

2024/25

Midlothian Council Audited Annual Accounts



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Midlothian Council

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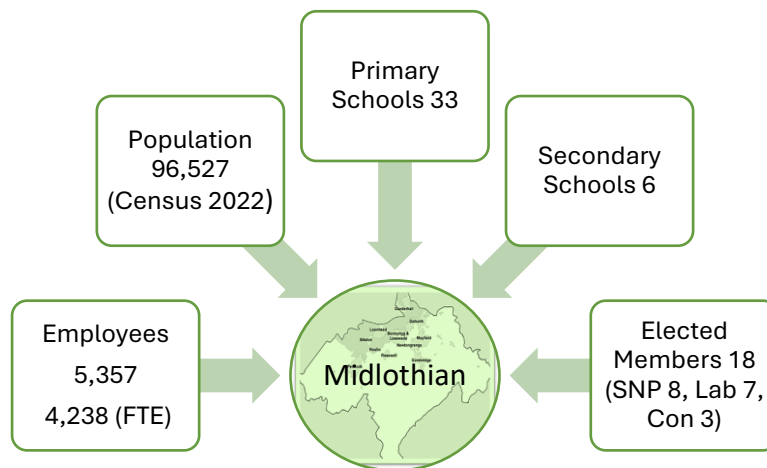
Management Commentary

The Management Commentary is intended to assist users in understanding the objectives and strategy of the Council and provide a review of its business and financial performance for the year. It also outlines the principal risks and uncertainties which are likely to affect the future development and performance of the Council.

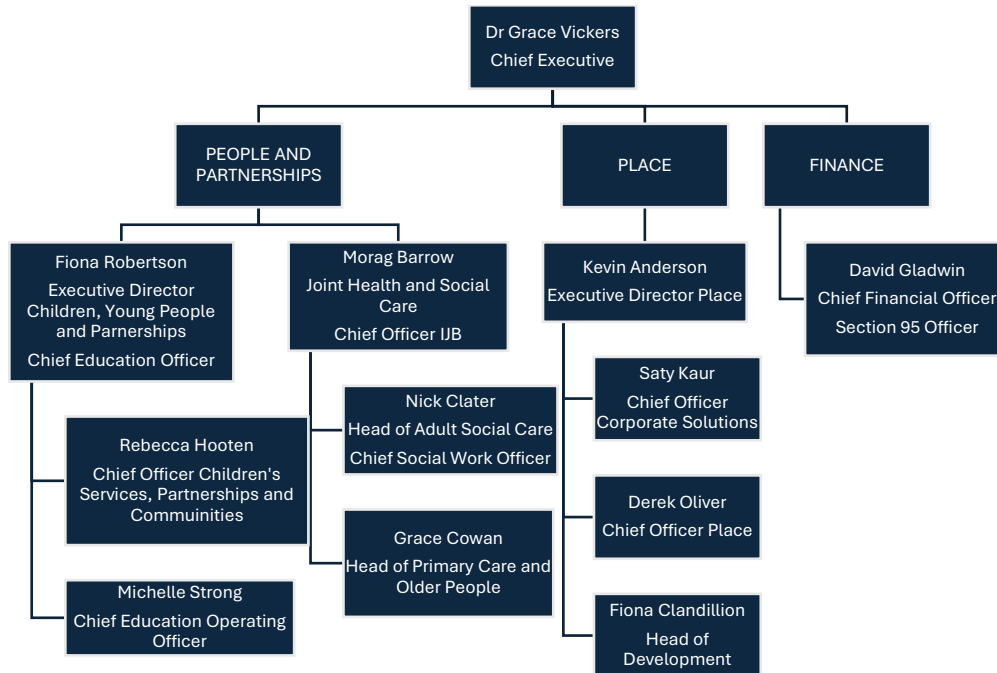
The Annual Accounts present the financial position and performance of the Council, demonstrating the stewardship of funds that support the Council's vision and key priorities. The format and content of the Annual Accounts are prepared in accordance with the *Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom*.

About Midlothian Council

Midlothian Council is located south of Edinburgh centred on the main towns of Penicuik, Dalkeith, Bonnyrigg and Lasswade. One of the smaller local authority areas, but also one of the fastest growing, it has emerged as a world centre for the Bioscience industry. Midlothian population has grown by 16.1% between the census 2011 and 2022. Projections show a continued increase by a further 9.1% to 2043. Key facts about Midlothian are:



Council Service Structure



Key Priorities and Objectives

Midlothian Council's key priorities and objectives are set out in [in The Single Midlothian Plan \(SMP\)](#). The priorities are delivered through the Community Planning Partnership (CPP), which sets out how we collaborate with communities and partners to deliver our vision for Midlothian to be a "Great Green Place to Grow."

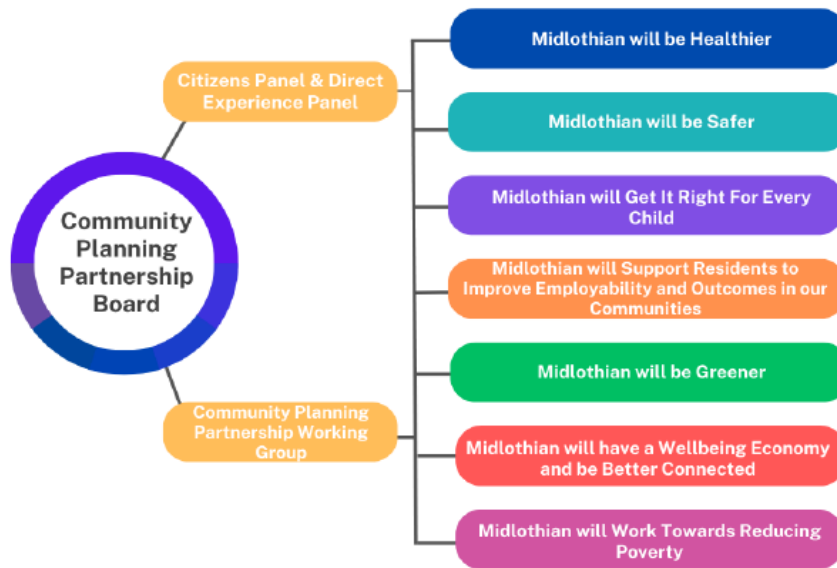
The Single Midlothian Plan has identified its three main outcomes for the next four years:

- Individuals and communities to have improved health and skills for learning, life and work;
- No child or household should be living in poverty;
- Significant progress to be made towards net carbon emissions by 2045.

These form the common and strategic guidance for the Council and its partners to encourage plans and measures to be developed to work towards enabling individuals and communities being able to lead healthier, safer and greener lives by 2030.

The Community Planning Partnership is led by the Community Planning Board, on which a number of organisations sit and work together to achieve key actions towards seven thematic priorities across the four years, with a more focused approach in reducing poverty and collaborating with communities to increase wealth, reflecting the wellbeing and circular economy principles using a place based model.

How we work together:



The annual Balanced Scorecard measures progress towards these outcomes and is used to show ongoing improvements and reflect the ongoing challenges within Midlothian. The full detail behind the performance indicators measured by the Balanced Scorecard for 2024/25 can be found on the Council’s website [Midlothian Council/Performance and spending](#).

Key Achievements and Highlights for 2024/25

Achievement	Commentary
Completion of Woodburn Primary School Extension	The £11.4 million extension and refurbishment project was completed during October 2024, six weeks ahead of schedule. The new 2,262 m2 extension and refurbishment increases pupil capacity from a three-stream to a four-stream entry and is available for the community to use.
Official Opening of the Alpine Coaster	The Alpine Coaster was officially opened to the public in September 2024. The coaster is the only one in Scotland and the longest in the UK. The Alpine Coaster is part of the ambitious Destination Hillend project – a national tourist attraction, with total visitor numbers expected to rise, bringing in much needed additional revenue to the Council.
Official Opening of New Easthouses Primary School	The new primary school, which was delivered on time and on budget, was opened in August 2024.
Official Opening of Midlothian Energy Ltd (MEL)	The project is part of a partnership between Midlothian Council and Vattenfall to deliver low carbon energy projects across the region. The first project is to supply low carbon heat to new homes in Midlothian through the MEL heat network that is planned to expand into existing buildings and other areas in Midlothian and north into Edinburgh.
Provision of Affordable Housing	The Council’s Strategic Housing Investment Programme (SHIP) was submitted to the Scottish Government in October 2024. To address the need for affordable housing the SHIP details potential sites for 2,082 new affordable homes to be built during 2024 to 2030. During 2024/25 100 new Council houses were completed, this brings the total completed to 1,755 over the past eighteen years, net of demolitions and disposals. In addition, seven properties were purchased during the year to add to the overall housing stock.

Financial Performance for 2024/25

Financial information is part of the Council’s Performance Management Framework with the General Fund and Housing Revenue Account (HRA) financial performance regularly reported to Council. This section

summarises our financial performance for 2024/25. Full details of the Council's financial performance were reported to Council on 24 June 2025 and is available on the [Council's website](#).

Usable Reserves

The Council holds funds in a number of Usable Reserves for various purposes. Details of the balances and prior year comparatives are shown in the table below, more detail can be found in the Movement in Reserves Statement on page 37.

Usable Reserve	Purpose	2024/25 £000	2023/24 £000
General Fund Reserve – Non-earmarked	Funds held as a general contingency	6,408	9,318
General Fund Reserve - Earmarked	Funds held for specific purposes (<i>note 8</i>)	25,621	37,021
Housing Revenue Account	Funds held for investment in the Council's housing stock	31,910	33,182
Capital Fund	Funds set aside for major capital developments or asset purchases	17,600	17,242
Repairs and Renewals Fund	Funds held for specific types of repairs and maintenance work	3,756	4,113

General Fund Performance

The General Fund is a statutory fund into which all the receipts of the Council are required to be paid and out of which all liabilities of the Council are to be met, except to the extent the statutory rules provide otherwise. Government grants, council tax income, fees and charges, non-domestic rates income (subject to pooling arrangements) and interest/returns on investments provide resources to the General Fund. The General Fund is split between non-earmarked balances (the level of funding available to the Council to manage financial risks and unplanned expenditure) and balances that are earmarked for specific purposes (*note 8*).

Actual outturns against budget for each of the Council's General Fund Service areas are as follows:

General Fund Revenue Outturn 2024/25			
Service Area	Revised Budget £000	Net Expenditure £000	(Under)/ Overspend £000
Management and Members	2,684	2,464	(220)
Place:			
Corporate Solutions	25,009	26,469	1,460
Place	46,267	47,842	1,575
Central Costs	24	378	354
People and Partnerships:			
Midlothian Integration Joint Board	69,072	69,072	0
Adult Health and Social Care (Non-delegated)	719	707	(12)
Children's Services, Partnerships and Communities	19,318	19,118	(200)
Education	149,246	150,600	1,354
Lothian Valuation Joint Board	582	613	31
Non-distributable Costs	992	923	(69)
Net Expenditure	313,913	318,186	4,273
Loan Charges	5,460	4,140	(1,320)
Non-domestic Discretionary Relief	70	77	7
Investment Income	(111)	(51)	60
Allocations to Housing Revenue Account	(5,537)	(5,587)	(50)
Total Expenditure	313,795	316,765	2,970
Less Funding:			
Scottish Government Grant	(229,789)	(229,964)	(175)
Council Tax	(64,686)	(64,170)	516
Service Concessions – in-year adjustment	(2,796)	(2,796)	0
Utilisation of Reserves	16,524	19,835	3,311

The most significant areas (greater than £0.500 million) contributing to variances against budget in the Council service areas were in relation to:

- The cost of transporting school pupils to school exceeded budget by £1.677 million;
- The level of maternity cover required in schools and deployment of temporary resources in areas of the council where permanent recruitment of staff has been challenging resulted in an overspend of £0.987 million;
- A reduction in housing benefit subsidy received from the Department of Work and Pensions of £0.537 million. This relates to an ongoing appeal relating to error testing in a previous financial year;
- Council Tax Income was £0.516 million lower than budgeted due to household growth being slower than anticipated, an increase in the number of households eligible for single person discount and a slight increase in bad debt provision;
- Additional costs in relation to the extension of the bulky items disposal contract and legislative changes in relation to treatment and haulage of air pollution contaminants have increased costs of waste disposal by £0.529 million;
- The cost of maintaining ageing vehicles, higher than anticipated volumes of externally contracted repairs and subsequent external fleet hire to support service continuity during periods of vehicle downtime resulted in an overspend for fleet of £0.573 million.

Offset by:-

- A reduction in loan charges of £1.320 million due to deferral of borrowing to later years, a reduction of £29 million in the borrowing requirement for 2024/25 and higher than forecast surplus cash providing opportunity to generate deposit income. These all relate to timing of planned capital expenditure.

Full details of all other variances affecting the final outturn position can be found in the 24 June Council report [Midlothian Council > Meetings](#).

Midlothian Council provide Midlothian Integration Joint Board (MIJB) an annual sum for services managed by Midlothian Health and Social Care Partnership. This sum is adjusted in-year in accordance with the integration scheme. In 2024/25 MIJB spend exceeded budget by £8.888 million. Of this, £4.883 million related to Adult Social Care services and in accordance with the Integration Scheme, required a further allocation from the Council to MIJB to fund this. Detailed commentary on the financial performance of the Midlothian Integration Joint Board is contained in their annual accounts.

Summary Position

The Council approved a reserves strategy in February 2019 setting the minimum level of uncommitted reserve of two percent of net expenditure (excluding resources delegated to Midlothian Integration Joint Board), which now equates to £4.9 million. In 2024/25 there was a decrease of £5.797 million and £14.038 million in earmarked and uncommitted General Fund Reserve respectively, resulting in a total decrease in the General Fund Reserve of £19.835 million as shown in the table below:

Movement in General Fund Reserve	£000
2024/25 performance against budget	3,311
Planned utilisation of reserves	22,836
Supplementary Estimate for MIJB	4,883
Budget carried forward for use in future years	(11,195)
Total Movement	19,835

Housing Revenue Account

The Council has a statutory obligation to maintain a revenue account for its housing provision in accordance with the Housing (Scotland) Act 1987. The Housing Revenue Account records all income and expenditure relating to the Council's own housing stock. Rents paid by tenants' funds the revenue expenditure on housing management, repairs and maintenance and in part financing capital expenditure.

The table below provides analysis of financial performance for 2024/25:

Housing Revenue Account Outturn 2024/25	Revised Budget £000	Net Expenditure £000	(Under)/ Overspend £000
Expenditure:			
Repairs and Maintenance	9,157	12,775	3,618
Administration and Management	5,537	5,587	50
Loan Charges	16,568	15,532	(1,036)
Other Expenses	2,979	3,760	781
Total Expenditure	34,241	37,654	3,413
Income:			
Council House Rents	(35,299)	(35,516)	(217)
Other Rents and Recharges	(866)	(866)	0
Total Income	(36,165)	(36,382)	(217)
Utilisation of Reserves	(1,924)	1,272	3,196

Overall, the Housing Revenue Account showed an overspend of £3.196 million at the year-end mainly due to:

- High value repairs, particularly in relation to essential damp, roofing works and electrical insulation contributed to an overspend in repairs to the housing stock of £3.618 million;
- An increase in levels of outstanding debt and write-offs of historic debt resulted in an overspend of £0.607 million;

Offset by:-

- The timing of delivery of HRA capital plan projects allowed lower than expected loan charges of £1.036 million.

The closing balance on the Housing Revenue Account reserve is £31.910 million which is committed to fund the Council's ambitious capital investment plan, currently running to 2039/40. The capital plan includes provision to build additional housing stock and continue to improve and upgrade its existing stock, particularly through Scottish Quality Housing Standard (SHQS) and Energy Efficiency Standard for Social Housing (ESSH) works. The majority of this plan is funded through prudential borrowing with costs of borrowing met from rental income and planned utilisation of the Housing Revenue Account reserve, which is projected to reduce to approximately £2 million by the end of the plan.

Reconciliation of General Fund and Housing Revenue Account Monitoring to the EFA

The table below provides a reconciliation to assist users of the accounts to navigate from the Midlothian Council Budget Monitoring position reported in the previous section to the first column in the Expenditure and Funding Analysis (EFA) on page 34. The EFA provides the link between the Final Outturn reports and the figure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES) by removing the various statutory adjustments required under generally accepted accounting practices.

Final Outturn to EFA Reconciliation			
Service Area	Final Outturn £000	Internal Reporting Adjustments £000	Figure Reported in EFA £000
Management and Members	2,464	(469)	1,995
Place:			
Corporate Solutions	26,469	(8,156)	18,313
Place	47,842	(1,084)	46,758
Central Costs	378	(69)	309
People and Partnerships:			
Midlothian Integration Joint Board	69,072	(41)	69,031
Adult Health and Social Care (Non-delegated)	707	(1)	706
Children's Services, Partnerships and Communities	19,118	(26)	19,092
Education	150,600	(11,146)	139,454
Lothian Valuation Joint Boards	613	0	613
Non-distributable Costs	923	0	923
Add Back:			
Housing Revenue Account	0	(14,668)	(14,668)
Net Expenditure	318,186	(35,660)	282,526
Loan Charges	4,140	25,469	29,609
Non-domestic Discretionary Relief	77	(77)	0
Investment Income	(51)	0	(51)
Allocations to Housing Revenue Account	(5,587)	5,587	0
Service Concessions	(2,796)	0	(2,796)
Scottish Government Grant	(229,964)	77	(229,887)
Council Tax	(64,170)	5,876	(58,294)
Total Funding and Other Expenditure	(298,351)	36,932	(261,419)
Utilisation of Reserves	19,835	1,272	21,107

Internal Reporting Adjustments					
Service Area	HRA (1) £000	PPP and Leases (2) £000	Council Tax Reduction (3) £000	Other(4) £000	Total £000
Management and Members	(87)	0	0	(382)	(469)
Place:					
Corporate Solutions	(2,593)	0	(5,876)	312	(8,157)
Place	(2,560)	529	0	947	(1,084)
Central Costs	0	0	0	(69)	(69)
People and Partnerships:					
Midlothian Integration Joint Board	0	(41)	0	0	(41)
Adult Health and Social Care (Non-delegated)	0	0	0	(1)	(1)
Children's Services, Partnerships and Communities	0	(8)	0	(18)	(26)
Education	0	(10,357)	0	(789)	(11,146)
Lothian Valuation Joint Boards	0	0	0	0	0
Non-distributable Costs	0	0	0	0	0
Add Back:					
Housing Revenue Account	(14,608)	(60)	0	0	(14,668)
Net Expenditure	(19,848)	(9,937)	(5,876)	(0)	(35,661)
Loan Charges	15,533	9,937	0	0	25,470
Non-domestic Discretionary Relief	0	0	0	(77)	(77)
Investment Income	0	0	0	0	0
Allocations to Housing Revenue Account	5,587	0	0	0	5,587
Service Concessions	0	0	0	0	0
Scottish Government Grant	0	0	0	77	77
Council Tax	0	0	5,876	0	5,876
Total Funding and Other Expenditure	21,120	9,937	5,876	0	36,933
Utilisation of Reserves	1,272	0	0	0	1,272

- As part of the financial monitoring process the Council reports on the Housing Revenue Account separately from the General Fund, this adjustment adds back the Housing Revenue Account to reflect the structure reported in the Expenditure and Funding Analysis.
- The Council has a number of Public Private Partnership (PPP) and lease arrangements which fall under IFRS 16 Accounting regulations. This is a statutory adjustment which is not required for internal reporting purposes.

3. For the purpose of the annual accounts the cost of the Council Tax Reduction Scheme is offset against the Council Tax Income received, whereas this is reported against the service area as part of the internal reporting process.
4. Various other presentational adjustments.

Capital Expenditure 2024/25

Capital expenditure is the money spent by the Council for buying, upgrading or improving assets such as buildings and roads. The difference between capital and revenue expenditure is that the Council receives the benefit from capital expenditure over a period exceeding one year. In 2024/25 the final budget for General Services capital investment was £49.270 million (2023/24 £47.509 million), which was underspent by £0.236 million. The table below identifies actual capital spend during the financial year for key projects classes:

2023/24 Revised Budget £000	2023/24 Actual Spend £000	General Fund Capital Spend	2024/25 Revised Budget £000	2024/25 Actual Spend £000
26,047	26,241	School Estate	17,532	17,218
2,007	2,007	Roads, Pavements and Street Lighting	6,971	6,971
6,263	6,263	Regeneration and Development	15,078	15,078
5,137	5,137	Fleet Replacement and Upgrades	2,401	2,401
2,824	2,824	Digital Assets	2,560	2,560
2,358	2,340	Transport, Energy and Infrastructure	2,361	2,346
599	599	Centralised Property Upgrades	872	872
2,274	2,245	Other Capital Projects	1,495	1,588
47,509	47,656	Total	49,270	49,034

The table below demonstrates the breakdown of the Housing Revenue Account Capital Spend for 2024/25:

2023/24 Revised Budget £000	2023/24 Actual Spend £000	Housing Capital Spend	2024/25 Revised Budget £000	2024/25 Actual Spend £000
39,215	39,215	New Social Housing and Market Purchases	42,247	42,247
8,570	8,570	Scottish Housing Quality Standard (SHQS) Works	7,739	7,739
1,267	1,267	Energy Efficiency Standard for Social Housing (EESHS 2)	2,724	2,724
1,396	1,360	Other Housing Capital Projects	625	464
50,448	50,412	Total	53,335	53,174

A combination of government grants, external funding contributions from third parties, capital receipts, Section 75 developer contributions and prudential borrowing funded this expenditure. **Note 32** in the accounts provides a full analysis of capital expenditure and the financing required.

Treasury Management and Investment

The Council is able to regulate its own capital spending limits within a prudential framework recommended by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) and endorsed by Scottish Government, provided it operates within a series of indicators. The Council's capital expenditure is a key driver of treasury management activity, and these indicators are relevant for the purposes of establishing an integrated treasury management strategy, which demonstrates that the Council's capital investment plans are affordable, prudent and sustainable.

Financial Indicator	2023/24	2024/25	Commentary
Capital financing requirement (excluding PPP and similar contracts)	£401.845m	£469.866m	Reflects the Council's underlying need to borrow to finance capital expenditure incurred historically by the Council that has yet to be financed.
Authorised debt limit	£534.105m	£604.957m	This is calculated in line with the requirements of the Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities and represents the maximum amount that the Council may borrow and is set at a level that reflects capital expenditure but includes headroom to allow for unusual cash movements.
Actual external borrowing	£340.871m	£379.445m	The actual external debt and long-term liabilities position of the Council. This figure should never exceed the Councils authorised debt limit (see indicator above).
Under/(over) borrowed	£60.974m	£90.421m	This demonstrates that the Council's capital borrowing requirement has not been fully funded by loan debt and is using cash from working capital to support capital programmes whilst interest rates on long-term fixed rate borrowing are high.
General Fund ratio of finance costs to net revenue stream	0.60%	1.63%	This is a measure of how affordable the Council's capital plans are. It takes actual finance costs as a % of net revenue.
HRA ratio of finance costs to net revenue stream	40.24%	42.81%	As above.
External Loans Fund Interest Rate	3.00%	3.14%	Average rate of interest paid on external debt.
Internal Loans Fund Interest Rate	2.08%	2.73%	This combines the interest paid by the Council on money borrowed, with the interest earned by the Council on money invested, along with other charges to arrive at a weighted average 'loans fund rate' figure for the Council.

The borrowing strategy is prepared in accordance with the Code of Practice on Treasury Management in Local Authorities. The majority of the Council's borrowing comes from Public Works Loan Board (PWLb). **Note 19** and **20** of the accounts provides further information on the Council's borrowing.

Balance Sheet

The table below summarises the Council's Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2025. The Balance Sheet brings together assets and liabilities, year-end balances, money owed to and by the Council and reserves. More information on the Balance Sheet is provided on page 38.

	31 March 25 £000	31 March 24 £000	Change £000
Long-term Assets	1,252,323	1,225,660	26,663
Current Assets	57,621	98,298	(40,677)
Current Liabilities	(111,792)	(96,872)	(14,920)
Long-term Liabilities	(465,769)	(432,401)	(33,368)
Net Assets	732,383	794,685	(62,302)

The main areas of movement in the net assets of the Council relate to the following areas:-

Long-term Assets

Long-term Assets have increased in value by £26.663 million. This is primarily due to continued investment in new assets across the Council and increase in the value of our existing assets which have been revalued as part of our five-year rolling revaluation programme. Further details of these movements can be found in **Notes 14-18** of the annual accounts.

Current Assets

A reduction in short-term and liquid deposits within current assets by £29.947 million, reflecting an increased level of internal borrowing in line with the Council's treasury strategy.

Long-term Liabilities- Long-term Borrowing

Increase in the Council's longer term borrowing of £37.725 million due to increase in capital investment and in line with the Council's treasury strategy.

Long-term Liabilities- Pension Obligation

The impact of the Local Government Pension Scheme and Scottish Teachers Superannuation Scheme on the Council's accounts have been disclosed in **Notes 35** and **36** to the accounts. As at 31 March 2025, the Council's share of Lothian Pension Fund shows a net pension asset of £273.943 million (2023/24 Pension Asset £186.529 million). However, under the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee Standard 14 – The Limit of a Defined Benefit Asset (IFRIC 14) the actuary has calculated the net present value of future contributions of £913.931 million exceeds the value of the future service costs of £658.215 million, a negative contribution. The asset ceiling calculation was based on the draft results issued by the actuary in April and as a result of this calculation, IFRIC 14 advises that no defined benefit plan asset should be recognised in the Council's Balance Sheet and there is no requirement to recognise the £255.716 million difference as a liability, however the Council is required to reflect the liability in relation to present value of unfunded obligations of £6.433 million and this figure is contained in the Balance Sheet.

Formal actuarial valuations are conducted every three years, where each employer's assets and liabilities are calculated on a detailed basis, using individual member data, for cash contribution setting purposes. The most recent formal valuation was March 2023 with the subsequent results based on a roll forward from the formal valuation. The movements in the pension valuation is due to a combination of applying the actuals pension increase order of 1.7% to the benefits, an increase in the discount rate of 1% and changes in demographic assumptions by the actuary.

Risks and Uncertainties Facing the Council

Like all local authorities Midlothian Council is facing a period of unprecedented change and financial challenge with many factors affecting the need to adapt as an organisation. These pressures and demand for Council services are only likely to increase as it reacts to future challenges which have been exacerbated by the recent pandemic and growing cost of living crisis. Some of the challenges the Council face include:

Risk and Uncertainty	Commentary
Continued Demographic Pressures	Continued demographic pressures particularly around looked after children, people with learning disabilities, elderly care, school age pupils and the significant population growth in Midlothian. Increasing financial hardship is also expected due to pressures on household budgets. These pressures continue to present a considerable challenge to the Council in both financing them and transforming services to improve ways of managing some of the service delivery to respond to these pressures.
Delays in the supply chain caused by local or global market shortages	World events continue to contribute to a supply chain volatility leading to the Council facing higher prices and shortages of key resources, particularly in the construction and care sectors. This has resulted in longer lead times and increased development costs in maintaining existing and constructing new capital assets. The Council continues to monitor the impact of this on delivery of its front-line services and its capital programmes.
Climate Change	The Council recognises that climate change is an urgent issue and has committed to significantly reduce carbon emissions by 2045. This will require significant investment and resource to achieve this.
Financial Pressures	Pay, general inflationary pressures and available Scottish Government Grant funding are critical areas of modelling given their overall significance and uncertainty. For 2024/25, and again for 2025/26, the Scottish Government

	<p>published a one-year budget and grant settlement. Pressure on the public purse remains acute and indications are that grant support to Councils will remain at, or close to, a cash flat level for at least the next few years. This represents a challenging outlook for local government with a potential real term reduction in grant income at a time when costs and service demands continue to rise, particularly in Midlothian as the fastest growing Council. There are a number of factors which will continue to influence the actual level of grant support the Council might expect. Among these will be a range of economic factors which will impact on the resources Scottish Government has at its disposal, whether from the UK Government block grant or through tax revenues directly controlled by Scottish Government. Scottish Government priorities and policies relating to taxation and spending will also be a key factor.</p>
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Whilst an assessment of economic factors can be made at this time, based on various sets of published information the impact of Scottish Government’s tax and spending priorities will only become apparent when the Scottish Government’s 2026/27 budget is published later in 2025 and whilst the Council set a balanced budget for 2025/26, which included a council tax increase of 10%, in the context of potentially reduced real terms external funding and exponential growth in demand for services, the Council faces a considerable challenge to ensure its future expenditure plans are financially sustainable.

How the Council Manages Risk

Action	Commentary
Service Risk Registers	The Service Risk Registers contain operational risks and are managed by each Service Management Team. The Risk Management Group provides further scrutiny of service risks and significant risks are added to the Corporate Risk Register.
The Corporate Risk Register	The Corporate Risk Register managed by the Corporate Management Team provides assurance through scrutiny and challenge and ensures that the significant risks facing the Council have been identified and effective treatment actions are implemented. The Corporate Risk Register is then submitted to Audit Committee for approval which provides effective scrutiny and challenge as part of the Council’s corporate governance arrangements.
Development of a Medium-term Financial Strategy (MTFS)	<p>The Council’s Medium-term financial outlook highlights significant funding pressure that the Council may face over the next few years. On 25 February 2025 Council agreed a Medium-term Financial Strategy 2025/26-2029/30, which sets out budget projections for this period and shows a projected budget gap of £8.9 million by 2028/29.</p> <p>The MTFS set out cost projections for pay and price inflation, debt charges and the impact of demographic changes together with projections of income. As a framework to address the financial challenge, Council approved a Transformation Blueprint which contains five main strategic themes of Following the Money, 21st Century Workforce, Commercialisation and Income Generation, Workplaces of the Future and Multi-Agency Transformation. Within each theme sits a number of individual projects phased over the next two financial years. Council will also continue to explore any options to increase external funding including ongoing discussion with the Scottish Government on funding fast growing Councils.</p>

Looking Ahead

Economic performance has a significant impact on the availability of funding and demand for public services. The February 2025 the Bank of England monetary report states that whilst progress towards achieving the 2% cpi inflation target remains consistent, there are still significant uncertainties around the current and prospective balance of demand and supply in the economy, therefore the Monetary Policy

Committee is maintaining its focus on the persistence of inflationary pressures in the medium term to ensure sustainability of this target.

In addition, Midlothian Council also faces additional pressure being the fastest growing local authority in Scotland, resulting in greater demand for services with future funding for Local Government likely to remain constrained. The Council's Capital Plan remains under pressure but contains further major investment in the following areas over the coming years:

Capital Expenditure	Commentary
School Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wide-ranging school building, extension and refurbishment programme including a major project at Penicuik High School; • A new 3-18 school at Shawfair; • Replacement Schools for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Beeslack Community High School; ○ Mayfield Primary School Campus.
Provision of Care Services	A new care facility in Bonnyrigg which will provide accommodation for those in need of high quality care.
Carriageway and Footway Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuing investment in improved roads, footpaths and lighting across Midlothian; • As part of the Edinburgh and South East Scotland City Region Deal major investment is also planned in the new A701 Relief Road and A702 link which will support planned investment in new research and technology facilities at Easter Bush.
Social Housing	A continuation of the new build housing programme and upgrading of existing housing, particularly with regard to energy efficiency measures to work towards the Councils carbon neutral target.

The Council has recognised the need for a strategic step change in the form of the Medium-Term Financial Plan together with resource allocation measures that will enable the Council to balance revenue budgets for each financial year.

The Council continues to regularly monitor its financial position and provide full financial updates to the Corporate Management Team and elected members as appropriate, including options on addressing any new budgetary and spending pressures. This may include further use of reserves, reallocation of committed reserves, changes to capital spend, or other cost savings. Management is continuing to engage with the Scottish Government on providing sustainable funding going forward.

The Council will continue to assess the potential impact of the external risks and challenges facing the Council, including the possible financial and economic impacts. From a financial perspective, the potential impact on future Scottish Government grant funding levels, and from an economic perspective, the potential lack of skilled resource and the impact on the local economy.

In delivering services, it is important to recognise that people are our most important asset. Our people have the potential to have a positive impact every day and can deliver life-changing impacts for our communities. Therefore, to maximise that positive impact, it is imperative that we work as One Council by removing any institutional barriers; and eliminate silo working to enable the organisation to implement simple solutions which make a big difference. This means placing our citizens and communities at the centre of our daily work; growing our own talent and empowering our staff and thereby enabling Midlothian to fulfil its potential as a 'Green Great Place to Grow.'

Conclusion

Budget constraints and increasing cost pressures are putting Scotland's councils' finances under a severe strain. COSLA have continued to highlight that funding in the Local Government Finance Settlement falls short of the amount required to protect local services. Adding to the challenge of constrained funding, Midlothian Council continues to face the ongoing impacts of a global pandemic as well as long-standing and growing demographic pressures and the impact of pressured household budgets thus placing

increasing pressures on Council resources and demand for its services. Despite these pressures, the Council continues to make significant improvements across a range of service areas and is investing in its asset base to provide essential infrastructure to support the growing population. It is important to appreciate these improvements.

We have concluded the year with financial challenge ahead but with a focus on meeting the challenges identified in the Medium-Term Financial Strategy and the Transformation Blueprint to ensure the Council maintains longer-term financial sustainability.

Acknowledgements

We would like to acknowledge the tremendous effort undertaken in producing the Annual Accounts and express our thanks to colleagues throughout the Council for the significant dedication and commitment shown throughout the year in financial matters.

David Gladwin
Chief Financial Officer
and Section 95 Officer

Dr Grace Vickers
Chief Executive

Councillor Kelly Parry
Leader of the Council

Statement of Responsibilities

The Council's Responsibilities

The Council is required to:

- Make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to secure that one of its officers has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs. In this Council, that officer is the Chief Financial Officer;
- Manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets.

I certify that the Annual Accounts have been approved for signature by, or on behalf of, the authority.

Councillor Kelly Parry
Leader of the Council

The Chief Financial Officer Responsibilities

The Chief Financial Officer is responsible for the preparation of the Council's Annual Accounts in accordance with proper practices as required by legislation and as set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom (the code).

In preparing these Annual Accounts, the Chief Financial Officer has:

- Selected suitable accounting policies and then applied them consistently;
- Made judgements and estimates that were reasonable and prudent;
- Complied with the local authority code;
- Kept proper accounting records, which were up to date;
- Taken reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

I certify that the financial statements present a true and fair view of the financial position of the Council (and its group) at the reporting date and the transactions of the Council (and its group) for the year ended 31 March 2025.

David Gladwin
Chief Financial Officer

Annual Governance Statement

Introduction

The Annual Governance Statement explains how the Council has complied with the terms of the CIPFA/SOLACE Framework (2016) for the year ended 31 March 2025, sets out the Council's governance arrangements and systems of internal control, and reports on their effectiveness. The statement also covers relevant governance matters as they affect those entities included as part of the Council's Group Accounts.

Scope of Responsibility

Midlothian Council is responsible for ensuring that its business is conducted in accordance with the law and proper standards, and that public money is safeguarded and properly accounted for. The Council also has a statutory duty of Best Value under the Local Government in Scotland Act 2003 to make arrangements to secure continuous improvement and performance, while maintaining an appropriate balance between quality and cost; and in making these arrangements and securing that balance, to have regard to economy, efficiency and effectiveness.

In discharging this overall responsibility, elected members and senior officers are responsible for putting in place proper arrangements for the governance of Midlothian Council's affairs and facilitating the exercise of its functions in a timely, inclusive, open, honest and accountable manner. This includes setting the strategic direction, vision, culture and values of the Council, effective operation of corporate systems, processes and internal controls, engaging with and, where appropriate, lead communities, monitoring whether strategic objectives have been achieved and services delivered cost effectively, and ensuring that appropriate arrangements are in place for the management of risk.

The system can only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance of effectiveness.

Framework for Good Governance

The overall aim of the CIPFA/SOLACE Framework 'Delivering Good Governance in Local Government' (2016) is to ensure that: resources are directed in accordance with agreed policy and according to priorities; there is sound and inclusive decision making; and there is clear accountability for the use of those resources in order to achieve desired outcomes for service users and communities.

The Framework defines the seven core principles of good governance, namely:

- A. Behaving with integrity, demonstrating strong commitment to ethical values, and respecting the rule of law;
- B. Ensuring openness and comprehensive stakeholder engagement;
- C. Defining outcomes in terms of sustainable economic, social, and environmental benefits;
- D. Determining the interventions necessary to optimise the achievement of the intended outcomes;
- E. Developing the entity's capacity, including the capability of its leadership and the individuals within it;
- F. Managing risks and performance through robust internal control and strong public financial management; and
- G. Implementing good practices in transparency, reporting, and audit to deliver effective accountability.

The Council's Local Code of Corporate Governance, which is consistent with the principles and recommendations of the CIPFA/SOLACE Framework and the supporting guidance notes for Scottish authorities (November 2016), and was approved by Council in March 2021.

The Council's Governance Framework

The key elements of the Council's governance arrangements, as set out in the Council's Local Code of Corporate Governance, include:

A. Behaving with integrity, demonstrating strong commitment to ethical values, and respecting rule of law

The roles and responsibilities of elected members and officers and the processes to govern the conduct of the Council's business are defined in the Elected Members Code of Conduct, standing orders and scheme of delegation for officers, scheme of administration, and financial regulations.

Codes of conduct are in place for and define the high ethical values and standards of behaviour expected from elected members and officers to make sure that public business is conducted with fairness and integrity.

The Monitoring Officer is responsible for ensuring that agreed procedures are followed and that all applicable statutes and regulations are complied with. The Standards Committee is responsible for dealing with matters relating to conduct and ethical standards.

The Council seeks feedback from the public through its complaints and complements procedures for all of the Council which responds to the outcomes, as appropriate, and reports the results annually.

Professional advice on the discharge of statutory social work duties was provided during the year to the Council by the Chief Officer Children's Services, Partnerships and Communities (Chief Social Work Officer). The CSWO promotes values and standards of professional practice and acts as the 'agency decision maker' taking final decisions on a range of social work matters including adoption, secure accommodation, guardianship, etc. The CSWO reports annually on the statutory work undertaken, regulation and inspection, workforce issues and significant social policy themes.

B. Ensuring openness and comprehensive stakeholder engagement

All meetings of the Council and its Committees are held in public with the exception of items for discussion that are exempt under the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973. All Council and Committee meetings are hybrid and webcast to ensure public access, and recordings can be accessed from the Council's website.

Unless confidential, decisions made by Council or other Committees are documented in the public domain. All decisions are explicit about the criteria, rationale and considerations used. The impact and consequences of all decisions are clearly set out.

The Council seeks community views on a wide range of issues and undertakes regular consultation and engagement with citizens and service users, including the public consultation on the Medium Term Financial Strategy 2025/26 to 2028/29 reported to the December 2024 Council meeting.

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

The Council's vision, strategic objectives and priorities are set out in the Single Midlothian Plan developed through the Community Planning Partnership (of which the Council is a partner). The Council's Medium Term Financial Strategy and Service Plans outline how Midlothian Council will deliver its contribution to the Single Midlothian Plan. In June 2023 the Council also approved a Transformation Blueprint 2023-2028 to support the Medium Term Financial Strategy and help bridge a projected five-year funding gap. Progress against this blueprint is reported to Council on a quarterly basis along with progress on the Medium Term Financial Strategy which was updated for the period 2025/26 to 2028/29 in October 2024. Progress is also reviewed at 4 weekly BTB's and reported to BTSG as a Standing Item.

Capital investment at a strategic level is structured to consider and balance the combined economic, social and environmental impact of policies and plans when taking decisions about service provision. Asset management planning is being developed to support this, although it is recognised that this process needs to be accelerated to meet the needs of the growing council area.

The Council considered the recommendation of the February 2024 Aether Climate Action Support Report in November 2024 and has instructed a refresh of the Councils Climate Change Strategy.

The Council approved the Economic Growth Strategy 2025-30 in November 2024, which has been reviewed to align with the Scottish Government National Strategy for Economic Transformation and the Edinburgh and South East Scotland City Region Deal Regional Prosperity Framework.

The Council supports community empowerment and recognises the importance of building community capacity and volunteering as a key factor in building stronger, safer, and supportive communities.

Implications are considered during the decision-making process within the standard report template covering Resources, Risk, Single Midlothian Plan and Key Priorities, Impact on Performance and Outcomes, Adopting a Preventative Approach, Involving Communities and Other Stakeholders, Ensuring Equalities, Supporting Sustainable Development, and IT issues.

D. Determining the interventions necessary to optimise the achievement of the intended outcomes

Decision makers receive detailed information indicating how intended outcomes would be achieved together with the risks, financial and other implications associated with the proposals, by way of the compulsory sections of the Committee report template.

In determining how services and other courses of action should be planned and delivered the Council is increasingly engaging with internal and external stakeholders. The Council fosters effective relationships, collaborative working and contractual arrangements with other public, private, and voluntary organisations in delivering services that meet the needs of the local community including the achievement of 'social value' (community benefits) through service planning and commissioning.

E. Developing the entity's capacity, including the capability of its leadership and the individuals within it

The roles of officers are defined in agreed job descriptions. Staff performance is reviewed on an annual basis in accordance with the relevant appraisal processes in place during the year. In December 2024 the Council approved the Midlothian Council Workforce Strategy 2024 to 2034 developed using an evidence-based management approach engaging with stakeholders and employees via an employee survey.

The Chief Executive is responsible and accountable to the Council for all aspects of management including promoting sound governance, providing quality information/support to inform decision making and scrutiny, supporting other statutory officers, and building relationships with all Councillors.

The Elected Members Induction Programme took place following elections in May 2022 and is periodically supplemented by training events, seminars and briefings. Members appointed to certain committees have also received specific training related to the responsibilities on these committees e.g. licensing, planning, audit.

F. Managing risks and performance through robust internal control & strong public financial management

The Council has overall responsibility for directing and controlling the organisation. The Cabinet is the principal decision-making committee of the Council. The Performance, Review and Scrutiny Committee is responsible for reviewing performance against policy objectives and commenting on decisions and policies and their impact.

The Council updated its Risk Management policy and strategy in August 2022 whose main priorities are the robust systems of identification, evaluation and control of risks which threaten the Council's ability to meet its objectives to deliver services to the public. Internal Audit's assessment in March 2024 was that assurance is substantial in relation to the Council's Risk Management Policy and application of the policy at a strategic level, however significant further progress is required on the Service level risk management framework.

The Chief Financial Officer (the Section 95 officer) is responsible for the proper administration of all aspects of the Council's financial affairs including ensuring appropriate advice is given to the Council on all financial matters.

The Council's system of internal financial control is based on a framework of financial regulations (updated in June 2022), regular management information, administrative procedures (including segregation of duties), management supervision and a system of delegation and accountability. This remains reliant on the staff within the framework to ensure management supervision and accountability are diligently enforced.

The Council has an approved strategy to tackling fraud, theft, corruption and crime, as an integral part of protecting public finances, safeguarding assets, and delivering services effectively.

A revised Medium Term Financial Strategy continues to be monitored and updated on a regular basis with the latest 2025/26 to 2028/29 strategy being approved by Council in February 2025. Given the significant fiscal challenges which lie ahead, the Council continues to regularly monitor the Transformation Blueprint workstreams aligned to the Medium Term Financial Strategy. This will then inform the revised service plans, workforce plans and the long term sustainability of services. A balanced budget was set by Council in February 2025 for the 2025/26 financial year by increasing council tax by 10% and utilisation of £4.1 million of reserves, with indicative increases of council tax of, 9%, 8% and 5% in the following 3 financial years and continued utilisation of reserve of £4.1million in the following 2 years the budget gap by 2028/29 becomes £8.9million. Highlighting the unprecedented financial pressure on the Council and some of the difficult decisions to be made in relation to both Capital and Revenue Budgets to establish a sustainable financial position.

The previous Chief Officer Corporate Solutions carried out a self-assessment against the CIPFA FM code and reported the findings of this to CMT in September 2021 and this was subsequently reported to Audit Committee in December 2021. The Chief Officer Corporate Solutions identified six areas requiring improvement from his review of the CIPFA FM code. Actions identified included improving the resourcing of the Procurement team (Ongoing), updating the Council's Financial Regulations and Directives (Complete – approved at June 2022 Council), putting in place a multi-year financial plan (Ongoing – action relevant to two sections of the FM Code), improving the Council's approach to lessons learned from completed projects (Ongoing), and improving the Council's risk management arrangements (Ongoing). No further Committee update has been provided within the 2024/25 financial year.

Revenue and Capital Budget Monitoring reports are presented to the Council on a quarterly basis for monitoring and control purposes including the annual outturn. The Management Commentary in the Statement of Accounts provides financial and other performance information regarding the operation of the Council, its wider achievements and areas for development. The Internal Audit of Budget Monitoring highlighted that the Council element of the IJB spend, being adult social work expenditure needed to be included in the revenue budget monitoring figures and whilst this had been verbally updated to Council during the 2024/25 financial year, and formally reported to the Midlothian IJB Board with links provided to this publicly available information within the quarterly reports, these figures will now be included in the monitoring for the 2025/26 financial year.

On the 10 January 2025 the Accounts Commission wrote in a letter to all Chief Executives of Scottish Local Authorities, copying in Directors of Finance and external auditors highlighting the report of the 12 December 2024 relating to a significant council tax fraud perpetrated against Aberdeen City Council. Highlighting the Chief Executives responsibility to ensure arrangements are in place to help assure elected members and the public that risks are being identified and managed effectively. The letter encouraged all Chief Executives to use the annual governance statement as an opportunity to take stock of the key controls and processes and whether self-assessment procedures are sufficient to provide elected members and officers with the required assurances. A review of the Council Tax processes within Midlothian Council has been completed and highlighted that in relation to Council Tax refunds the system did not provide adequate segregation of duties controls and there was not an appropriate monitoring

regime in place. Subsequent sample testing identified no evidence of fraud within the 2024/25 financial year. Work is now ongoing with the supplier and within the service to rectify these issues.

G. Implementing good practices in transparency, reporting, & audit to deliver effective accountability

The independent and objective audit opinion of the Chief Internal Auditor (Chief Audit Executive) is stated within the Internal Audit Annual Assurance Report 2024/25. This is based on work carried out by an in-house team, including shared services resources from East Lothian Council for the Chief Internal Auditor, in conformance with the Public Sector Internal Audit Standards to fulfil statutory Internal Audit provision.

The Council responds to the findings and recommendations of Internal Audit, External Audit, Scrutiny and Inspection bodies including associated Action Plans for improvement. The Audit Committee is integral to overseeing independent and objective assurance and monitoring improvements in internal control and governance.

Quarterly Performance Reports were presented to Cabinet and the Performance, Review and Scrutiny Committee for monitoring the achievement of strategic priorities and key performance indicators.

The Annual Accounts and Report sets out the financial position in accordance with relevant accounting regulations.

Review of Adequacy and Effectiveness of the Council's Governance Framework

An annual review of the adequacy and effectiveness of the Council's overall governance framework has been carried out. The output is this Annual Governance Statement which is presented to the Audit Committee.

The review was further informed by assurances from: assessment of compliance against the Local Code; written assurance statements from the Executive Directors; Internal Audit annual opinion, findings and recommendations; External Audit, and comments and recommendations made by External Auditor and other external scrutiny bodies and inspection agencies.

Improvement Areas of Governance

The collective review activity outlined above has identified the following areas where improvement in governance arrangements can continue to be made to enhance compliance with the Council's Local Code of Corporate Governance and to demonstrate Best Value:

- 1) The previous Chief Officer Corporate Solutions carried out a self-assessment against the CIPFA FM code and reported the findings of this to CMT in September 2021 and this was subsequently reported to Audit Committee in December 2021. One of the actions identified was putting in place a multi-year financial plan. The Council's subsequently approved a 2023-2028 Strategic Blueprint in June 2023, aligned to the Medium Term Financial Strategy. The Medium Term Financial Strategy 2025/26 to 2028/29 approved in October 2024 highlighted that the budget gap for 2025/26 incorporating planned use of service concession retrospection and a 5% Council Tax increase was projected to £9.4million rising to £20.6million by 2028/29. A Balanced budget was set by Council in February 2025 for the 2025/26 financial year by increasing Council tax by 10% and utilisation of £4.1 million of reserves, with indicative increases of Council tax of, 9%, 8% and 5% in the following 3 financial years and continued utilisation of reserve of £4.1million in the following 2 years the budget gap by 2028/29 becomes £8.9million. Working towards that sustainable position has been significant during the year, however further ongoing work is required and there were also 15 risks noted to this strategy that could impact on the current position, including the MIJB finances with management highlighting that the level of financial resource available to both partners is nor reflective of the current level of demand to maintain services on a sustainable basis. Work will continue during 2025/26 towards a sustainable financial position over a multiyear period.
- 2) The Procurement Service continues to face recruitment challenges and despite multiple recruitment attempts was unable to secure a permanent Procurement Manager for 2024/25. A permanent Procurement Manager was appointed at the end April 2025, and the work plan is being developed for improvements to the service for the 2025/26 reporting year. Issues arising from the reduced team

capacity are the off contract spend, and maverick spend within the organisation, chief officers are now reporting impacts to the delivery of services from this lack of resource. Expired contracts and off contract spend is being managed through regular review at Budget Boards to ensure that the risk is managed, and the appropriate remedial action is being taken, with oversight from the Executive Director and Chief Officers. In addition, commissioning and contract management are both focused areas of the Transformation Blueprint.

- 3) Capital plan affordability continues to be worked through as part of the Capital Plan prioritisation exercise, which was considered by Council in February 2025, alongside approval of new projects to the General Services Capital Plan and noting the expenditure and funding levels shown in the GSCP for 2024/25 to 2028/29 prior to reaching a financially sustainable outcome. Within that paper it is noted that in developing the strategy and taking cognisance of the longer term affordability gap it is clear that a number of potential projects which are currently included will only be able to be progressed if they can be delivered on a spend to save basis or where they can be delivered on a cost neutral basis or through alternative funding mechanisms. Whilst approval for fully funded learning estates projects has been progressed, delays in decision to critical projects may result in breaches of capacity to provide education provision across the council area. The condition of certain schools is deteriorating, and significant investment is required in order to ensure all schools meet at least condition B standard. Changes to the leadership and management of the learning estate delivery programme are being worked through. It is also noted that there is ongoing development of the Council's asset management across fleet, property and infrastructure to manage and invest in the portfolios effectively.
- 4) During the year there has been insufficient recording and reporting by services on service level risk registers and business continuity plans. There is a requirement to ensure that there is a one system approach to aligning business continuity planning across NHS and Midlothian Council including cybersecurity planning to ensure all critical services can be maintained at times of incidents. Training is being delivered to staff within services in relation to risk management and there has been involvement of contracted resource in the Children, Young People and Partnerships directorate. Outstanding Internal Audit recommendations to report to Audit Committee on the delivery of service risk registers and the review of business continuity resourcing, and completion of plans should result in an improvement in the control environment.
- 5) Deficiencies in the control environment for Council Tax within systems controls and monitoring of refunds are being resolved in conjunction with the systems supplier and that ongoing monitoring will be implemented. The Counter Fraud team are intending to establish a risk assessment process for the Council to identify areas of risk and work with services for them to implement appropriate mitigations across the Council, specifically on the risk of fraud.

Prior Year Improvement Areas of Governance Implemented

The 2023/24 Annual Governance Statement for Midlothian Council contained the following areas of improvement all of which have been taken forward:

- 1) It was highlighted that the Council over the next 5 years required an approved multi-year financial plan key to developing the Council on a sustainable basis. The Medium Term Financial Strategy 2025/26 to 2028/29 approved in October 2024 highlighted that the budget gap for 2025/26 incorporating planned use of service concession retrospection and a 5% Council Tax increase was projected to £9.4million rising to £20.6million by 2028/29. A Balanced budget was set by Council in February 2025 for the 2025/26 financial year by increasing Council tax by 10% and utilisation of £4.1 million of reserves, with indicative increases of Council tax of, 9%, 8% and 5% in the following 3 financial years and continued utilisation of reserve of £4.1million in the following 2 years the budget gap by 2028/29 becomes £8.9million. Working towards that sustainable position has been significant during the year, however further ongoing work is required and there were also 15 risks noted to this strategy that could impact on the current position.
- 2) Improvements in Procurement Service Capacity have been enacted within the 2024/25 financial year, however obtaining and maintaining resources within the procurement team remains a workforce challenge. A solution is currently in place however services have highlighted that the procurement

workload has increased, and a planned approach will now need to be implemented over a significant period of time to reestablish an appropriate control framework, which will require support across the Council.

- 3) Capital plan affordability continues to be worked through as part of the Capital Plan prioritisation exercise, which was considered by Council in February 2025, alongside approval of new projects to the General Services Capital Plan and noting the expenditure and funding levels shown in the GSCP for 2024/25 to 2028/29 prior to reaching a financially sustainable outcome. Within that paper it is noted that the In developing the strategy and taking cognisance of the longer term affordability gap it is clear that a number of potential projects which are currently included will only be able to be progressed if they can be delivered on a spend to save basis or where they can be delivered on a cost neutral basis or through alternative funding mechanisms. A Capital plan prioritisation paper with options for consideration was also considered at the February 2025 and further work will be required to deliver a long-term sustainable solution.
- 4) In December 2024 the Council approved the Midlothian Council Workforce Strategy 2024 to 2034 developed using an evidence-based management approach engaging with stakeholders and employees via an employee survey. Additional resources were deployed during 2024/25 to improve the Council's position in relation to Council Tax and Housing Benefit processing and within the compliance environment to meet statutory reporting responsibilities, work is ongoing to provide long term sustainable staffing in this area. The Council is currently subject to a Level 2 intervention from the Scottish Information Commissioner (SIC) in respect of its response rates for Freedom of Information requests. An action plan has been created and being delivered to improve the current position, with regular reporting to the Corporate Management Team (CMT). The Chief Officer Corporate Solutions, the Legal and Governance Manager and the Lead Performance and Improvement Officer (Place) meet the SIC on a monthly basis to monitor and evaluate progress on the improvement plan. Feedback from the SIC is that significant sustained improvement is demonstrated, and it is expected that the intervention will be removed Summer 2025.

Conclusion and Opinion on Assurance

The conclusion from the review activity completed and subject to the successful progression of the areas for improvement highlighted above, our opinion is that reasonable assurance given financial constraints can be placed upon the adequacy and effectiveness of Midlothian Council's systems of governance, risk management and internal control. Although areas for further improvement have been identified, the annual review demonstrates sufficient evidence that the Council's Local Code of Corporate Governance is operating effectively and that the Council complies with that Local Code in most respects to meet its principal objectives. Systems are in place to regularly review and improve governance arrangements and the system of internal control.

Dr Grace Vickers
Chief Executive

Kelly Parry
Leader of the Council

Remuneration Report

The Local Authority Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2014 require local authorities in Scotland to prepare a Remuneration Report as part of the annual statutory accounts.

The following report details Midlothian Council's remuneration policy for its senior councillors and senior employees, providing full details of the remuneration and pension benefits they receive. This report also provides information on the number of employees whose annual remuneration was £50,000 or more as well as summary information in relation to employees' exit packages agreed during the year.

Information disclosed in the tables in this report is subject to audit by Audit Scotland, who report on whether the information has been properly prepared in accordance with the Local Authority Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2014. All other sections of the Remuneration Report, including the table in respect of Trade Union Facility Time, are read and considered to identify any material inconsistencies with the financial statements.

Remuneration of Councillors

The remuneration of Councillors is regulated by the Local Governance (Scotland) Act 2004 (Remuneration) Regulations 2007 (SSI No 2007/183) as amended. The Regulations provide for the grading of councillors for the purposes of remuneration arrangements, as Leader of the Council, Provost, Senior Councillors or Councillors. The Leader of the Council and the Provost cannot be the same person for the purposes of payment of remuneration. A Senior Councillor is a Councillor who holds a significant position of responsibility within the Council's political structure.

The Regulations permit the Council to remunerate one Leader of the Council and one Provost. For 2024/25 the Regulations set the salary for the Leader of Midlothian Council £35,580 (2023/24 £33,503) and the salary for the Provost was set at £26,686 (2023/24 £25,128), the maximum level.

The Regulations also set out the remuneration that may be paid to Senior Councillors and total number of Senior Councillors the Council may have. The maximum yearly amount that may be paid to a Senior Councillor is 75% of the total yearly amount payable to the Leader of the Council. For 2024/25, the maximum salary which could be paid to a Senior Councillor was £26,686 (2023/24 £25,128) with the maximum number of Senior Councillors set at eight (excluding the Provost and the Leader). The total remuneration for Senior Councillors (excluding the Provost and the Leader) should not exceed £192,128 (2023/24 £180,905). The Council is able to exercise local flexibility in the determination of the precise number of Senior Councillors and their salary within these maximum limits.

The Regulations also permit the Council to pay contributions or other payments as required to the Local Government Pension Scheme in respect of those Councillors who elect to become Councillor Members of the pension scheme.

In addition to the Senior Councillors of the Council, the regulations also set out the remuneration payable to Councillors with the responsibility of a Convener or a Vice-Convener of a Joint Board. The Regulations require the remuneration and any pension contributions, if a member of the Local Government Pension Scheme, to be paid by the Council of which the Convener and Vice-Convener is a member. The Council is reimbursed by the Joint Board for any additional remuneration paid to a member from being a Convener or Vice-Convener of a Joint Board.

Details of the Remuneration of Council Leader, Provost and Senior Councillors are shown in the table below:

Councillor Name and Responsibility	Salary 2024/25	Expenses 2024/25	Total Remuneration 2024/25	Total Remuneration 2023/24
Senior Councillor (Apr 24-Mar 25)				
K Parry: Council Leader	£35,580	£0	£35,580	£33,526
D McCall: Provost	£26,686	£447	£27,133	£25,256
D Virgo: Group Leader	£24,016	£38	£24,054	£22,759
D Alexander: Cabinet Member	£24,016	£77	£24,093	£22,792
C McManus: Cabinet Member	£24,016	£36	£24,052	£22,724
E Scott: Cabinet Member	£24,016	£0	£24,016	£22,719
S McKenzie: Cabinet Member	£24,016	£0	£24,016	£22,614
D Milligan: Group Leader	£24,016	£58	£24,074	£22,952
R Imrie: Chair of Planning Committee	£24,016	£1,327	£25,343	£22,824
C Cassidy: Depute Leader and Group Leader	£24,016	£0	£24,016	£22,646
Total	£254,394	£1,983	£256,377	£240,812

The total remuneration of all the Council's elected members (including Senior Councillors above) and including all business expenses for 2024/25 was £0.428 Million (2023/24 £0.402 million). Detailed figures for these costs are available on the Council's website, [members' remuneration details for 2024/25](#).

Remuneration of Employees

The salary of senior employees is set by reference to national arrangements. The Scottish Joint Committee (SJC) for Local Authority Services sets the salaries for the Chief Executives of Scottish Local Authorities. The salaries of the Executive Directors, Chief Officers and Heads of Service are all now based on a fixed percentage of the Chief Executives salary.

The salaries of all other employees are set by reference to:

- **Teaching staff** – The Scottish Negotiating Committee for Teachers (SNCT);
- **Other staff** – The Scottish Joint Committee (SJC).

The table below details the remuneration paid to Senior Employees (as defined in the regulations) of the Council during the financial year:

Senior Employee Name and Responsibility	Total Salary, Fees and Allowances 2024/25	Total Remuneration 2023/24
Full Year (Apr 24-Mar 25)		
G Vickers: Chief Executive	£137,928	£133,135
G Vickers: Returning Officer	£545	£0
M Barrow: Joint Director: Health and Social Care (1)	£59,048	£55,822
K Anderson: Executive Director: Place	£120,542	£116,353
F Robertson: Executive Director: Children, Young People and Communities	£120,542	£116,353
D Gladwin: Chief Financial Officer (S95 Officer)	£101,890	£95,000
A Turpie: Legal Services Manager (Monitoring Officer)	£81,834	£76,661
Part-Year		
J Tranent: Chief Officer: Children's Services, Partnerships and Communities (Chief Social Work Officer) (2)	£60,925	£98,349
N Clater: Head of Adult Social Care (Chief Social Work Officer) (2)	£42,454	N/A
Total	£725,708	£691,673

Notes:

1. Post joint funded with NHS Lothian, full time equivalent £118,095,
2. N Clater assumed Chief Social Work Officer role Nov 2024. He replaces J Tranent, who retired from post 29 October 2024 (full time equivalent £101,890).

Subsidiary Entities

None of our subsidiaries have remunerated employees.

Pension Benefits

Pension benefits for Councillors and local government employees are provided through the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS), which is administered by the Lothian Pension Fund. From 1 April 2015, this became a career average salary pension scheme, although it was a final salary scheme until that date. This means that pension benefits are based on an average of the pay over the number of years that a person has been a member of the scheme.

From 1 April 2009, a five-tier contribution system is in place with contributions from scheme members based on how much pay falls into each tier. This is designed to give more equality between costs and benefits of scheme membership. Part-time workers contribution rates are worked out on the whole time pay rate for the job, with actual contributions paid on actual pay earned.

The tiers and contribution rates are as follows:

Pensionable Pay 2024/25	Contribution Rate
On earnings up to and including £27,000	5.5%
On earnings above £27,001 and up to £33,000	7.25%
On earnings above £33,001 and up to £45,300	8.5%
On earnings above £45,301 and up to £60,400	9.5%
On earnings of £60,401 and above	12%

There is no automatic lump sum on retirement. Pension scheme members may opt to commute pension for a lump sum payment up to the limits set by the Finance Act 2004. The rate and basis at which employees accrue their pension benefits has changed over time, this is shown in the table below:

Time Period	Pension Benefit		Lump Sum Basis
	Accrual Basis	Accrual Rate	
From 1 April 2015	Career Average	1/49 th Pensionable pay each year	n/a
From 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2015	Final Salary	1/60 th Pensionable pay each year	n/a
Prior to April 2009	Final Salary	1/80 th Pensionable pay each year	3/80 th Final pensionable salary and years of pensionable service

The value of accrued benefits has been calculated on the basis of the age at which the person will become first entitled to receive a pension on retirement without reduction on account of its payment at that age, without exercising any option to commute pension entitlement into a lump sum, and without any adjustment for the effects of future inflation.

The pension entitlements for Senior Councillors for the year to 31 March 2025 are shown in the tables below, together with the contribution made by the Council to each Senior Councillor's pension during the year.

Senior Councillors In-Year Pension Contributions

Councillor Name and Responsibility	Year to 31 Mar 2025	Year to 31 Mar 2024
Senior Councillor (Apr 24-Mar 25)		
K Parry: Council Leader	£6,262	£7,438
D McCall: Provost	£4,696	£5,578
D Virgo: Group Leader	£4,227	£5,020
C McManus: Cabinet Member	£4,227	£5,036
E Scott: Cabinet Member	£4,227	£5,020
S McKenzie: Cabinet Member	£4,227	£5,020
R Imrie: Chair of Planning Committee (1)	£0	£3,347
C Cassidy: Depute Leader and Group Leader	£4,227	£5,020
Total	£32,093	£41,479

1. Member now out of scheme due to scheme regulations.

Senior Councillors Accrued Pension Benefits

Senior Councillor	Pension at 31 March 2025 £000	Lump Sum at 31 March 2025 £000	Pension Difference from 31 March 2024 £000	Lump Sum Difference from 31 March 2024 £000
K Parry	5	0	1	0
D McCall	4	0	1	0
D Virgo	1	0	0	0
C McManus	1	0	1	0
E Scott	1	0	1	0
S McKenzie	2	0	1	0
C Cassidy	4	0	1	0
Total	18	0	6	0

The pension entitlements for Senior Employees for the year to 31 March 2025 are shown in the tables below, together with the contribution made by the Council to each Senior Employees (as defined in the regulations) pension during the year.

Senior Employees In-Year Pension Contributions

Senior Employee Name and Responsibility	Year to 31 Mar 2025	Year to 31 Mar 2024
Full Year (Apr 24-Mar 25)		
G Vickers: Chief Executive	£24,371	£29,556
K Anderson: Executive Director: Place	£21,215	£25,830
F Robertson: Executive Director: Children, Young People and Communities	£21,215	£25,830
D Gladwin: Chief Financial Officer (S95 Officer)	£17,933	£21,210
M Barrow: Joint Director: Health and Social Care (2)	£12,241	£0
A Turpie: Legal Services Manager (Monitoring Officer)	£14,403	£17,019
Part-Year		
J Tranent: Chief Officer: Children's Services, Partnerships and Communities (Chief Social Work Officer) (1)	£10,316	£21,834
N Clater: Head of Adult Social Care (Chief Social Work Officer) (1)	£7,472	N/A
Total	£129,166	£141,279

1. N Clater assumed Chief Social Work Officer role Nov 2024. He replaces J Tranent, who retired from post 29 October 2024 (full time equivalent £17,933).
2. Member rejoined the pension scheme during 2024/25. Post joint-funded with NHS Lothian, Full time equivalent £24,481.

Senior Employees Accrued Pension Benefits

Senior Councillor	Pension at 31 March 2025 £000	Lump Sum at 31 March 2025 £000	Pension Difference from 31 March 2024 £000	Lump Sum Difference from 31 March 2024 £000
G Vickers	26	0	4	0
K Anderson	75	119	5	4
F Robertson	20	0	4	0
D Gladwin	50	63	6	4
M Barrow	30	82	n/a	n/a
J Tranent	45	49	2	1
A Turpie	47	68	5	4
N Clater	43	0	n/a	n/a
Total	336	381	26	13

All senior employees (as defined in the regulations), except M Barrow, shown in the tables above are members of the Local Government Pension Scheme. M Barrow is employed by NHS Lothian and is a member of the NHS pension scheme. The pension figures shown relate to the benefits accrued as a consequence of total local government service, not solely on the current appointment.

Remuneration of Other Employees by Pay Bands

The Regulations require the Remuneration Report to provide information on the number of persons whose remuneration was £50,000 or above, this information is detailed in bands of £5,000 in the table below:

Total Employees 2023/24	Remuneration Band	Non-teaching Employees 2024/25	Teaching Employees 2024/25	Total Employees 2024/25
80	£50,000-£54,999	47	72	119
107	£55,000-£59,999	25	63	88
63	£60,000-£64,999	18	38	56
60	£65,000-£69,999	11	52	63
47	£70,000-£74,999	8	34	42
20	£75,000-£79,999	4	14	18
5	£80,000-£84,999	3	11	14
4	£85,000-£89,999	1	1	2
2	£90,000-£94,999	1	2	3
7	£95,000-£99,999	0	0	0
0	£100,000-£104,999	5	1	6
2	£110,000-£114,999	0	1	1
2	£115,000-£119,999	0	0	0
0	£120,000-£124,999	2	0	2
1	£130,000-£134,999	0	0	0
0	£135,000-£139,999	1	0	1
400	Total	126	289	415

Exit Packages

Termination benefits are amounts payable because of a decision by the Council to terminate an officer's employment before the normal retirement date or an officer's decision to accept voluntary redundancy. They are charged on an accruals basis to Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement when the Council is demonstrably committed to either terminating the employment of an officer or making an offer to encourage voluntary redundancy. The Council is only demonstrably committed to a termination when it has a detailed formal plan for the termination and it is without realistic possibility of withdrawal.

Where termination benefits involve the enhancement of pensions, statutory provisions require the General Fund balance to be charged with the amount payable by the Council to the pension fund or pensioner in

the year, not the amount calculated according to the relevant accounting standards. In the Movement in Reserves Statement, appropriations are required to and from the Pensions Reserve to remove the notional debits and credits for pension enhancement termination benefits and to replace them with debits for the cash paid to the pension fund and the pensioners and any such amounts payable but unpaid at the year-end.

Details of the cost incurred by the Council for voluntary redundancy packages in 2024/25 was as follows.

Total Employees 2023/24	Total Cost 2023/24 £000	Remuneration Band	Total Employees 2024/25	Total Cost 2024/25 £000
0	0	£10,000-£19,999	3	49
0	0	£20,000 +	3	149
0	0	Total	6	198

Trade Union Facility

The Council is now required to publish details of Trade Union facility time incurred during the year. Further information is published on the Council's website: [Trade union facility time | Midlothian Council](#)

For the reporting year 2024/25, the equivalent of 5.6 FTE employees (across fourteen individuals) of paid time facility was made available. The proportion of their working hours spent on facility time is as follows:

Percentage of Time	Number of Employees
1%-50%	12
51%-99%	1
100%	1

The percentage of the total pay bill spent on facility time (calculated as total cost of facility time ÷ total pay bill) is:

Total cost of facility time	£244,013
Total pay bill	£202,526,725
Percentage Total	0.12%

Time spend on paid Trade Union activities as a percentage of total paid facility time: 10,519 hours = 100%.

Councillor Kelly Parry
Leader of the Council

Dr Grace Vickers
Chief Executive

Independent Auditor's Report

Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Midlothian Council and the Accounts Commission

Reporting on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion on financial statements

I certify that I have audited the financial statements in the annual accounts of Midlothian Council and its group for the year ended 31 March 2025 under Part VII of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973. The financial statements comprise the Group and Council Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, Movement in Reserves Statement, Balance Sheet, and Cash Flow Statement, the council-only Housing Revenue Account, the Movement in the Housing Revenue Account, the Council Tax Income Account, and the Non-Domestic Rate Account and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and UK adopted international accounting standards, as interpreted and adapted by the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2024/25 (the 2024/25 Code).

In my opinion the accompanying financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the council and its group as at 31 March 2025 and of the income and expenditure of the council and its group for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK adopted international accounting standards, as interpreted and adapted by the 2024/25 Code; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973, The Local Authority Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2014, and the Local Government in Scotland Act 2003.

Basis for opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)), as required by the [Code of Audit Practice](#) approved by the Accounts Commission for Scotland. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of my report. I was appointed by the Accounts Commission on 5 June 2023. My period of appointment is five years, covering 2022/23 to 2026/27. I am independent of the council and its group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit of the financial statements in the UK including the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard, and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. Non-audit services prohibited by the Ethical Standard was not provided to the council. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern basis of accounting

I have concluded that the use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work I have performed, I have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the ability of the council and its group to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

These conclusions are not intended to, nor do they, provide assurance on the current or future financial sustainability of the council and its group. However, I report on the council's arrangements for financial sustainability in a separate Annual Audit Report available from the [Audit Scotland website](#).

Risks of material misstatement

I report in my Annual Audit Report the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement that I identified and my judgements thereon.

Responsibilities of the Chief Financial Officer and Audit Committee for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of Responsibilities, the Chief Financial Officer is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the financial reporting framework, and for such internal control as the Chief Financial Officer determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Chief Financial Officer is responsible for assessing the ability of the council and its group to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless there is an intention to discontinue the operations of the council and its group.

The audit committee is responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. I design procedures in line with my responsibilities outlined above to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. Procedures include:

- using my understanding of the local government sector to identify that the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973, The Local Authority Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2014, and the Local Government in Scotland Act 2003 are significant in the context of the council and its group;
- inquiring of the Chief Financial Officer as to other laws or regulations that may be expected to have a fundamental effect on the operations of the council and its group;
- inquiring of the Chief Financial Officer concerning the policies and procedures of the councils and its group regarding compliance with the applicable legal and regulatory framework;
- discussions among my audit team on the susceptibility of the financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur; and
- considering whether the audit team collectively has the appropriate competence and capabilities to identify or recognise non-compliance with laws and regulations.

The extent to which my procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is affected by the inherent difficulty in detecting irregularities, the effectiveness of the council's controls, and the nature, timing and extent of the audit procedures performed.

Irregularities that result from fraud are inherently more difficult to detect than irregularities that result from error as fraud may involve collusion, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. The capability of the audit to detect fraud and other irregularities depends on factors such as the

skilfulness of the perpetrator, the frequency and extent of manipulation, the degree of collusion involved, the relative size of individual amounts manipulated, and the seniority of those individuals involved.

A further description of the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of my auditor's report.

Reporting on other requirements

Opinion prescribed by the Accounts Commission on the audited parts of the Remuneration Report

I have audited the parts of the Remuneration Report described as audited. In my opinion, the audited parts of the Remuneration Report have been properly prepared in accordance with The Local Authority Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2014.

Other information

The Chief Financial Officer is responsible for the other information in the annual accounts. The other information comprises the Management Commentary, Annual Governance Statement, Statement of Responsibilities and the unaudited parts of the Remuneration Report.

My responsibility is to read all the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or my knowledge obtained in the course of the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If I identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, I am required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, I am required to report that fact. I have nothing to report in this regard.

My opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and I do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon except on the Management Commentary and Annual Governance Statement to the extent explicitly stated in the following opinions prescribed by the Accounts Commission.

Opinions prescribed by the Accounts Commission on the Management Commentary and Annual Governance Statement

In my opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Management Commentary for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements and that report has been prepared in accordance with statutory guidance issued under the Local Government in Scotland Act 2003; and
- the information given in the Annual Governance Statement for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements and that report has been prepared in accordance with the Delivering Good Governance in Local Government: Framework (2016).

Matters on which I am required to report by exception

I am required by the Accounts Commission to report to you if, in my opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept; or
- the financial statements and the audited parts of the Remuneration Report are not in agreement with the accounting records; or
- I have not received all the information and explanations I require for my audit.

I have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Conclusions on wider scope responsibilities

In addition to my responsibilities for the annual accounts, my conclusions on the wider scope responsibilities specified in the Code of Audit Practice, including those in respect of Best Value, are set out in my Annual Audit Report.

Use of my report

This report is made solely to the parties to whom it is addressed in accordance with Part VII of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973 and for no other purpose. In accordance with paragraph 108 of the Code of Audit Practice, I do not undertake to have responsibilities to members or officers, in their individual capacities, or to third parties.

Claire Gardiner CPFA

Audit Director

Audit Scotland

102 West Port

Edinburgh

EH3 9DN

Expenditure and Funding Analysis

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

2023/24				2024/25		
Net expenditure charged to the General Fund and HRA Balances £000	Adjustments (see note 6) £000	Net expenditure in the CIES £000	Service	Net expenditure charged to the General Fund and HRA Balances £000	Adjustments (see note 6) £000	Net expenditure in the CIES £000
1,889	(11)	1,878	Management & Members	1,995	20	2,015
18,635	76	18,711	Children's Services, Partnerships & Communities	19,092	426	19,518
121,038	22,228	143,266	Education	139,454	27,190	166,644
615	566	1,181	Adult Health & Social Care (Non-Delegated)	706	10	716
57,416	2,827	60,243	Midlothian Integrated Joint Board	69,031	931	69,962
46,091	10,150	56,241	Place	46,758	8,096	54,854
11,424	1,013	12,437	Corporate Solutions	18,313	1,497	19,810
(14,717)	55,597	40,880	Housing Revenue Account	(14,668)	65,471	50,803
562	0	562	Joint Boards	613	0	613
313	74	387	Central Costs	309	69	378
808	(23)	785	Non-distributable Costs	923	0	923
244,074	92,497	336,571	Net Cost of Services	282,526	103,710	386,236
(236,000)	(53,655)	(289,655)	Other income and expenditure	(261,062)	(48,762)	(309,824)
8,074	38,842	46,916	(Surplus) or Deficit	21,464	54,948	76,412

(87,569)		Opening General Fund & HRA Balance	(85,046)
8,074		Less/plus (Surplus) or Deficit on General Fund & HRA Balance in year	21,464
(25)		Transfers to/from other Statutory Reserves	(357)
(79,520)		Closing General Fund and HRA Balance at 31 March*	(63,939)

*For a split of this balance between the General Fund and HRA – see Movement in Reserves Statement

Principal Financial Statements

The annual accounts summarise the Council's transactions for the year, its year-end position at 31 March 2025 and its cash flows. The annual accounts are prepared in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2024/25 (the Code), which is based on International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs). Every effort has been made to use plain language; where technical terms are unavoidable, they have been explained in the Glossary.

The four principal statements and their relationships are explained in more detail below:

- Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement** – this 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 (or rents). Councils raise taxation (and rents) 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*.
- Movement in Reserves Statement** – this shows the movement from the start of the year to the end on the different reserves held by the Council, analysed into 'usable reserves' (i.e. those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and other 'unusable reserves.' The statement shows how the movements in the year of the Council's reserves are broken down between gains and losses incurred in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices and the statutory adjustments required to return to the amounts chargeable to council tax (or rents) for the year. The net increase/decrease line shows the statutory General Fund balance and Housing Revenue Account (HRA) balance movements in the year following those adjustments.
- Balance Sheet** – this shows the value as at the Balance Sheet date of the assets and liabilities recognised by the Council. The net assets of the Council (assets less liabilities) are matched by the reserves held by the Council. Reserves are reported in two categories. The first category of reserves are usable reserves, i.e. those reserves that the authority may use to provide services, subject to the need to maintain a prudent level of reserves and any statutory limitations on their use. The second category of reserves is those that the Council is not able to use to provide services. This category of reserves includes reserves that hold unrealised gains and losses (for example the revaluation reserve), where amounts would only become available to provide services if the assets are sold; and reserves that hold timing differences shown in *the Movement in Reserves Statement* line 'adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations.'
- Cash Flow Statement** – this shows the changes in cash and cash equivalents of the Council during the reporting period. The statement shows how the Council generates and uses cash and cash equivalents by classifying cash flows as operating, investing and financing activities. The amount of net cash flows arising from operating activities is a key indicator of the extent to which the operations of the Council are funded by way of taxation and grant income or from the recipients of the services provided by the Council. Investing activities represent the 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.

Group and Council Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

2023/24					2024/25			
Gross Expenditure £000	Gross Income £000	Net Expenditure or (Income) £000	Group Net Expenditure £000	Service	Gross Expenditure £000	Gross Income £000	Net Expenditure or (Income) £000	Group Net Expenditure £000
1,878	0	1,878	1,878	Management and Members	2,173	(158)	2,015	2,015
20,490	(1,779)	18,711	18,711	Children's Services, Partnerships and Communities	22,054	(2,536)	19,518	19,518
163,851	(20,585)	143,266	143,266	Education	177,943	(11,299)	166,644	166,644
1,598	(417)	1,181	1,181	Adult Health and Social Care (Non-Delegated)	1,021	(305)	716	716
150,812	(90,569)	60,243	60,243	Midlothian Integration Joint Board	164,338	(94,376)	69,962	69,962
106,713	(50,472)	56,241	56,241	Place	104,046	(49,192)	54,854	54,854
36,415	(23,978)	12,437	12,437	Corporate Solutions	38,136	(18,326)	19,810	19,810
72,840	(31,960)	40,880	40,880	Housing Revenue Account	87,309	(36,506)	50,803	50,803
562	0	562	562	Lothian Valuation Joint Board	613	0	613	613
387	0	387	387	Central Costs	378	0	378	378
785	0	785	782	Non-Distributable Costs	923	0	923	855
556,331	(219,760)	336,571	336,568	Cost of Services	598,934	(212,698)	386,236	386,168
		0	6,244	Associates and Joint Ventures accounted for on an Equity Basis (Note 39)			0	98
		(70)	(70)	Other Operating (Income) or Expenditure (Note 9)			45	45
		31	31	Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure (Note 10)			6,543	6,543
		(289,616)	(289,616)	Taxation and Non-specific Grant Income and Expenditure (Note 11)			(316,412)	(316,412)
		46,916	53,157	(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Services (Note 13)			76,412	76,442
		(15,560)	(15,560)	(Surplus)/deficit on Revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment Assets			(18,004)	(18,004)
		165	165	(Surplus)/deficit on Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income			(488)	(488)
		11,373	11,373	Remeasurement of the Net Defined Benefit Liability/(Asset)			4,896	4,896
		2,705	4,198	Other (Gains)/Losses			(514)	(545)
		(1,317)	176	Other Comprehensive (Income) and Expenditure			(14,110)	(14,141)
		45,599	53,333	Total Comprehensive (Income) and Expenditure			62,302	62,301

Group and Council Movement in Reserves Statement

	General Fund	Housing Revenue Account	Capital Fund	Repairs & Renewals Fund	Total Usable Reserves	Unusable Reserves	Total Council Reserves	Councils Share of Reserves of Associates, Subsidiaries & Joint Ventures	Total Group Reserves
Current Year	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Balance at 31 March 2024	(46,338)	(33,182)	(17,242)	(4,113)	(100,875)	(693,810)	(794,685)	910	(793,775)
Opening Balance Adjustment	(5,526)	0	0	0	(5,526)	5,526	0	0	0
Revised Balance at 31 March 2024	(51,864)	(33,182)	(17,242)	(4,113)	(106,401)	(688,284)	(794,685)	910	(793,775)
Movement in Reserves during 2024/25									
Total comprehensive income and expenditure	16,311	60,101	(358)	0	76,054	(13,752)	62,302	(1)	62,301
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations (Note 7)	6,677	(58,829)	0	0	(52,152)	52,152	0	0	0
Adjustment to the statutory repayment of debt for service concession arrangements – permitted flexibility	(2,796)	0	0	0	(2,796)	2,796	0	0	0
Transfers to/(from) other statutory reserves	(357)	0	0	357	0	0	0	0	0
(Increase)/Decrease in Year	19,835	1,272	(358)	357	21,106	41,196	62,302	(1)	62,301
Balance at 31 March 2025 Carried Forward	(32,029)	(31,910)	(17,600)	(3,756)	(85,295)	(647,088)	(732,383)	909	(731,474)

	General Fund	Housing Revenue Account	Capital Fund	Repairs & Renewals Fund	Total Usable Reserves	Unusable Reserves	Total Council Reserves	Councils Share of Reserves of Associates, Subsidiaries & Joint Ventures	Total Group Reserves
Comparative Year	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Balance at 31 March 2023	(34,963)	(32,143)	(20,107)	(4,138)	(91,351)	(748,933)	(840,284)	(6,948)	(847,232)
Opening Balance Adjustment	(20,463)	0	0	0	(20,463)	20,463	0	124	124
Revised Balance at 31 March 2023	(55,426)	(32,143)	(20,107)	(4,138)	(111,814)	(728,470)	(840,284)	(6,824)	(847,108)
Movement in Reserves during 2023/24									
Total comprehensive income and expenditure	(1,295)	48,211	2,865	0	49,781	(4,182)	45,599	7,734	53,333
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations (Note 7)	15,087	(51,321)	0	0	(36,234)	36,234	0	0	0
Adjustment to the statutory repayment of debt for service concession arrangements – permitted flexibility	(2,608)	0	0	0	(2,608)	2,608	0	0	0
Transfers to/(from) other statutory reserves	(2,096)	2,071	0	25	0	0	0	0	0
(Increase)/Decrease in Year	9,088	(1,039)	2,865	25	10,939	34,660	45,599	7,734	53,333
Balance at 31 March 2024 Carried Forward	(46,338)	(33,182)	(17,242)	(4,113)	(100,875)	(693,810)	(794,685)	910	(793,775)

Group and Council Balance Sheet

31 Mar 24	31 Mar 24		31 Mar 25	31 Mar 25	
Midlothian Council £000	Group £000		Midlothian Council £000	Group £000	Notes
1,170,980	1,170,980	Property, Plant and Equipment	1,178,614	1,178,614	14
38,423	38,423	Infrastructure Assets	52,394	52,394	15
456	456	Heritage Assets	507	507	16
104	104	Intangible Assets	448	448	17
4,171	4,113	Long-term Debtors	3,756	3,756	18/19
11,526	5,916	Long-term Investments	16,604	6,404	19
0	4,589	Share of Net Assets of Associates and Joint Ventures	0	9,111	39
1,225,660	1,224,581	Long-term Assets	1,252,323	1,251,234	
30,017	30,017	Short-term Investments	70	70	19
1,690	1,690	Assets Held for Sale	810	810	21
972	972	Inventories	985	985	22
38,114	38,175	Short-term Debtors	28,878	28,943	19/23
27,505	27,505	Cash and Cash Equivalents	26,878	26,878	24
98,298	98,359	Current Assets	57,621	57,686	
(3,797)	(3,797)	Short-term Borrowing	(5,015)	(5,015)	19
(50,960)	(50,852)	Short-term Creditors	(59,717)	(59,602)	19/25
(1,294)	(1,294)	Provisions	(1,005)	(1,005)	26
(40,821)	(40,821)	Grants Received in Advance	(46,055)	(46,055)	27
(96,872)	(96,764)	Current Liabilities	(111,792)	(111,677)	
(339,971)	(339,971)	Long-term Borrowing	(377,696)	(377,696)	19
		Other Long-term Liabilities			
(84,818)	(84,818)	• PPP Contracts	(81,564)	(81,564)	19/34
0	0	• Leases	(76)	(76)	33
(7,612)	(7,612)	• Pension Liability	(6,433)	(6,433)	35/36
(432,401)	(432,401)	Long-term Liabilities	(465,769)	(465,769)	
794,685	793,775	Net Assets	732,383	731,474	
100,875	100,079	Usable Reserves	85,295	84,480	28
693,810	693,696	Unusable Reserves	647,088	646,994	29
794,685	793,775	Total Reserves	732,383	731,474	

The unaudited accounts were issued on 16 June 2025 and the audited accounts were authorised for issue on 30 September 2025.

I certify that the Balance Sheet presents a true and fair view of the financial position of the Council and its Group at 31 March 2025, and its income and expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2025.

David Gladwin
Chief Financial Officer

Group and Council Cash Flow Statement

2023/24	2023/24		2024/25	2024/25
Midlothian Council £000	Group £000		Midlothian Council £000	Group £000
(46,916)	(53,157)	Net surplus/(deficit) on the provision of services	(76,412)	(76,442)

		Operating Activities		
		Adjustments to the surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements:		
50,206	50,206	Depreciation	48,931	48,931
44,230	44,230	Downward valuations	50,705	50,705
124	124	Amortisation	50	50
2,223	2,285	(Increase)/decrease in debtors	9,313	9,310
(10,416)	(10,524)	Increase/(decrease) in creditors	9,440	9,447
51	51	(Increase)/decrease in inventories	(12)	(12)
(11,561)	(11,561)	Movement in pension liability	(6,075)	(6,075)
179	179	Carrying amounts of non-current assets sold or derecognised	573	573
55	6,342	Other non-cash items charged to the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services	(289)	(263)
75,091	81,332	Total Non-cash Movements	112,636	112,666
		Adjustments to the surplus or deficit on the provision of services for investing and financing activities:		
132,000	132,000	Proceeds from short and long-term deposits	30,000	30,000
(249)	(249)	Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(528)	(528)
(33,554)	(33,554)	Any other items for which the cash effects are investing or financing cash flows	(28,231)	(28,231)
98,197	98,197	Total Investing and Financing Activities	1,241	1,241
173,288	179,529	Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities	113,877	113,907

		Investing Activities		
(95,601)	(95,601)	Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(100,853)	(100,853)
(142,000)	(142,000)	Purchase of short and long-term deposits	(4,590)	(4,590)
0	0	Other payments for investing activities	0	0
249	249	Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	528	528
27,322	27,322	Other receipts from investing activities	32,259	32,259
(210,030)	(210,030)	Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities	(72,656)	(72,656)

		Financing Activities		
20,000	20,000	Cash receipts from short and long-term borrowing	40,000	40,000
(3,769)	(3,769)	Cash payments for the reduction of the outstanding liabilities relating to finance leases and on balance sheet PPP contracts	(4,165)	(4,165)
160	160	Other receipts from financing activities	155	155
(882)	(882)	Repayments of short and long-term borrowing	(1,426)	(1,426)
15,509	15,509	Net Cash Flows from Financing Activities	34,564	34,564

(68,149)	(68,149)	Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(627)	(627)
95,654	95,654	Cash and Cash Equivalents at 1 April	27,505	27,505
27,505	27,505	Cash and Cash Equivalents at 31 March (Note 24)	26,878	26,878

The cash flow for operating activities include the following items:

		Interest Paid and Received		
4,415	4,415	Interest Received	5,124	5,124
(16,244)	(16,244)	Interest Paid	(20,547)	(20,547)
175	175	Dividend Received	0	0

Notes to the Accounts

The notes to the accounts provide further information about the basis of preparation of the Annual Accounts, the specific accounting policies used and where the materiality is such that further disclosure is merited.

The Council's Annual Accounts for 2024/25 have been prepared on a going concern basis. The concept of a going concern assumes that the Council's functions and services will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The provisions in respect of going concern reporting requirements reflect the economic and statutory environment in which local authorities operate. These provisions confirm that, as authorities cannot be created or dissolved without statutory prescription, they must prepare their annual accounts on a going concern basis of accounting. In accordance with the CIPFA Code of Local Government Accounting (2024/25), the Council is required to prepare its annual accounts on a going concern basis unless informed by the relevant national body of the intention for dissolution without transfer of services or function to another entity. The accounts are prepared on the assumption that the Council will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

1. Accounting Policies

i. General principles

The statement of accounts summarise the Council's transactions for the 2024/25 financial year and its position for the year-end of 31 March 2025. The Council is required to prepare an annual statement of accounts by the Local Authority Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2014, which Section 12 of the Local Government Scotland Act 2003 require to be prepared in accordance with proper accounting practices. These practices under Section 21 of the 2003 Act primarily comprise the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2024/25, supported by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the statutory guidance issued under section 12 of the 2003 Act.

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

ii. Accruals of income and expenditure

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

- Revenue from contracts with service recipients, whether for services or the provision of goods, is recognised when (or as) the goods or services are transferred to the service recipient in accordance with the performance obligations of the contract.
- Supplies are recorded as expenditure when they are consumed – where there is a gap between the date supplies are received and their consumption, they are carried as inventories on the Balance Sheet.
- Expenses in relation to services received (including services provided by employees) are recorded as expenditure when the services are received rather than when payments are made.
- Interest receivable on deposits and payable on borrowings is accounted for respectively as income and expenditure on the basis of the effective interest rate for the relevant financial instrument rather than the cash flows fixed or determined by the contract.
- Where revenue and expenditure have been recognised but cash has not been received or paid, a debtor or creditor for the relevant amount is recorded in the Balance Sheet. Where debts may not be settled, the balance of debtors is written down and a charge made to revenue for the income that might not be collected.

iii. Cash and cash equivalents

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

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

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

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

Changes in accounting policies are only made when required by proper accounting practices or the change provides more reliable or relevant information about the effect of transactions, other events and conditions on the Council's financial position or financial performance. Where a change is made, it is applied retrospectively (unless stated otherwise) by adjusting opening balances and comparative amounts for the prior period as if the new policy had always been applied.

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

v. Charges to revenue for non-current assets

Services and support services are charged an accounting estimate of the cost of holding non-current assets during the year. This comprises:

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

The Council is not required to raise council tax to fund depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses or amortisation. However, it is required to make an annual contribution from revenue towards the reduction in its overall borrowing requirement, equal to an amount calculated on a prudent basis determined by the Council in accordance with the statutory Repayment of Loans Fund Advances. This is known as the Loans Fund Principal Repayment. Depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses, and amortisation are therefore replaced by the Loans Fund Principal Repayments in the General Fund balance by way of an adjusting transaction with the Capital Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement for the difference between the two.

vi. Employee Benefits

Benefits payable during employment

Short-term employee benefits are those due to be settled wholly within 12 months of the year-end. They include such benefits as wages and salaries, paid annual leave, paid sick leave and overtime for current employees. They are recognised as an expense for services in the year in which employees render service to the Council. An accrual is made for the cost of holiday entitlements earned by employees but not taken before the year-end that employees can carry forward into the next financial year. The accrual is made at the wages and salary rates applicable in the following accounting year. The accrual is charged to surplus or deficit on the provision of services, but then reversed out through the Movement in Reserves Statement to the accumulated absences account so that holiday entitlements are charged to revenue in the financial year in which the holiday absence occurs.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are amounts payable as a result of a decision by the Council to terminate an officer's employment before normal retirement date or an officer's decision to accept voluntary redundancy in exchange for those benefits and are charged on an accruals basis to the appropriate service segment when the Council is demonstrably committed to the termination of the employment of an officer or group of officers or making an offer to encourage voluntary severance.

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

Post-employment benefits

Employees of the Council are members of two separate pension schemes:

- The Teachers' pension scheme, administered by the Scottish Government;
- The Local Government Pensions Scheme, administered by the City of Edinburgh Council on behalf of Lothian Pension Fund.

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

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

The Local Government Pension Scheme

The Local Government Pension Scheme is accounted for as a defined benefits scheme:

- The liabilities of the Lothian Pension Fund attributable to the Council are included in the Balance Sheet on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method – i.e. an assessment of the future payments that will be made in relation to retirement benefits earned to date by employees, based on assumptions about mortality rates, employee turnover rates, etc. and projected earnings for current employees.
- Liabilities are discounted to their value at current prices, using a discount rate as advised by the actuary, Hymans Roberson LLP.
- The assets of Lothian Pension Fund attributable to the Council are included in the Balance Sheet at their fair value:
 - o Quoted securities – current bid price;
 - o Unquoted securities – professional estimate;
 - o Unitised securities – current bid price;
 - o Property – market value.

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

- Service cost comprising:

- **Current service cost** - the increase in liabilities as a result of years of service earned this year – allocated in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the services for which the employees worked;
- **Past service cost** - the increase in liabilities as a result of a scheme amendment or curtailment whose effect relates to years of service earned in earlier years – debited to the surplus or deficit on the provision of services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of Non-Distributed Costs;
- **Net interest on the net defined liability (asset), i.e. net interest expense for the Council** - the change during the period in the net defined liability (asset) that arises from the passage of time charged to the financing and investment income and expenditure line of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement – this is calculated by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability (asset) at the beginning of the period, taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payments.
- Re-measurements comprising:
 - **The return on plan assets** – excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) – charged to the pensions reserve as other comprehensive income and expenditure;
 - **Actuarial gains and losses** – changes in the net pensions liability that arise because events have not coincided with assumptions made at the last actuarial valuation or because the actuaries have updated their assumptions – charged to the pensions reserve as other comprehensive income and expenditure;
 - **Contributions paid to the Lothian Pension Fund** – cash paid as employer’s contributions to the pension fund in settlement of liabilities; not accounted for as an expense.

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

Pension Net Asset Restriction Calculation

The actuary has calculated the Council’s IAS 19 defined benefit surplus for 2024/25 to be £273.943 million as detailed in **Note 36** to the accounts. IAS 19 states that when an entity has a surplus in the defined benefit plan it should measure the net defined benefit of the asset as the lower of:

- The surplus in the defined benefit plan, and
- The asset ceiling, which the actuary has calculated as the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of reductions in future contributions to the plan.

For IFRIC 14 purposes, the actuary has calculated the net present value of the future contributions which exceeds the value of the future service costs resulting in a negative contribution. As a result of this calculation IFRIC 14 advises that no defined benefit plan asset should be recognised on the Council’s Balance Sheet and there is no requirement to recognise the difference as a liability, however, is required to reflect the liability in relation to present value of any unfunded obligations.

Discretionary benefits

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

vii. Events after the reporting period

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

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

Events taking place after the date of authorisation for issue are not reflected in the statement of accounts.

viii. Financial instruments

Financial Liabilities

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

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

Where premiums and discounts have been charged to the CIES, regulations allow the impact on the General Fund or Housing Revenue Account balances to be spread over future years. The Council has a policy of spreading the gain or loss over the term that was remaining on the loan against which the premium was payable or discount receivable when it was repaid. The reconciliation of amounts charged to the CIES to the net charge required against the General Fund balance is managed by a transfer to or from the financial instruments adjustment account in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Financial Assets

Financial assets are classified based on a classification and measurement approach that reflects the business model for holding the financial assets and their cash flow characteristics. The Council holds financial assets measured at:

- Amortised cost; and
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

The Council's business model is to hold investments to collect contractual cash flows. Financial assets are therefore classified at amortised cost, except for those whose contractual payments are not solely payment of principal and interest (i.e. where the cash flows do not take the form of a basic debt instrument).

Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost

Financial assets measured at amortised cost are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the Council becomes party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measured at fair value. They are subsequently measured at their amortised cost. Annual credits to the financing and investment income and expenditure line in the CIES for interest receivable are based on the carrying amount of the asset multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument. For most of the financial assets held by the Council, this means that the amount presented in the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal receivable (plus accrued interest), and interest credited to the CIES is the amount receivable for the year in the loan agreement.

Any gains and losses that arise on de-recognition of a financial asset are credited or debited to the financing and investment income and expenditure line in the CIES.

Expected Credit Loss Model

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

Impairment losses are calculated to reflect the expectation that the future cash flows might not take place because the borrower could default on their obligations. Credit risk plays a crucial part in assessing losses. Where risk has increased significantly since an instrument was initially recognised, losses are assessed on a lifetime basis. Where risk has not increased significantly or remains low, losses are assessed on the basis of 12-month expected losses.

Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)

Financial assets that are measured at FVOCI are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the Council becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measured and carried at fair value. Fair value gains and losses are recognised as they arise in other comprehensive income.

Fair Value Measurement of Financial Assets

Fair value of an asset is the price that would be received to sell an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurements of the Council's financial assets are based on the following techniques:

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

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

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

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

The Council designates that investments held for strategic purposes be classified as being measured as FVOCI. Any gains and losses on these investments will be held in the Financial Instruments Revaluation Reserve.

Where assets are identified as impaired because of a likelihood arising from a past event that payments due under the contract will not be made (fixed or determinable payments) or fair value falls below cost, the asset is written down and a charge made to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the CIES. If the asset has fixed or determinable payments, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the revised future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Otherwise the impairment loss is measured as any shortfall of fair value against the acquisition cost of the instrument (net of any principal repayment and amortisation).

ix. Government grants and contributions

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

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

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

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

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

x. Heritage assets

A heritage asset is defined as a tangible asset with historical, artistic, scientific, technological, geophysical or environmental qualities that is held and maintained principally for its contribution to knowledge and culture.

Heritage assets are valued at insurance replacement value where available, otherwise assets are held at depreciated historic cost since the cost of obtaining a valuation would outweigh the benefits to users of the accounts.

xi. Intangible assets

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

Intangible assets are measured initially at cost. Amounts are only revalued where the fair value of assets held by the Council can be determined by reference to an active market. In practice, no intangible asset held by the Council meets this criterion, and they are therefore carried at amortised cost. The depreciable amount of an intangible asset is amortised over its useful life to the relevant service(s) line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. An asset is tested for impairment whenever there is

an indication that the asset might be impaired – any losses recognised are posted to the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

xii. Interests in companies and other entities

The Council has an interest in companies and other entities that have the nature of subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities. In the Council's own single entity accounts these interests are recorded as the share of net assets.

xiii. Inventories

Inventories are included in the Balance Sheet at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories is assigned using the First in First out (FIFO) costing formula.

xiv. Leases

International Financial Reporting Standard 16 (IFRS 16)

In 2024/2025, the Authority has applied IFRS 16 Leases as adopted by the Code of Accounting Practice. The main impact of the new requirements is that, for arrangements previously accounted for as operating leases (i.e. without recognising the leased property as an asset and future rents as liability), a right-of-use asset and a lease liability are to be brought into the balance sheet at 1 April 2024. Leases for items of low value and leases that expire on or before 31 March 2024 are exempt from the new arrangements.

IFRS 16 has been applied retrospectively, but with the cumulative effect recognised at 1 April 2024. This means that right-of-use assets and lease liabilities have been calculated as if IFRS 16 had always applied but recognised in 2024/2025 and not by adjusting prior year figures. The details of the changes in accounting policies and transitional provisions are disclosed below.

Definition of a lease

On transition to IFRS 16, the Authority elected to apply the practical expedient not to reassess whether a contract is, or contains, a lease at 1 April 2024, except in relation to leases for nil consideration and housing tenancies. It has applied IFRS 16 only to contracts that were previously identified as leases under IAS 17 and IFRIC 4

The Council as lessee

As a lessee, the Authority previously classified leases as operating or finance leases based on its assessment of whether the lease transferred significantly all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset to the Authority. Under IFRS 16, the Authority recognises right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for most leases – i.e. these leases are on-balance sheet.

The Authority decided to apply recognition exemptions to short-term leases and has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short term leases that have a term of 12 months or less and leases of low value assets. The Authority recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Council classifies contracts a leases based on their substance. Contracts and parts of contracts, including those described as contracts for services, are analysed to determine whether they convey the right to control the use of an identified asset, through the rights both to obtain substantially all the economic benefits or service potential from that asset and to direct its use. The Code expands the scope of **IFRS 16 Leases** to include arrangements with nil consideration, peppercorn or nominal payments.

Initial Measurement

Leases are recognised as right-of-use assets with a corresponding liability at the date from which the leased asset is available for use (or IAS 16 transition date, if later). The leases are typically for fixed periods in excess of one year but may have extension options.

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

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

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

Subsequent Measurement

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Low Value and Short Lease Exemption

As permitted by the code, the Council excludes leases:

- For low-value items that cost less than £10,000 when new, provided they are not highly dependent on or integrated with other items, and;
- With a term shorter than twelve months (comprising the non-cancellable period plus any extension options that the authority is reasonably certain to exercise and any termination options that the authority is reasonably certain not to exercise).

Lease Expenditure

Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement includes interest, straight-line depreciation, any asset impairments and changes in variable lease payments not included in the measurement of the liability during the period in which the triggering event occurred. Lease payments less than twelve months are expensed.

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

Application of the Code

Application of the Code's adaptation of IFRS16 has resulted in the following additions to the balance sheet at 1 April 2024:

- £0.270 million Property, plant and equipment – land and buildings (right-of-use assets)
- £0.076 million Non-current creditors (lease liabilities)
- £0.189 million Current creditors (lease liabilities)

The weighted average of the incremental borrowing rates used to discount liabilities was 5.36%.

The Council as lessor

Leases are classified as finance leases where the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the property, plant or equipment from the lessor to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Finance Leases

The Council has no Finance Leases, where the Council is a lessor.

Operating Leases

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

Sale-and-leaseback

The Council did not have any sale and leaseback transactions as at 1 April 2024.

xv. Allocation of Support Services

Support services will not be recharged although the costs of services provided by the Council will be charged to separate accounts such as the Housing Revenue Account. The costs of support and other services will be allocated in government returns as required.

xvi. Property, Plant and Equipment

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

Recognition

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

Measurement

Assets are initially measured at cost, comprising:

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

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

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

Assets are carried in the balance sheet using the following measurement bases:

- **Community assets** – depreciated historical cost;
- **Assets under construction** – historical cost;
- **Dwellings** - current value, determined using the basis of existing use value for social housing (EUV-SH). Gross valuations are reduced by applying the discount factor which is designed to reflect that houses are only available for social use. Any new build housing and newly purchased houses are valued at historic cost;
- **Vehicles, Plant and Equipment** – depreciated historical cost;
- **Surplus Assets** – fair value based on open market value;
- **Other land and buildings** – current value, determined as the amount that would be paid for the asset in its existing use (existing use value – EUV).

Where there is no market-based evidence of current value because of the specialist nature of an asset, depreciated replacement cost (DRC) is used as an estimate of current value.

Where non-property assets that have short useful lives or low values (or both), depreciated historical cost basis is used as a proxy for current value.

Assets included in the Balance Sheet at current value are revalued as a minimum every five years to ensure their carrying amount is not materially different from their current value at year-end. Part of the Council's plan for revaluation is to revalue groups of assets or assets in a specific category on a rolling five year programme. Increases in valuations are matched by credits to the Revaluation Reserve to recognise any unrealised gains. Exceptionally, gains might be credited to the surplus or deficit on the provision of services where they arise from the reversal of a loss previously charged to the service.

Where decreases in value are identified, they are accounted for by:

- Where there is a balance of revaluation gains for the asset in the Revaluation Reserve, the carrying amount of the asset is written down against that balance (up to the amount of the accumulated gains);
- Where there is no balance in the Revaluation Reserve or an insufficient balance, the carrying amount of the asset is written down against the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES).

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

Impairment

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

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

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

Where an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the reversal is credited to the Revaluation Reserve or the relevant service line(s) in the CIES, up to the amount of the original loss, adjusted for depreciation that would have been charged if the loss had not been recognised.

Depreciation

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

Depreciation is calculated on the following bases:

- **Dwellings and other buildings** – straight-line allocation over the useful life of the property as estimated by the valuer;
- **Vehicles, plant and equipment** – straight-line allocation over the useful life of the assets in Balance Sheet, as advised by a suitably qualified officer).

Where an item of Property, Plant and Equipment asset has major components whose cost is significant in relation to the total cost of the item, the components are depreciated separately. Council policy is to only consider any asset with a gross book value of £1.5 million or above. The assessment of which components of these assets require to be recognised and depreciated separately is based on the cost of each of

component. Significance is determined by comparing the cost of components against the overall cost of the asset. This threshold is set at 15% or more of the overall cost of the asset.

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

Disposals of non-current assets held for sale

When it becomes probable that the carrying amount of the asset will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through its continuing use, it is reclassified as an Asset Held for Sale. The asset is revalued immediately before reclassification and then carried at the lower of this amount and fair value less costs to sell. Where there is a subsequent decrease to fair value less costs to sell, the loss is posted to the other operating expenditure Line in the CIES. Gains in fair value are recognised only up to the amount of any previously recognised losses in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services. Depreciation is not charged on Assets Held for Sale.

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

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

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

Amounts received for a disposal in excess of £10,000 are categorised as capital receipts. The balance of receipts is credited to the Capital Fund and can then only be used for new capital investment or to defray debt. Receipts are appropriated to the Reserve from the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

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

xvii. Infrastructure Assets

More information on the accounting for and disclosure around infrastructure assets held by the Council can be found at **note 15**.

xviii. Public Private Partnership (PPP) and Similar Contracts

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

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

Non-current assets recognised on the Balance Sheet are re-valued and depreciated in the same way as property, plant and equipment owned by the Council.

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

- **Fair value of the services received during the year** – debited to the relevant service in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES);
- **Finance Cost** – an interest charge on the outstanding Balance Sheet liability, debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the CIES, the interest charges are as follows:
 - Dalkeith Schools - 10.22%;
 - Midlothian Primary Schools - 7.29%;
 - Newbattle Community Campus - 5.06%;
 - Residual Waste Treatment Plant, Millerhill – 18.84%;
- **Contingent rent** – Under IFRS 16 this no longer arises but will be replaced with a charge to finance costs for the value of the remeasurement when future lease payments change as a result of a movement in the index;
- **Payment towards liability** – applied to write down the Balance Sheet liability towards the PPP operator (the profile of write-downs is calculated using the same principles as for a finance lease);
- **Service charge and lifecycle replacement costs** – proportion of the amounts payable is posted to the Balance Sheet as a prepayment and then recognised as additions to Property, Plant and Equipment when the relevant works are eventually carried out.

xix. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions

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

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

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

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

Contingent Liabilities

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

Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the balance sheet but disclosed in a note to the accounts.

Contingent Assets

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

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

xx. Reserves

Reserves are created by transferring amounts out of the General Fund Balance. When Expenditure to be financed from a reserve is incurred, it is charged to the appropriate service in that year to score against the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The reserve is then transferred back into the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement so that there is no net charge against Council Tax for the expenditure.

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

xxi. Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital Under Statute (Refcus)

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

xxii. VAT

VAT payable is included as an expense only to the extent that it is not recoverable from HMRC. VAT receivable is excluded from income.

xxiii. Fair Value Measurement of Non-financial Assets

The Council measures some of its non-financial assets, such as Surplus Assets and some of its financial instruments at fair value at each reporting date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement assumes the transaction to sell the asset takes place either:

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

The Council measures the fair value of an asset using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset, assuming the market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

The Council uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

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

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

2. Accounting Standards Issued, Not Yet Adopted

The code requires disclosure of information relating to the impact of an accounting change that will be required by a new standard that has been issued but not yet adopted. This applies to the adoption of the following new or amended standards within the 2025/26 code.

- The changes to the measurement of non-investment assets with the 2025/26 code include adaptations and interpretations of IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment and IAS 38 Intangible Assets. These include setting out three revaluation processes for operational property, plant and equipment, requiring indexation for tangible non-investment assets and a requirement to value intangible assets using the historical cost approach.

The changes will be effective from 1 April 2025 and none are expected to have a material impact on the Council's financial statements.

3. Critical Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies

In applying the accounting policies set out in **Note 1**, the Council has to make certain judgements about complex transactions or those involving uncertainty about future events (see **Note 4**). The accounting policies considered and critical judgements made in the annual accounts are:

- **Uncertainty over future funding** - There is a high degree of uncertainty around future levels of funding for local government, which may significantly impact the Council's ability to maintain its property, plant and equipment. The council has determined that this uncertainty is not yet sufficient to provide an indication that the assets of the council might be impaired as a result of a reduction in funding and subsequent required changes to investment and capital strategies
- **Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) and similar type contracts** - The Council has entered into PPP and similar type contracts for the provision of educational buildings and waste facilities as detailed in **Note 34**. For each of these contracts the Council has considered the tests under IFRIC 12 and concluded the following:

The Council is deemed to control the services provided under the scheme and ownership of schools will pass to the Council at the end of the contract. The educational buildings are therefore all recognised as Property, Plant and Equipment on the Council's Balance Sheet.

The Council is deemed to control 20% of the services provided under the Design, Build, Finance and Maintain (DBFM) for the Residual Waste Treatment Plant (80% controlled by Edinburgh Council) and is therefore recognised as Property, Plant and Equipment on the Council's Balance Sheet. Having considered the ownership transfers as outlined in **Note 34** the Council is not deemed to control the Millerhill Food Waste Treatment Plant and has therefore concluded this is a service concession and the variable nature of the contract means the contract falls out of scope of IFRS16, resulting in the asset not being recognised on the balance sheet.

The Council has therefore recognised assets in relation to PPP and similar type contracts on the council's balance sheet at a net book value of £197.353 million, with a corresponding liability in relation to future payments to be made under the scheme of £85.739 million.

- **Associates** - The Valuation Joint Board is included within the group accounts under the wider definition of an "associate" although the council holds less than 20% of voting rights that is

normally presumed to confer significant influence. This is in view of the funding arrangements in place whereby the Council provides £0.613 million annually, and as such is considered to hold significant influence. Details of the impact on the Group accounts is provided in **Note 39**.

4. Future Assumptions and Estimation Uncertainties

The Annual Accounts contain estimated figures that are based on assumptions made by the Council about the future or events that are otherwise uncertain. Estimates are made taking into account historical experience, current trends and other relevant factors. The assumptions and other sources of estimation uncertainty disclosed below relate to the estimates that require the Council's most difficult, subjective or complex judgements. As the number of variables and assumptions affecting the possible future resolution of the uncertainties increases, those judgements become more subjective and complex. As a result, balances cannot be determined with certainty and actual results could be materially different from the assumptions and estimates.

The items in the Council's Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2025 for which there is significant risk of material adjustment in the forthcoming year are as follows:

Property, Plant and Equipment

Uncertainties

The valuation of the Council's property, plant and equipment which are subject to revaluation are subject to significant estimation due to several factors, including ongoing changes to estimates around the costs of replacing existing assets, the market value fluctuation of comparable assets used for valuation, the current condition and future maintenance costs of assets, changes to regulatory standards and the remaining useful economic lives of the assets. Given the material nature of the Council's assets, there is a high likelihood that changes in these estimates will result in material changes in the valuation of assets on the balance sheet. The total value of the Council's assets at 31 March 2025 is outlined and broken down by asset category at **note 14**.

2024/25 Valuations

In 2024/25, revaluations were undertaken for the following assets:

31 March - Housing stock, parks & open spaces, garages & garage sites, several schools and depots. The housing assets were revalued on a EUV-SH (existing use value for social housing) basis and Gross Book Value (GBV) totalled £462.478 million, the parks & open spaces were revalued on a depreciated replacement cost (DRC) basis and GBV totalled £29.443 million, garages & garage sites were revalued on a DRC basis and GBV totalled £3.195 million, some schools were revalued on a DRC basis and GBV totalled £28.682 million and some depots were valued on a DRC basis and GBV totalled £28.080 million, with a GBV valuation movement of (£84.709 million) for housing, (£0.026 million) for parks & open spaces, (£0.766 million) for garages & garage sites and (£2.198 million) for the schools, £4.069 million for the depots (from previous valuation (15.47%) for housing, (0.09%) for parks & open spaces, (19.33%) for garages & garage sites, (7.12%) for the schools, 16.95% for the depots).

The changes in valuation in assets in 2024/25, compared to 2023/24, represent updated information around the assets since the most recent full valuation, in particular the cost of replacing assets based on indices for schools, the changes in adjustments for social rent discounts for housing stock, updating housing market information, and updated information on the indices used to value parks & open spaces.

Ongoing assessment of asset valuation

In addition to formal valuations of property, plant and equipment on a rolling basis over a five year period, the Council assesses all assets to ensure there are no material changes that should drive

an earlier valuation, to ensure that, in line with the CIPFA code, assets are revalued with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using the current value at the end of the reporting period. The council's Corporate Estates Manager has determined in his professional opinion that, at 31 March 2025, no asset categories were subject to early revaluation. The council has also continued to assess the valuation of its asset base after the financial year end to ensure new information does not indicate a change in valuation at the balance sheet date.

Assets are depreciated over useful lives that are dependent on several assumptions including the level of repairs and maintenance that will be incurred in relation to individual assets.

Effect if Actual Result Differ from Assumptions

The net book value of all council property, plant and equipment subject to revaluation through the 5 year revaluation cycle is £1.084 billion. Assets revalued in 2024/25 totalled £584.122 million before revaluation.

The impact of a 5% change in valuation of these would be £29.487 million, either resulting in an increase or decrease in the Council's revaluation reserve or an additional impairment charge. There would be no impact on the Council's general fund.

Given the wide ranging nature of the assets under revaluation, as well as the differing and overlapping estimates involved in the valuations, it is not possible for management to provide an expected range of estimate outcomes going forward. However, given the experience in past years and materiality of the asset values, it is expected that these balances will continue to be subject to change as estimates are updated annually.

If the useful life of the asset is reduced, depreciation increases and the carrying amount of the asset falls. It is estimated that the annual depreciation charge would increase by £7.196 million for every year that useful lives had to be reduced.

Pension Obligation

Uncertainties

Estimation of the net obligation to pay pensions depends on several 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 council with expert advice about the assumptions to be applied.

The actuarial inputs into the pension obligation valuation are subject to annual review, and have a significant impact on the potential valuation. Historically it is common for small changes in the discount rate, salary assumption rate and pension rate to have material impacts on the year-end valuations on a year to year basis.

More information on the key assumptions used in the actuarial valuation of the estimates is available in **note 36** to the accounts, including information on the key assumptions, risks, sensitivities and restrictions on the amount on the balance sheet arising from IFRIC 14. An update is also included in this note on the latest development around several equalisation adjustments to pension obligation which have occurred in LGPS and may continue to materially impact the valuation of the Council's obligation going forward.

Effect if Actual Result Differ from Assumptions

The effects of the net pension obligation of changes in individual assumptions can be measured. For instance, it is estimated that a one year increase in life expectancy would approximately increase the Employers Defined Benefit Obligation by around 3-5%.

However the assumptions interact in complex ways. During 2024/25 the Council's actuary advised that the net pension obligation had increased by £81.339 million because of estimates being corrected as a result of updating of the financial assumptions.

Arrears

Uncertainties

As at 31 March the Council has Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rates debt due of £50.252 million. Management reviewed this balance at 31 March and determined that an allowance for doubtful debts, detailed in **Note 23**, of £46.826 million was appropriate based upon historical assessment of recoverability/review of individual balances and correspondence with third parties at year-end. However, it is recognised that in the current economic climate and taking into account the impact of Covid-19 there is increased uncertainty around the recoverability of debtor balances. Management has continued to review all material outstanding balances at the year-end subsequent to 31 March, and has not determined any further allowance is required based on recovery to date.

Effect if Actual Result Differ from Assumptions

If collection rates were to deteriorate then this will result in an increase in the provision required i.e., 1% would require an increase of £0.468 million, 3% an increase of £1.405 million and 5% an increase of £2.341 million.

5. Events after the Reporting Period

The Unaudited Accounts were authorised for issue on 16 June 2025 by the Chief Financial Officer. Events taking place after these dates are not reflected in the annual financial statements or notes. Where events taking place before these dates provided information about conditions existing at 31 March 2025, the figures in the financial statements and notes have been adjusted in all material respects to reflect the impact of this information.

6. Note to the Expenditure and Funding Analysis

Adjustments between funding and accounting basis				
Adjustments from General Fund to arrive at the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement amounts	Adjustments for Capital Purposes £000	Net Change for Pension Adjustments £000	Other Adjustments £000	Total Adjustments £000
Current Year 2024/25				
Management and Members	0	17	3	20
Children's Services, Partnerships and Communities	299	129	(2)	426
Education	23,853	2,159	1,178	27,190
Adult Health and Social Care (Non-Delegated)	0	0	10	10
Midlothian Integrated Joint Board	676	315	(60)	931
Place	7,541	550	5	8,096
Corporate Solutions	1,865	(383)	15	1,497
Housing Revenue Account	65,452	19	0	65,471
Joint Boards	0	0	0	0
Central Costs	69	0	0	69
Non-distributable Costs	0	0	0	0
Net Cost of Services	99,755	2,806	1,149	103,710
Other expenditure from the Expenditure and Funding Analysis	(42,665)	(8,880)	(13)	(51,558)
Adjustments between funding and accounting basis	57,090	(6,074)	1,136	52,152
Application of Service Concessions	0	0	2,796	2,796
Difference between the General Fund surplus or deficit and Comprehensive Income and Expenditure surplus or deficit on provision of services	57,090	(6,074)	3,932	54,948
Comparative Year 2023/24				
Management and Members	0	(10)	(1)	(11)
Children's Services, Partnerships and Communities	199	(74)	(49)	76
Education	22,654	(1,017)	591	22,228
Adult Health and Social Care (Non-Delegated)	713	0	(147)	566
Midlothian Integrated Joint Board	3,155	(206)	(122)	2,827
Place	10,267	(331)	214	10,150
Corporate Solutions	1,964	(881)	(70)	1,013
Housing Revenue Account	55,608	(11)	0	55,597
Joint Boards	0	0	0	0
Central Costs	74	0	0	74
Non-distributable Costs	0	0	(23)	(23)
Net Cost of Services	94,634	(2,530)	393	92,497
Other expenditure from the Expenditure and Funding Analysis	(47,211)	(9,031)	(21)	(56,263)
Adjustments between funding and accounting basis	47,423	(11,561)	372	36,234
Application of Service Concessions	0	0	2,608	2,608
Difference between the General Fund surplus or deficit and Comprehensive Income and Expenditure surplus or deficit on provision of services	47,423	(11,561)	2,980	38,842

Adjustments for Capital Purposes

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

- **Other operating expenditure** – adjusts for capital disposals with a transfer of income and disposal of assets and the amounts written off for those assets.
- **Financing and investment income and expenditure** – the statutory changes for capital financing i.e. loans fund repayments and other revenue contributions are deducted from other income and expenditure as these are not chargeable under generally accepted accounting practices.
- **Taxation and non-specific grant income and expenditure** – Capital grants are adjusted for income not chargeable under generally accepted accounting practices. Revenue grants are adjusted from those receivable in the year to those receivable without conditions or for which

conditions were satisfied throughout the year. The taxation and non-specific grant income and expenditure line is credited with capital grants receivable in the year without conditions or for which conditions were satisfied in the year.

Net Change for Pensions Adjustments

Net change for the removal of pension contributions and the addition of IAS 19 Employee Benefits pension related expenditure and income.

- **For services** – this represents the removal of the employer pension contributions made by the Council as allowed by statute and the replacement with the current service costs and past service costs.
- **For financing and investment income and expenditure** – the net interest on the defined benefit liability is charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Other Adjustments

Other adjustments between amounts debited/credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the amounts payable/receivable to be recognised under statute.

- **For services** – the amount by which officer remuneration charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on an accruals basis is different from the remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements.
- **For financing and investment income and expenditure** – this is the effective interest adjustment on the Council's Lender Option/Borrower Option (LOBO) debt.

7. Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under regulations

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

General Fund Balance

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

Housing Revenue Account Balance

The HRA balance reflects the statutory obligation to maintain a revenue account for local authority council housing provision in accordance with Part VI of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989. It contains the balance of income and expenditure as defined by the 1989 Act that is available to fund future expenditure in connection with the Council's landlord function or (where in deficit) that is required to be recovered from tenants in future years.

Capital Fund and Repairs and Renewals Fund

The Capital Fund and the Repairs and Renewals Fund are reserves to hold funds for major capital developments and specific types of repairs and maintenance work, respectively. Whilst these funds are

classified as useable reserves, they are not subject to adjustments between the funding and accounting basis.

Adjustments between Funding & Accounting Basis

	General Fund Reserve £000	Housing Revenue Account £000	Total Usable Reserves £000	Total Unusable Reserves £000
Current Year 2024/25				
Adjustments to Revenue Resources				
Amounts by which income and expenditure included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are different from revenue for the year calculated in accordance with statutory requirements:				
• Pensions Costs (transferred to/from pensions reserve)	6,043	31	6,074	(6,074)
• Financial Instruments (transferred to the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account)	12	0	12	(12)
• Holiday Pay (transferred to the Accumulated Absence Account)	(1,149)	0	(1,149)	1,149
• Reversal of entries included in the surplus or deficit on the provision of services in relation to capital expenditure (these items are charged to the Capital Adjustment Account)	(33,893)	(65,907)	(99,800)	99,800
Total adjustments to Revenue Resources	(28,987)	(65,876)	(94,863)	94,863
Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources				
Statutory provision for the repayment of debt (transfer from the Capital Adjustment Account)	7,433	7,047	14,480	(14,480)
Total adjustments between revenue and capital resources	7,433	7,047	14,480	(14,480)
Adjustments to Capital Resources				
Application of capital grants to finance capital expenditure	28,231	0	28,231	(28,231)
Total Adjustments to Capital Resources	28,231	0	28,231	(28,231)
Total adjustments between accounting and funding basis	6,677	(58,829)	(52,152)	52,152
Application of Service Concessions	(2,796)	0	(2,796)	2,796
Total Adjustments	3,881	(58,829)	(54,948)	54,948

	General Fund Reserve £000	Housing Revenue Account £000	Total Usable Reserves £000	Total Unusable Reserves £000
Comparative Year 2023/24				
Adjustments to Revenue Resources				
Amounts by which income and expenditure included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are different from revenue for the year calculated in accordance with statutory requirements:				
• Pensions Costs (transferred to/from pensions reserve)	11,495	66	11,561	(11,561)
• Financial Instruments (transferred to the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account)	22	0	22	(22)
• Holiday Pay (transferred to the Accumulated Absence Account)	(393)	0	(393)	393
• Reversal of entries included in the surplus or deficit on the provision of services in relation to capital expenditure (these items are charged to the Capital Adjustment Account)	(38,558)	(55,608)	(94,166)	94,166
Total adjustments to Revenue Resources	(27,434)	(55,542)	(82,976)	82,976
Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources				
Statutory provision for the repayment of debt (transfer from the Capital Adjustment Account)	8,967	4,221	13,188	(13,188)
Total adjustments between revenue and capital resources	8,967	4,221	13,188	(13,188)
Adjustments to Capital Resources				
Application of capital grants to finance capital expenditure	33,554	0	33,554	(33,554)
Total Adjustments to Capital Resources	33,554	0	33,554	(33,554)
Total adjustments between accounting and funding basis	15,087	(51,321)	(36,234)	36,234
Application of Service Concessions	(2,608)	0	(2,608)	2,608
Total Adjustments	12,479	(51,321)	(38,842)	38,842

8. Movement in Earmarked Reserves

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

	Balance at 1 April 2023	Transfers out 2023/24	Transfers in 2023/24	Balance at 31 March 2024	Transfers out 2024/25	Transfers in 2024/25	Balance at 31 March 2025
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Scheme of Devolved Budget Management carry forwards	(16,012)	16,012	(15,335)	(15,335)	15,335	(11,035)	(11,035)
Loans Fund Review				0	3,373	(5,525)	(2,152)
Transformation Blueprint	(1,069)	433	(2,000)	(2,636)	1,132	0	(1,504)
Set aside to balance budget	(1,166)	1,166	(2,680)	(2,680)	2,680	(163)	(163)
Service Concessions	0	4,093	(20,463)	(16,370)	5,603	0	(10,767)
Total Earmarked Reserves	(18,247)	21,704	(40,478)	(37,021)	28,123	(16,723)	(25,621)
Vat claim not yet settled	(6,839)	6,839	0	0	0	0	0
Non-earmarked reserves	(9,877)	7,192	(6,632)	(9,317)	2,909	0	(6,408)
Total General Fund Balance	(34,963)	35,735	(47,110)	(46,338)	31,032	(16,723)	(32,029)

9. Other Operating Income and Expenditure

2023/24 £000	Other Operating Income and Expenditure	2024/25 £000
(70)	(Gains)/Losses on disposal of non-current assets	45
(70)	Total	45

10. Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure

2023/24 £000	Financing Investment Income and Expenditure	2024/25 £000
16,244	Interest payable and similar charges	20,547
(9,031)	Net interest on the net defined benefit liability/(asset)	(8,880)
(7,182)	Interest receivable and similar income	(5,124)
31	Total	6,543

11. Taxation and Non-specific Grant Income and Expenditure

2023/24 £000	Taxation and Non-specific Grant Income and Expenditure	2024/25 £000
(57,306)	Council tax income	(58,294)
(35,136)	Non-domestic rates income	(34,867)
(163,620)	Non-ringfenced government grants	(195,020)
(33,554)	Capital grants and contributions (<i>note 12</i>)	(28,231)
(289,616)	Total	(316,412)

12. Grant Income

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

2023/24 £000	Grant Income	2024/25 £000
	Credited to Taxation and Non-specific Grant Income and Expenditure	
(7,453)	General Capital Grant	(7,708)
(6,135)	Affordable Housing Supply Programme	(8,470)
(10,617)	Developer Contributions	(2,592)
(3,918)	General Capital Grant – Early Years Childcare	(2,517)
(2,060)	Capital Fund Contribution	0
(2,686)	Other Scottish Government Grants	(5,357)
(501)	Net-Zero Funding	(818)
(184)	Other Capital Grants and Contributions	(769)
(33,554)	Total	(28,231)
	Credited to Services	
(16,786)	Housing Benefit Subsidy	(17,065)
(11,569)	Early Years Expansion Grant	0
(6,913)	LCITP Low Carbon Heating	0
(2,696)	Unitary Charge Funding	(2,677)
(2,424)	Pupil Equity Funding	(2,436)
(374)	Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children	(463)
(1,663)	Community Justice Grant	(1,390)
(1,079)	Energy Efficient Scotland	(498)
(627)	McMillan Funding for Improving Cancer Journey	(461)
(929)	UK Shared Prosperity Fund	(2,717)
(608)	Child Protection Grant	(715)
(457)	Ukrainian Programme	(937)
(497)	Scottish Government Attainment Programme	(618)
(526)	Penicuik Townscape Heritage Project	(527)
(2,759)	Other Grants Received	(2,723)
(49,907)	Total	(33,227)

13. Expenditure and Income Analysed by Nature

The Group and Council's expenditure and income, which includes adjustments between the funding and accounting basis, is analysed as follows:

2023/24 £000	Expenditure and income analysed by nature	2024/25 £000
	Expenditure	
192,380	Employee expenses	207,799
260,356	Other service expenses	282,564
94,560	Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	99,687
16,244	Interest payments	20,547
(70)	(Gain)/Loss on disposal on non-current assets	45
6,241	Share of operating results of associates and joint ventures	30
569,711	Total Expenditure	610,672
	Income	
(97,665)	Fees, charges and service income	(99,881)
(7,182)	Interest and investment income	(5,124)
(92,442)	Income from council tax and non-domestic rates	(93,161)
(319,265)	Government grants and contributions	(336,063)
(516,554)	Total Income	(534,229)
53,157	(Surplus) or deficit on the provision of services	76,442

14. Property, Plant and Equipment

Movements on Balance

Movements in 2024/25	Council Dwellings	Buildings	Land	Vehicles, Plant and Equipment	Community Assets	Assets Under Construction	Surplus Assets	Total property, plant & Equipment	Service Concession Assets*
Cost or Valuation	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Balance at 1 April 2024	518,018	573,576	17,297	54,508	8,868	73,297	952	1,246,516	195,300
Additions	12,830	1,911	28	10,734	374	66,331	0	92,208	0
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	(9,406)	2,989	641	0	(1,007)	0	0	(6,783)	4,592
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(76,068)	(2,472)	31	0	435	0	0	(78,074)	(522)
De-recognition – Disposals	(269)	0	(5)	(1,528)	(24)	0	0	(1,826)	0
Reclassification of Assets	27,088	35,135	97	(4,216)	0	(65,762)	67	(7,591)	0
Other Movements**	117	409	0	252	0	0	0	778	337
Balance at 31 March 2025	472,310	611,548	18,089	59,750	8,646	73,866	1,019	1,245,228	199,707
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment									
Balance at 1 April 2024	(22,961)	(16,355)	0	(36,165)	(54)	0	0	(75,535)	(3,197)
Depreciation Charge	(12,199)	(30,379)	0	(3,423)	(23)	0	(4)	(46,028)	(3,154)
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	11,318	15,493	0	0	70	0	0	26,881	666
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	22,986	3,373	0	0	1	0	0	26,360	3,331
De-recognition – Disposals	269	0	0	1,439	0	0	0	1,708	0
Reclassification of Assets	23	(23)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Balance at 31 March 2025	(564)	(27,891)	0	(38,149)	(6)	0	(4)	(66,614)	(2,354)
Net Book Value									
At 31 March 2025	471,746	583,657	18,089	21,601	8,640	73,866	1,015	1,178,614	197,353
At 31 March 2024	495,057	557,220	17,297	18,343	8,814	73,297	952	1,170,980	192,103

*Service concession assets included in 'land and buildings' total. **Adoption of right-of-use assets, under IFRS 16, are included in the other movements line of the note.

Movements in 2023/24	Council Dwellings	Buildings	Land	Vehicles, Plant and Equipment	Community Assets	Assets Under Construction	Surplus Assets	Total property, plant & Equipment	Service Concession Assets*
Cost or Valuation	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Balance at 1 April 2023	512,805	576,158	17,380	49,490	8,832	50,386	827	1,215,878	198,022
Additions	20,495	3,822	0	6,253	138	59,977	0	90,685	2
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	(5,105)	(8,449)	58	0	(102)	0	0	(13,598)	(2,724)
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(43,868)	(767)	(1)	0	0	0	0	(44,636)	0
De-recognition – Disposals	(251)	(100)	(12)	(1,235)	0	0	0	(1,598)	0
Reclassification of Assets	33,942	2,911	(128)	0	0	(37,066)	125	(216)	0
Balance at 31 March 2024	518,018	573,575	17,297	54,508	8,868	73,297	952	1,246,515	195,300
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment									
Balance at 1 April 2023	(11,472)	(15,802)	0	(32,576)	(56)	0	0	(59,906)	(2,397)
Depreciation Charge	(11,740)	(29,730)	0	(4,757)	(21)	0	0	(46,248)	(3,161)
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	0	28,765	0	0	23	0	0	28,788	2,361
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	0	412	0	0	0	0	0	412	0
De-recognition – Disposals	251	0	0	1,168	0	0	0	1,419	0
Balance at 31 March 2024	(22,961)	(16,355)	0	(36,165)	(54)	0	0	(75,535)	(3,197)
Net Book Value									
At 31 March 2024	495,057	557,220	17,297	18,343	8,814	73,297	952	1,170,980	192,103
At 31 March 2023	501,333	560,356	17,380	16,914	8,776	50,386	827	1,155,972	195,625

*Service concession assets included in 'land and buildings' total

Depreciation

The following useful lives are used in the calculation of depreciation for the categories of assets, except where the useful life is known to be different from these as a consequence of a Council decision:

- **Council Dwellings** – 40 to 60 years;
- **Buildings** – 10 to 60 years;
- **Vehicles, Plant and Equipment** – 5 to 10 years.

Capital Commitments

At 31 March 2025, the Council has entered into a number of contracts for the construction or enhancement of property, plant and equipment in 2024/25. The major commitments are :

Capital Commitments	Original Contractual Commitment £000	Outstanding at 31 March 25 £000
Housing Revenue Account (HRA)		
Phase 3-5 New Social Housing – Site 32/34 Newbyres Crescent	17,532	9,833
Phase 3-5 New Social Housing – Site 130 Morris Road (Newbattle HS)	25,038	7,748
Phase 3-5 New Social Housing – Danderhall AA2/AA3 (Bellway)	7,383	1,546
Phase 3-5 New Social Housing – Dalhousie Mains	9,715	910
Phase 3-5 New Social Housing – Roslin Expansion Site	8,237	2,555
Phase 3-5 New Social Housing – Conifer Road	15,147	227
Phase 3-5 New Social Housing – Newmills Road	19,600	144
Phase 3-5 New Social Housing – Newton Church Road	7,039	6,916
Energy Efficiency in Social Housing	2,590	1,031
General Fund		
Destination Hillend	7,820	596
Easthouses Primary School	19,801	355
Woodburn Primary School	11,596	121
Other General Fund capital commitments	105	15
Joint-funded Project		
Phase 3-5 New Social Housing – Site 114	23,940	11,113
Total Contractual Commitment	175,543	43,110

Revaluations

Valuations of assets are undertaken by independent expert valuers engaged by the Council over a five-year rolling programme by Chartered Surveyors of the Council's Estates department, in accordance with the Statement of Asset Valuation Practice and Guidance Notes of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

In 2024/25 valuations were undertaken for Housing stock, parks & open spaces, garages & garage sites. Several schools and depots were also revalued. The majority of asset valuations were based on either a depreciated replacement cost (DRC) basis or market value and resulted in a net downwards revaluation of assets of £31.561 million.

In addition to formal valuations of property, plant and equipment on a rolling basis over a five year period, the Council assesses all assets to ensure there are no material changes that should drive an earlier valuation, to ensure that, in line with the CIPFA code, assets are revalued with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using the current value at the end of the reporting period. The Council has continued to assess the valuation of its asset base subsequent to the financial year end as summarised in **note 4** to these financial statements.

15. Infrastructure Assets

The Council's infrastructure assets have been recorded on the Balance Sheet at depreciated historic cost. A useful life of 15 years is applied to these assets and used in the calculation of the annual depreciation charge, based on the Council's assessment of the average useful economic life of these assets, with the exception of where the useful life is known to be different from this amount as a consequence of a Council decision.

On 29 August 2022, the Scottish Government confirmed in Local Government Finance Circular 09/2022 that it has provided a temporary statutory override to the accounting and disclosure requirements related to infrastructure assets in local government financial statements, whilst more permanent updates are developed within the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice for Local Authority Accounting ("the Code"). The allowed changes are applicable for the 2021/22 financial year through to the 31 March 2025 financial year.

The Council has applied both statutory overrides for infrastructure assets:

- Statutory Override 1: For accounting periods commencing from 1 April 2021 until 31 March 2025 a local authority is not required to report the gross cost and accumulated depreciation for infrastructure assets.
- Statutory Override 2: For accounting periods commencing from 1 April 2010 until 31 March 2025 the carrying amount to be derecognised in respect of a replaced part of an infrastructure asset is to be taken to be and accounted for as zero. No subsequent adjustment shall be made to the carrying amount of the asset with respect to that part.

2023/24 £000	Infrastructure Assets	2024/25 £000
34,819	Balance at 1 April	38,423
(3,956)	Depreciation	(2,222)
7,560	Additions	9,279
0	Reclassification of Assets and other movements	6,914
38,423	Balance at 31 March	52,394

16. Heritage Assets

The Council's chains and badges of office are the main heritage assets and have been included in the Balance Sheet at reinstatement cost, obtained from the Council's insurer.

2023/24 £000	Heritage Assets	2024/25 £000
458	Balance at 1 April	456
(2)	Depreciation	(3)
0	Additions	1
0	Revaluations and restatements	53
456	Balance at 31 March	507

17. Intangible Assets

The Council accounts for its software as intangible assets, to the extent that the software is not an integral part of a particular IT system and accounted for as part of the hardware item Property, Plant and Equipment. The intangible assets include software licences, warranties and internally generated assets.

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

2023/24 £000	Intangible Assets	2024/25 £000
	Balance at 1 April	
2,946	Gross carrying amounts	2,972
(2,744)	Accumulated amortisation	(2,868)
202	Net carrying amount at start of year	104
26	Additions – Purchases	394
(124)	Amortisation for the period	(50)
104	Net carrying amount at end of year	448

	Comprising	
2,972	Gross carrying amounts	3,366
(2,868)	Accumulated amortisation	(2,918)
104	Net carrying amount at end of year	448

18. Long-term Debtors

2023/24 £000	Long-term Debtors	2024/25 £000
4,113	Prepayment to PPP contractor	3,756
58	Pacific Shelf	0
4,171	Total	3,756

19. Financial Instruments

Categories of Financial Instruments

The following categories of financial instruments are carried in the Balance Sheet.

Financial Assets

31 Mar 2024					31 Mar 2025		
Long-term	Current	Total	Financial Assets	Category	Long-term	Current	Total
£000	£000	£000			£000	£000	£000
0	30,017	30,017	Short/long-term Investments <i>(below)</i>	Amortised Cost	0	70	70
0	22,878	22,878	Debtors <i>(note 23)</i>	Amortised Cost	3,756	19,158	22,914
11,526	0	11,526	Long-term investments <i>(below)</i>	Fair value through other comprehensive income	16,604	0	16,604
11,526	52,895	64,421	Total Financial Assets		20,360	19,228	39,588
0	15,236	15,236	Debtors not defined as financial instruments <i>(note 23)</i>		0	9,720	9,720
11,526	68,131	79,657	Total		20,360	28,948	49,308

The short and long-term investments on the balance sheet comprises:

31 Mar 2024				31 Mar 2025		
Long-term	Current	Total	Investments	Long-term	Current	Total
£000	£000	£000		£000	£000	£000
0	30,017	30,017	Commercial banks/building societies	0	70	70
0	30,017	30,017	Total	0	70	70

Financial Liabilities

31 Mar 2024					31 Mar 2025		
Long-term	Current	Total	Financial Liabilities	Category	Long-term	Current	Total
£000	£000	£000			£000	£000	£000
339,971	3,797	343,768	Borrowings (<i>below</i>)	Amortised Cost	377,696	5,015	382,711
73,347	3,352	76,699	PPP Liability (<i>note 34</i>)	Amortised Cost	70,671	3,602	74,273
11,471	568	12,039	PPP Donated Asset Liability (<i>note 34</i>)	Amortised Cost	10,893	573	11,466
0	0	0	IFRS 16 – Leases	Amortised Cost	76	189	265
0	33,331	33,331	Creditors (<i>note 25</i>)	Amortised Cost	0	24,398	24,398
424,789	41,048	465,837	Total		459,336	33,777	493,113
0	17,629	17,629	Creditors not defined as financial instruments		0	30,955	30,955
424,789	58,677	483,466	Total		459,336	64,732	524,068

The Council's borrowing is presented in the Balance Sheet as the outstanding principal repayable (plus accrued interest) and interest charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is the amount payable for the year according to the loan agreement. Borrowing is classed as either a long-term liability, repayable after twelve months or longer, or a current liability if it is repayable within twelve months. The external borrowing as shown in the Balance Sheet comprises:

31 Mar 2024				31 Mar 2025		
Long-term	Current	Total	Borrowing	Long-term	Current	Total
£000	£000	£000		£000	£000	£000
303,897	2,630	306,527	Public Works Loan Board (PWLB) Loans	342,316	3,911	346,227
20,526	286	20,812	Lender Option/Borrower Option (LOBO) Loans	20,514	289	20,803
15,548	881	16,429	Loans from commercial banks and other local authorities	14,866	815	15,681
339,971	3,797	343,768	Total	377,696	5,015	382,711

Loans Fund Deferral of Repayments

Loans Fund Principal repayments were deferred in 2022/23 under the Local Government Finance Circular 5/2022 provisions. The term over which deferred repayments will be repaid are in line with the provisions of the circular, as follows:-

Deferred Principal Repayments – Loans Fund	£000
Within 1 year	241
Within 2 to 5 years	770
Within 6 to 10 years	602
Within 11 to 15 years	317
Within 16 to 20 years	207
Total	2,137

Investments Designated at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income

Fair value of equity instruments designated at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income include the following:

31 Mar 2024 £000	Long-term Assets	Input Level in Fair Value Hierarchy (see note 1 viii)	31 Mar 2025 £000
5,594	Equity Shareholding in Lothian Buses	Level 2	6,082
324	Subordinated Debt Subscription in Newbattle DBFMCo	Level 3	322
5,610	Midlothian Energy Shareholding	Level 3	10,200
11,528	Total		16,604

Lothian Buses Plc

Midlothian Council holds a 5.5% shareholding in Lothian Buses plc, a company incorporated in January 1986 under the terms of the Transport Act 1985 to operate buses in the City of Edinburgh and its surrounding area.

The valuation basis for the Council's shareholding (350,000 £1 ordinary shares) is calculated as net share of equity attributable to equity holders, in line with the published results for the year ended 31 December 2024. The IAS 19 Pension Asset/Liability has now been removed from calculations due to its volatility, as demonstrated in the on-year movement in the transfer to/from reserves figure in the table below. **Note 37** provides more detail on the potential guarantee liability associated with this investment.

Year to 31 Dec 23 £000	Lothian Buses	Year to 31 Dec 24 £000
	Profit/Loss:	
16,760	Profit/(Loss) before taxation	5,774
(2,178)	Taxation	(2,470)
14,582	Profit/(Loss) after Tax	3,304
	Other relevant Financial Information:	
183,508	Revenue	197,749
3,200	Ordinary Dividend	0
25,841	Transfer to/(from) reserves	(9,819)
102,266	Equity attributable to equity holders (excluding IAS 19 Pension Asset/Liability)	111,195

Newbattle DBFMCo

In 2017/18, the Council subscribed £0.333 million of subordinated debt in Newbattle DBFMCo Limited, a company set up specifically to deliver the Council's Schools Newbattle Community Campus project.

Whilst the investment is sellable in the secondary market, the valuation basis for the Council's shareholding (nominal value of loan stock £0.333 million) is calculated based on the subscription value as there is no equivalent market data to estimate resale value.

The principal on this investment will be repaid fully over the 25-year project life. Interest will be paid biannually at 10.5% coupon based on the average principal outstanding over the relevant 6-month period.

Midlothian Energy Ltd

In 2021/22, the Council entered into a 50:50 joint venture with Vattenfall Heat UK to create Midlothian Energy Limited, a company set up specifically to generate, distribute and supply energy within Midlothian.

The carrying value of the Council investment in Midlothian Energy Limited represents the funds invested in 2022 and 2024. The published results for Midlothian Energy Limited for the year ended 31 December 2024 are summarised below.

Year to 31 Dec 23 £000	Midlothian Energy Ltd	Year to 31 Dec 24 £000
	Profit/Loss:	
48	Profit/(Loss) before taxation	(347)
(41)	Taxation	1
7	Profit/(Loss) after Tax	(346)
	Other relevant Financial Information:	
11,220	Shares issued during the period	20,400
(2,758)	Accumulated Losses	(3,104)
8,462	Total Equity	17,296

Income, Expenses, Gains and Losses

Income, Expenses, Gains and Losses	2023/24		2024/25	
	Surplus or deficit on the provision of services £000	Other comprehensive income and expenditure £000	Surplus or deficit on the provision of services £000	Other comprehensive income and expenditure £000
Net gains/losses on:				
• Investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	0	(165)	0	488
Total net gains/(losses)	0	(165)	0	488
Interest revenue:				
• Financial assets measured at amortised cost	4,590	0	2,438	0
Total Interest Revenue	4,590	0	2,438	0
Interest Expense	9,752	0	11,460	0
Fee Expense:				
• Financial assets or financial liabilities that are not at fair value through profit and loss	167	0	153	0
Total Fee Expense	167	0	153	0

Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities

Except for the financial assets carried at fair value through other comprehensive income, all other financial liabilities and financial assets held by the Council are carried in the Balance Sheet at amortised cost. The fair values calculated for these instruments are as follows:

31 Mar 2024		Financial Liabilities	31 Mar 2025	
Carrying Amount £000	Fair Value £000		Carrying Amount £000	Fair Value £000
306,526	209,199	PWLB Loans (Level 2)	346,227	231,469
20,812	18,666	Lender Option/Borrower Option (LOBO) Loans (Level 2)	20,803	16,818
16,430	13,469	Loans from commercial lenders and other local authorities (Level 2)	15,681	12,226
33,331	33,331	Creditors	24,398	24,398
0	0	IFRS 16 – Lease Liabilities	265	265
76,699	76,699	PPP Finance Lease Liability	74,273	74,273
12,039	12,039	PPP Donated Asset Account Liability	11,466	11,466
465,837	363,403	Total	493,113	370,915

The fair value for borrowings have been arrived at using a discounted cash flow analysis, with the most significant inputs being the discount rate.

The fair value of borrowing is lower than the carrying amount because the Council's portfolio of loans includes a number of loans where the interest rate payable is lower than the prevailing rates at the balance

sheet date. The commitment to pay interest below current market rates reduces the amount the Council would have to pay if the lender requested or agreed to early repayment of the loans.

31 Mar 2024			31 Mar 2025	
Carrying Amount £000	Fair Value £000	Financial Assets	Carrying Amount £000	Fair Value £000
30,017	30,017	Short/long-term Investments	70	70
22,878	22,878	Debtors	22,914	22,914
52,895	52,895	Total	22,984	22,984

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

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

Financial Assets	Financial Liabilities
- The valuation of fixed term deposits (maturity deposits) is made by comparison of the fixed term deposit with a comparable deposit with the same/similar lender for the remaining period of the deposit.	- No early repayment is recognised.
- The fair value of receivables is taken to be the invoiced or billed amount.	- Estimated ranges of interest rates at 31 March 2025 for loans payable based on new lending rates for equivalent loans at that date.
	- The fair value of payables is taken to be the invoiced or billed amount.

20. Nature and Extent of Risks arising from Financial Instruments

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

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

The Council has fully adopted CIPFA's Code of Treasury Management in the Public Services Code of Practice and set treasury management indicators to control key financial instrument risks in accordance with CIPFA's Prudential Code.

The Council's management of treasury risks actively works to minimise the Council's exposure to the unpredictability of financial markets and to protect the financial resources available to fund services.

Credit Risk

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

The risk is minimised through the Council's Treasury Management Strategy, which is set annually and is monitored throughout the year. The strategy sets out the limits on both duration and maximum levels of deposits. The lower an institution's creditworthiness the lower the maximum duration and level of deposit will be. These Counterparties are chosen, by officers, using credit data supplied by the Council's treasury advisers (based on data from the three main credit rating agencies, overlaid by:

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

- Sovereign ratings to select counterparties from only the most creditworthy countries.

It is the policy of the Council to place deposits only with a limited number of banks and building societies whose credit rating is independently assessed as sufficiently secure by the Council's treasury advisers and to restrict lending to a prudent maximum amount for each institution. The Council also has a policy of limiting deposits to £15 million per institution, other than for UK Nationalised and Part-Nationalised institutions where the maximum is extended to £30 million. No credit limits were exceeded during the financial year.

The expected credit loss for the Council's financial assets held at amortised cost has been calculated to be £0.001 million (2023/24 £0.010 million). The Council deems this immaterial and therefore has not included any impact of this with the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES).

The expected credit loss for the Council's financial assets held at FVOCI is expected to be zero, calculated on the following basis:

- **Lothian Buses Shareholding** – There was no dividend received during 2024/25, 2023/24 was the first dividend received since 2019; it was previously estimated that dividend would not be received until 2026;
- **Subordinated Debt Investment in Newbattle DBFM Co SPV** – Whilst there is no directly observable indicators which would allow an expected credit loss for this investment to be accurately calculated, there are no indications of adverse performance with the DBFM Co or any indications that future scheduled lifecycle maintenance will not be able to take place or senior and/or subordinated debt will not be able to be repaid. The Council will continue to review the performance of the SPC on an annual basis;
- **Midlothian Energy Ltd** – Whilst there is no directly observable indicators which would allow an expected credit loss for this investment to be accurately calculated, there are no indications of adverse performance. The Council will continue to review the performance of the company on an annual basis.

An age analysis of cash and cash equivalents and short-term deposits is shown in the table below:

2023/24 £000	Financial Assets	2024/25 £000
27,505	Less than three months	26,948
10,006	Between three and six months	0
20,011	Between six months and one year	0
0	More than one year	0
57,522	Total	26,948

Liquidity Risk

The Council manages its liquidity position through the approval of treasury investment strategy reports and through a comprehensive cash flow management system as required by CIPFA Code of Practice. This seeks to ensure that cash is available as needed.

If unexpected movements happen, the Council has ready access to borrowings from the money markets and the Public Works Loan Board. There is no significant risk that it will be unable to raise finance to meet its commitments under financial instruments. Instead the risk is that the Council will be bound to replenish a significant proportion of its borrowings at a time of unfavourable interest rates. The Council sets limits on the proportion of its fixed rate borrowing during specified periods. The strategy is that loan maturities are spread across financial years to mitigate refinancing risk, through a combination of careful planning of new loans taken out and (where it is economic to do so) making early repayments. The maturity analysis of financial liabilities is as follows:

2023/24 £000	Financial Liabilities	2024/25 £000
3,797	Less than one year	5,015
1,275	Between one and two years	11,771
22,362	Between two and five years	45,387
45,184	Between five and ten years	60,177
42,582	Between ten and twenty years	22,447
41,681	Between twenty and thirty years	61,031
81,887	Between thirty and forty years	81,883
100,000	Between forty and fifty years	90,000
5,000	More than fifty years	5,000
343,768	Total	382,711

All trade and other payables are due to be paid in less than one year.

Market Risk

Interest Rate Risk

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

The current interest rate risk for the Council is summarised below:

- **Borrowings at variable rates** - the interest charged to the surplus or deficit on the provision of services will rise;
- **Borrowings at fixed rates** – the fair value of the liabilities will fall;
- **Deposits at variable rates** - the interest income credited to the surplus or deficit on the provision of services will rise;
- **Deposits at fixed rates** - the fair value of the assets will fall.

Borrowings are not carried at fair value, so normal gains and losses on fixed rate borrowings would not impact on the surplus or deficit on the provision of services of other comprehensive income and expenditure. However, changes in interest payable and receivable on variable rate borrowings and deposits will be posted to the surplus or deficit on the provision of services and affect the General Fund balance.

The Council has a number of strategies for managing interest rate risk. The Council's policy is to aim to keep a maximum of 30% of its borrowings in variable rate loans. During periods of falling interest rates, and where economic circumstances make it favourable, fixed rate loans will be repaid early to limit exposure to losses.

The treasury management team has an active strategy for assessing interest rate exposure that feeds into the setting of the annual budget and which is used to update the budget quarterly during the year. This allows any adverse changes to be accommodated. The analysis will also advise whether new borrowing taken out is fixed or variable.

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

2023/24 £000		2024/25 £000
	Impact on taxpayer and rent payer:	
0	Increase in interest payable on variable rate borrowings	0
1,047	Increase in interest receivable on variable rate instruments	485
1,047	Impact on Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	485
	Other presentational changes:	
(28,791)	Decrease in fair value of fixed rate borrowing liabilities (no impact on the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services or Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure)	(29,001)

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

Price Risk

There is no price risk associated with the Council's available for sale investments specified in **Note 19** of the Financial Statements.

Foreign Exchange Risk

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

21. Assets Held For Sale

2023/24 £000	Assets Held for Sale	2024/25 £000
1,080	Balance at 1 April	1,690
216	Assets newly qualified as held for sale	0
394	Revaluations and restatements	(425)
0	Assets sold	(455)
1,690	Balance at 31 March	810

22. Inventories

2023/24 £000	Inventories	2024/25 £000
1,023	Balance at 1 April	972
973	Purchases	1,027
(1,024)	Recognised as an expense in the year	(1,014)
972	Balance at 31 March	985

23. Debtors

2023/24 £000	Current Debtors	2024/25 £000
7,096	Central Government Bodies	6,922
5,293	Other Public Sector Bodies	3,836
	Other entities and individuals (net of impairment for bad debts*):	
12,777	• Council Tax and Non-domestic rates	3,426
3,608	• Rents	3,659
9,340	• Other debtors	11,035
38,114	Total	28,878

* For impairment, significant individual balances are considered before a collective impairment of all remaining debtors based on their age profile. Impairment is applied to all outstanding debt at the balance sheet date for Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rates of £46.826 million (2023/24 £44.466 million) and Rents of £4.100 million (2023/24 £3.380 million). For sundry debtors, all debts that are over six months past their payment date impairment will be applied of £2.608 million (2023/24 £2.689 million), of which £1.765 million relates to housing benefit overpayments (2023/24 £1,761 million).

24. Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

2023/24 £000	Cash and Cash Equivalents	2024/25 £000
441	Cash held by the Council	478
26,793	Short-term Deposits	26,414
271	Bank current accounts	(14)
27,505	Total	26,878

25. Creditors

2023/24 £000	Creditors	2024/25 £000
311	Central government bodies	71
2,199	Other public sector bodies	2,429
48,450	Other entities and individuals	57,217
50,960	Total	59,717

26. Provisions

	Uninsured Losses (1) £000	Total £000
Balance at 1 April 2024	1,294	1,294
New provisions made during the year	760	760
Increase/(decrease) to existing insurance provisions during the year	122	122
Amounts used during the year	(1,171)	(1,171)
Balance at 31 March 2025	1,005	1,005

Notes:

1. This relates to potential uninsured losses arising from insurance claims made against the Council.

27. Grants Received in Advance

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

2023/24 £000	Grants Received in Advance	2024/25 £000
44,731	Balance at 1 April	40,821
	New capital grants received , conditions of use not yet met:	
366	Scottish Government Place Based Investment Fund	30
8,327	Section 75 contributions from private developers	11,248
25	Other grants received in advance	0
8,718	Balance at 31 March	11,278
(12,628)	Amounts released to CIES, conditions of use met	(6,044)
40,821	Balance at 31 March	46,055

28. Usable Reserves

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

29. Unusable Reserves

2023/24 £000	Unusable Reserves	2024/25 £000
(319,859)	Revaluation Reserve	(317,130)
(5,243)	Financial Instruments Revaluation Reserve	(5,732)
(386,625)	Capital Adjustment Account	(341,946)
1,310	Financial Instruments Adjustment Account	1,143
7,612	Pensions Reserve	6,433
8,995	Accumulated Absences Account	10,144
(693,810)	Total	(647,088)

Revaluation Reserve

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

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

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

2023/24 £000	Revaluation Reserve	2024/25 £000
(325,527)	Balance at 1 April	(319,859)
(16,939)	(Surplus) or deficit on revaluation of non-current assets not posted to the surplus or deficit on the provision of services	(20,727)
	Amounts written off to the Capital Adjustment Account	
22,502	Difference between fair value depreciation and historical cost depreciation	23,276
105	Accumulated (gains)/losses on assets sold or scrapped	180
22,607	Amount written off to the Capital Adjustment Account	23,456
(319,859)	Balance at 31 March	(317,130)

Financial Instruments Revaluation Reserve

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

- Revalued downwards and the gains are lost;
- Disposed of and the gains are realised.

2023/24 £000	Financial Instruments Revaluation Reserve	2024/25 £000
(5,408)	Balance at 1 April	(5,243)
165	(Upward)/Downward Revaluation of Investments	(489)
(5,243)	Balance at 31 March	(5,732)

Capital Adjustment Account

The Capital Adjustment Account absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for the consumption of non-current assets and for financing the acquisition, construction or enhancement of those assets under statutory provisions. The account is debited with the cost of acquisition, construction or subsequent costs such as depreciation, impairment losses and amortisations are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The account is credited with the amounts set aside by the Council as finance for the costs of acquisition, construction and subsequent expenditure.

The account contains revaluation gains accumulated on property, plant and equipment before the 1st April 2007, the date that the Revaluation Reserve was created to hold such gains.

Note 7 provides further details of transactions posted to the account, apart from those involving the revaluation reserve.

2023/24 £000	Capital Adjustment Account	£000	2024/25 £000
(435,891)	Balance at 1 April		(386,625)
20,463	Opening Balance adjustment – Service concessions		5,526
(415,428)	Revised Opening Balance		(381,099)
	Reversal of items relating to capital expenditure debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES):		
27,704	• Charges for depreciation and impairment on non-current assets	48,932	
45,580	• Revaluation movements on property, plant and equipment	50,705	
124	• Amortisation of intangible assets	50	
74	• Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	69	
179	• Amounts of non-current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the CIES	573	
73,661			100,329
(105)	Adjusting amounts written out of the Revaluation Reserve		(23,456)
73,556	Net written out amount of the cost of non-current assets consumed in the year		76,873
	Capital financing applied in the year:		
(249)	Use of capital receipts to finance new capital expenditure	(528)	
(33,554)	Capital grants and contributions credited to the CIES that have been applied to capital financing	(28,231)	
(11,116)	Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	(14,480)	
2,608	Application of Service concessions	2,796	
(1,822)	Use of Capital Fund reserve to finance Capital Expenditure	528	
(44,133)			(39,915)
(620)	Other movements		2,195
(386,625)	Balance at 31 March		(341,946)

Financial Instruments Adjustment Account

The Financial Instruments Adjustment Account absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for income and expenses relating to certain financial instruments and for bearing losses or benefiting from gains per statutory provisions.

2023/24 £000	Financial Instruments Adjustment Account	2024/25 £000
1,491	Balance at 1 April	1,310
(159)	Premiums incurred in the year	(155)
(22)	Amount by which finance costs charged to the CIES are different from finance costs chargeable in year in accordance with statutory requirements	(12)
1,310	Balance at 31 March	1,143

Pensions Reserve

The Pension Reserve absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for post-employment benefits and for funding benefits in accordance with statutory provisions. The Council accounts for post-employment benefits in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES) as the benefits earned by employees accruing years of service, updating the liabilities recognised to reflect inflation, changing assumptions and investment returns on any resources set aside to meet the costs. However, statutory arrangements require benefits earned to be financed as the Council makes employers contributions to pension funds or eventually pays any pensions for which it is directly responsible. The pension reserve mirrors the net pension asset/liability, as detailed in **Note 36**.

2023/24 £000	Pensions Reserve	2024/25 £000
7,800	Balance at 1 April	7,612
11,373	Re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability/(asset)	4,896
8,453	Reversal of items relating to net changes for retirement benefits charged to Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the CIES	11,042
(20,014)	Employers' pension contributions	(17,117)
7,612	Balance at 31 March	6,433

Accumulated Absences Account

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

2023/24 £000	Accumulated Absences Account	2024/25 £000	
8,602	Balance at 1 April		8,995
(8,602)	Settlement or cancellation of accrual made at the end of the preceding year	(8,995)	
8,995	Amounts accrued at the end of the current year	10,144	
393	Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the CIES on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements		1,149
8,995	Balance at 31 March		10,144

30. External Audit Costs

The estimated fee payable by the Council to Audit Scotland in respect of the work conducted for external audit services is £0.295 million (2023/24 £0.290 million). Where further additional work is required, fees will be agreed with management and reported to the Audit Committee.

31. Related Parties

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

The Scottish Government

The Scottish Government has significant influence over the general operations of the Council – it is responsible for providing the statutory framework within which the Council operates, provides much of its funding in the form of grants, and prescribes the terms of many of the transactions that the Council has

with other parties (such as Council Tax bills and Housing Benefits). Further information is contained with **Note 11 Taxation and Non-specific Grant Income and Note 12 Grant Income** in the Annual Accounts.

Elected Members

Elected members of the Council have direct control over the Council's financial and operating policies. The total of members' allowances paid in 2024/25 is shown in the Remuneration Report.

Members' Register of Interests can be viewed on the Council's website. A review of these interests has been conducted. Related party interests for which transactions exist in 2024/25 were declared by nine members:

- With voluntary bodies or charitable organisations that received funding totalling an estimated value of £0.216 million;
- With businesses or other organisations that have contracted for goods and services with the Council to the estimated value of £0.738 million.

In addition to the above many members have relationships or hold positions with other public bodies and voluntary organisations with which the Council does not have a financially material relationship but with which the Council has a financial or influential relationship.

Officers

There are no related party transactions with officers of the Council.

Other Public Bodies

The Council has a number of joint working arrangements with other local authorities. In 2024/25 payments of £1.521 million were made to other local authorities and income of £0.710 million was received from other local authorities.

Midlothian Integration Joint Board

The Council works in partnership with NHS Lothian, providing a range of Health and Social Care services across Midlothian. NHS Lothian transferred £4.903 million of resource transfer funding to the Council in 2024/25 in respect of activities delegated to the Midlothian Integration Joint Board, as well as an additional £4.816 million in relation to Social Care Fund, £1.324 million from the Integrated Care Fund. The funding supports various Adult Social Care services, both purchased and in-house.

NHS Lothian employs the Joint Director of Health and Social Care. Midlothian Council is recharged for 50% of the cost of this post. Details are included in the Remuneration Report.

The Council delegated resources totalling £69.072 million to the Midlothian Integration Joint Board in 2024/25. These resources were allocated to the Council for the provision of Adult Social Care services. NHS Lothian also delegated financial resources to the Board. The Board provides the strategic direction in relation to the delivery of Health and Adult Social Care Services in Midlothian. The Council provides assistance in kind in terms of Board staff (Chief Officer) and administrative support for the operation of the Board. In addition no charge is made for central support functions provided over and above the resources delegated which relate specifically to Adult Social Care. As at 31 March 2025 the Council held £0.007 million on behalf of the Board.

Other Entities Controlled or Significantly Influenced by the Council

During the year, the Council incurred transactions with the Lothian Valuation Board. This amounted to £0.613 million (2023/24 £0.562 million). There was no balance due to or from the Lothian Valuation Board as at 31 March 2025.

Midlothian Energy Limited was set up in 2021/22 as a 50:50 joint venture with Vattenfall Heat UK to generate, distribute and supply energy. The company has been consolidated into the Group Accounts and

details of all other entities in which the Council has significant interest are explained in the Group Accounts in **Note 39**.

32. Capital Expenditure and Capital Financing

The total amount of capital expenditure incurred in the year is shown in the table below (including the value of assets acquired under finance leases and PPP contracts), together with the resources that have been used to finance them.

2023/24 £000	Capital Expenditure and Capital Financing	2024/25 £000
431,462	Opening Capital Financing Requirement	505,516
20,463	Opening Balance Adjustment – Service concessions	0
451,925	Revised Opening Capital Financing Requirement	505,516
	Capital Investment:	
20,495	Council Dwellings	12,830
3,820	Buildings	1,911
0	Land	28
6,253	Vehicles, Plant & Equipment	10,734
138	Community Assets	374
59,977	Assets under Construction	66,331
7,560	Infrastructure Assets	9,279
0	Heritage Assets	1
26	Intangible Assets	395
74	Revenue Expenditure funded by Capital Under Statute	69
2	Public, Private Partnership (PPP)	0
98,345	Total Capital Investment	101,952
	Sources of Finance:	
(60)	Capital Receipts	(175)
2,608	Application of Service Concessions	2,796
(2,000)	Capital Fund Applied	0
(31,494)	Government Grants and Other Contributions	(28,056)
(400)	Donated asset	(573)
(13,408)	Loans fund and PPP lease repayments	(14,122)
0	Closing Balance Adjustment – IFRS 16 PPP Lease Remeasurement	338
(44,754)	Total Sources of Finance	(39,792)
53,591	Increase/(decrease) in Capital Financing Requirement	62,160
505,516	Closing Capital Financing Requirement	567,676

The 2023/24 closing capital financing requirement has changed from the figure presented in 2023/24 audited accounts due to a 2023/24 audit adjustment of £0.489 million for a capital accrual against assets under construction not being reflected in this note in the 2023/24 audited accounts.

33. IFRS 16 Leases

Authority as lessee

The Council's lease contracts comprise leases of operational land and buildings, plant and equipment and motor vehicles. All leases that fall in scope of IFRS 16 identified are individually immaterial.

Right-of-use assets

This table shows the change in the value of right-of-use assets held under leases by the Council.

2023/24 £000	Right of Use Assets	2024/25 £000
0	Balance at 1 April	442
0	Depreciation	(172)
0	Additions	0
0	Reclassification of Assets and other movements	0
0	Balance at 31 March	270

Transactions under leases

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

2023/24 £000	Lease Transactions	2024/25 £000
	Comprehensive income and expenditure statement	
0	Interest expense on lease liabilities	25
0	Expense relating to short-term leases	229
0	Expense relating to low value items	335
0	Variable lease commitments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	314
	Cash flow statement	
0	Minimum lease payment	197

Maturity analysis of lease liabilities

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

2023/24 £000	Maturity Analysis	2024/25 £000
0	Less than one year (Short-term creditors)	189
0	One to five years (Long-term liabilities)	76
0	Total Undiscounted Liabilities	265

Authority as lessor

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

- For the provision of community services, such as sports facilities, tourism centres and community centres;
- For economic development purposes to provide suitable affordable accommodation for local businesses.

Transactions under leases

The Council made £1.113 million (2023/24 £0) in lease income as a lessor during the year.

34. Public Private Partnership (PPP) and Similar Contracts

The Council has entered into five such contracts:

Dalkeith Schools Campus

This is a 30-year PPP contract with Dalkeith SPV Ltd for the provision and facilities management of the Campus. When the agreement ends in 2034 the Campus facilities will transfer to the Council with a

guaranteed maintenance - free life of five years. The contractor does not have any right of renewal on contract expiry. Termination of contract is either at contract end date or following the issue of a contractor default notice of voluntary termination with one contract months' notice.

Midlothian Schools Ltd

This is a PPP contract for the provision and facilities management of Stobhill, Gorebridge, Tynewater, Moorfoot, Loanhead and St Margaret's, Lawfield and Strathesk Primary Schools. When the agreement ends in 2037 the facilities will transfer to the Council in a usable condition as defined by the contract. The contractor does not have any right of renewal on contract expiry. Termination of contract is either at contract end date or following the issue of a contractor default notice of voluntary termination with six months' notice.

Newbattle Community Campus

This is a 25-year Not for Profit Distributing Model (NPDM) contract with hubCo for the provision and lifecycle maintenance of the Campus. The facility opened in the financial year 2018/19 on 25th May 2018. When the agreement ends in 2043 the facilities will transfer to the Council in a useable condition as defined by the contract. The contractor does not have any right of renewal on contract expiry. Termination of contract is either at contract end date or following the issue of a contractor default notice of voluntary termination with variable notice periods as defined in the contract.

Food Waste Treatment Plant, Millerhill

This is a 20- year Design, Build, Finance and Maintain (DBFM) contract which was jointly procured between Midlothian and the City of Edinburgh Council. At the end of the concession period in 2036 the asset will not revert back to the partner Councils and will remain under the full control of the DBFM operator, who has the option to continue to operate the asset from year 20 through to year 40, paying the market rent for the lease of the land over this period. At the end of the 40th year, the asset will be decommissioned and the decommissioned site transferred back to the ownership of the Councils. Termination of contract is either at contract end date or following the issue of a contractor default notice or voluntary termination with 40 days' notice. This is a non-service concession contract and due to the variable nature of the contract falls out of scope of IFRS 16.

Residual Waste Treatment Plant, Millerhill

This is a 25- year DBFM contract which was jointly procured between Midlothian and the City of Edinburgh Council. At 17 April 2019, the contract was in the commissioning phase, with full service commencement achieved on 1 April 2020. The asset will be fully maintained throughout the life of the contract in accordance with the Partner Council's requirements and will be inspected 18 months prior to the end of the contract (contract end date 6 May 2044) to ensure that it has been maintained. The asset will then be handed back to the Partner Councils in a condition that is commensurate with such maintenance. The contractor does not have any right of renewal on contract expiry. Termination of contract is either at contract end date or following the issue of a contractor default notice, the issue of a Partner Council Default notice, or voluntary termination by the Partner Councils with variable notice periods as defined in the contract.

Property, Plant and Equipment

The assets used to provide the services at the Dalkeith Schools Community Campus, the Primary Schools, the Newbattle Community Campus and the Millerhill Residual Waste Plant are recognised in the Council's Balance Sheet under the Property, Plant and Equipment category in **Note 14**.

Payments

The council makes an agreed payment each year that is increased annually by inflation and can be reduced if the contractor fails to meet availability and performance standards in any year but which is otherwise fixed.

There is also a donated asset account associated with the financing of the Millerhill Residual Waste asset. The recognition of donated asset income is on a flat line basis over the 25 years of the contract.

Payments remaining to be made under these contracts at 31 March 2025 are as follows:

	Liability	Interest	Service Charge	Total
Dalkeith Schools Campus	£000	£000	£000	£000
Within 1 Year	1,333	1,720	2,432	5,485
Within 2 to 5 Years	6,836	5,371	9,727	21,934
Within 6 to 10 Years	7,863	2,119	8,591	18,573
Total Remaining Contract	16,031	9,210	20,750	45,992

	Liability	Interest	Service Charge	Total
Midlothian Primary Schools	£000	£000	£000	£000
Within 1 Year	1,230	1,737	2,759	5,726
Within 2 to 5 Years	5,891	5,984	11,742	23,617
Within 6 to 10 Years	10,126	4,718	16,406	31,250
Within 11 to 15 Years	6,836	881	9,057	16,774
Total Remaining Contract	24,083	13,320	39,964	77,367

	Liability	Interest	Service Charge	Total
Newbattle Community Campus	£000	£000	£000	£000
Within 1 Year	984	1,426	166	2,576
Within 2 to 5 Years	4,461	5,179	707	10,347
Within 6 to 10 Years	6,968	5,081	988	13,037
Within 11 to 15 Years	8,918	3,132	1,118	13,168
Within 16 to 20 Years	7,290	725	779	8,794
Total Remaining Contract	28,621	15,543	3,758	47,922

	Donated Asset	Liability	Interest	Service Charge	Total
Millerhill Residual Waste	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Within 1 Year	573	55	914	1,342	2,884
Within 2 to 5 Years	2,292	204	3,559	5,786	11,841
Within 6 to 10 Years	2,867	638	4,110	7,937	15,552
Within 11 to 15 Years	2,867	1,443	3,204	8,972	16,486
Within 16 to 20 Years	2,867	3,198	1,201	8,217	15,484
Total Remaining Contract	11,466	5,538	12,988	32,254	62,246

Although the payments made to the contractor are described as unitary payments, they have been calculated to compensate the contractor for the fair value of the services they provide, the capital expenditure incurred and interest payable while the capital expenditure remains to be reimbursed. The liability outstanding to be paid to the contractors for capital expenditure incurred is as follows:

2023/24			2024/25			
Liability £000	Donated Asset £000	Total £000	Liabilities	Liability £000	Donated Asset £000	Total £000
79,819	12,613	92,432	Balance Outstanding at 1 April	76,699	12,039	88,738
(3,120)	0	(3,120)	Payments during the year	(3,602)	0	(3,602)
0	(574)	(574)	Other Movements	1,176	(573)	603
76,699	12,039	88,738	Balance at 31 March	74,273	11,466	85,739

2023/24 £000	Included in the Balance Sheet	2024/25 £000
3,920	Current (Short-term Creditors)	4,175
84,818	Non-Current (Other Long-term Liability)	81,564
88,738	Balance at 31 March	85,739

Service Concession Arrangements (SCA's)

Midlothian Council has adopted the revised accounting arrangements under Local Government Finance Circular 10/2022 – Finance Leases and Service Concession Arrangements.

The current repayment charges for each SCA have been compared against an annuity repayment profile based on the estimated useful asset lives. The calculation of the repayment charges of each SCAs or Public Private Partnership (PPP) scheme using the asset life annuity basis is compared to the current charges which are made over the contract period and summarised as follows:

Year	Current Repayment £000	Revised Repayment £000	Total (reduction)/Cost £000	NPV £000
Pre 2023/24	23,783	3,320	(20,463)	(20,463)
2023/24	3,120	512	(2,608)	(2,520)
Yrs 2 to 5	14,973	2,486	(12,487)	(11,045)
Yrs 6 to 10	26,182	4,441	(21,741)	(16,443)
Yrs 11 to 25	35,541	30,466	(5,075)	(5,387)
Yrs 26 to 40	0	43,663	43,663	14,375
Yrs 41+	0	18,711	18,711	4,250
Total Saving	103,599	103,599	0	(37,233)

The total cumulative statutory adjustment up to the 31st March 2023 which would result from changing the calculation of the repayment of debt liability on the four SCAs using a 60-year, 50-year and a 26-year annuity period respectively is £20.463m. This is a one off in year reduction, compared to the current schedule of repayments. In the financial years up to the expiry date of each contract date(s) there would be further reductions. In the remaining years following the end of the SCAs, the rescheduled debt repayments continue until the debt liability has been extinguished.

Over the full life of the SCAs the total repayment for the debt liability remains the same. However, when a Net Present Value (NPV) is applied the reprofiled charges would result in a total reduction in NPV terms of £37.233m.

35. Pension Schemes Accounted for as Defined Benefit Contribution Schemes

Teachers employed by the Council are members of this Scottish Teachers Superannuation scheme, administered by the Scottish Government. The Scheme provides teachers with specified benefits upon

their retirement, and the Council contributes towards the costs by making contributions based on a percentage of members' pensionable salaries.

The scheme is technically a defined benefit scheme. However, the scheme is unfunded and the Scottish Government uses a notional fund as the basis for calculating the employers' contribution rate by local authorities. The Council is not able to identify its share of underlying financial position and performance of the scheme with sufficient reliability for accounting purposes. For the purposes of this Statement of Accounts, it is therefore accounted for on the same basis as a defined contribution scheme.

In 2024/25 the Council paid £15.202 million (2023/24 £12.439 million) to the Scottish Government in respect of teachers' pension costs. The rate of contribution was 26% for 2024/25 (2023/24 23%).

The Council is responsible for the costs of any additional benefits awarded upon early retirement outside the terms of the teachers' scheme. These costs are accounted for on defined benefit basis (detailed in **note 36**).

The Council is not liable to the scheme for any other entities' obligations under the plan.

36. Defined Benefit Pension Schemes

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

The Council participates in the Local Government Pension (Scotland) Scheme. Employees other than teachers are eligible to join this scheme. The scheme is administered by City of Edinburgh Council through Lothian Pension Fund. This is a funded defined benefit final salary scheme, meaning the Council and employees pay contributions into a fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the pension's liabilities with the investment assets.

The principal risks to the Council of the scheme are the longevity assumptions, statutory changes to the scheme, and structural changes to the scheme (i.e. large-scale withdrawals from the scheme), changes to inflation, bond yields and the performance of equity investments held by the scheme. These are mitigated to a certain extent by the statutory requirements to charge the General Fund and Housing Revenue Account the amounts required by statute as described in the accounting policies note.

Transactions Relating to Post-Employment Benefits

The cost of retirement benefits in the reported cost of services is recognised 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 cash payable in the year, so the real cost of post-employment/retirement benefits is reversed out of the General Fund and Housing Revenue Account via the Movement in Reserves Statement.

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.

2023/24 £000	Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES)	2024/25 £000
	Cost of services:	
	Service Cost Comprising:	
17,484	• Current service cost	19,766
0	• Past service cost (including curtailments)	156
	Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure:	
(9,031)	• Net interest (income)/expense	(8,880)
8,453	Total Post-employment Benefit Charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	11,042
	Other Post Employment Benefit charged to the Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement:	
	Re-measurement of the Net Defined Benefit Asset Comprising:	
(9,603)	• Return on plan assets	15,001
(19,560)	• Actuarial (gains)/losses arising on changes in financial assumptions	(89,635)
(11,007)	• Actuarial (gains)/losses arising on changes in demographic assumptions	(911)
(2,122)	• Actuarial (gains)/losses arising on changes in the effect of limiting a net defined benefit asset to the asset ceiling	86,235
53,665	• Other re-measurement experiences	(5,794)
11,373	Total post-employment benefits charged to the Other Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement	4,896
19,826	Total post-employment benefits charged to the CIES	15,938

2023/24 £000	Movement in Reserves Statement	2024/25 £000
(8,453)	Reversal of net charges made to the surplus or deficit for the provision of services for post-employment benefits in accordance with the code	(11,042)
20,014	Employers Contributions payable to the scheme	17,117
11,561	Total Charged to the Movement in Reserves	6,075

Pension Assets and Liabilities Recognised in the Balance Sheet

Net Asset Restriction

The actuary has calculated the Council's IAS 19 defined benefit surplus for 2024/25 to be £273.943 million (2023/24 £186.529 million) as detailed in the tables below. IAS 19 states that when an entity has a surplus in the defined benefit plan it should measure the net defined benefit of the asset as the lower of:

- The surplus in the defined benefit plan, and
- The asset ceiling has been calculated by the actuary as the present value of any economic benefits available. Reductions in future contributions to the plan was used as the basis to determine the amount of the economic benefit as Midlothian Council has no unconditional right to a refund from the Fund and therefore there is no economic benefit available as a refund.

For IFRIC 14 purposes, the actuary has calculated the net present value of the future contributions of £913.931 million exceeds the value of the future service costs of £658.215 million, a negative contribution of £255.716 million. As a result of this calculation IFRIC 14 advises that no defined benefit plan asset should be recognised in the Council's Balance Sheet and there is no requirement to recognise the difference as a liability, however, is required to reflect the liability in relation to present value of unfunded obligations of £6.433 million.

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

2023/24 £000	Pensions Assets and Liabilities Recognised in the Balance Sheet	2024/25 £000
(550,295)	Present value of the defined benefit obligation	(486,187)
736,824	Fair value of Plan Assets	760,130
186,529	Net (liability)/asset arising from defined benefit obligation	273,943
(194,141)	Restriction Adjustment under IFRIC 14	(280,376)
(7,612)	Revised Net (liability)/asset arising from defined benefit obligation	(6,433)

2023/24 £000	Reconciliation of the present value of the scheme liabilities (defined benefit obligation)	2024/25 £000
510,236	Opening Balance at 1 April	550,295
17,484	Current service cost	19,766
24,316	Interest Cost	26,531
5,105	Contributions by Scheme Participants	5,419
	<i>Re-measurement (gains)/losses</i>	
(19,560)	• Changes in financial assumptions	(89,635)
(11,007)	• Changes in demographic assumptions	(911)
45,063	• Other	(5,794)
0	Past service cost (including curtailments)	156
(751)	Estimated Unfunded Benefits Paid	(751)
(20,591)	Estimated Benefits Paid	(18,889)
550,295	Closing Balance at 31 March	486,187

2023/24 £000	Reconciliation of the movements in the fair value of scheme assets	2024/25 £000
698,699	Opening fair value of scheme assets	736,824
33,347	Interest Income	35,411
	<i>Re-measurement gains/(losses):</i>	
9,603	• Return on assets excluding amounts included in net interest	(15,001)
(8,602)	• Other	0
19,263	Contributions from Employer	16,366
5,105	Contributions from employees into the scheme	5,419
(20,591)	Benefits Paid	(18,889)
751	Contributions in respect of Unfunded Benefits	751
(751)	Unfunded Benefits Paid	(751)
736,824	Closing Balance at 31 March	760,130

Local Government legislation provides that Local Authorities have an obligation to meet their share of the expenditure of the Joint Boards of which they are constituent members. At 31 March 2025, the liability for Pensions sits at £1.275 million (2023/24 £1.082 million). As a consequence the Council has additional assets arising from the pension surplus of the Lothian Valuation Joint Board.

Basis for Estimating Assets and Liabilities Recognised

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

The Local Government Pension Scheme liabilities have been estimated by Hymans Robertson LLP, an independent firm of actuaries and estimates for the pension fund are based on the latest full valuation of the scheme as at 31 March 2025.

The significant assumptions used by the actuary have been:

2023/24	Mortality Assumptions	2024/25
	Longevity at 65 for Current Pensioners:	
20.1	- Men (Years)	20
23	- Women (Years)	23
	Longevity at 65 for Future Pensioners:	
20.9	- Men (Years)	20.8
24.6	- Women (Years)	24.5
	Financial Assumptions	
2.8%	Rate of Inflation/increase in pensions	2.8%
3.5%	Rate of increase in salaries	3.5%
4.8%	Rate for discounting scheme liabilities	5.8%
6.1%	Actual Rate of Investment Returns	2.8%

The estimation of the defined benefit obligations is sensitive to the actuarial assumptions set out in the table above. The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on possible changes of the assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period and assumes for each change that the assumption analysed changes while all the other assumptions remain constant. The estimations in the sensitivity analysis have followed the accounting policies for the scheme, i.e. on an actuarial basis using the projected unit credit method. The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis below did not change from those used in the previous period.

Pension Sensitivities at 31 March 25	Approximate % increase to the Employer Obligation	Approximate monetary amount £000
0.1% decrease Real Discount Rate	2%	8,454
1 year increase in member life expectancy	4%	19,447
0.1% increase in the Salary Increase Rate	0%	494
0.1 % increase in the Pension Increase Rate (CPI)	2%	8,188

Local Government Pension Schemes Comprised

2023/24			2023/24			
Fair Value of Scheme Assets	Percentage of Total Assets		Quoted prices in active markets	Quoted prices not in active markets	Total Fair Value of Scheme Assets	Percentage of Total Assets
£000		Pension Fund Assets	£000	£000	£000	
27,363	4%	Cash and Cash Equivalents	26,070	0	26,070	3%
		Equity Instruments:				
87,027	12%	Consumer	96,319	0	96,319	13%
101,191	14%	Manufacturing	91,509	0	91,509	12%
40,028	5%	Energy and Utilities	42,516	0	42,516	6%
43,382	6%	Financial Institutions	42,441	0	42,441	6%
47,614	6%	Health and Care	48,054	0	48,054	6%
36,530	5%	Information Technology	23,498	17	23,515	3%
45,196	6%	Other	51,223	0	51,223	7%
400,968	54%	Sub-total Equity	395,560	17	395,577	53%
		Bonds:				
11,893	2%	Corporate	0	0	0	0%
99,052	13%	Government	132,552	0	132,552	17%
12,757	2%	Other	12,478	0	12,478	2%
123,702	17%	Sub-total bonds	145,030	0	145,030	19%
		Property:				
37,652	5%	UK	0	28,588	28,588	4%
2,501	0%	Overseas	0	0	0	0%
40,153	5%	Sub-total Property	0	28,588	28,588	4%
		Investment Trusts and Unit Trusts:				
0	0%	Equities	1,322	0	1,322	0%
8,165	1%	Commodities	0	0	0	0%
18,742	3%	Bonds	11,085	13,005	24,090	3%
111,081	15%	Infrastructure	0	2,944	2,944	0%
0	0%	Other	6,300	0	6,300	1%
137,988	19%	Sub-total Trusts	18,707	15,949	34,656	4%
6,767	1%	Private Equity (all)	1,168	128,895	130,063	17%
(117)	0%	Derivatives: Forward Foreign Exchange Contracts	146	0	146	0%
736,824	100%	Total Assets	586,681	173,449	760,130	100%

Impact on Council Cash Flows

The objectives of the scheme are to keep employers' contributions at as constant a rate as possible. The fund has agreed a strategy with the scheme's actuary to achieve a funding level of 100% of the overall liabilities of the fund in the longer term. Funding levels are monitored on an annual basis. The next triennial valuation will be performed at 31 March 2026, with results being published by 31 March 2027 and will impact contribution rates from 1 April 2027. The Council anticipates to pay £16.256 million in contributions to the scheme to 31 March 2026.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation scheme members is 17 years for 2024/25 (17 years 2023/24).

37. Contingent Liabilities

The assimilation of the stand-alone Lothian Buses Pension Fund into the general Lothian Pension Fund required all four Council shareholders in Lothian Buses Limited to enter into a deed of guarantee and function as guarantors for Lothian Buses Limited contributions to the general fund. Previously, whilst there was no formal guarantee in place for the stand alone Lothian Buses Fund, in the event of a default the liability is several in its nature and the City of Edinburgh Council (as administering authority) would look to the four Council shareholders to make good any liability.

38. Trusts and Bequests

There are some 15 active trusts, bequest and community funds of varying size managed by the Council, each of which has specific objectives and conditions. None of the funds are currently registered charities.

The main funds are:

2023/24 £000	Trusts, Bequests, Common Good and Community Funds	2024/25 £000
8	Dalkeith Common Good Fund	8
2	Penicuik Common Good Fund	2
52	Community Mining Funds	55
108	Other Funds	115
170	Total	180

A total £0.115 million (2022/23 £0.108 million) has been committed to be spent from these funds.

The funds do not represent assets of the Council and are included in the Balance Sheet as creditors except the Community Mining Funds that are held in separate bank accounts.

39. Notes to the Group Accounts

The Code of Practice on Local Council Accounting in the United Kingdom 2024/25 (The Code) applies to Local Authorities or similar bodies defined in section 106 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973 e.g. statutory bodies such as Integration Joint Boards and Valuation Boards. Authorities are required to prepare a full set of group accounts in addition to their own Council's accounts where they have a material interest in such entities. The Group Accounts of Midlothian Council are prepared in accordance with the accounting policies of the Council with the additions and exceptions shown below. The Group Accounts consolidate the results of the Council with other entities. These organisations are entirely independent of the Council under law and for taxation.

Valuation of Property, Plant and Equipment

The basis of valuation across the combining entities is in accordance with the Code and there are no material inconsistencies with the policies adopted by Midlothian Council. The Integration Joint Board has no Property, Plant or Equipment.

Depreciation

The basis of valuation across the combining entities is in accordance with the Code and there are no material inconsistencies with the policies adopted by Midlothian Council.

Goodwill

The Council has acquired its share of the net assets of its associates for nil consideration and no goodwill has been included in the Group Balance Sheet.

Basis of Consolidation

Subsidiaries are consolidated on a line-by-line basis. All other entities are accounted for under the accounting conventions of the “acquisition basis” using the equity method – the Council’s share of the entities results and its share of other gains and losses (recognised in the Group CIES). With the exception of Midlothian Energy Ltd, whose reporting date is 31 December, all entities have the same reporting date as the Council.

Restrictions of the Transfer of Funds

The Council’s share of the reserves of its associate and joint ventures is unusable i.e. it cannot be used to fund the Council’s services to reduce taxation. Further details for each entity are as follows:

Entity	Percentage Share in Entity	Share of Assets £000	Share of Liabilities £000	Net Share of Assets £000	Share of Revenues £000	Share of (Profit)/Loss £000
Subsidiaries:						
Trusts, Bequests, Common Good and Community Funds	100	180	(180)	0	(10)	(10)
Pacific Shelf 826 Ltd*	100	0	0	0	0	(58)
		180	(180)	0	(10)	(68)
Associates:						
Lothian Valuation Joint Board	9	341	(353)	(12)	(1,758)	(1)
Joint Ventures:						
Midlothian Integration Joint Board	50	474	0	474	(102,325)	(75)
Midlothian Energy Ltd	50	16,338	(7,689)	8,649	174	174
Total Joint Ventures & Associates		17,153	(8,042)	9,111	(103,909)	98
Total for Group		17,333	(8,222)	9,111	(103,919)	30

*Pacific shelf was dissolved during 2024/25

The information above agrees to the group accounts after the elimination of inter-company transactions.

Combining Entities

The following table provided further details about the entities incorporated into the Council’s Group Accounts:

Group Entities	Nature of Body	Accounts Available From
Subsidiaries:		
Trusts, Bequests, Common Good and Community Funds	To award grants across Midlothian.	Midlothian Council, Midlothian House, Buccleuch Street, Dalkeith
Associates:		
Lothian Joint Valuation Board	Maintains the electoral, council tax and non-domestic rates registers for the Edinburgh, Midlothian, West Lothian and East Lothian Councils.	The Treasurer, Lothian Joint Valuation Board, Edinburgh Council, Waverly Court, Edinburgh
Joint Ventures:		
Midlothian Integration Joint Board	Its purpose is to improve the well-being of families, our communities and of people who use health and social care services. The Integration Scheme determines when the Council will have shared responsibility for additional funding with NHS Lothian and is linked to demographic shifts and demand volumes linked to service delivery.	Midlothian Council, Midlothian House, Buccleuch Street, Dalkeith
Midlothian Energy Limited	Energy generation, distribution and supply.	Midlothian Council, Midlothian House, Buccleuch Street, Dalkeith

Non-material Interests in Other Entities

In addition to the organisations outlined above, the Council also has an interest in Seemis Group LLP who provide Scottish Local Authorities with an Education Management System. Midlothian have a 1.90% interest in Seemis.

Supplementary Statements

Housing Revenue Account

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

2023/24 £000	HRA Income and Expenditure Statement	£000	2024/25 £000
	Expenditure:		
8,739	Repairs and Maintenance	12,062	
5,427	Supervision and Management	5,259	
55,608	Depreciation, impairment and revaluation non-current assets	65,453	
670	Movement in the allowance for bad debtors	720	
0	Void rent and council tax*	1,432	
2,396	Other Expenditure	2,384	
72,840	Total Expenditure		87,310
	Income:		
(31,372)	Dwelling Rents	(35,575)	
(342)	Non-dwelling Rents	(704)	
(155)	Service Charge Income	(159)	
(91)	Other Income	(69)	
(31,960)	Total Income		(36,507)
40,880	Net Expenditure or (Income) of HRA services as included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		50,803
332	HRA Share of Corporate and Democratic Core		348
41,212	Net (Income)/expenditure for HRA Services		51,151
	HRA share of the operating income and expenditure included in the whole authority Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:		
0	(Gain) or Loss on sale of HRA non-current assets	455	
8,588	Interest payable and similar charges	10,398	
(1,534)	Interest and investment income	(1,853)	
(55)	Net interest on the net defined liability benefit liability (asset)	(50)	
6,999			8,950
48,211	(Surplus)/Deficit for the year on HRA Services		60,101

*Voids rent netted off against rent income in 2023/24

Movement in the Housing Revenue Account

2023/24 £000	Movement on the HRA Statement	£000	2024/25 £000
(32,143)	Balance on the HRA at the end of the previous reporting period		(33,182)
48,211	(Surplus) or deficit for the year on the HRA Income and Expenditure Statement		60,101
	Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under statute:		
(55,608)	Depreciation, impairment and revaluation non-current assets	(65,452)	
0	Gain or (Loss) on sale of HRA non-current assets	(455)	
4,221	Loans Fund Principal	7,047	
66	Net charges made for retirement benefits in accordance with IAS 19	31	
(51,321)	Total Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under statute		(58,829)
2,071	Transfer to General Fund Reserve		0
(1,039)	(Increase) or Decrease in year on the HRA		1,272
(33,182)	Balance on the HRA at the end of the current reporting period		(31,910)

Notes to the Housing Revenue Account

Housing Stock

The number of council dwellings for the year can be analysed as follows:

2023/24	Housing Stock	2024/25
1,083	1 Bedroom	1,132
4,128	2 Bedroom	4,149
1,975	3 Bedroom	2,006
332	4 Bedroom	336
11	5/6 Bedroom	11
7,529	Total Housing Stock at 31 March	7,634

This represents an increase in the year of 105 units (2023/24 258), which is represented in the table below:

2023/24	Increase/(decrease) in Housing Stock	2024/25
233	New Build Completions	100
27	Open Market Purchases	7
(2)	Re-purposed units for temporary accommodation	(2)
0	Demolition/Disposal	0
258	Net increase in Housing Stock at 31 March	105

Other Information

2023/24 £000	Other Information*	2024/25 £000
6,979	Total Rent Arrears	7,755
3,380	Bad Debt Provision	4,100

Council Tax Income Account

The Council Tax Income Account (Scotland) shows the gross income raised from Council Taxes levied and deductions made under statute. The resultant net income is transferred to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement of the Council.

Local Authorities raise taxes from its residents through Council Tax, which is based on property values. Each dwelling in a local Council area is placed into one of eight valuation bands, A to H. The Council declares a tax for Band D properties and all other properties are charged a proportion of this, lower valued properties (Bands A to C) pay less; higher valued properties (Bands D to F) pay more.

2023/24 £000	Council Tax Income Account	2024/25 £000
72,406	Gross Council Tax levied and Contributions in Lieu	73,857
	Less:	
(5,671)	Council Tax Reduction Scheme	(5,876)
(6,942)	Other Discounts and Reductions	(7,219)
(2,443)	Write-off of Uncollectable Debts and Allowances for impairment	(2,487)
(44)	Prior year adjustments	19
57,306	Net Council Tax Income transferred to General Fund	58,294

Midlothian Council Tax Charge and Properties by Band

2023/24 Property Numbers	2023/24 £ per Property	Band	2024/25 Property Numbers	2024/25 £ per Property
1	842	A - Disabled	1	842
603	1,010	A	598	1,010
8,532	1,178	B	8,516	1,178
8,741	1,346	C	8,699	1,346
5,231	1,515	D	5,253	1,515
5,056	1,990	E	5,135	1,990
4,397	2,461	F	4,498	2,461
2,896	2,966	G	3,009	2,966
178	3,711	H	180	3,711
35,635			35,889	

Calculation of Council Tax Base (shown as numbers of properties)

2024/25	A (Disabled)	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	Total No of Properties
Number of Properties	0	988	12,834	11,352	6,108	5,804	4,801	3,159	189	45,235
Properties subject to Empty Homes Premium	0	5	57	58	34	24	17	17	4	216
Properties subject to Disabled Relief	2	36	43	(49)	12	5	(12)	(34)	(3)	0
Less:										
Exempt Properties	0	68	506	296	109	195	71	29	6	1,280
Properties Entitled to 25% Discounts	0	147	1,497	989	472	342	167	82	4	3,700
Properties Entitled to 50% Discounts	0	0	4	5	3	3	2	2	0	19
Properties Entitled to Other Discounts	0	7	20	15	5	3	7	3	1	61
Reduction in Tax Base due to Council Tax Reduction	1	209	2,391	1,357	312	155	60	17	0	4,502
Total Equivalent Properties	1	598	8,516	8,699	5,253	5,135	4,499	3,009	179	35,889
Ratio to Band D	0.56	0.67	0.78	0.89	1	1.31	1.63	1.96	2.45	
Band D Equivalent Properties	0	399	6,624	7,732	5,253	6,746	7,310	5,893	440	40,397
Contributions in Lieu - Band D Equivalents										230
Sub-total										40,627
Less Bad Debt Provision at 3.75%										(1,642)
Total Council Tax Base										38,985

2023/24	A (Disabled)	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	Total No of Properties
Band D Equivalent Properties	0	402	6,636	7,770	5,231	6,643	7,145	5,671	437	39,935
Contributions in Lieu - Band D Equivalents										199
Sub-total										40,134
Less Bad Debt Provision at 3.75%										(1,613)
Total Council Tax Base										38,521

Non-domestic Rate Account

The Non-domestic Rate Account (Scotland) is a statement that reflects the statutory obligation for billing authorities to maintain a separate non-domestic rate account. The statement shows the gross income from the rates and deductions made under statute. The net income is paid to the Scottish Government as a contribution to the national non-domestic rate pool.

2023/24 £000	Non-Domestic Rate Income Account	2024/25 £000
47,637	Gross rates levied and Contributions in Lieu	49,794
	Less:	
(10,790)	Reliefs and other deductions	(10,398)
(938)	Write-off of Uncollectable Debts and Allowances for impairment	(1,066)
35,909	Net Non-Domestic Rates Income	38,330
(711)	Prior year adjustments	(2,260)
0	Non-domestic rates income retained by the council (NDRIS)	(42)
35,198	Contribution to Non-Domestic Rate Pool	36,028
	Allocated:	
35,954	Contribution to non-domestic rate pool	36,170
(756)	Council Rate Income - non-pool	(142)
35,198		36,028
35,215	Amount distributed to Midlothian Council from non-domestic rate pool	34,944

The Non-domestic Rate Incentivisation Scheme (NDRIS) permits the Council to retain 50 percent share of the Non-domestic rates income, which exceeds the income target set by Scottish Government.

Net Rateable Value Calculation

Occupiers of non-domestic property pay rate based on the valuation of the property within the valuation roll for Midlothian. The NNDR poundage is determined by the Scottish Government and was 49.8p (2023/24 49.8p) per £, where the rateable value was less than £51,000 (2023/24 £51,000), 54.5p where the rateable value is between £51,000 and £100,000 (2023/24 51.1p between £51,000 and £100,000,) and 55.9p per £ where the rateable value exceeded £100,000 (2023/24 52.4p greater than £100,000).

2023/24 Numbers	2023/24 £000	Analysis of Rateable Values and Number of Premises	2024/25 Numbers	2024/25 £000
1,831	49,831	Shops, Offices and Other Commercial Subjects	1,836	49,835
973	19,913	Industrial and Freight Transport	960	19,560
304	23,379	Miscellaneous (Schools, etc.)	302	23,320
3,108	93,123	Total	3,098	92,715

Glossary of Terms

While much of the terminology used in this report is intended to be self-explanatory, the following additional definitions and interpretation of terms may be of assistance.

Actuarial Gains and Losses (Pension)

For a defined benefit scheme, the changes in actuarial deficits or surpluses that arise because events have not coincided with the actuarial assumptions made for the last valuation (experience gains and losses) or the actuarial assumptions have changed.

Amortisation

Amortisation is the cost of reducing the value of an intangible asset over its useful economic life. A charge is made against services for the value of the assets they have used during the year.

Assets

An asset is any item that has value including cash, investments, properties, vehicles, etc. Assets are classified as current, which will be consumed within the current year, or non-current, which will be used to provide services over more than one year.

Associate

An entity other than a subsidiary or joint venture in which the reporting Council has a participating interest and over whose operating and financial policies, the reporting Council is able to exercise significant influence.

Capital Expenditure

This is expenditure incurred in creating, acquiring or improving assets where the expenditure is normally financed by borrowing with repayment over a period of years, or by using the income from the sale of existing assets.

Capital Financed from Current Revenue

This heading covers the costs of creating, acquiring or improving assets where the expenditure is charged directly to the Revenue Account.

Corporate and Democratic Core

Corporate and Democratic Core costs include the costs of policymaking and all other Councillor based activities together with costs that relate to the general running of the Council. The Best Value Accounting Code of Practice stipulates that such costs are to be excluded from the "total cost" relating to service activity.

Community Assets

Long-term assets that have no determinable useful economic life and are held in perpetuity by the Council, including parks and open spaces.

Creditors

Creditors are a kind of liability. They represent payments owed by the Council to another person or organisation for past events.

Debtors

Debtors are a kind of asset. They represent payments owed to the Council by another person or organisation for past events.

Defined Benefit Pension Scheme

A Defined Benefit Pension Scheme is a scheme where the benefits due to participants are predetermined based on earnings, length of service and age and are not directly dependant on the contributions paid or investment returns realised.

Depreciation

Depreciation is the measure of the cost of wearing out, consuming or reducing the useful life of the Council's assets. A charge is made against services for the value of the assets they have used during the year.

Entity

A body corporate, partnership, trust, unincorporated association, or statutory body that is delivering a service, or carrying on a trade or business, with or without a view to profit. It should have a separate legal personality and is legally required to prepare its own single-entity accounts.

Fair Value

The fair value of an asset or liability is the price at which it could be exchanged or settled in an arm's length transaction between two willing, knowledgeable parties.

Financial Instrument

A financial instrument is any contract, which gives rise to a financial asset or liability or an equity instrument in another entity, this includes cash, debtors, creditors, loans, borrowings and shares in other companies.

Infrastructure Assets

Non-current assets that cannot be transferred or sold, including roads, bridges and footpaths.

Inventories

Inventories are raw materials or goods which have been purchased but which have not yet been consumed in the delivery of Council services.

Liabilities

A liability represents a payment owed to another person or organisation including loans, outstanding invoices, provisions, contributions owed to third parties, etc. Short-term liabilities are due to be paid within the current year. Long-term liabilities are amounts that will not be paid until a later year.

Non-Distributable Costs

Non Distributable Costs represent costs that cannot be allocated to specific services and again, under the Best Value Accounting Code of Practice, are excluded from the total cost relating to service activity. Examples of Non Distributable Costs are charges for added pension years and early retirement.

Other Costs

This heading covers items of expenditure that cannot be accommodated in any of the other categories.

Provisions

A provision is a kind of liability. Where a payment for a liability is certain or highly likely to occur but the exact amount and timing is not known, an amount must be put aside to meet the estimated future costs.

Revaluation / Impairment

Revaluations and impairments are adjustments to the value of an asset, either positively or negatively, to align the carrying value of an asset to an independent assessment of the asset's fair value.

Revenue Expenditure

Revenue expenditure includes the day-to-day costs of providing services including salaries and wages, property costs, transport costs, supplies, and services. It also includes the costs of the repayment of loans used to finance capital expenditure.