies

These are employers who have been allowed into the Hampshire Pension Fund at the County Council's discretion.

Alternative investments

These are less traditional investments where risks can be greater but potential returns higher over the long-term, for example investments in private equity partnerships, hedge funds, commodities, foreign currency and futures.

Amortisation

The process of writing down the cost of an asset or liability through depreciation or repayment of principle over a suitable period of time.

Assets held for sale

Assets that the Council intends to sell within the next year and are actively marketed as such.

Additional voluntary contributions (AVCs)

Additional voluntary contributions are paid by a contributor who decides to supplement his or her pension by paying extra contributions to the Scheme's AVC providers (Zurich and Equitable Life).

Budget requirement

Planned spending to be met from council tax, general Government grants and business rates.

Capital adjustment account

An account that reflects the difference between the cost of fixed assets consumed and the capital financing set aside to pay for them.

Capital expenditure

Expenditure on the acquisition or creation of a fixed asset or expenditure that adds to and does not merely maintain the value of an existing fixed asset.

Capital receipt

Proceeds from the sale of capital assets (e.g. land, buildings and equipment).

Hampshire County Council

Glossary

Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA)

The professional accountancy body for public services which recommends accounting practice for the preparation of local authority accounts.

Community asset

An asset that the Council intends to hold forever, that has no determinable useful life, and that may have restrictions on its disposal. An example of a community asset is parkland.

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES)

Statement that shows the accounting cost in the year of providing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices.

Contingent asset

A potential asset that is uncertain because it depends on the outcome of a future event.

Contingent liability

A potential liability that is uncertain because it depends on the outcome of a future event.

Council tax

A domestic property tax based on capital values with a personal element (a 25% discount for single-adult households). Each property is allocated to one of eight tax bands according to its capital value.

Creditor

An individual or body to which the Council owes money at the Balance Sheet date.

Current asset

An asset that is realisable or disposable within less than one year without disruption to services.

Current liability

A liability that is due to be settled within one year.

Current service costs

The increase in the present value of pension liabilities expected to arise from employee service in the current period.

Custodian

A bank that looks after Pension Fund investments, implements investment transactions as instructed by the Fund's managers and provides reporting, performance and administrative services to the Fund.

Debtor

An individual or body that owes money to the Council at the Balance Sheet date.

Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG)

A Government grant that can only be used to fund expenditure within the schools' budget.

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Glossary

Deferred liability

An amount owed by the Council that will be repaid over a significant period of time. For example, the Council holds a deferred liability to pay for assets constructed as part of the waste and street lighting PFI contracts, which will reduce over the life of the assets.

Defined benefit pension scheme

A pension scheme in which a pensioner's benefits are specified, usually relating to their length of service and either final salary or average earnings.

Deposit

Receipt held that is repayable in prescribed circumstances.

Depreciated historical cost

The valuation of fixed assets at their original cost less depreciation charged to date.

Depreciated replacement cost

Relating to fixed assets, the current replacement costs adjusted for depreciation. This method of valuation is used when it is not practical to estimate the open market value for the existing use of a specialised property.

Depreciation

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

Developers' contribution

Developers may be required to provide contributions for building infrastructure. These may result from the Community Infrastructure Levy, section 106 and section 278 planning obligations, or planning conditions.

Discretionary increase in pension payments

This increase arises when an employer agrees to the early retirement of an employee other than for reasons of ill health and agrees to pay pension benefits based on more years than he or she actually worked.

Dividends

Income to the Pension Fund on its holdings of UK and overseas shares.

Earmarked reserve

See Reserve.

Equities

Shares in UK and overseas companies.

Exceptional item

An item identified separately in the accounts because of its exceptional nature to make sure the presentation of the accounts is fair.

Expected credit loss

An estimate of the losses an authority expects it will incur from financial instruments.

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Expected loss allowance

The Council is unlikely to recover some debts because something has happened since the debt was raised. An assessment of the reduction in recoverable debt is made both individually (for individually significant debts) and collectively.

Fair value

The amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's-length transaction.

Finance lease

Under this type of lease, the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased goods transfer to the lessee.

Financial instruments

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

Fixed asset

An asset that yields benefits to the local authority and the services it provides for a period of more than one year.

Foundation schools

A category of school that receives its funding from the County Council, but are run by their own governing body, which employs the staff and sets the admissions criteria. Land and buildings are usually owned by the governing body or a charitable foundation

General Fund

The accumulated credit balance on the General Fund. It is the excess of income over expenditure in the Income and Expenditure Account after adjusting for movements to and from reserves and other non-cash items. This balance is needed as a cushion against unforeseen expenditure.

Gross book value (GBV)

The original or revalued cost of an asset before the deduction of depreciation.

Gross expenditure

The total cost of providing the Council's services before deducting income from Government grants, or fees and charges for services.

Hedge fund

A specialist fund that seeks to generate consistent returns in all market conditions by exploiting opportunities resulting from inefficient markets.

Heritage assets

Assets with historical, artistic, scientific, technological, geophysical or environmental qualities that are maintained principally for their contribution to knowledge and culture. The principal heritage assets owned by the Authority are its museum collections, archives collection and a small number of historic buildings and archaeological sites.

Historical cost

The amount originally paid for a fixed asset.

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Impairment loss

A loss arising from an event that significantly reduces an asset’s value, such as physical damage or a fall in market value.

Infrastructure assets

Fixed assets that cannot be taken away or transferred, and whose benefits can only be obtained by continued use of the asset created. Examples of infrastructure assets are highways and footpaths.

Intangible assets

Assets that do not have physical substance but are identifiable and controlled by the Council and bring benefits to the Council for more than one year, such as computer software.

Internal trading account

A service within the Council that operates on a trading basis with other parts of the Council.

International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

International accounting standards that govern the treatment and reporting of income and expenditure in an organisation’s accounts.

Inventories

Goods that are acquired in advance of their use in the provision of services or their resale. At the year-end inventories are a current asset in the balance sheet and they will be charged to the CIES in the year they are consumed or sold.

Investment property

Property (land or buildings) that are held (by the owner or by the lessee under a finance lease) to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or both.

Lessee

The party that leases an asset that is owned by another party.

Lessor

The owner of an asset which is leased to another party.

Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS)

The LGPS is a nationwide scheme for employees working in local government or working for other employers participating in the Scheme.

Long-term asset

An asset that may be held indefinitely for the provision of services or is realisable over a longer period than one year.

Long-term borrowing

A loan repayable in more than one year from the Balance Sheet date.

Long-term debtor

An individual or body that owes money to the Council that is not due for payment within one year from the Balance Sheet date.

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Minimum revenue provision (MRP)

The minimum amount (as specified in statute) which must be charged to the CIES each year and set aside as a provision for repaying external loans and meeting other credit liabilities.

Net assets

The amount by which assets exceed liabilities (same as net worth).

Net assets statement

A statement showing the net assets of the Pension Fund.

Net book value (NBV)

The value of an asset as recorded in the accounts. This usually equates to the net current replacement or original cost less any depreciation charged against the asset over its life to date.

Net current liabilities

The amount by which current liabilities exceed current assets.

Net worth

The amount by which assets exceed liabilities (same as net assets).

Non-ringfenced government grants

Amounts received from central Government towards funding the Council's activities that are not required to be spent on a particular service.

Operating lease

Under this type of lease, the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased goods remain with the lessor.

Operational asset

A fixed asset held and occupied, used or consumed by the Council in the direct delivery of services.

Past service cost

For a defined benefit pension scheme, the increase in the present value of the scheme's liabilities related to employee service from prior periods arising in the current period as a result of the introduction of, or improvement to, retirement benefits.

Payment in advance

A payment for a service due to be received in a future financial year.

Pooled budget

Partners contribute a set amount of money to form a separate budget. The purpose and scope of the budget is agreed at the outset and then used to pay for relevant services and activities.

Precept

The demand made by the County Council on the collection funds maintained by the district councils for council taxpayers' contribution to its services.

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Private equity

Mainly specialist pooled partnerships that invest in private companies not normally traded on public stock markets – these are often illiquid (i.e. not easily turned into cash) and higher-risk investments that should provide high returns over the long-term.

Private finance initiative (PFI)

Contracts typically involving a private sector entity (the operator) constructing or enhancing property used in the provision of a public service, and operating and maintaining that property for a specified period of time. The operator is paid for its services over the period of the arrangement.

Projected unit method

One of the common methods used by actuaries to calculate a contribution rate to the LGPS, which is usually expressed as a percentage of the members' pensionable pay.

Provisions

An estimated figure within the accounts for liabilities that are known to exist but cannot be measured accurately.

Public Works Loan Board (PWLB)

A central government agency that provides loans to local authorities at a slightly higher rate than the Government is able to borrow. In most cases, the interest rates offered are lower than local authorities can achieve in the open market.

Receipt in advance

A receipt that is attributable to a future financial year.

Related party

An organisation, body or individual that has the potential to control or significantly influence the Council, or to be controlled or influenced by the Council.

Reserve

The Council's reserves fall into two categories. The 'unearmarked' reserve is the balance on the General Fund. An 'earmarked' reserve is an amount set aside in the Council's accounts for specific purposes.

Revaluation reserve

Records unrealised net gains from asset revaluations made after 1 April 2007.

Revenue contributions to capital

The use of revenue funds to finance capital expenditure.

Revenue expenditure

The operating costs incurred by the Council during the financial year in providing its day-to-day services. It is distinct from capital expenditure on projects that benefit the Council over a period of more than one financial year.

Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute (REFCUS)

Expenditure that is classified as capital expenditure under statutory provisions, but does not result in the creation or enhancement of fixed assets owned by the County Council. Such expenditure incurred during the year is treated as revenue expenditure and charged to the relevant service in the CIES.

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Scheduled bodies

These are organisations that have a right to be in the LGPS.

Service concession

Contracts typically involving a private sector entity (the operator) constructing or enhancing property used in the provision of a public service, and operating and maintaining that property for a specified period of time. The operator is paid for its services over the period of the arrangement.

SAPS

Self administered pension scheme

SETS

Stock Exchange Trading Service – a service provided by the Stock Exchange, enabling shares to be bought and sold electronically.

Short-term investments

An investment that is readily realisable within one year.

Specific grants

Central Government grants to finance a particular service.

Straight-line basis

Dividing a sum equally between several years.

Surplus assets

Fixed assets held by the Council but not directly occupied, used or consumed in the delivery of services. These are assets that do not meet the criteria to be classified as either investment property or assets held for sale.

Transfer value

The value of an employee's pension rights, which can be transferred from one pension scheme to another.

Transferred debt

Debt serviced by bodies that are independent of the Council following the transfer of services formerly provided by the Council.

Trust fund

A fund set up under a trust deed in which the Council is a trustee.

Useful life

The period over which the Council will benefit from the use of a fixed asset.

Voluntary aided schools (VA schools)

Mainly religious or 'faith' schools, although anyone can apply for a place. As with foundation schools, the governing body employs the staff and sets the admissions criteria.

Voluntary controlled schools (VC schools)

Similar to voluntary aided schools, but are run by the local authority. As with community schools, the local authority employs the school's staff and sets the admissions criteria.

Write-off

Elimination of an asset or liability over a defined period, usually by means of charging or crediting the CIES.

East Meon and All Saints Church

Hampshire County Council

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