



**AUDITED ANNUAL ACCOUNTS
FOR THE PERIOD
1 APRIL 2024 TO 31 MARCH 2025**

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Management Commentary

Introduction

The purpose of the management commentary is to inform users of the Annual Accounts and help them assess how the Council has performed during 2024/25 and understand our financial performance for the year to 31 March 2025. It also provides an insight into the medium-term financial planning we undertake to provide financial stability, to allow our customers to have confidence that we can continue to provide the diverse portfolio of services on which they rely. Our performance reporting and core financial statements for 2024/25 meet the requirements of the Council and of the London Stock Exchange (LSE) and provide financial transparency for citizens of the City and beyond.

This publication represents the Annual Accounts of both Aberdeen City Council (the Council) and its group for the year ended 31 March 2025, which have been compiled in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2024/25 (the Code). The Code is based on International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and as such the accounts provide a reconciliation between the two reporting methodologies.

The 2024/25 accounts now include the requirements of IFRS 16 for Lease Accounting which was implemented on 1 April 2024. This standard replaced IAS 17 and removes the operating classification for leases, eliminating the ability for organisations to keep operating leases off balance sheet, by reporting them as a note to the accounts. With the new standard all leases are considered finance leases unless they meet the specific exception criteria. The adoption of this standard has meant that the long term assets and finance lease liabilities have both increased by £3.903 million.

The Accounts Commission has appointed Audit Scotland as External Auditors for the Council for the five years period commencing 2022/23 and ending 2026/27. The Council worked to its previously planned timetable for presentation of the unaudited Annual Accounts to Audit Risk and Scrutiny Committee on [8 May 2025](#) with approval of the audited Annual Accounts planned for 26 June 2025. This will mean that the Council's Annual Accounts are signed off three months ahead of the statutory deadline for signed annual accounts. The timetable is in advance of statutory requirements for local government in order that the Council can meet its reporting requirements for the London Stock Exchange.

The Audit Scotland, External Audit Plan was reported to the Audit, Risk and Scrutiny Committee on [8 May 2025](#). This sets out the audit risks identified by the auditor in respect of the 2024/25 accounts. Full details can be viewed at the Council's website in Committee reports for the meeting at the link above.

The City Council's Revenue Position

Aberdeen City Council is the main provider of services to the City's citizens and those who visit, work, and do business in the city, encompassing the wider North East population. Our resources are focused on the provision of Education, Social Work, Housing, Environmental and Community based services, as well as supporting investment in the City's transport, property and place-based infrastructure.

The Council's financial performance is reported quarterly to Finance and Resources Committee. As at 31st March 2025, the Quarter 4, 2024/25 [Financial Performance Report](#) provided the year end position of budget against spend for each of the Council's functions and the Corporate budgets. The summary position can be found on page 3. Further information on service performance is detailed on page 16. This is the Council's revenue position before accounting adjustments. The CIES on page 57 contains the revenue spend with accounting adjustments.

The General Fund's financial position compared to budget, excluding accounting adjustments is detailed below:-

General Fund as at 31 March 2025	Budget 2024/25	Actual 2024/25	Budget v Actual Variance
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Families & Communities	328,305	339,022	10,717
City Regeneration & Environment	34,015	32,264	(1,751)
Corporate Services	46,120	42,242	(3,878)
Integrated Joint Board	130,925	134,972	4,047
Total Functions Budget	539,365	548,500	9,135
Total Corporate Budget	84,844	70,323	(14,521)
Total Net Expenditure	624,209	618,823	(5,386)
Sources of Income	(624,209)	(628,408)	(4,200)
Deficit/(Surplus)	0	(9,585)	(9,585)
Contribution to Capital & Insurance Fund	0	5,200	5,200
Contribution from Earmarked Reserves	0	(5,700)	(5,700)
Contribution to Earmarked Reserves	0	10,085	10,085
Deficit/(Surplus) after movement in Earmarked Reserves & Statutory Funds	0	0	0

General Fund

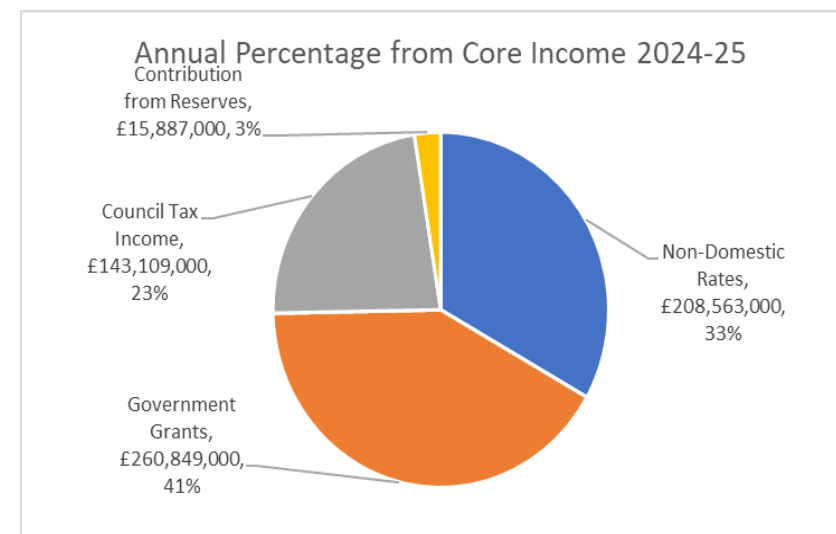
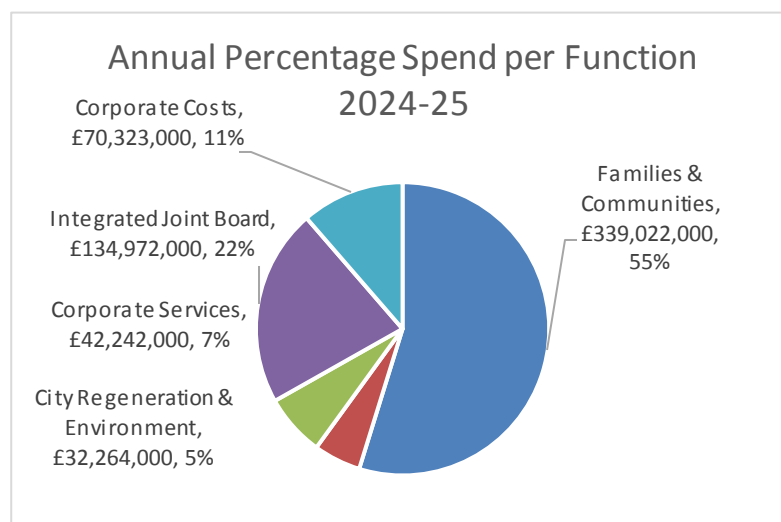
In 2024/25, the Families & Communities Function was our largest spending responsibility, accounting for £339 million of our total £548 million net service expenditure. We provided Education and Integrated Children's Services to over 25,000 children. The City Regeneration & Environment Function supplied operational and environmental services including roads, and waste collection and fleet services at a cost of £32 million. £42 million was spent on our Corporate Services Function that supplies council governance, procurement and

digital services. £135 million was invested in Adult Social Work services as our contribution to the Integration Joint Board Partnership with NHS Grampian. Corporately we incurred costs of £70 million, £48 million of which was the cost of interest on borrowing.

Housing Revenue Account

Expenditure on Council Housing was £114 million, managing and maintaining over 23,550 homes, and was funded entirely from housing rents and associated charges.

In 2024/25, we received income of £628 million, comprising £208 million and £141 million raised locally through non-domestic rates and council tax respectively, whilst £261 million was received from government grants.



In setting its 2024/25 General Fund (GF) budget on [6 March 2024](#) against a backdrop of £25.3 million of budget savings, the budget gap was proposed to be met by a range of savings options. These included alterations to the Non-Domestic Rates Empty Property Relief Scheme, a redesign of Council services to address demand in line with a commissioning led approach; the use of a Scottish Government permitted fiscal flexibility, and the use of earmarked reserves to maintain services and fund priorities. The budget report and minute sets out the detailed proposals, risks, and assumptions behind the future financial proposals.

The legacy and continuing impact of the Covid-19 pandemic continued to be felt by the Council during 2024/25, in relation to supporting our citizens and our city, and in terms of the impact on Council finances. The slow recovery of income has been challenging with customer behaviour from the pandemic having a longer-lasting effect than has been expected. This has been particularly relevant with car parking income, venue and events income, and commercial property receipts.

High inflation in recent years has had the result of increasing the cost of government borrowing, increasing borrowing rates for individuals, businesses, and the public sector at large, with local authorities seeing significant increases in borrowing rates through the Public Works Loan Board. The cost of new borrowing has increased and with inflation and construction inflation at high levels also key factors, the Council has seen the cost of capital investment rise substantially for both the General Fund and the Housing Revenue Account. The higher levels of RPI have had an impact on the Bond repayments and the lease cost that the Council pays for Marischal Square. The high cost of energy has affected almost all the Council's

services during 2024/25, and the influence of increasing inflation that reached 40-year high in 2022/23, although now lower, it continues to affect the cost of goods and services to the Council.

Demand has continued to rise for our services this year, with attention being drawn to changes in our population, specifically rising school rolls, which are on the back of increased numbers of families in the city, whether through the dispersal and resettlement schemes, welcoming those fleeing harm and seeking sanctuary, and through the University's schemes to attract international students to the City, with their families. While funding of a one-off nature has been provided by UK and Scottish Governments for these resettlement schemes our costs have risen particularly in providing education, and children and families services. Increased homelessness presentations are also affecting our finances with significant levels of temporary accommodation being needed. The Council has also been required to address the Ukrainian refugee situation with over 1,603 people being supported in the city in 2024/25, and while income has been received from both UK and Scottish Governments to support services, much of this is one-off funding and unspent funds are being carried forward to support ongoing expenditure.

Approved in the budget for 2023/24 the Council applied the fiscal flexibility to the accounting treatment of its service concession arrangements, as detailed in the Local Government finance circular 10/2022. The Council has two such arrangements – the 3Rs Schools, and Lochside Academy. The accounting treatment of the debt profile has been amended to spread them over the useful lives of the asset rather than the contract lives. The contract lives were 31 years and 26 years respectively. These have been recalculated using the annuity method over the 60 years useful life. A total saving of £39.886 million was released to the General Fund earmarked reserves from Unusable Reserves in 2023/24. This comprised a £35.179 million pre 2023/24 saving, and a £4.707 million for 2023/24. The saving applied to the General Fund for 2024/25 was £3.646 million.

The Aberdeen City Health & Social Care Partnership Integrated Board (IJB) is a partnership between NHS Grampian and the Council. The partnership was formed in 2016 to bring together health and social care into an integrated system. The IJB is funded from both NHS Grampian and the Council and is responsible for adult social care, adult primary health care, unscheduled adult hospital care, and criminal justice social work. In 2024/25 the IJB reported a deficit of £17.036m. This deficit was funded from IJB reserves (£6.550m), and the NHS (£6.445m) and Council (£4.041m) as per the partnership agreement. The Council's share of the IJB deficit was paid from earmarked reserves, as approved by the Finance and Resources Committee in February 2025.

After considering group accounting adjustments and movements in reserves the final operational out-turn position was a balanced position for the General Fund. The position of the Housing Revenue Account was a £3.001 million deficit. Therefore there was an overall deficit for the Council of £3.001 million - details are as noted in the Revenue section on page 16. This was reported to the Finance & Resources Committee on [7 May 2025](#).

The Council approved the revised reserves policy in March 2025. Usable reserves stood at £152 million as at 31 March 2025, a decrease of £7 million on the previous year.

The Council's Capital Position

The supply chain disruption which began during the Covid-19 pandemic continued in 2024/25 and is reflected in the total £261 million (£145 million General Fund, £116 million Housing) investment recorded for the Capital Programme for the year. Details of the capital budget and performance can be found on page 17. The Construction Industry continued to experience shortages of products, raw materials, staffing and logistical support across the UK, compounded by the largest increase in energy prices seen in recent years.

As at Period 12 2024/25	2024/25		
	Revised Budget for Year	Actual Expenditure for Year	Actual v Budget Variance
	£'000	£'000	£'000
AECC Programme Board	3,003	218	(2,785)
Asset Management Programme Board	84,643	72,150	(12,493)
Asset Management Programme Board Rolling Programmes	29,585	0	(29,585)
City Centre Programme Board	81,389	26,158	(55,230)
Energy & Climate Programme Board	40,188	19,275	(20,913)
Housing and Communities Programme Board	2,727	805	(1,922)
Housing and Communities Programme Board Rolling Programmes	647	536	(112)
Transportation Programme Board	14,349	2,801	(11,548)
Transportation Programme Board Rolling Programmes	1,000	1,000	(0)
Strategic Asset & Capital Plan Board	15,951	21,892	5,942
Strategic Asset & Capital Plan Board Rolling Programmes	4,441	0	(4,441)
Developer Obligation Projects & Asset Disposals	0	418	418
Total Expenditure	277,923	145,253	(132,671)
Capital Funding:			
Income for Specific Projects	(63,054)	(31,693)	31,361
Developer Contributions	0	(438)	(438)
Capital Grant	(17,518)	(18,329)	(811)
Other Income e.g. Borrowing	(197,352)	(94,793)	102,559
Total Income	(277,924)	(145,253)	132,671

Despite the continued and emerging challenges faced this year, progress was made on a range of projects;

- Tillydrone Primary School (New Riverbank Primary School) has been completed and handed over to the Council. This pupils of the existing Riverbank Primary School are in the process of decanting to the new school which then allows St Peters RC to move into the old Riverbank Primary.
- Construction commenced on the new North East Scotland Shared Mortuary in Aberdeen, a multi-agency project with local public sector partners in 2022/23. The project is currently expected to be complete in Summer 2025. The operating agreement between Partners (Aberdeen City Council and National Health Service) is now ready to be implemented.
- Bridge of Don Household Waste Recycling Centre (HWRC) works have now been completed and preparations are being made for our Waste Disposal contractor to bring it into operation.

- Work commenced on the Tolbooth roof and parapet works (Condition & Suitability Programme) in June 2023 with completion now planned for Summer 2025, works to repair and conserve the external fabric of this grade A listed, early 17th Century building have been undertaken.
- Union Street Central Streetscaping has commenced. This will see the space within the existing streetscape reapportioned in favour of walking, wheeling, and riding users, and public transport whilst still allowing for service vehicle access. the works will now be completed in be Spring 2026.
- Construction work on the Bairns' Hoose project within the Links Hub building on Regent Walk commenced in January 2025. The expectation is that practical completion will be achieved in Summer 2025.
- Work has commenced on St Machar External Improvements to create a new Multi Use Games Area (MUGA), tier seating and external dining with an anticipated practical completion date of Summer 2025.
- Work is progressing on the Aberdeen City Vision – Phase A Beach Park, Events Park and Broadhill which will provide a significantly sized outdoor destination within the unique beachfront context. The intention is that works to form all 3 sites should reach practical completion in late summer 2026.

The fire at Altens East Recycling and Recovery Centre in July 2022 devastated the site. The demolition and rebuild that has now commenced is subject of insurance claims by the Council and the operator, Suez Recycling and Recovery UK Ltd. The loss of the materials recycling sorting equipment meant recycling collections have to be transferred to Hartlepool, which has compromised the Council's income from recycle sales. It is unlikely these income streams can be reinstated until the rebuild is complete and activity can recommence at Altens East. This is due to begin in July 2025 with full handover planned for December 2025.

Following a review of its properties the Council has discovered the presence of Reinforced Autoclaved Aerated Concrete (RAAC) Planks in a small number of public buildings and also identified RAAC in some of its housing stock in the Balnagask area of the city. An options appraisal was carried out. This considered the mitigation options such as remedial works or demolition. At a meeting of Council on 21 August 2024 demolition followed by a rebuilding programme was approved as the preferred option. Communities, Housing and Public Protection Committee on 11 March 2025 approved the indicative demolition proposals and sequence of phasing, noting that only vacant terraces/blocks will be demolished. In addition, there will be a further report back to Committee on the outcomes of the viability of the alternative options presented by the Torry RAAC Campaign Group Management Committee and landscaping of the site. In addition, a further report went to Communities, Housing and Public Protection Committee on 27 May 2025 detailing the outcomes of the viability of the alternative options presented by the Torry RAAC Campaign Group Management Committee.

In the Housing Capital Programme progress has been delayed in areas which involve mixed ownership within Free from Serious Disrepair such as structural improvements within the multi storeys and flat roofs (multis and general). Prioritisation of work on voids has continued which has shifted resources from capital to revenue works during the year. This has resulted in lower than budgeted spend on energy solid wall insulation and the parts of the programme which weren't delivered in 2024/25 have been rolled forward into 2025/26.

The new homes programme is progressing well with further homes at the Tillydrone, Cloverhill and Kaimhill sites being handed over to the Council in 2024/25. The programme in 2024/25 has included developer led projects such as Cloverhill in Bridge of Don, Council led projects Craighill, Stoneywood and Kincorth and buying former Council Homes. Grant funding of £7.1m was received from the Scottish Government for the Cloverhill, Craighill, Stoneywood and buy backs. The lower than budgeted spend is due to the retendering of the Kincorth contract which has now been let in April 2025.

Contingent liabilities were identified considering additional project cost uncertainty, details can be seen on page 129. The changing profile of capital expenditure will be reflected in future capital financing plans and the capital programme adjusted accordingly.

The impact on the funding of the Capital programme is that there was a lower borrowing requirement in 2024/25 than originally expected. Ongoing scrutiny and monitoring of the various Capital projects is the responsibility of the Finance and Resources Committee with the most recent project update being presented to this committee on 26 March 2025. Progress of the major Housing Capital projects are reported to Communities, Housing and Public Protection Committee with the most recent update reported on 11 March 2025.

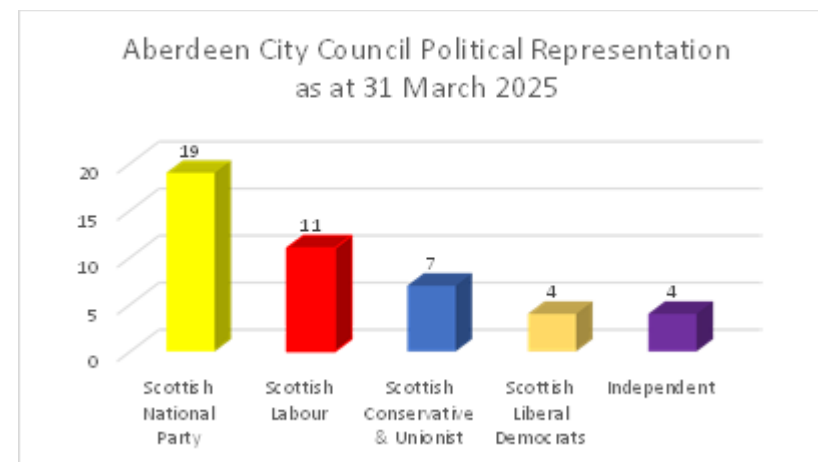
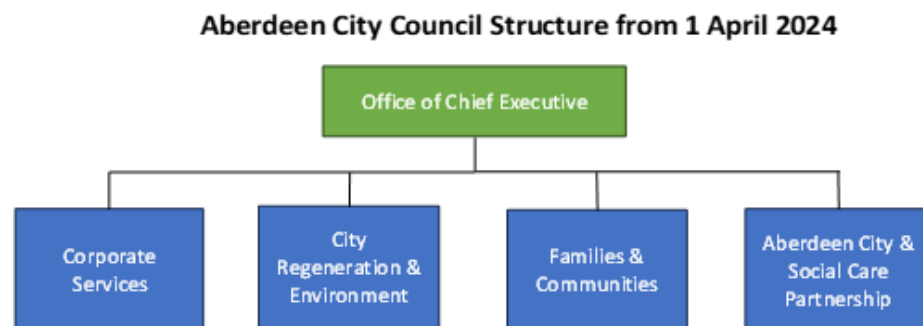
The City Council's Group

The Council has a number of Arm's Length External Organisations (ALEOs), several of which form part of our group and are reflected in the group accounts on pages 163 to 181. Significant investment is made in ALEOs by the Council, and proper consideration must be given to their performance and governance arrangements. The Council's ALEO Assurance Hub is in place to scrutinise a range of information including operational and financial performance and people and risk management. This provides a strong platform from which to ensure review of the performance of ALEOs is embedded in the Council's culture.

The Council and Our Plans and Performance

Who we are - We are one of 32 Councils in Scotland. We have 9,934 employees and their commitment, professional approach and expertise is critical to service delivery. The very nature of our services is such that we employ a diverse range of talented people including teachers, social workers, craft and trades workers, community and housing support workers, engineers, solicitors, accountants, roads and waste operatives, carers, managers, team leaders and administrators, to name but a few.

The current organisation structure in 2024/25 is a 3 Director model (plus the Aberdeen City & Social Care Partnership) – see diagram below. This has been effective from April 2024. New portfolios, changing the way specific Clusters and services are managed and delivered was incorporated and full details of the restructure were reported to Council on [7 February 2024](#).



- **What we do** - Our governance is overseen by 45 members who are elected every 5 years by the citizens of Aberdeen. Following the Local Government Election on 5 May 2022, a partnership was formed by the Scottish National Party (SNP) and Liberal Democrats.
- **Council Leaders** – In May 2022, at the [Statutory meeting of the Council](#), Councillors Alex Nicoll and Ian Yuill were appointed as co-leaders of the Council.
- **Our goals and plans** - The Council operates across different planning levels from the North East region to individual localities, whilst internally planning from the corporate level to individual members of staff. Our key documents can be found below and are available to view on the Council's website as detailed.

- **Council Delivery Plan 2024/25**

On 6 March 2024 the Council Delivery Plan 2024/25 was approved. Full details can be viewed [here](#). The plan continues to build on the achievement of the council vision. The Council Delivery Plan sets out the Council's contribution to:

- Aberdeen City's Local Outcome Improvement Plan
- The Council's Policy Statement
- National, Regional and City Strategy
- New & emerging legislative duties

Each of these establishes a range of commitments and requirements and the Council Delivery Plan identifies how the Council will meet these for 2024/25.

The 'Performance Management' section of the plan explains how we monitored and tracked progress to ensure successful delivery. The Delivery Plan is aligned to further key documents below:

- **Local Outcomes Improvement Plan (LOIP)**

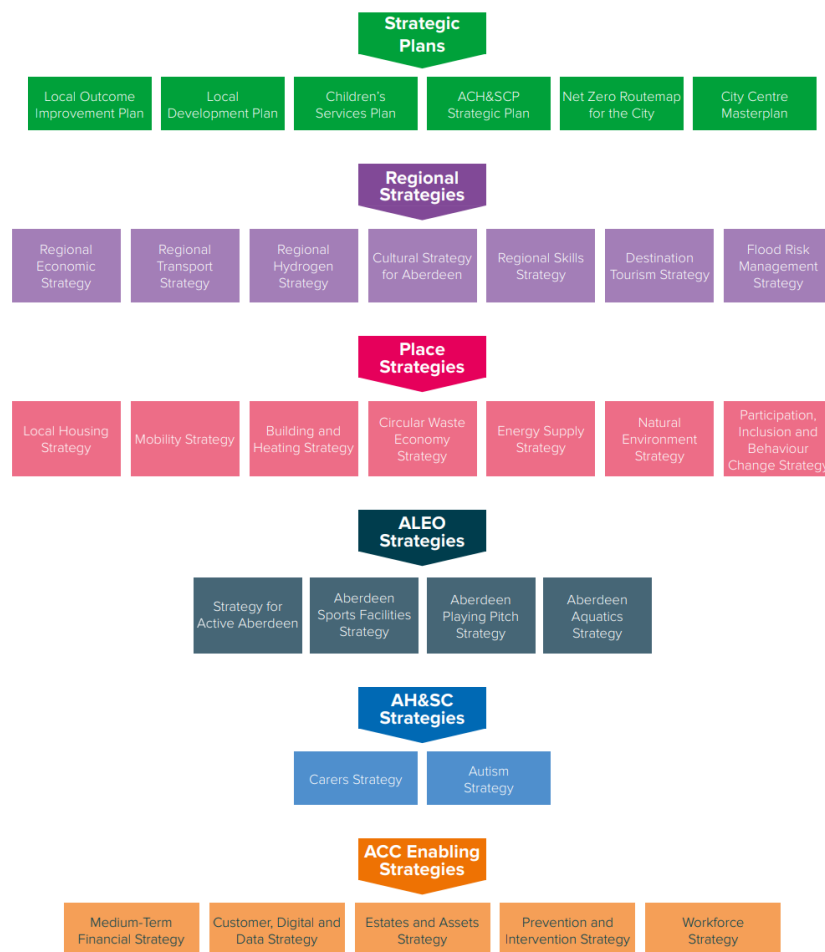
The LOIP was adopted during 2016/17, establishing improvement outcomes and associated measures for a ten-year period, to be monitored and reported, in terms of outcomes, to the Community Planning Aberdeen (CPA) Board. The LOIP was refreshed in 2024 and approved by the CPA Board on 29th April 2024. Full details can be viewed at the Council's website in Committee reports for the stated date. The LOIP can be viewed on the website of [Community Planning Aberdeen](#).

- **Strategy Framework**

On [6 October 2021](#) the Strategic Commissioning Committee approved the commissioning of strategies that aim to set out the Council's contribution to the delivery of LOIP outcomes. The Strategies under development continue to be refreshed and are updated in the [Council Delivery plan 2024/25](#).

As shown in the framework, the Council's strategies are distinguished between 'place' strategies and 'enabling' strategies. Place strategies focus on delivering outcomes for the place of Aberdeen. Enabling strategies are shorter term in nature and are focused on enhancing the design principles and organisational capabilities of the Council, to support the delivery of the place strategies. The framework also sets out those 'regional/partnership' strategies and ALEO strategies, which the Council contribute to with other organisations. These strategies are aligned to the LOIP and also inform the Council's commissioning intentions in the Delivery Plan.

Delivery, and subsequent review, of the strategy framework is an ongoing process. A tracker is in place to facilitate the commissioning and recommissioning of strategies and plans.



- **Policy Statement**

Following the Local Government elections in early May 2022, Council ([18 May 2022](#)) agreed that the priorities for the next five years would be as stated in the Policy Statement "Working in Partnership for Aberdeen".

- **Climate Change response and Net Zero Vision**

Council approved on [28 February 2022](#) a citywide approach to addressing climate change, as articulated through a Net Zero Aberdeen Routemap which sets a net zero target for Aberdeen City by 2045 across six themes and the refreshed Aberdeen Adapts, providing a climate adaptation framework for Aberdeen.

The two significant local drivers behind Net Zero Aberdeen and Aberdeen Adapts are the Economic Policy Panel's recommendations and Moody's credit rating, the recent assessment of which noted that for overall environmental risk, Aberdeen scored neutral to low (E-2), reflecting low exposure across all categories, however, the city is exposed to carbon transition risks due to its status as a global hub for the oil and gas sector, an issue which the route map now sets out to address.

Based on the data available and looking at the greatest areas of challenge, six themes were identified. The aim of this first iteration of the Routemap, and of the strategies, is to set that strategic direction for achieving the net zero position and acts as an enabling framework to support the subsequent detailed work required to achieve this goal under those six themes, which are: - Mobility, Energy Supply, Buildings and Heat, Circular Economy, Natural Environment and Empowerment. Each theme will require a whole system approach and must be shaped and delivered by businesses, communities and the public and third sectors. There is no one single body or organisation that can achieve the overall aim and while some organisations will have larger roles across the different individual themes everyone across the city has a role to play. The Routemap is also clear that there are significant interdependencies across all the themes. The Empowerment theme is probably the greatest example of this with behaviour change now accepted as having the greatest opportunity to reduce emissions across all of themes.

On 9 May 2023 a Draft Net Zero Workplan 2023/24 for partnership activity to support delivery of Net Zero Aberdeen and Aberdeen Adapts was presented to the Net Zero Environment and Transport Committee for approval.

The Aberdeen City LEZ was introduced to address air pollution in the city centre, mainly nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), caused by road traffic. An LEZ is an area where only certain vehicles are allowed to enter based on their emissions standards. LEZs have now been introduced to the four biggest cities in Scotland - Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Dundee in line with legislation issued by the Scottish Government - The Low Emission Zones (Scotland) Regulations 2021. Aberdeen City Council introduced a Low Emission Zone (LEZ) in Aberdeen city centre on 30 May 2022 with a two year grace period. This means that between May 2022 and 31 May 2024, drivers were not fined for entering the LEZ with a non-compliant vehicle. Enforcement of the LEZ started on 1 June 2024. Costs of £0.378 million were incurred in 2024/25 (£0.351 million - 2023/24), these were funded by various grants and fines of £1.613 million in 2024/25. Further information is included in Note 39.

- **The Target Operating Model**

Through our ambitious programme of change, begun in 2017, the Council has transformed its organisational design; its governance arrangements; its approach to strategic planning and commissioning of services; its use of technology and digital services; fundamental change in service delivery for customers; the nature and role of our workforce; and how the organisation works collaboratively with its partners. This Delivery Plan shows, throughout, how the operating model supports the planning, commissioning and delivery of services and allows the Council to meet the range of commitments for the people and place of Aberdeen. The original governance structure aligned to the model was approved on [6 March 2018](#), with the Scheme of Governance refreshed annually thereafter.

The current global social, economic, and environmental challenges, including the legacy and continuing impact of Covid-19; inflation and the increasing cost of living; and climate change are also being felt acutely by the city and people of Aberdeen. This makes it imperative that we extend and accelerate many aspects of our journey of change, including our joint working with partners; digital access to services; and the use of data to identify those most in need. To support the necessary scale of transformation, in August 2022 the Council agreed a new Target Operating Model (TOM 1.2) for 2022-27, including identifying the investment required to enable change and release the level of savings outlined in the Council's Medium Term Financial Strategy. TOM 1.2 includes:

- An ambitious transformation programme for the Council
- Key programmes of multi-agency transformation to tackle areas where shared demand pressures exist and can be mitigated through whole system reform.
- And strategies to further modernise enabling services including Estates and Assets; Customer, Digital and Data; Workforce; and Intervention and Prevention

The key documents can be found at the Council website in Committee reports for the Council meeting in [August 2017](#), and [August 2022](#).

In [February 2024](#) a report was presented to Council to amend the Tom 1.2 functional structure to a Three Director Model following on from the retirement of the Director of Resources, with amended Tier 2 Functions of Children Families & Communities, Place and Corporate Services, alongside the Health & Social Care Partnership. This new structure was effective from 1 April 2024.

- **[Regional Economic Plan](#)**

Approved in December 2015, providing a twenty-year vision for the well-being of the place and our people through a longer-term plan for economic development. Full details can be viewed on the Council's website in Committee Reports for the Council meetings on [16 December 2015](#). Details of the updated action plan for 2018-2023 can be viewed in Committee Reports for the City Growth and Resources Committee on [19 June 2018](#). An updated Regional Economic Strategy was published in February 2024. Further information on the economic impact of Covid-19 and the council's Socio-Economic response is set out below in the section on Outlook including Risks and Uncertainties.

Investing in our workforce

Investing in the future is an important outcome for us. However, investing is not just about infrastructure and buildings. We recognise that the ultimate success of our plans for the city depends on the quality of our workforce – and that has been even more so in response to, and since the Covid-19 pandemic. We have continued to make significant investment in developing staff capability at all levels to ensure the long-term sustainability of our workforce. During 2024/25, under the remit of our Staff Governance Committee, we have continued to strengthen the ACC Workforce Plan, Capability Framework and our new approach to Leadership and Management Development. The [Council Delivery Plan 2024/25](#) describes our continued activities. Following an extensive consultation with the Council's recognised trade unions and individual consultation with staff on the proposal to reduce the standard working week for Aberdeen City Council, a collective agreement was reached in June 2025 between the Council and the joint trade unions to implement the change to contracts of employments for all in-scope employees with effect from 1 July 2025. Impacted staff will receive a 'buyout' payment split into 2 annual payments made in July 2025 and 2026.

Engaging with our staff

The Workforce Delivery Plan approved [30 January 2023](#) by the Staff Governance Committee forms part of the TOM 1.2. The purpose of our workforce strategy is to take the organisational learning from our transformation since 2017, an appreciation of the shifting local and national context, the challenges faced by all councils and the need to drive change, to set out our path of workforce transformation for the next 5 years that will build the workforce of the future. We will achieve these outcomes through the following levers with objectives aligned to each:

- Right structures – setting up our structures in a way that supports our cultural aspirations.
- Right people – building our capacity through attracting, recruiting, and moving talent.
- Right skills – building capability through awareness, desire, knowledge, and ability.
- Right place – working where and when is best for the work and the customer.
- Right support – supporting employees to thrive, personally and professionally.

People Managers at Aberdeen City Council play a crucial role in our cultural transformation: in aligning their teams with the strategic aims; supporting them through challenges; and ensuring they have the right skills and working environment to thrive. Our [Leadership & Management Development Programme](#) ensures that the behavioural context for this group is in place to support the evolving TOM 1.2 structure going forward. Five core capabilities run throughout the capability and development frameworks for all People Managers and Chief Officers. These capabilities have been built around our Guiding Principles, which were built by employees and for employees. So, in addition to aligning employees to our strategic goals, the Capability Framework reinforces the culture needed from, and desired by, our workforce.

Diversity at work

As an equal opportunity employer, we comply with our obligations under the Equality Act 2010. As a diverse city we have a diverse workforce and operate with a culture which is open, fair, and transparent where any unlawful or unfair discrimination, prejudice, stereotyping, or harassment is challenged and addressed. We maintain pay equality within and across our workforce.

Our Relationship with Scottish and UK Governments

Annually, the Council receives grant funding from the Scottish Government. While core funding underpins many of the Council services, additional funding from fees and charges, raising money locally is crucial to supporting the breadth and depth of services the Council is able to provide. The support provided by both Governments to address the costs of the resettlement of refugees, in particular those fleeing the Russian invasion of Ukraine, has been vital but remains one-off in nature. The Council has continued this year to work with the Scottish Government to access additional funding in support of the construction of affordable housing in Aberdeen.

We work closely with both governments and seek to help to deliver national policy decisions. Funding of £20 million, through the Levelling Up Fund, was awarded by the UK Government in support of city centre projects and funding has been fully drawn down, supporting the significant investment already made in the projects, while recognising that further capital expenditure will be incurred in 2025/26 to bring these projects to fruition. Furthermore, work continues to progress on the City Region Deal – a commitment from both governments to invest £125 million each, with Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire Councils to improve the infrastructure, business diversification and digital accessibility within the region and the additional commitment to £254 million from the Scottish Government which demonstrates the strategic importance of the City of Aberdeen as an economic engine room within the UK. Full details can be viewed on the Council Website in Committee Reports for the Aberdeen City Region Deal Joint Committee. Further information is available including the [2023/24 Annual Report](#) on the City Region Deal Website at [ABZ DEAL](#).

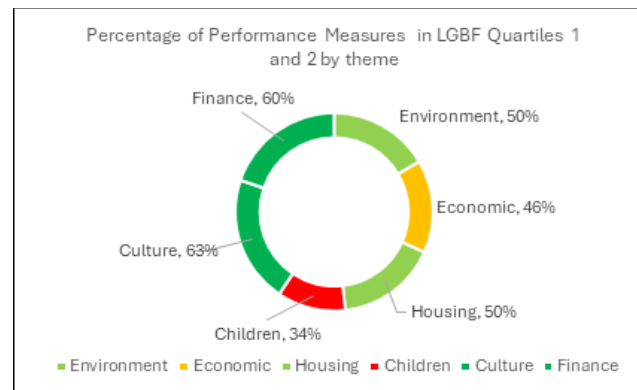
Performance Management System

The Council is required to report details of its performance across a range of indicators, aligned to identified priorities each year, and does so regularly to our relevant committees. The Council's Annual Performance Report 2024-25 will be reported to Committee in September 2025 and will then be available on the Council's website [here](#). The performance of all thirty-two councils in Scotland is monitored through the Local Government Benchmarking Framework, through which Audit Scotland in part express its Statutory Direction on Performance Reporting. The LGBF National Benchmarking Overview Report 2023/24 may be accessed [here](#).

How is the Council performing?

This section reviews the Council's service performance, benchmarked with other Scottish Councils. The visual below shows the percentage of outcome measures currently sitting in the top 2 Quartiles (or top half) of all Local Authorities.

Current Performance across all measures



Legend 60% or more of measures are in Q1 and Q2

Between 40 and 50% of measures are in Q1 and Q2

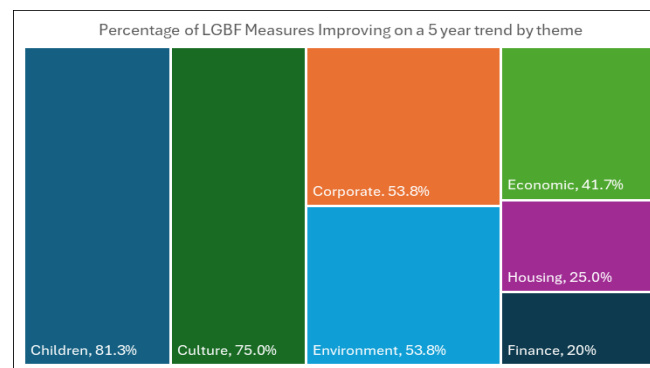
50% of measures are in Q1 and Q2

Less than 40% of measures are in Q1 and Q2

From the data available at financial year-end, Council outcomes are generally tracking national trends. The Council is doing better than most in maintaining cost effectiveness of delivery, with some services amongst the most efficient. Despite this, the rate of improvement across many education measures is more rapid than in other Councils. Waste, roads, business planning processing, and the proportion of housing meeting national quality standards are amongst the top performers against benchmarks as are finance and culture. The proportion of citizens earning the living wage is placed 3rd nationally, with the city's contribution to the national economy placed 2nd (after Edinburgh).

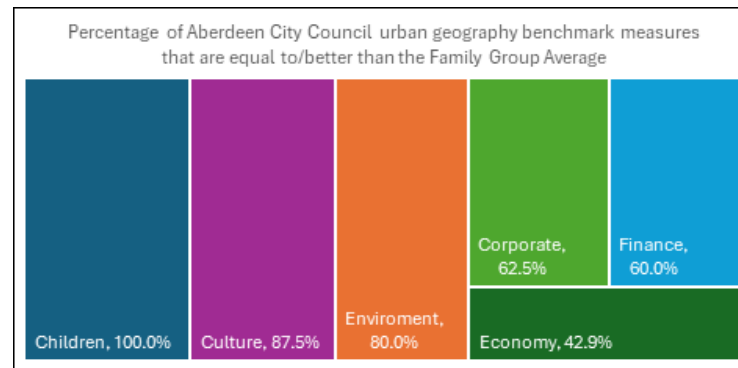
Trends over the last 5 years

Reviewing data from the last 5 years shows that over 56% of all measures are steadily improving, with Education and Culture showing the largest proportion of improving measures. In 2024, the Council amended arrangements for Housing in recognition of the declining trends resulting from increased demand for housing services.

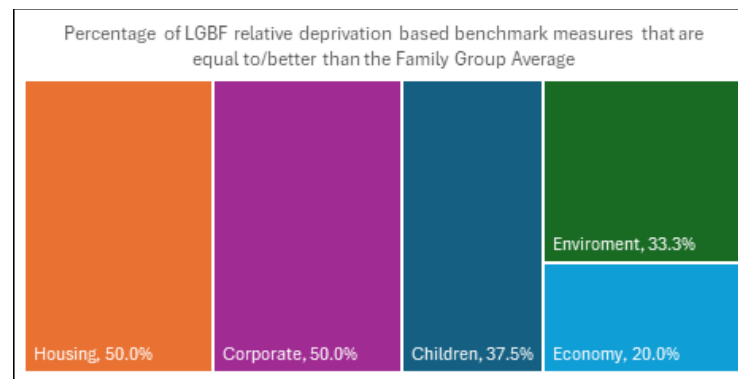


How do we compare with other similar councils?

When comparing the Council's performance to other council's serving urban communities, we can see that Aberdeen City Council performs better than average in all areas except in economy.



Differences are seen again if we look at other councils who have a similar number of communities living in relative deprivation.



Fewer areas of Council business secure high percentages when compared by deprivation, reflecting a need to focus on inequality and support those who need us most. Specific issues of note and priorities for improvement activity include:

Strategic Planning: Costs for planning and building standards have risen, and the amount of immediately available land has decreased. Efforts are focusing on reducing planning application costs, promoting active travel, developing electric charging capacity, and meeting climate change targets.

Education: Aberdeen has improved its position nationally in the senior phase and broad general education measures. The focus is now on addressing attainment gaps and improving school inspection outcomes. New ways of supporting families through the Fairer Futures Pathfinder will be explored.

Operations: There are positive trends in street cleanliness and roads condition but lower reported levels of public satisfaction. Improvement efforts will focus on increasing waste recycling and addressing sickness absence.

Economic Development: Aberdeen faces declining trends in employability, business startups, investment in economic development, and town vacancy rates. An external review of employability services has been commissioned to help support those furthest from employment. Efforts to drive the local economy continue, including investment in hydrogen and offshore wind, and marketing the region to promote tourism.

Children's Social Work and Family Support: Rising costs impact community-based care for Looked After Children. Efforts will focus on improving the balance of care and increasing the proportion of initial child protection planning meetings held within 21 days. The Fairer Futures Pathfinder will implement interconnected workstreams to address challenges facing citizens, families, and communities most impacted by poverty.

Housing: Increased homelessness applications have impacted the length of homelessness journeys. Efforts are focusing on reducing void properties, re-letting times, and addressing rent arrears. The Fairer Futures Pathfinder will explore new ways of supporting families.

Further sources:

[Local Government Benchmarking Framework](#)
[Aberdeen City Council Data dashboards](#)

Financial Performance

- **Balance Sheet**

The Balance Sheet on page 58 shows Net Assets of £1,276 million as at 31 March 2025 (£1,350 million at 31 March 2024), a decrease of £73 million. Long Term Assets have increased by £117 million (from £3,030 million at 31 March 2024), reflecting an increase in Property, Plant & Equipment (PPE) of £116 million (this figure now includes right of use assets in line with the adoption of the new accounting standard IFRS 16 Leases), an increase in Heritage Assets of £9 million, and a decrease in Investment Properties of £13 million, (this also now includes right of use assets) and an increase in Long Term Investments of £5 million. Short Term Assets have decreased by £10 million from the previous year, reflecting an increase in Cash & Cash Equivalents (£12 million) a decrease in short term investments of £10 million, and in Short Term Debtors (£10 million), and Assets Held For Sale of £2 million. Current Liabilities have increased by £60 million from the previous year, mainly due to an increase in Short Term Creditors (£30 million) and Short Term Borrowing (£29 million) and Grant received in Advance (£6 million), and a decrease in Short Term provisions (£3 million) and PPP liabilities (£2 million). Long Term (LT) Liabilities have increased by £120 million, mainly due to an increase in Long Term Borrowing (£120 million).

The Council has continued to reflect the values of Long-Term Assets as at 31 March 2025 in line with current Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) guidance that has evolved throughout the year and provided additional assurance through more timely valuations of operational building assets and close attention being paid to the valuation method and assumptions around investment assets. Future liabilities, anticipated as a result of past events, are recognised as Provisions, where reasonably certain and quantifiable, and Contingent Liabilities where there is less certainty and limited or no data available to quantify any future financial liability. Full details can be found regarding contingent liabilities at Note 34 on page 129 and provisions at Note 35 on page 128.

- Total debt outstanding amounts to £1,707 million (2024 £1,556 million). The majority of borrowing comes from the Public Works Loans Board (PWLb) and a Bond Issuance, with the remainder coming from Market Loans and temporary borrowing from various public bodies and financial institutions. Borrowing predominantly supports the capital investment programmes but is also used in cashflow management.

- **Reserves**

Having reached the end of the financial year, a review of the overall position for both revenue and capital has been undertaken (as in previous years) to ensure the Council is suitably prepared for future revenue and capital investment purposes.

In certain circumstances, funds are required to be earmarked for use in future years. This can be to fulfil statutory obligations or where funding has been received but has not yet been spent.

During the year £21 million of these funds were utilised, £4 million from the Service Concession Reserve to support the General Fund Revenue Budget, £5 million approved from second/long term empty homes to fund new build houses, £4 million as additional funding for the Integrated Joint Board and a further £3 million realigned to support the 2024/25 General Fund Budget. The remainder was used for a variety of service specific projects. New earmarked funding of £23 million was transferred in during the year. This was for the Service Concession Reserve from Unusable Reserves (£4 million) and bus lane enforcement income (£4 million), for Scottish Government funding for capital projects carried forward (£3 million) and for 2nd/Long Term Empty Homes (£2 million). The balance of earmarked reserves as at 31 March 2025 was £81.5 million.

The Council has other usable reserves. These are the Capital Grants Unapplied Account with a balance of £0.4 million and the Capital Fund with a balance of £45 million. These reserves are used to support capital investment. There is also an Insurance Fund (£3.4 million) that ensures there is sufficient funding to cover the Council's insurance premiums.

The requirement to retain and manage financial reserves is a critical element of robust financial management and has a basis in statute. In setting its budget the Council must take cognisance of this strategy. The uncommitted General Fund balance as at 31 March 2025 of £12 million is in line with recommended balances. A revised Reserves Policy was approved for the year by Council on [6 March 2024](#), and details can be found in the Committee Papers of this date. Our reserves are detailed in Notes 5 and 6 on pages 81 to 86.

- **Treasury**

It is important in terms of investor confidence in Aberdeen City Council that the authority maintains its credit rating level. The rating is reviewed by Moody's on an annual basis and the assessment involves an analysis of the Council's financial and institutional framework, as well as an assessment of the economic performance of Aberdeen and the wider region. In terms of the economic analysis, independent economic commentary in this report will be used to not only support the Moody's annual review, but also provide the city with assurance on the medium-to-long-term economic outlook of Aberdeen and the region to existing and future investors.

In late October 2023, Moody's downgraded the credit rating of all its rated local authorities, including Aberdeen City. The rating fell to A2, from A1, with an outlook of Stable. The annual review meeting regarding the Council's credit rating took place in September 2024, with no changes made to the credit rating at that time. In its latest credit opinion, the credit rating agency Moody's recognised the Council's "strong institutional framework" and "strong track record of operating performance".

The credit rating review followed the initial awarding of a credit rating in 2016, in advance of the successful £370 million bond issuance on the London Stock Exchange.

The Council's Treasury Management Policy for 2025/26 to 2026/27 set the policies and boundaries for our investments and borrowings, with the stated investment priorities being a) security of capital; and b) the liquidity of investments. Full details can be viewed at the ACC website in Committee Reporting for the Council Meeting on [16 April 2025](#). The Annual Treasury Report will be reported to a full Council meeting on 2 July 2025, and will be available on the website under Council meetings for this date.

- **Revenue**

For 2024/25, the [Council](#) set a net revenue expenditure budget of £733 million (being £618 million on the General Fund and £115 million on the Housing Revenue Account). The performance during the year resulted in an operational deficit of £3 million on the General Fund, as a result of a deficit on the Health & Social Care Integrated Joint Board (IJB). A portion of the IJB deficit was funded by the partners, NHS Grampian and the Council, after use of IJB reserves. There was also a deficit of £3 million on

the Housing Revenue Account as a result of cost pressures on repairs and maintenance costs from materials, staff and voids. Both the General Fund and HRA deficits will be funded from reserves. The Quarter 4 financial position reported to Finance & Resources Committee on 7 May 2025 reflects the service performance after year-end adjustments, such as the use of reserves and statutory funds, but excludes statutory accounting adjustments such as revaluations, depreciation and IAS 19 adjustments and can be reconciled to the Expenditure and Funding Analysis (EFA) on page 87 and the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES) on page 57.

The CIES statement has been prepared to the relevant accounting standards as adapted by the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2024/25. This means that final accounting adjustments have been made to the Council's financial position in line with legislation.

Details of these accounting adjustments can be found in the Expenditure and Funding Analysis (EFA) which provides a reconciliation between the CIES and the Council's financial performance under the funding position as reported to Finance and Resources Committee on 7th May 2025. The EFA can be found at Note 7, along with an analysis by type of the accounting adjustments. These adjustments include items such as depreciation, revaluations and IAS 19 Pension adjustments.

	Quarter 4 Final Position	Transfers between funds & other adjustments	(Surplus)/ Deficit per EFA	Other Adjustments	Statutory Adjustments	(Surplus)/ Deficit per CIES
Financial Performance 24/25	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
General Fund	0	23,555	23,555	(13,627)	18,058	27,986
Housing Revenue Account	3,001	(23,177)	(20,176)	(3,392)	126,528	102,960
(Surplus) /Deficit on provision of services	3,001	378	3,379	(17,019)	144,586	130,946
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure						(57,653)
Total Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Surplus	3,001	378	3,379	(17,019)	144,586	73,294

Statutory adjustments – these are accounting adjustments made to bring the Council's reported financial results into compliance with the appropriate accounting standards and the relevant legislation. These include Capital adjustments for depreciation, revaluations, impairments, concession arrangements, finance leases and capital grants. They also include Pension adjustments for cash payments made to the pension funds and adjustments for actuarial valuations.

Other Adjustments – The other adjustments are those entries that require to be adjusted for. These are an adjustment for the debt instalment, the deferred premium interest, the short-term employee benefits accrual, and the revenue contributions to capital.

Other Comprehensive Income – This consists of the value of the Surplus on revaluation of property, plant and equipment, and the actuarial gains on pension assets.

- **Capital**

The Capital budget for the period 2024/25 to 2028/29 was set at £1,301 million (General Fund £81.4 million, Housing £487 million). Capital expenditure during the year was £260 million, compared with anticipated expenditure for the year of £401 million. The capital programmes in 2024/25 were financed by capital grants (£18 million), borrowing (£198 million), and other grant income / contributions (£44 million).

Spending of £261 million was recorded for the Capital Programme for the year, much lower than originally expected, which was a consequence of supply chain volatility but also due to active and careful decisions taken to defer, pause and stop capital projects following a full review in 2022/23. Profiling of project budgets and forecasting of outturns remains challenging given the wide range of factors continuing to affect construction supply chains and this is reflected in the £145m investment recorded for the capital programme for the year. Cost inflation over the last year has been the highest experienced in several decades, and is only now beginning to show signs of reducing. Despite the continued and emerging challenges faced this year, progress was made on a range of projects.

The 2,000 new homes programme is progressing well with further homes at the Tillydrone, Cloverhill and Kaimhill sites being handed over to the Council in 2024/25. The lower than budgeted spend in Housing Capital is due to the retendering of the Kincorth contract which was let in April 25. Details of those projects that commenced, progressed or were completed during 2024/25 can be found on pages 5-6.

- **Group Accounts**

The Aberdeen City Council Group consists of subsidiaries, joint ventures and associate companies that are combined with Aberdeen City Council to produce a group balance sheet with net assets of £1.409 billion. This is an increase against the net assets of the Council, which are £1.276 billion, and is principally due to the inclusion of the net assets of the Common Good and Trust Funds (the in-year performance of which are detailed below). Performance of subsidiary companies varied with a mixture of surpluses and deficits reported in 2024/25. Details can be seen on pages 163-181.

- **Common Good**

The Common Good recorded an operating surplus of £0.052 million. This surplus is before revaluation of assets, investments and other accounting adjustments are applied. The value of the Common Good is £107.991 million at 31 March 2025, a decrease of £10.186 million from last year, reflecting movements in the value of assets to reflect current market conditions inclusion of finance leases under the adoption of IFRS 16 Leases. Further details on the Common Good can be seen at pages 157-159.

- **Trust Fund and Endowments**

The Council administers a number of trust funds and endowments. Some of these have charitable status which requires separate accounts to be prepared and audited for submission to OSCR (Office of the Scottish Charity Regulator). The value of all the Trust Fund balances at 31 March 2025 was £11.217 million, a decrease of £0.198 million from last year. Further details on the Trust Funds and Endowments can be seen at pages 160-162.

Financial Indicators

The following financial indicators are intended to support interpretation of the Annual Accounts and the Council's financial position and performance. They provide an indication of the sustainability and affordability of the Council's financial plans. Many of these are used by local authorities for benchmarking purposes.

Financial Indicator	2024/25 £'000	2023/24 £'000	Description
Council Tax			
Council Tax Income	143,109	148,097	This is the Council Tax income due for the year
Council Tax Collection Rate	92.3	91.73	The percentage of Council Tax Income that was collected
Financial Management			
Actual net expenditure as a % of Council Revised Annual Budget	99.13%	100.00%	This is the General Fund net expenditure (before statutory adjustments and transfers to statutory funds) as a proportion of the Revised Annual Budget
Movement in the uncommitted General Fund Balance	£0.0 m	£0.0 m	Reflects the extent to which the Council has increased its Uncommitted General Fund Reserve
Reserves			
Usable reserves as a % of council annual budgeted net revenue	24.94%	27.82%	This ratio shows the proportion of the Council's Usable Reserves in relation to the net revenue budget
Uncommitted General Fund Balance as a % of council annual budgeted net revenue	1.96%	2.17%	This ratio shows the proportion of uncommitted General Fund Reserve balance in relation to the budgeted net revenue
Debt & Borrowing			
Capital Expenditure			
General Fund	145,253	112,214	This is the amount spent on the General Fund capital programme for the year
HRA	115,079	119,903	This is the amount spent on the Housing capital programme for the year
Total	260,332	232,117	
Ratio of Financing Costs to Net Revenue Stream			
General Fund	7.90%	7.68%	This is the interest costs of the General Fund Debt in relation to the General Fund net Revenue Stream
HRA	17.27%	13.29%	This is the interest costs of the Housing Revenue Account in Relation to its Gross Income
Capital Financing Requirement			
General Fund	1,328,694	1,249,775	This is a measure of the capital expenditure incurred historically by the Council that has yet to be financed.
HRA	554,378	454,531	
Total	1,883,072	1,704,306	
Gross Borrowing	1,706,543	1,556,154	The amount of short and long term borrowing as at 31 March 2025

Outlook including Risks and Uncertainties

Outlook for the City Council

a. Challenges from the rising cost of living and falling living standards

As of April 2025, the cost-of-living crisis continues to impact Aberdeen's residents. The UK's Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation rate was 2.6% in March 2025, down from 2.8% in February. This marks a second consecutive monthly decline and a significant easing from the peak of 11.1% in October 2022. However, rising household bills and business costs in April 2025 could trigger renewed inflationary pressures later in the year. The Bank of England's base rate currently stands at 4.5% with financial markets generally anticipating further reductions over the course of the year as inflation continues to moderate. Nonetheless, borrowing costs remain higher than many households and businesses had grown accustomed to in the pre-2022 period.

In Aberdeen, the impact of wider economic pressures is intensified by local factors including energy sector volatility, structural shifts in employment, and supply chain disruptions. In response, Aberdeen City Council has allocated £1 million through its Anti-Poverty and Inequality Committee to support vulnerable residents during 2025/26. Additionally, the Fairer Aberdeen Fund has been increased to £1.534 million, and a further £9.5 million has been directed to social care services, bringing the total award to the Integration Joint Board to £140 million. Despite these measures, the city continues to face economic strain. The unemployment rate in Aberdeen City has risen to 4.3%, above the Scottish average, and economic inactivity now sits at 21.6%, highlighting persistent challenges in the local labour market.

The budget for 2025/26 has been set based on what was known and anticipated to happen regarding costs and demand, however, much is uncertain including the time it will take to reset and reduce the financial pressures back to long-term targets. The Council continues to work to understand the impact of these new and emerging pressures on the budgets and is working on the Medium-Term Financial Strategy to be presented to Council in August 2025.

b. Financial sustainability

In March 2025, Aberdeen City Council approved its financial plans for 2025/26, allocating £668 million for public services and £709 million for capital projects over the next five years. The Council is addressing an estimated funding gap of £18.1 million for the current financial year through service redesign, cost efficiencies and a Council Tax increase of 9.85 percent.

The rising charges and savings approved were necessary to address the rising cost and demand of Council services, but also the additional funding that has been committed to the Aberdeen City Health and Social Care Partnership in the 2025/26 budget, a sum of £4.2 million extra was a clear reflection of how significant the need is – recognising that NHS Grampian has a corresponding commitment to additional funding of approximately £6.7 million. This additional funding for the IJB is essential in light of the use of all their remaining reserves to balance the 2024/25 budget position. Furthermore, the rising cost of employment from higher employer National Insurance Contributions applies from April 2025.

Key investments include £247 million to improve schools across the city, including a new Hazlehead Academy and expansion of Harlaw Academy. In addition, £55 million has been committed to the Berryden Corridor Improvement Project to reduce congestion, and £13 million will support the redevelopment of the Castlegate area as an enhanced public space.

To protect vulnerable residents, the Council has increased funding to the Fairer Aberdeen Fund and allocated an extra £9.5 million to the Integration Joint Board for the delivery of social care. These measures aim to mitigate the effects of inflation and help maintain service standards during a period of considerable fiscal constraint.

The Medium Term Financial Strategy continues to emphasise transformation through systemic redesign of services, rationalisation of estate assets, investment in digital infrastructure, and the empowerment of citizens. This approach is designed to secure the Council's long term sustainability while adapting to changes in service demand and community needs.

On 5 November 2024, the Finance and Resources Committee approved the Medium -Term Financial Strategy for the General Fund, that set out the funding context, the medium-term outlook and the impact of capital investment and funding. Several scenarios and responses were developed and principles relating to financial sustainability and managing reserves. The Strategy noted that while the Scottish Resource Budget is increasing up to 2027 -28, in both cash and real terms, it is not expected to rise at the same rate as the spending bill, creating a growing funding gap over time. From the Strategy the scenario plans revealed a budget gap range for 2025-26 of between £6m and £47m, with a central scenario of £29m.

The Council decided at its HRA Budget meeting on 12 December 2024 to increase rents in 2025/26 by 7.5% on the Housing Revenue Account, following rents having been increased by 4.7% in 2024-25. The increase was below recommended levels with the Council accessing HRA reserves to fund the difference for 2024 -25, a review of the 30-year financial model and business plan for the HRA has been refreshed and will include the Integrated Asset Management Model and be presented to Council in October 2025.

The General Fund budgets and Common Good budget were set on 5 March 2025 the 25-26 General Fund budget presented proposals to address a significant gap of £18.1m to Elected Members. The gap is proposed to be met by redesign of Council services to address demand, in line with a commissioning led approach as described in the report. The Council agreed an increase of 9.85% in Council Tax and a rise in fees and charges, where appropriate. The budget report and minute sets out the detailed proposals, risks, and assumptions behind the future financial proposals. The Common Good is to distribute over £5 million during 2025-26.

The Capital budget for the period 2025/26 to 2029/30 was set at £1,301 million (General Fund £814 million, Housing £487 million)

Taking account of the challenges and strategic context, with particular emphasis on the emerging fiscal and economic challenges, it is clear the scale of service redesign will have to increase as we continue our journey of transformation, responding to a changing world by embracing new ways of doing business, meeting changing needs of customers and communities. Response to the challenges ahead takes more than can be delivered by the Council alone and therefore the transformation portfolio of the Council is part of a whole system, that includes multi-agency transformation and Council business efficiency.

We're achieving our financial sustainability by building upon our systemic redesign of services to ensure we respond to and shape future demand. Themes include:

- Reshaping our workforce - The overall purpose is to continue to transform the culture of the organisation by stretching the aims articulated in the TOM to align organisational culture with the ethos of the 21st Century Public Servant, whilst managing an approach to headcount reduction through service redesign and reshaping the remaining workforce both in terms of skills, way of working and culture. To achieve this, we will draw on the feedback and experience of staff gained during the pandemic through in-depth engagement with front line colleagues; we will continue to modernise our structural processes, thus creating an environment in which employees have clarity of expectations and have the skills and confidence to deliver services that meet the needs of the citizens of Aberdeen in the 21st Century whilst at the same time feeling empowered to support and challenge their colleagues to do the same. As at 31 March 2025 the Council are progressing proposals to reduce the working week from 37 hours to 35 hours. This is now under consultation with staff and unions with the expectation that this will be implemented during 2025/26.
- Reshaping our estate – Working to establish how the Council and partners can best use their asset base to efficiently deliver services and support wider transformation aims. The Council holds significant physical resources, and, through the implementation of an updated Estate and Asset Strategy, including a Schools Estate Plan, we will continue to work to optimise the use of our assets, including rationalisation and a review of assets with communities, to maximise utilisation within a reduced footprint. By its nature, the estate should react to the requirement to deliver services and interact with other transformation programmes.
- Reforming how we work through digital - Digital and data have been, and remain, fundamental in both leading and enabling the continuing transformation of the organisation. The work will develop and provision the foundational technologies, infrastructures, systems, and skills that will enable and underpin service designs and transformations, taking full advantage of opportunities presented through the rapid acceleration of digital technology, the availability and management of data and how this can support both planning and transactional services for our customers.

- Empowering citizens - Our continued ambition centres around the empowerment, independence, and self-serving ability of our citizens. We continue to challenge the cut-off points between the customer and service delivery function, ensuring a single point of accountability for the customer experience empowered to drive more customer centric behaviour. Our approach to improved outcomes is focused on customer relationships and is based on the following 4 themes: Demand Prevention; Integrated Digital Access; Proactive Customer Engagement; and Embedded Customer Centric Culture.

c. Environmental Sustainability

As part of the approval of the Council Energy and Climate Route map on 6 May 2020, a Council Energy and Climate Plan was instructed. On 28 February, 2022 Council set the Net Zero Aberdeen route map which sets a net zero target for Aberdeen City by 2045. Scrutiny will be through the Council's Climate Change Report, produced annually to meet requirements of Public Bodies Climate Duties and an update was provided to the Net Zero, Environment and Transport Committee on 31 October 2023. The annual update on progress was reported to the above committee on 12th November 2024.

As detailed in the Council Delivery Plan (Council, 5 March 2025 the strengthened alignment of the commissioning intentions to support the Council's priorities of addressing climate change by reducing Aberdeen's carbon emissions by at least 61% by 2026 and adapting to the impacts of our changing climate are highlighted. The two significant local drivers behind Net Zero Aberdeen and Aberdeen Adapts are the Economic Policy Panel's recommendations and Moody's credit rating, the recent assessment of which noted that for overall environmental risk, Aberdeen scored neutral to low (E-2), reflecting low exposure across all categories, but a moderately negative exposure to carbon transition risks given the significant dependence of the city on the oil and gas sector, an issue which this route map sets out to address.

d. Cyber Security

The risk that Council services and operations are significantly impacted by cyber-attack is monitored and reviewed regularly by the Council's cyber security officer, who reviews new and existing issues, and ensures processes and control actions are in place to mitigate any existing and new threats to the Information Technology environment.

Outlook for the City

e. Aberdeen Economy – General

Aberdeen is at the heart of one of the most prosperous regions in the UK outside of London. Comparatively, economic activity in Aberdeen and the North East is high due to a host of factors including the concentration of activity for the Energy Sector. Gross value added (GVA), productivity, disposable income levels, house prices and commercial property returns are significantly higher than Scotland and UK averages, however it has faced many challenging years. The decline in North Sea oil production has posed ongoing economic challenges. Forecasts suggest that between 2025 and 2028, Aberdeen will experience the slowest economic growth of any UK city, with average annual gross value added (GVA) growth projected at just 0.9 percent, compared to a 1.6% average across the UK.

Since 2010, the city has lost around 18,000 jobs due to contraction in the energy industry. Despite this, Aberdeen continues to attract inward investment. In 2023, it secured 13 foreign direct investment projects and has been named as the future home of Great British Energy, a national public energy company aimed at supporting the transition to clean energy.

The city's broader economy is diversifying, leveraging its strong engineering base to drive growth in renewables, technology and innovation. Local planning strategies, including the Aberdeen Local Development Plan, reflect ambitions to support projected population growth, improve infrastructure and deliver inclusive economic development.

Aberdeen City Council has prioritised a Prosperous Economy as one of the key themes of its Local Outcome Improvement Plan, focusing on infrastructure, innovation, internationalisation and inclusive growth. Through strategic planning and capital investment, the Council continues to support wider community and economic regeneration.

f. Economic Recovery

Aberdeen's economic recovery is shaped by a complex mix of global and local factors, including the legacy of the COVID-19 pandemic, geopolitical uncertainty and structural shifts within the energy market. The city's heavy reliance on oil and gas has left it particularly exposed to global price volatility and national policy change.

According to the [EY 2025 Regional Economic Forecast](#), Aberdeen is expected to experience the lowest growth in household incomes of any UK city between 2025 and 2028, with average incomes set to decline by 0.4 percent. In the same period, employment growth is expected to be modest, increasing by just 0.4 percent.

Nevertheless, there are signs of resilience and progress. The confirmation that Great British Energy will be headquartered in Aberdeen is expected to create new employment opportunities and reinforce the city's role in the national clean energy transition. Meanwhile, ongoing investment in education, digital transformation and infrastructure forms the foundation for long term recovery.

The independent Aberdeen Economic Policy Panel had produced an annual report on the state of the Aberdeen economy until 2023. It had previously emphasised the importance of economic diversification, investment in skills, and long term strategic planning. While the macroeconomic environment remains uncertain, Aberdeen's response has demonstrated adaptability and a continued commitment to building a more inclusive, innovative and sustainable future. The Panel will produce its next report in 2025.

Supporting Recovery

During 2023/24 the Council adopted the [Local Development Plan](#), this represents Aberdeen City Council's land use strategy for Aberdeen for 10 years from 2022. Its aim is to support the Council's vision of creating a sustainable and socially equitable future for the city, as the home to its residents, as the regional centre of the North East, and as one of Scotland's most important economic engines. The first annual update can be found at [development plan 2024](#). Further updates will be made available [here](#).

The Council has continued to deliver on key infrastructure in the City to support recovery and make changes that will positively impact our citizens, businesses and visitors. Completion of the Energy from Waste facility, in collaboration with Aberdeenshire and The Moray Councils, opens up new possibilities in respect of energy off-takes and the journey to net zero. Furthermore, the Council has committed to investment in the city centre in support of economic recovery. The Council capital programme and housebuilding programme demonstrates significant investment in providing employment, business opportunities and improved living standards. A report to Council on [14 December 2022](#) on City Centre Masterplan, Aberdeen Market, Queen Street, and the Streetscape programme progresses strategic work streams with a programme of works which in the long term support the recovery of the city, progress has been reported to Council regularly throughout the year. The latest update reported to the Council meeting was on [21 August 2024](#).

The Council successfully introduced a scheme in 2023/24 to support empty shop units in Union Street being brought back into use and has extended this scheme into 2024/25 with increased funding.

The approval of Aberdeen City Council entering into a Joint Venture with bp International Limited to deliver the Aberdeen Hydrogen Hub (AHH) Strategic Partnership will also facilitate recovery. The vision for the AHH aligns with the UK Government's recent UK Hydrogen Strategy publication which sets out the approach to develop a thriving low carbon hydrogen sector in the UK with an ambition to generate 5GW of renewable and low carbon hydrogen by 2030 and the Scottish Government's Hydrogen Policy Statement and Draft Hydrogen Action Plan, which both pitch Scotland to become a leading hydrogen nation in the production of reliable, competitive, sustainable hydrogen.

Conclusion

The Council reports a credit rating of A2 stable, now two 'notches' below UK Sovereign rating following the collective review of all local authority ratings in quarter 3 by Moody's. The assessment of Aberdeen City continues to highlight "a strong institutional framework" and "a strong track record of operating performance" and thereby demonstrating external assurance on the financial governance and strength of the organisation.

The 2024/25 financial year results showed a balanced position for the General Fund and a deficit of £3.001 million on the Housing Revenue Account for the year, which had been budgeted for. This shows another strong performance over what has been yet another exceptional year and demonstrates the Council's financial resilience and actions taken to maintain longer term stability in service delivery going forward.

This has been an extremely challenging year, with the Council continuing to feel the enduring effects of the pandemic, deal with the consequences from the Russian invasion of Ukraine, and the further impact of the Israel-Gaza war, including the resettlement of thousands of people. The Council has continued to plan for financial settlements for Local Government that will not increase funding to core services while at the same time react and adapt to inflation and interest rate pressures and the consequences for our people who continue to cope with a cost-of-living crisis. The Council governance arrangements for responding to the changing environment, and specific financial resilience plans we have evidenced our response to manage and mitigate risks in a robust way to protect the sustainability of Council finances throughout 2024/25 and into the future.

The approved Medium Term Financial Strategy signals the availability of funding and the risk and uncertainty of the operational environment in the future, this will guide the Council on the actions needed to transform the organisation, to remain within its means.

In the midst of these extreme pressures difficult decisions have to be made and priorities chosen if the financial balance is to be maintained in the short-term and managed going forward. We intend to continue to invest in our staff and the infrastructure of the city in a financially sustainable way, the changes to the Council that are now aligned to the Target Operating Model (1.2) give us a strong direction for the future. Investment in providing an economically diverse and culturally rich environment, we believe, will continue to make Aberdeen a location of choice.

Acknowledgement

The production of the Annual Accounts is very much a team effort involving many staff from across the organisation, as well as those in the wider Aberdeen City Council group. We would like to take this opportunity to personally acknowledge the considerable efforts of all staff in the production of the 2024/25 Annual Accounts to shortened timescales.

Signed on behalf of Aberdeen City Council

Jonathan Belford CPFA
Chief Officer – Finance
26 June 2025

Angela Scott
Chief Executive

Councillor Christian Allard
Co-Leader of the Council

Councillor Ian Yuill
Co-Leader of the Council

Statement of Responsibilities

The Council is required to:

- make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to secure that the proper officer of the Council has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs (section 95 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973). In this Council, that officer is the Chief Officer - Finance.
- manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient, and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets.
- ensure the annual accounts are prepared in accordance with legislation (The Local Authority Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2014), and so far, as is compatible with that legislation, in accordance with proper accounting practices (section 12 of the Local Government in Scotland Act 2003); and
- approve the annual accounts for signature.

I confirm that these Annual Accounts were approved for signature by the Council at its meeting on 26 June 2025.

Signed on behalf of Aberdeen City Council

Councillor Christian Allard
Co-Leader of the Council

Councillor Ian Yuill
Co-Leader of the Council

The Chief Officer – Finance’s responsibilities:

I am 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 Accounting Code).

In preparing the Annual Accounts, I have:

- selected suitable accounting policies and then applied them consistently;
- made judgements and estimates that were reasonable and prudent;
- complied with legislation; and
- complied with the local authority Accounting Code (in so far as it is compatible with legislation).

I have also:

- kept adequate accounting records which were up to date; and
- taken reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities .

I certify that the financial statements give 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.

Jonathan Belford, CPFA
Chief Officer – Finance
26 June 2025

Annual Governance Statement

1. INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE

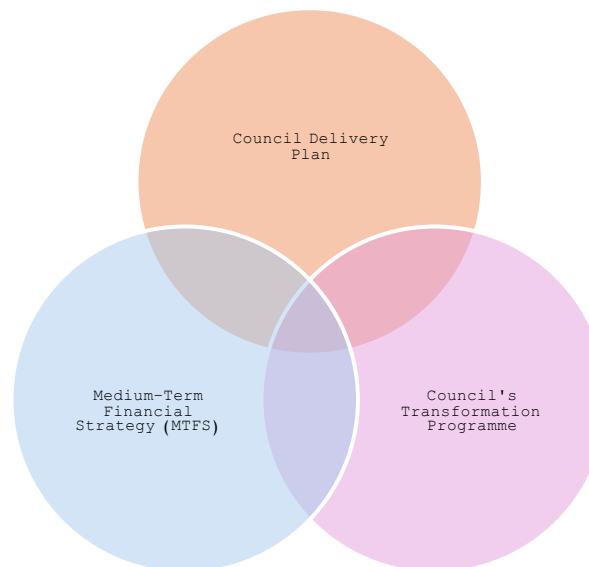
- 1.1 A governance framework has been in place at Aberdeen City Council for the year ending 31 March 2025 and up to the date of approval of the annual accounts.
- 1.2 The purpose of this Statement is to report publicly on the extent to which the Council's governance arrangements are compliant with our Local Code of Corporate Governance 2022-2027 and to provide assurance on our internal control structure. This Statement when compared to those from previous years demonstrates that our governance framework is up to date and improving.
- 1.3 The system of internal control is a significant part of that framework and is designed to manage risk to a reasonable level. It cannot eliminate all risk materialising. The internal control framework aims to provide reasonable and not absolute assurance of effectiveness of internal controls. The system of internal control is based on an ongoing process designed to:
- identify risks to the achievement of the Council's outcomes;
 - evaluate the likelihood of those risks being realised and the impact should they be realised;
 - manage those risks efficiently, effectively and economically.
- 1.4 The Council has an approved Local Code of Corporate Governance. The Code sets out our commitment to the seven principles recommended in the CIPFA / SOLACE Framework 2016. The Code cites the primary sources of assurance against each principle which demonstrate the effectiveness of our systems of internal control.

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

2. STRATEGIC COMMISSIONING APPROACH

- 2.1 Our governance arrangements supported delivery of the Council's overall strategic commissioning cycle during 2024/25 and are embedded in the **Critical Path**.
- 2.2 In August 2024, the **Council Delivery Plan 2024/25** aligned the Council's priorities to Aberdeen City's Local Outcome Improvement Plan, the Council's Policy Statement, the Council's Strategy Framework and the Council's legislative duties. As such it is a key component of our strategic planning approach.
- 2.3 The Delivery Plan was underpinned by the **Population Needs Assessment** – this provided data on people, place and economy which in turn informed our priorities, including the Council's approach to preventing demand on our services through early intervention. The Council's priorities were then aligned against the Local Outcome Improvement Plan's stretch outcomes and thereby set the baseline for commissioning intentions. Within the approved annual budget were a set of service standards, thus ensuring that the agreed levels of service to be delivered are affordable and reflect the demand for those services.

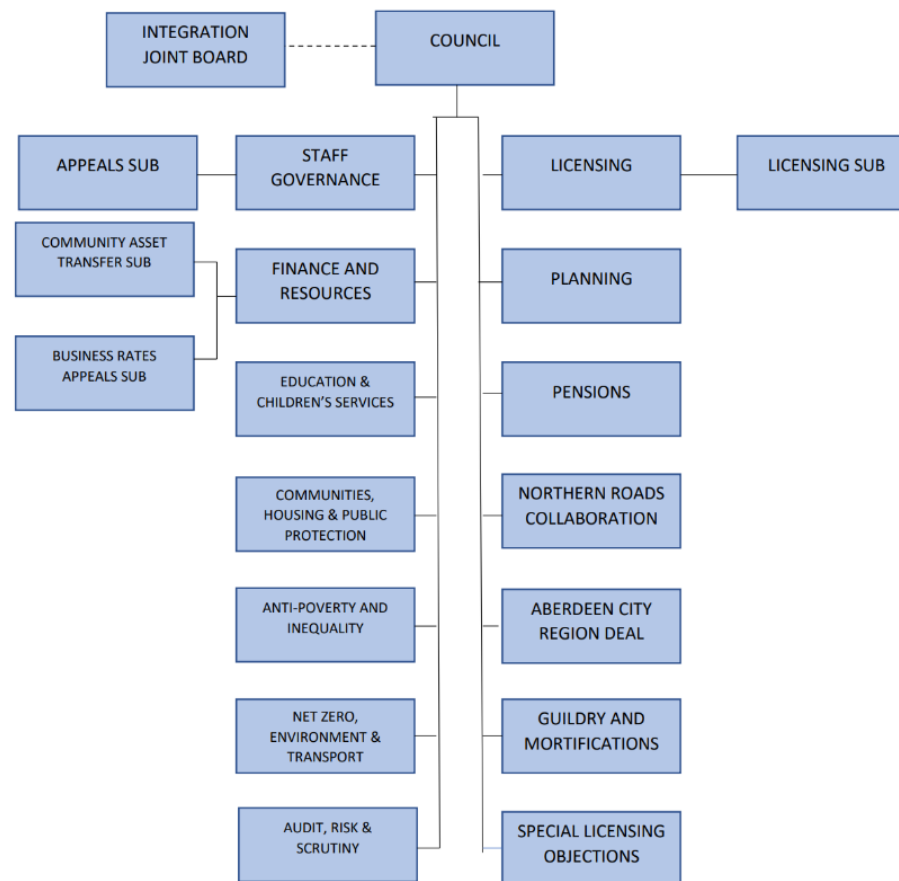
- 2.4 The Council Delivery Plan sits within the context of **Medium Term Financial Strategy** (MTFS). The MTFS was approved by the Finance and Resources Committee in November 2024, providing an overview of the Council's financial position and setting out a range of principles for income, expenditure and capital investment that are designed to support financial resilience and financial sustainability.
- 2.5 The Council's transformation programme is designed to ensure that the Council has a model of delivery which matches the resources available. Taken together, the MTFS and transformation programme represent the fiscal framework for the Council. The transformation programme has been developed to align with the MTFS, and, as well as supporting the delivery of the required savings articulated in the MTFS, the programme supports the implementation of the Council Delivery Plan.



3. GOVERNANCE ENVIRONMENT

Elected Member Decision-Making

- 3.1 The Committee structure, below, operated throughout the year with minor changes made to the Terms of Reference in August 2024. Council agreed to defer any significant review to April 2025 and proposals will be submitted to that meeting and operational from that date or shortly thereafter, if approved. These will be reported on in next year's governance statement. The Committee diary was approved in August 2024 and meetings were held as scheduled with the addition of 4 adjourned Council meetings, 9 requisitioned Council meetings and 1 meeting of the Urgent Business Committee. This represented a significant increase in unscheduled meetings.
- 3.2 Each committee received an Annual Effectiveness Report assessing adherence to the Terms of Reference and including data on member attendance, referrals to and from other committees/Council, late reports and approval of officer recommendations. All reports were submitted to Council in April 2025.

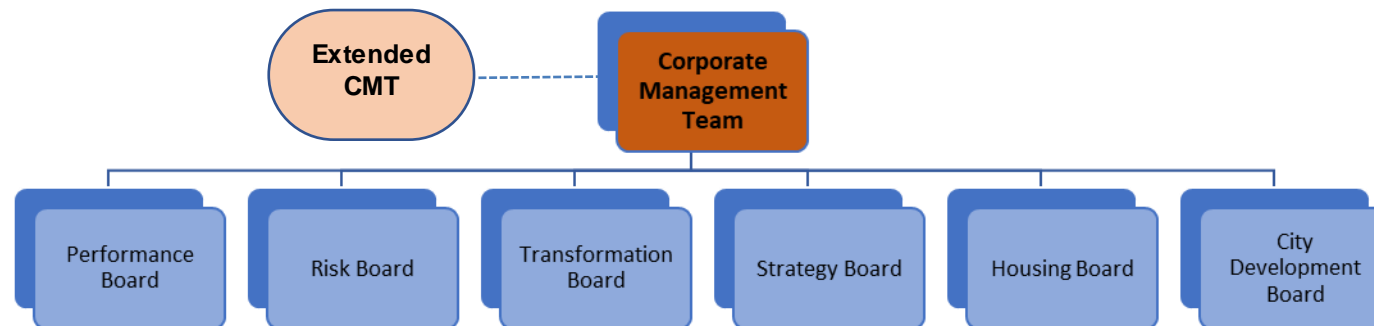


- 3.3 The triumvirate of the Head of Paid Service, the Chief Finance Officer and Monitoring Officer, or their nominees, were in attendance to advise at all Council and Committee meetings. Other Statutory post holders attended relevant committees. The Chief Social Work Officer attended the Council's Communities, Housing and Public Protection Committee and Education and Children's Services Committee and acted as adviser to the Integrated Joint Board, the Council's Chief Education Officer attended all meetings of the Education and Children Services Committee and the Council's Chief Planner attended meetings of the Planning & Development Committee.

Officer Decision-Making

- 3.4 As the Council's Head of Paid Service, the Chief Executive's (CEO) delegations are articulated within the Powers Delegated to Officers and given effect through officer decision-making structures at all levels of the organisation. In 2024/25, the below structure was in operation to support the CEO discharge the Head of Paid services responsibilities. Terms of Reference for the Corporate Management Team (CMT) and these officer only Boards were agreed and kept under review. Extended CMT (ECMT) held collaborative weekly touchpoints to progress shared corporate priorities and to achieve shared situational awareness on single service issues, as well as

monthly meetings with the CEO and Executive Directors to share key updates and undertake workshop sessions on areas such as the Council's Critical Path, Council Delivery Plan and Local Development Plan.



3.5 Commissioned by the Corporate Management Team, the executive boards govern and drive the delivery of the Council Delivery Plan, the MTFS, and the Council's transformation, through the strategic commissioning approach. Over the course of 2024/25:

- Strategy Board undertook analysis against priorities, legislation, etc agreed the future commissioning intentions and monitored the delivery of outcomes relate to in-year decisions from previous commissioning cycle activity.
- Performance Board monitored agreed in-year service standards, instigated evaluations and improvement where required and reviewed and set future service standards.
- Transformation Board delivered the transformation programme, delivering the requirements for the MTFS. It also reviewed Council design and instigated further cross-functional redesigns and commercial opportunities. This included exploring redesign opportunities in relation to ALEOs.
- Risk Board provided scrutiny and assurance on internal controls and ensured deliverability of services within a heightened risk environment. The Board moved to a revised cycle of reporting, alternating agendas between Risk/Compliance items and Audit/Inspection/Resilience items to ensure the required focus on all areas.
- Housing Board has worked across Council Clusters to understand the current challenges around the provision of housing and to establish and implement plans to address them.

3.6 In addition, a number of control boards have operated during the year to support the above governance:

- Establishment Control Board
- Demand Management Control Board
- Capital Control Board

3.7 The Control Boards provided scrutiny on all Council spend and assurance that Council policy and practice was adhered to and that we are providing best value whilst working within the available financial envelope.

Scheme of Governance Review

- 3.8 The Council's governance framework relies upon clear, transparent structures for both elected member and officer decision-making. The Scheme of Governance, first introduced in 2019, was updated in August 2024 following its annual review by officers and members. This is the mechanism by which:
- duties and powers vested in the local authority (the Council) are delegated to committees or to named Council officers;
 - controls are placed on council officers to ensure their adherence to financial and procurement regulations;
 - procedure at Council and Committee meetings is regulated; and
 - members and officers relationships are regulated in alignment with the Councillors' Code of Conduct and the Employee Code of Conduct, including a mechanism for escalation where required.
- 3.9 The suite of documents which make up the Scheme of Governance were reviewed in August 2024 using the cross-party Governance Reference Group to develop proposals for approval by Council. A further review was overseen by the Group, reporting to Council in April 2025. The changes agreed during both of these reviews are summarised below:

Committee Terms of Reference

The committee structure remained unchanged during 2024/25 albeit minor revisions were made to Terms of Reference to further embed changes made to organisational structure.

Powers Delegated to Officers

Extensive changes were made in August 2024 to ensure that this document was fully aligned with the revised remits for Chief Officers made as part of the revised organisational structure which was approved in 2023/24.

Standing Orders

The Standing Orders were revised extensively in August 2024 to, amongst other things, require motions and amendments to be submitted and circulated in advance of meetings and to publish agendas earlier to provide members with additional time. These changes were designed to help Council complete its business.

Financial and Procurement Regulations

Both sets of regulations were reviewed in August 2024 and minor amendments were made. In particular, the Procurement Regulations were amended to ensure they remain in line with the Procurement Manual, relevant legislation and operational practices.

Member Officer Relations Protocol

Additional wording was inserted to emphasise the value of working proactively on member-member relations to reflect the recommendations in the Best Value Thematic Review published by Audit Scotland in April 2024.

Budget Protocols

The General Fund Budget Protocol now includes a requirement to publish member proposed budgets the day before the annual budget setting meeting. This operated with success in March 2025, allowing full visibility on the different proposals, all of which were risk assessed by the Chief Officer – Finance and impact assessed in terms of our duties under the Equality Act.

Audit, Risk and Scrutiny Committee

- 3.10 During the year, the Committee received internal and external audit reports as per approved audit plans, assurance from external inspection bodies including the Scottish Public Services Ombudsman and Inspector of Crematoria, as well as management assurance reports on the use of investigatory powers, counter-fraud and information governance.
- 3.11 A report on the controls in place for managing the Council's compliance with the Public Sector Equality Duty was considered in May 2024, and referred to Council by a third of members. The report provided assurance on the controls in place and improvements made, both structural and cultural – policies, templates and procedures as well as training and resources. Full Council later approved the recommendations in the report.
- 3.12 In addition, two positive Best Value thematic reports were considered by the Committee – Leadership on Strategic Priorities and Workforce Innovation. Updates on implementing the recommendations are contained at paragraphs 4.20 to 4.21 below.
- 3.13 Finally, the Committee was invited to comment on proposals for enhancing elected member scrutiny within the Scheme of Governance at which time it endorsed proposals for a programme of scrutiny training for members and enhancements to Terms of Reference.

4. REVIEW OF EFFECTIVENESS

- 4.1 Self-assessment provides reasonable assurance on the adequacy and effectiveness of Aberdeen City Council and its systems of governance and demonstrates fully our commitment to improving the governance of the Council. Our self-assessment has been completed and was informed by:
1. The work of CMT which develops and maintains the governance environment through its own activity and that of its Boards, drives delivery of our strategic commissioning approach on behalf of the Council and sponsors the delivery of the Critical Path. This work is outlined in the previous two sections;
 2. The certified annual assurance statements provided by all Chief Officers to the Chief Finance Officer - each Chief Officer has reviewed operation of financial controls in their Cluster and certified their effectiveness to the Chief Officer Finance;
 3. Council officers' management activities – ECMT has reviewed the governance activity in their respective Cluster and confirmed the strength of their controls to the Chief Officer – Governance;
 4. The Chief Internal Auditor's annual report and internal audit reports, risk-based, across a range of Council services;
 5. Reports from the Council's external auditor;
 6. Reports by external, statutory inspection agencies; and
 7. The certified assurance statements provided by the Chief Executives and Directors of Finance of the Council's group companies.



- 4.2 It has been assessed that the Council's financial management arrangements conform to the governance requirements of the CIPFA statement on the Role of the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) in Local Government (2016). Furthermore, in relation to other statutory postholders, the effectiveness of the Council's arrangements can be

evidenced through the relationship they have had throughout the year with the Council and its officers, being full members of the extended Corporate Management Team.

4.3 The Council continued to manage risk through its three lines of defence:

First Line of Defence (“do-ers”)	Managers and staff who are responsible for identifying and managing risk as part of their accountability for achieving objectives
Second Line of Defence (“helpers”)	Policies and frameworks which enable risk and compliance to be managed in the first line, including Committees and corporate Boards who set these policies and frameworks.
Third Line of Defence (“checkers”)	Independent assurance provided by internal audit, external audit, and inspection and scrutiny bodies

Management Activities

4.4 Council Committees have continued to operate according to their approved Terms of Reference, as evidenced through Annual Effectiveness Reports considered throughout the year by each Committee and by Council in December 2023. These provided assurance that business considered was relevant to agreed remits and that membership and attendance were consistent. As well as the annual review of the Scheme of Governance, committee places were revisited when required in order to maximise representation and attendance and the Council diary was approved.

4.5 In respect of our commissioned services, strength of governance and stewardship was evidenced through the submission of procurement workplans and business cases to the Finance and Resources Committee each cycle, annual performance reports for all Tier 1 ALEOs to Finance and Resources Committee in November and the ALEO Assurance Hub’s assurance ratings in accordance with the following the Public Pound guidance, to the Audit, Risk and Scrutiny Committee in June and November.

4.6

Health Determinants Research Collaboration Aberdeen (HDRCA)

The HDRCA is focused on supporting the organisation to be evidence-based and deliberate in considering the impact of strategies, policies and actions on the wider determinants of health. These cover economic, social and environmental factors.

HDRCA has progressed key governance activities over the year:

- A systemic approach to embedding data, evidence and the socio-economic impact of decisions strategic decision making. This is initially focusing on the Local Housing Strategy and the Strategic Plan of the Health & Social Care Partnership, but this will extend across the strategy suite.
- A partnership with the UCL Institute of Health Equity and Public Health Scotland (Collaboration for Health Equity in Scotland) to understand and act on fair access to services and fair outcomes, particularly those from disadvantaged backgrounds.
- The Aberdeen City Council approach to Evaluation, developed by the HDRCA, has been agreed and utilised during 2024/25 in a number of evaluations. Work is ongoing to align ACC’s evaluation with partners’, in particular NHS Grampian and Health & Social Care Partnership.

- The HDRCA supports accountability through reporting against performance and other commitments, including regular public performance reporting to each of the Council's committees and annual reports such as the annual review of the Council Delivery Plan.
- The HDRCA has been involved in supporting research and evidence across multiple topics including evidence synthesis on the care needs of asylum seekers; debt cancellation; food insecurity and evidence papers on population demographics, cost of living, and so on.
- A programme of prioritised evaluations was identified within the 2025/26 Delivery Plan and will be completed in 2025/26 overseen by the Performance Board and supported by the HDRCA.
- HDRCA held elected member training / briefing on multiple aspects of data.
- Additional reporting has been added to cluster reporting in 2024/25 focusing on different aspects of governance and assurance.
- Created an both internal and external web presence for the HDRCA, including access to data and a Health Inequality Atlas.

- 4.7 The extended Corporate Management Team collaborated on the Council's strategic commissioning cycle activity, providing the executive link between the boards and the operational delivery of the Council. This ensured consistency of approach to the commissioning approach and Council wide collaboration on strategic planning on how we align resource against Council priorities. The team took ownership of the Critical Path culminating in an approved budget in March 2025 aligning reviewed commissioning intentions and service standards with risk assessed and impact assessed budget options.
- 4.8 The risk management framework ensured that the organisation maintained the rigour of previous years through the reporting of risk registers, assurance maps and policies to the relevant Committees. The Risk Appetite Statement was further embedded in officer and member decision making and was subject to annual review. Whilst risk appetite levels remained unchanged, there was some recognition with the Statement that increased demand on services, reducing budgets and unpredictable external factors, all require to be considered when balancing appetite for strategic, compliance, operational and reputational risk. The statement was revised towards the end of the year to underline that the achievement of financial resilience does require some tolerance of risk, provided it is within our agreed appetite levels.
- 4.9 Management sources of assurance and activities over and above those summarised have been reviewed by each Chief Officer with reference to their own portfolio. Each Chief Officer has confirmed activity against the [CIPFA/SOLACE principles of governance](#), as well as strength or weaknesses in internal financial controls. These have been [evaluated](#) by the Chief Officer – Governance and Corporate Management Team and, taken together, these sources meet the requirements for management assurance to support the self-evaluation at section 5 alongside internal audit and external audit, inspection and scrutiny.
- 4.10 Any significant control weaknesses are documented at section 5 as Governance Issues and Irregularities. For 2024/2025, one issue is highlighted and improvement plans are in place.

Internal Audit

- 4.11 The Audit, Risk and Scrutiny Committee remained responsible for ensuring the effectiveness of the Internal Audit function, which continued to be provided through a shared arrangement with Aberdeenshire Council's Internal Audit Team during the financial year.
- 4.12 In 2024/25, the Chief Internal Auditor provided the Council with its annual statement on the adequacy and effectiveness of the Council's framework of governance, risk management and control for the year ending 31 March 2025. In the Chief Internal Auditor's opinion, Aberdeen City Council had an adequate framework for Governance, Risk Management and Control, covering the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025. The report provided details of the position relating to the audits contained within the 2024/25 audit plan, part of the wider 2024-27 audit plan, and highlighted that recommendations made had been accepted by management and if

taken to full implementation will improve the Council's internal control environment and lower the overall risk profile. The report also further confirmed the organisational independence of Internal Audit.

- 4.13 The Committee received a range of reports during the year produced by Internal Audit that enabled scrutiny and questioning of officers to take place. This helped the Committee to gain assurance over the adequacy of the control environment and further assurance about identified weaknesses and actions being taken to address them. Major risks identified during the year primarily concerned Security Checks (National Fraud Initiative), Contracts (ELC Funded Provider Places), Budget Monitoring (ELC Funded Provider Places), Payments and Monitoring (Trusts & Common Good Fund), and PVG Dispensation (Recruitment). In addition, reviews of Procurement Compliance and Social Care Financial Assessments, highlighted Major net risks overall, with limited assurance only able to be taken. The review of Procurement Compliance highlighted issues with Delegated Procurement Authority, Procurement Documentation, Approvals, Tenders and Quotations, and Direct Awards. The Major risks identified as part of the review of Social Care Financial Assessments concerned the Charging Policy, Written Procedures, and Supporting Records.
- 4.14 Progress made by officers in implementing recommendations is monitored by Internal Audit and reported to the Audit, Risk and Scrutiny Committee each cycle within the Chief Internal Auditor's Progress Report. In 2024/25, 144 actions were completed in year (compared to 99 in 2023/24) and as at year end, 118 audit recommendations were open (compared to 123 in 2023/24), 48 of which were due for implementation and the remaining 70 due in the future (either as the original planned date of implementation or through an agreed extension which has been reported to the Committee). The vast majority of these recommendations were rated as either Minor (17) or Moderate (79), with the remaining recommendations (22) being in the more significant Major space. These numbers include the Health and Social Care Partnership work but exclude the Integrated Joint Board and Pension Fund. Management have highlighted in update reports that, where necessary, progress with implementing actions has continued but some have taken longer than expected due to factors such as resourcing and delivery of other priority areas. Internal Audit considers this an appropriate and proportionate response to the management of risk overall.
- 4.15 The Internal Audit Plan for 2025-28 was approved by the Audit, Risk and Scrutiny Committee on 20 February 2025. This continues the trend of a three-year rolling plan that allows Internal Audit and the Council overall to gain a better understanding of the wider operating environment and to ensure that on a continuous basis it is covering off a sufficient range of the Council's operations.

External Audit, Scrutiny and Inspection

- 4.16 The Council's appointed External Auditor for the period 2022/23 to 2026/27 inclusive is Audit Scotland. Audit Scotland report regularly to the Audit, Risk and Scrutiny Committee and their reports cover the range of year-end financial audits that are required at a local level and with a national perspective, together with updates on outstanding external audit recommendations, including Best Value audits.
- 4.17 The External Audit Annual Report 2023/24 was submitted to Audit, Risk and Scrutiny Committee in June 2024. The annual report found:
- Audit opinions on the annual accounts of the council, its group and the section 106 charities administered by the council are unmodified i.e. the financial statements are free from material misstatement.
 - The annual governance statement and remuneration report were consistent with the financial statements and were properly prepared in accordance with the applicable guidance.
 - A corporate approach between chief officers is required to ensure a robust overview of service performance is available for inclusion in the management commentary.
 - In response to last year's audit recommendations, audit have observed improvements in the annual governance statement and the working papers provided for audit. There is scope for further improvement and discussions will continue with finance colleagues to streamline respective processes and minimise the pressure on the annual accounts period.

The report considered that Management had:

- appropriate arrangements to secure sound financial management. Quarterly management accounts are provided to the Finance and Resources Committee. The council reported a small deficit of £1.5 million as the outturn against budget for the year. This arose from the Housing Revenue Account.
- Collection rates for local debt (i.e. rent arrears and council tax) are falling. Controls within the main financial systems were operating satisfactorily while standards of conduct and arrangements for the prevention and detection of fraud were adequate. A significant fraud identified during the year was promptly dealt with by the council.
- a sound approach to medium and longer-term financial planning in place to manage ongoing financial challenges. A five-year financial plan is prepared showing the savings required each year to deliver a break-even position. The council has implemented a second programme of challenging transformation and service redesign to address a funding shortfall in excess of £100 million over the next five years.

The report also considered that governance arrangements were appropriate and operated effectively and that there was increased transparency in the budget setting process during the year. The Council's performance in the Local Governance Benchmarking Framework remained positive, showing an improvement in 47% of the indicators and performing better than the Scottish average in 54% of the indicators.

- 4.18 External audits and inspections were reported to the Risk Board according to an Inspections Planner which monitors all activity across services and reviews inspection reports based on the Council's agreed risk appetite. For the reporting period, the following sector and peer-led activities were reported to the Risk Board and relevant committees of Council:

Sector Led Improvements:

Education Scotland – School Inspections

As a result of Education Scotland working to complete their inspection pattern following disruption over the last few years, a high volume of school inspections have taken place over the year and been reported to the Education and Children's Services (ECS) Committee. Inspections evidenced positive movement, particularly across Early Learning and Childcare and primary school inspection outcomes. The Quality Improvement Framework (QIF) was reviewed in advance of the 2024/25 school session, ensuring that lessons learned from implementing the framework over 2023/24 were taken account of and embedded into refreshed processes. The national thematic Review undertaken by Education Scotland across all councils, concluded positively on the systems in place across ACC. The key messages from the Thematic Inspection and on-going collaborative improvement work with ADES is helping inform the current review of the QIF in advance of the 2025/26 school session. Anticipated inspection outcomes continue to be shared with Members of ECS Committee. External inspections almost always confirm these self-evaluation gradings as being accurate evidencing clear improvement in the extent to which we know ourselves.

Care Inspectorate – ELC Inspections

A number of Early Learning and Childcare (ELC) inspections have taken place and been reported to the ECS Committee. Inspection outcomes evidence an improving picture. Staff from highly evaluated services are being utilised to support improvement in other settings. An ELC Quality Improvement Framework (QIF) developed to document our approach to securing improvement is now well established, and this is kept under yearly review and presented to ECS Committee in July of each year. Learning from the yearly review helps shape the programme of professional learning for the year ahead, for example a collaboration with Education Scotland to develop and deliver professional learning and mentoring, there is evidence that this approach is helping improve inspection outcomes across targeted quality indicators.

Education Scotland – Community Learning and Development Progress Visit

HM Inspectors visited Aberdeen City Council to undertake a community learning and development (CLD) progress visit during May 2024. Inspectors noted the value placed on CLD by Senior Leaders, the effectiveness of distributed leadership and contribution the service is making in helping communities influence local strategic plans. Inspectors commended the approaches taken locally to support our Ukrainian community and noted the highly effective use of data to support strategic planning.

evidencing clear improvement in this area. Inspectors noted the need for Senior leaders and CLD partners to now work together to improve governance and decision making to ensure that all CLD partners jointly set and monitor shared measures of success rather than overreliance on the Local Authority.

Care Inspectorate – Secure Care Pathway Thematic Review

The Care Inspectorate completed a national thematic review on "Secure Pathway" to consider how young people in secure care experience secure care and how the Secure Pathway and standards are being implemented across Scotland. The review was conducted in August 2023 with the final report made available in October and reported to the Education and Children's Service Committee in February 2024. The national report recommended that local corporate parents evaluate their practice and services against the review findings and incorporate the required actions into their children's services plan. The report also highlighted the need for national resources and support to address the challenges of secure care and its alternatives. Aberdeen City has placed very few children in secure care and has already identified some areas of improvement in its plans. Thematic messages will subsequently be presented for Corporate Parenting to the Children's Services Board in forthcoming months.

Housing Benefit Performance Audit

Audit Scotland also completed audit work on housing benefit in all 32 local authorities to consider the extent to which Scottish local authorities are complying with their statutory responsibility to secure continuous performance improvement, having regard to economy, efficiency, effectiveness and equality. The audit for Aberdeen City Council was undertaken in 2023 with the final report made available in December. Implementation of the recommendations was overseen in 24/25 by the Performance Board via an agreed action plan and focuses primarily on accuracy checks, debt recovery, monitoring of fraud overpayments and the setting of in-year targets to ensure a focus on strengthening performance.

Peer Collaborative Improvements:

Following a successful ADES Collaborative Improvement Visit focussed on Early Learning and Childcare in November 2023, ADES Quads have now been drawn from the Improvement Service Family Groups. The QUAD will continue to work together on the ADES Framework for Improvement. The QUAD met for two days in January 2025 to share and test the strength of self-evaluation evidence against a single quality improvement indicator from the ADES How Good Is Our Education Authority document, and are now collaborating on shared priorities for improvement.

Scotland Excel - Procurement & Commercial Improvement Programme (PCIP) Pulse Check assessment

Scotland Excel conducted a Procurement and Commercial Improvement Programme (PCIP) Pulse Check assessment with Aberdeen City Council. This assessment is part of the third round of evaluations of local authorities in Scotland. The focus is on the policies and procedures affecting procurement performance and the results they achieve.

The Assessment report confirmed that among the 11 areas evaluated, 5 ratings of "Advanced Practice" and 5 ratings of "Good Practice" were achieved. One area was designated as "Improving". The report highlighted key strengths and opportunities for further improvement, with the corresponding actions being monitored by the Strategic Procurement Board.

Aberdeen Scientific Services Laboratory (ASSL) - ISO17025:2017 Accreditation

The United Kingdom Accreditation Service (UKAS) audited ASSL's operating and technical practices against the ISO standard criteria. The assessment resulted in the recommendation to retain accreditation to the ISO standard. Opportunities for improvement were identified during the assessment and a strategic approach is being developed to support implementation and integration of these into existing processes.

Best Value Activity

- 4.19 For 2023/24, the Accounts Commission directed Audit Scotland to prepare and produce a Best Value thematic report on Workforce Innovation and how councils are responding to workforce challenges. This was reported to the Audit, Risk and Scrutiny Committee on 28th November 2024 and noted that:
- Workforce planning is effectively integrated with the council's strategic priorities and is integral to the ongoing delivery of transformation. Robust arrangements are in place to engage with Trade Unions and elected members.
 - The council has delivered extensive transformation in line with its digital strategy. Further efficiencies are planned through more online services and increased digital capability.
 - Innovative technologies are creating a positive impact on productivity and service delivery and robotic process automation pilots have made efficiencies.
 - There is a structured approach to staff engagement and providing support through organisational change.
 - Existing flexible working practices have been extended. Reducing staff absence and supporting employee health and wellbeing are council priorities. Staff are actively engaged in developing options for office use.
 - Internal recruitment supported by learning and development is the council's preferred route for filling vacancies. Attracting and developing more young people is increasing capacity and helping with hard-to-fill roles. Aberdeen Health and Social Care Partnership is taking steps to reduce workforce pressures.
 - The council works well in partnership with a range of organisations and has some well-established examples of shared service arrangements.
 - The council actively monitors progress with its workforce plan and provides regular reports on priority areas to elected members. A workforce dashboard is evolving providing managers with real-time data. This can trigger deep dives to better understand the data and target corrective action. The impact of change on staff is regularly monitored.
- 4.20 The report made two recommendations and management updates are included below in bold:
- That the council has made significant progress in developing a revised hybrid working approach and should now formalise the arrangements.
The Council's new Flexible Working Policy was approved at Staff Governance Committee in January 2025 – action closed.
 - With regard to the council's change and transformation plans, there is scope to consider service improvements and lessons learnt, quantify the savings and efficiencies identified from workforce and digital delivery plans and assess whether the outcomes were as expected. In turn, these assessments should further inform future transformation delivery plans (including workforce digital plans).
This is being considered and developed for our refreshed Workforce Delivery Plan, due to be presented to Staff Governance Committee in 2025.
- 4.21 Progress continued towards the closure of recommendations from the Best Value thematic report Leadership on the Development of the Council's Strategic Priorities reported to Audit, Risk and Scrutiny Committee on 9th May 2024. The report recognised that the Council's vision and priorities are well embedded in its strategic planning framework, that positive advancements had been made in community empowerment, including involving citizens in setting of budget priorities and addressing climate change, and welcomed a renewed commitment to tackling poverty and inequality for children and young people. The report commended a robust approach to budgeting and longer term planning, including the alignment to workforce through our Workforce Strategy.
- 4.22 The report made three recommendations and management updates are included below in bold: The report made three recommendations and management updates are included below in bold:

- Developing scrutiny - The Audit, Risk and Scrutiny Committee has a remit for scrutiny within the council but has not considered any reports under this remit over the last year.
Proposals for making better use of this remit and training elected members on improved scrutiny formed part of the proposed changes to the Scheme of Governance in April 2025 – action expected to close by September 2025.
- Officers' use of delegated powers - Some members have concerns that they are hearing what they regard as 'politically sensitive' decisions on social media rather than through formal council communication channels.
The Scheme of Governance approved in August 2024 revised the Member-Officer Relations Protocol, reminding elected members of the clear parameters around the sharing of information – action closed.
- Member to member working together - tensions and heated debate in the council chamber increases the risk of referrals to the Standards Commission. Many councillors virtually attend Council meetings and there is limited in-person interaction in the Town House outwith formal meetings. The BVAR included a recommendation on opportunities for cross-party working which remains outstanding.
Elected members continue to be provided with both training and collaborative opportunities and benefit from on-going support from the Improvement Service who will co-design a programme of training on scrutiny, drawing on case studies from other local authorities on the implications of ineffective partnership working. Cross-party working groups are reviewed annually in the Scheme of Governance. More progress is required in this area before the action can be closed.

4.23 Two recommendations remain outstanding from the Best Value Assurance Report 2021:

- To fulfil its duties under the Community Empowerment Act 2015, the council should continue to consult with communities and articulate how it intends to meet its target to allocate one per cent of revenue funding through participatory budgeting.
Following approval of the 2025/26 budget there is no specific or identified allocation of funding that has been included to explicitly meet this commitment. Officers will continue to identify opportunities that may arise during the year, that could be included in ACC reporting that COSLA collates annually.
- To supplement current council and CPP performance reports, and aide public understanding and scrutiny, the council should produce an annual performance report more clearly reporting the longer-term progress made in improving outcomes. This should include a high-level multi-year trend summary of performance against priority indicators and supporting narrative.
An "accessible" version of the Council's Annual Delivery Plan 2025/26 had been developed to fulfil this recommendation. This shows long term trends, comparisons with other councils and summarised analysis and actions across a range of services.

Partnership Working and Group Structure

- 4.24 The Council is a complex organisation with many controlling interests in other entities. As such the influence, accountability and responsibilities that the Council has in respect of the organisations which form part of its Group are vitally important. It is essential that arrangements are in place which provide assurance to the Council in its relationship with these organisations. This statement extends to cover our relationships with the organisations included in the Council's Group Accounts, referred to as the "ACC Group".
- 4.25 In terms of the controlling interest in the group entities, assurances in relation to their control environment have been sought and received from organisations included within the Group. This assurance has been provided by either the Managing Director or Finance Director, as evidenced by each organisation's most recent audited accounts. The Council also receives assurance from officers who attend board meetings and receive operational and performance information on a regular basis.

- 4.26 The ALEO Strategic Partnership continued to operate to ensure the appropriate controls were in place:
- Reporting to Finance and Resources Committee on budget monitoring activity
 - Performance reports to Council annually from Tier 1 ALEOs (October 2024) in respect of their contribution to the Council and the city's stretch outcomes.
 - ALEO Assurance Hub reports twice a year to Audit, Risk and Scrutiny Committee (June and November)
- 4.27 The following ALEOs fall within the remit of the Assurance Hub, whose annual workplan for the year ending December 2024 was approved by Committee in May 2025:
- Sport Aberdeen
 - Aberdeen Sports Village Ltd
 - Bon Accord Care Ltd
 - Aberdeen Heat and Power Company Ltd
 - Aberdeen Performing Arts
- 4.28 The ALEO Assurance Hub has a remit to provide oversight of each ALEO's risk management, financial management and governance arrangements. The purpose of the Hub is to provide assurance to Council on ALEO governance whilst balancing this need with the rights of ALEOs to govern themselves as independent entities. The Hub continues to adopt a proportionate and risk-based approach and receives assurance from ALEOs through exception reporting which allows it to assess the level of risk to the Council. The Assurance Hub also continues to report to the Audit, Risk and Scrutiny Committee to ensure that Members have assurance on the governance arrangements, risk management, and financial management of the ALEOs. The most recent report to Committee in November 2024 confirmed that the Hub continues to receive assurance that the Governance, Risk Management and Financial Stewardship arrangements are robust and continue to provide assurance that risk to the Council in these areas remains low. The Hub continued to oversee the progress of the BP Joint Venture which remains in its establishment phase.
- 4.29 The Hub also sought assurance from ALEO's duties under Health and Safety Law, Cyber Security and the Equality Act. Whilst controls in these areas were considered to be adequate, opportunities to provide further support to the ALEO's in these areas were identified and the resulting improvement activities will be monitored by the Hub.
- 4.30 The Assurance Hub undertakes an annual review of its Terms of Reference to ensure they remain fit for purpose. This was completed in March 2025 when no changes were made.

The **Aberdeen City Integration Joint Board (IJB)** has taken a number of steps during 2024/2025 to further strengthen its governance arrangements. These include:-

- Scheme of Governance Review
- Review of IJB Financial Regulations (including Reserves Policy)
- Review of Duties and Year End Report-Annual Review of Risk, Audit and Performance Committee
- Senior Leadership Team Business Meetings – monitors finance, risk, performance etc. on a monthly basis as well as horizon scans and reviews and plans IJB and Committee reports
- Risk Audit and Performance Committee reviews performance against the Strategic Plan on a quarterly basis
- Review of Strategic Risk Register and Risk Appetite Statement following a Members' Workshop
- Approval of ACHSCP Annual Performance Report for 2023/24
- IJB received an annual performance report on the Carers Strategy (statutory requirement).

- Annual Report on progress against the Locality Plans presented to Community Planning Aberdeen, IJB endorsed the further development of locality working including the continued delivery of Locality Planning and the Aberdeen City Health and Social Care Partnership (ACHSCP) Strategic Plan.
- Annual Procurement Workplan approved - Direct award of contracts for expenditure on social care services for the community
- Annual review of IJB's Board Assurance and Escalation Framework

The IJB Chief Officer considers:-

- that the IJB, the Risk Audit and Performance Committee and the Clinical and Care Governance Committee apply regular and appropriate scrutiny to the work of the ACHSCP and its delivery of services in partnership with Aberdeen City Council and NHS Grampian
- that the internal control environment provides reasonable and objective assurance that any significant risks impacting upon the achievement of our principal objectives and strategic priorities will be identified and actions taken to avoid or mitigate their impact.
- that sufficient systems are in place to continually review and improve the internal control environment and action plans are in place to identify areas for improvement.
- that the Adult Protection Committee and Chief Officer's Group provides sufficient oversight of the adult support and protection arrangements delegated to the IJB.

It is the IJB Chief Officer's opinion that reasonable assurance can be placed upon the adequacy and effectiveness of the Aberdeen City IJB's systems of governance for the period 2024/25.

5. GOVERNANCE ISSUES AND IRREGULARITIES

- 5.1 While the review of effectiveness allows the Council to place reasonable reliance on the Council's, and its Groups', systems of internal control, the Council continues to address control weaknesses identified during audits and other significant matters arising. No significant governance issues have been identified for the reporting period 2024/2025.

6. ACTION PLAN 2025/26

- 6.1 In 2025/2026 we will continue to progress with the review and monitoring of the Council's governance arrangements and a number of key activities will be completed. This will be supported by the Risk Board, Transformation Board, Strategy Board and Performance Board, all reporting into Corporate Management Team. The table below highlights the primary actions planned in 2025/2026:

Action	Chief Officer	Target Completion Date
Full implementation of the fraud action plan developed in response to the Section 102 Audit, which included recommendations from internal audit, external audit and management.	Depute Chief Officer - Finance	May 2025

Cross Party working to continue to be brought to members' attention in pursuance of improved governance and to respond to 2021 Audit Scotland Best Value recommendation.	Chief Officer – Governance	March 2026
Completion of a programme of scrutiny training for elected members to achieve completion of Audit Scotland best value recommendation.	Chief Officer - Governance	September 2025

7. SIGN OFF

- 7.1 The Council has undertaken a self-evaluation of its Local Code of Corporate Governance. This demonstrates that reasonable assurance can be placed upon the adequacy and effectiveness of Aberdeen City Council and its systems of governance.

This review demonstrates sufficient evidence that the Code of Corporate Governance operates effectively, and provides a clear pathway for the enhancement of our governance arrangements over the coming year. We are satisfied that the programme of improvement actions will help to raise the standard of governance and provide assurance to our internal and external auditors, and other bodies with a role to play in evaluating our structures. We are also satisfied that their implementation and operation will be monitored closely as part of the next annual review.

On behalf of Aberdeen City Council, 26 June 2025:

Angela Scott	Councillor Allard	Councillor Yuill
Chief Executive	Co-Leader of the Council	Co-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 their Annual Accounts.

All information disclosed in Tables 1 to 9 in this report will be audited by external audit. The other sections of the Remuneration Report will be reviewed by external audit to ensure that they are consistent with the financial statements.

Remuneration:

The remuneration of councillors is regulated by the Local Governance (Scotland) Act (Remuneration) Amendment Regulations 2024 (SSI No. 2024/24) which amended the Local Governance (Scotland) Act 2004 (Remuneration) Regulations 2007 (SSI No. 2007/183). The Regulations provide for the grading of councillors for the purpose of remuneration arrangements, as either the Leader of the Council, the Lord Provost, Senior Councillor or Councillor. The Leader of the Council and the Lord 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 in the council's political management structure.

The salary that is paid to the Leader of the Council is set out in the Regulations. For 2024/25, the salary of the Leader of Aberdeen City Council is £49,810. The Regulations permit the Council to remunerate one Lord Provost and sets out the maximum salary that may be paid. Council policy is to pay at the national maximum, £37,360.

The Regulations also set out the remuneration that may be paid to Senior Councillors and the total number of senior councillors the Council may have. The maximum yearly amount that may be paid to a Senior Councillor is 75 per cent of the total yearly amount payable to the Leader of the Council. The total yearly amount payable by the Council for remuneration of all its Senior Councillors shall not exceed £557,674. The Council can exercise local flexibility in the determination of the precise number of Senior Councillors and their salary within these maximum limits. The maximum number of Senior Councillors that the Council can have is 19. Council policy is to pay Committee Conveners 74 per cent of the total yearly amount payable to the Leader of the Council, £36,859. The remaining Senior Councillors receive 74 percent of the rate payable to the Civic Head, £27,646.

In 2024/25, Aberdeen City Council had 15 Senior Councillor posts. The salary and allowances paid to them totalled £506,820 which was below the maximum allowed.

The Regulations also permit the Council to pay contributions covering 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.

The salary of senior employees is set by reference to local arrangements. During the recruitment of the Chief Executive in 2008/09, the Council agreed to pay the Chief Executive a salary based on local conditions at that time. This pay base line has not changed on any subsequent Chief Executive appointments.

The salaries of the Executive Directors and Heads of Service are based on Aberdeen City Council's local job evaluation model and applied in conjunction with the national Chief Officer spinal column (Salary Scale) points. Executive Directors are based on Chief Officer spinal point 58. Chief Officers are paid based on spinal column point 36.

Aberdeen City Council takes part in the setting of the remuneration of its subsidiaries, Sport Aberdeen Ltd, Bon Accord Support Services Ltd, Bon Accord Care Limited and Aberdeen Heat and Power only in so far as it is represented on the Board of Directors by elected members.

Remuneration Disclosures:**Table 1: In bands of £5,000 the number of people who have received actual salary remuneration of greater than £50,000.**

This includes, where applicable, head teachers and other senior teaching staff.

	2023/24	2024/25
Remuneration Band	Number of Employees (Headcount)	
£50,000 - £54,999	725	375
£55,000 - £59,999	232	254
£60,000 - £64,999	105	83
£65,000 - £69,999	129	139
£70,000 - £74,999	83	108
£75,000 - £79,999	39	31
£80,000 - £84,999	24	29
£85,000 - £89,999	18	7
£90,000 - £94,999	4	5
£95,000 - £99,999	11	4
£100,000 - £104,999	6	10
£105,000 - £109,999	4	9
£130,000 - £134,999	-	-
£140,000 - £144,999	3	-
£155,000 - £159,999	-	3
£165,000 - £169,999	-	-
£170,000 - £174,999	1	-
£175,000 - £179,999	1	-
£180,000 - £184,999	-	-
£185,000 - £189,999	-	1
Total	1,385	1,058

Table 1 shows the total number of council employees receiving remuneration in each band, starting at £50,000. Remuneration includes early retirement/voluntary severance costs.

Table 2: Details of total remuneration paid to the Council's Councillors.

	2023/24 £	2024/25 £
Salaries	1,124,165	1,191,656
Expenses	8,603	10,635
Total	1,132,768	1,202,291

The annual return of Councillors' salaries and expenses for 2024/25 will be available on the Council's website from 1 June.

Table 3: Details of exit packages.

Exit Package Cost Band	Number of Exit Packages Approved		Cost of Exit Packages £'000					
	2023/24	2024/25	2023/24			2024/25		
			Benefits to Employee	Strain on Fund	Total	Benefits to Employee	Strain on Fund	Total
£0 - £19,999	9	9	96	2	98	115	20	135
£20,000 - £39,999	3	5	60	17	77	147	10	157
£40,000 - £59,999	6	8	206	75	281	306	104	410
£60,000 - £79,999	-	1	-	-	-	78	-	78
£80,000 - £99,999	2	3	37	131	168	49	212	261
£100,000 - £149,999	4	3	122	424	546	126	236	362
£150,000 - £199,999	1	3	18	156	174	133	363	496
£200,000 - £249,999	1	1	20	195	215	20	185	205
£250,000 - £299,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
£300,000 - £349,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
£350,000 - £399,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
£450,000 - £499,999	1	-	32	422	454	-	-	-
Total	27	33	591	1,422	2,013	974	1,130	2,104

Table 4: Details of remuneration paid to the Council's Senior Councillors.

The 'Non-Cash Expenses' shown are telephone, internet and the cost of travel and subsistence incurred or booked on behalf of Councillors travelling on Council business.

2023/24	2023/24 *			2024/25	2024/25		
Full Year Equivalent £	Total Remuneration £	Councillor Name	Responsibility	Full Year Equivalent £	Salary, Fees and Allowances £	Non-Cash Expenses £	Total Remuneration £
46,902	48,748	Christian Allard	Council Co-Leader	49,810	49,810	3,801	53,611
34,707	35,689	Ian Yuill	Council Co-Leader	36,859	36,859	1,599	38,458
35,179	36,681	David Cameron	Lord Provost	37,360	37,360	2,733	40,093
34,707	34,789	Steven Delaney	Depute Lord Provost	36,859	36,859	18	36,877
34,707	34,707	Gillian Al-Samarai	Convener, Licensing Committee	36,859	36,859	-	36,859
34,707	34,816	John Cooke	Convener Pensions Committee	36,859	36,859	106	36,965
34,707	34,738	Neil Copland	Convener of Staff Governance	36,859	36,859	17	36,876
34,707	34,738	Martin Greig	Convener, Education & Children's Services Committee	36,859	36,859	17	36,876
34,707	26,340	Mohammad Tauqeer Malik	Convener, Audit, Risk and Scrutiny Committee	36,859	36,859	17	36,876
34,707	34,787	Alexander McLellan	Convener, Finance & Resources Committee	36,859	36,859	94	36,953
34,707	32,979	Ciaran McRae	Convener, Planning Development Management	36,859	36,859	17	36,876
34,707	35,238	Miranda Radley	Convener, Communities, Housing & Public Protection Committee	36,859	36,859	956	37,815
26,032	26,032	Desmond Bouse	Vice Convener Anti-Poverty & Inequality Committee	27,646	27,646	-	27,646
26,032	27,974	Dell Henrickson	Vice Convener, Communities, Housing & Public Protection Committee	27,646	27,646	194	27,840
26,032	26,063	Ryan Houghton	Vice Convener, Audit, Risk & Scrutiny	27,646	27,646	17	27,663
26,032	26,141	Neil MacGregor	Vice Convener Pensions Committee	27,646	27,646	357	28,003
26,032	26,063	Jessica Mennie	Vice Convener, Education & Children's Services Committee	27,646	27,646	17	27,663
	556,523	Total			593,990	9,960	603,950

Table 5: Details of remuneration paid to Senior Employees of the Council.

2023/24	Restated 2023/24 *			2024/25	2024/25		
Full Year Equivalent £	Total Remuneration £	Name	Post Title	Full Year Equivalent £	Salary & Fees £	Total Remuneration £	Notes
179,754	179,754	Angela Scott	Chief Executive	186,225	188,684	188,684	1
150,491	140,592	Andy MacDonald	Executive Director - Corporate Services	155,909	155,909	155,909	
150,491	140,534	Gale Beattie	Executive Director - City Regeneration and Environment	155,909	155,909	155,909	
150,491	140,620	Eleanor Sheppard	Executive Director Families and Communities	155,909	155,909	155,909	
103,354	103,354	Jonathan Belford	Chief Officer - Finance	107,075	107,075	107,075	
103,354	87,600	Jenni Lawson	Chief Officer - Governance (Monitoring Officer)	107,075	41,038	41,038	2
103,354	87,600	Vikki Cuthbert	Interim Chief Officer - Governance (Monitoring Officer)	90,745	91,036	91,036	2
-	-	Alan Thomson	Interim Chief Officer - Governance (Monitoring Officer)	89,641	88,870	88,870	2
103,354	4,793	David Dunne	Chief Officer - Strategic Place Planning (Planning Officer)	107,075	107,283	107,283	3
103,354	103,354	Graeme Simpson	Chief Officer - Children's Social Work and Family Support	107,075	107,075	107,075	
103,354	106,732	Shona Milne	Chief Officer - Education and Life Long Learning	107,075	107,075	107,075	
	1,094,933	Total			1,305,863	1,305,863	

* 2023/24 figures restated to remove employees who left in prior year.

Note 1:	The total remuneration includes Returning Officer (RO) fees. An RO is the person responsible for administering a parliamentary election. These duties are separate from any duties undertaken as a local government employee. The total RO fee is regulated by The Parliamentary Elections (Returning Officers' Charges) Order 2024. The RO can appoint one or more persons to discharge any or all of the functions of the post but cannot delegate personal responsibility for delivering the election. Angela Scott is the RO for Aberdeen City Council and during 24/25 she delegated some of the RO duties/fees to 2 other employees.
Note 2:	Vikki Cuthbert and Alan Thomson covered the post 50/50 on an interim basis during the 2024/25 financial year whilst Jenni Lawson was on maternity leave. They both also received payment for election duties undertaken in 2024/25.
Note 3:	Salary includes arrears of pay of £208 relating to 2023/24.

The senior employees included in Table 5 include any Council employee:

- Who has responsibility for management of the Council to the extent that the person has power to direct or control the major activities of the Council (including activities involving the expenditure of money), during the year to which the Report relates whether solely or collectively with other persons;
- Who holds a post that is politically restricted by reason of section 2(1) (a), (b) or (c) of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989; or
- Whose annual remuneration, including any remuneration from a Council subsidiary body, is £150,000 or more.

Table 6: Details of remuneration paid to the Senior Employees of the Council's subsidiary bodies i.e. Sport Aberdeen Ltd, Bon Accord Support Services Ltd, Bon Accord Care Ltd and Aberdeen Heat and Power.

2023/24	2023/24			2024/25	2024/25			
Full Year Equivalent £	Total Remuneration £	Name	Post Title	Full Year Equivalent £	Salary, Fees and Allowances £	Compensation for Loss of Office £	Total Remuneration £	Note
-	-	Keith Heslop	Managing Director Sport Aberdeen Ltd	116,523	121,463	-	121,463	
-	-	Louise Henderson	Managing Director Bon Accord Support Services Ltd and Bon Accord Care Ltd (from 15 July 2024)	120,407	85,581	-	85,581	
-	-	Neil Gauld	Finance and Commercial Director Bon Accord Support Services Ltd and Bon Accord Care Ltd (1 May 2024 - 14 July 2024)	102,629	21,381	-	21,381	1
-	-	Elizabeth McKenzie	Managing Director Bon Accord Support Services Ltd and Bon Accord Care Ltd (1 April 2024 until 14 July 2024)	116,210	15,326	-	15,326	1
116,223	116,223	Pamela MacKenzie	Managing Director Bon Accord Support Services Ltd and Bon Accord Care Ltd (until 30 April 2024)	116,223	9,685	33,749	43,434	
77,965	77,965	Ian Davidson	Chief Executive Officer Aberdeen Heat and Power	80,274	80,274	-	80,274	
	194,188	Total			333,710	33,749	367,459	
Note 1: Neil Gauld considered senior whilst Managing Director Post was covered by Elizabeth McKenzie on a part time basis								

Pension Benefits

Pension benefits for Councillors and local government employees are provided through the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS). Aberdeen City Council is a member of the North East Scotland Pension Fund (NESPF).

Councillors' pension benefits up to 31 March 2015 are based on career average pay. The Councillor's pay for each year or part year ending 31 March (other than the pay in the final year commencing 1 April) is increased by the increase in the cost of living, as measured by the appropriate index (or indices) between the end of that year and the last day of the month in which their membership of the scheme ends. The total of the revalued pay is then divided by the period of membership to calculate the career average pay. This is the value used to calculate the pension benefits.

From 1 April 2015 the pension is calculated as 1/49th of pensionable pay for each year to 31 March. This is then revalued by the appropriate factor on 1 April and carried forward into the next year.

For local government employees, this is a final salary pension scheme for all service up until 31 March 2015. This means that pension benefits are based on the final year's pay and the number of years that person has been a member of the scheme. From 1 April 2015 it is a Career Average Revalued Earnings (CARE) scheme where the pension is calculated at 1/49th of the pensionable pay for the year. This is then revalued by the appropriate factor on 1 April and carried forward into the next year.

From 1 April 2009 a five-tier contribution system was introduced with contributions from scheme members being based on how much pay falls into each tier. This is designed to give more equality between the cost and benefits of scheme membership.

The tiers and members contribution rates are as follows:

Pensionable pay (2023/24)	Contribution rate 2023/24	Pensionable pay (2024/25)	Contribution rate 2024/25
On earnings up to and including £25,300	5.5%	On earnings up to and including £27,000	5.5%
On earnings above £25,301 and up to £31,000	7.25%	On earnings above £27,001 and up to £33,000	7.25%
On earnings above £31,001 and up to £42,500	8.5%	On earnings above £33,001 and up to £45,300	8.5%
On earnings above £42,501 and up to £56,600	9.5%	On earnings above £45,301 and up to £60,400	9.5%
On earnings of £56,601 and above	12%	On earnings of £60,401 and above	12%

Previously, if a person worked part-time, their contribution rate was worked out on the whole-time pay rate for the job with actual contributions paid on actual pay earned. From April 2015 the contribution rate for part timers is worked out on their actual pay and not the whole-time pay rate for the job.

There is no automatic entitlement to a lump sum. Members may opt to give up (commute) their annual pension for a lump sum payment up to the limit set by the Finance Act 2004. The accrual rate guarantees a pension based on 1/49th of pensionable pay (from 2009 to 2015 the accrual rate guaranteed a pension based on 1/60th of final pensionable salary and years of pensionable service. Prior to 2009 the accrual rate guaranteed a pension based on 1/80th and a lump sum based on 3/80th of final pensionable salary and years of pensionable service).

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

The pension figures shown relate to the benefits that the person has accrued as a consequence of their total local government service, and not necessarily just their current appointment.

The scheme's normal retirement age for both Councillors and employees is their New State Pension Age.

Pension Disclosures:

Table 7: Details of pension contributions made by the Council to the North East Scotland Pension Fund (NESPF) on behalf of Senior Councillors, and their individual pension entitlements as at 31 March 2025.

Table 8: Details of pension contributions made by the Council either to the NESPF or Scottish Teachers Superannuation Scheme (STSS) on behalf of Senior Employees of the Council, and their individual pension entitlements as at 31 March 2025.

Table 9: Details of pension contributions made by the Council's subsidiary bodies i.e. Sport Aberdeen Ltd, Bon Accord Support Services Ltd, Bon Accord Care Ltd and Aberdeen Heat and Power, on behalf of their Senior Employees.

Table 7: Pension Benefits – Senior Councillors

The pension benefits shown relate to the benefits that the individual has accrued as a consequence of their total local government service and not just their current appointment. This may be enhanced in some cases where the employee has transferred in a previous pension from another pension scheme.

Councillor Name	Responsibility	In-year Pension Contributions by ACC		Accrued Pension Benefits		
		Restated for year to 31 March 2024 * £	For year to 31 March 2025 £		As at 31 March 2025 £'000	Difference from 31 March 2024 £'000
Christian Allard	Council Co-Leader	8,084	5,230	Pension	5	1
Ian Yuill	Council Co-Leader	6,213	3,870	Pension	10	1
Steven Delaney	Depute Lord Provost	6,213	3,870	Lump Sum	2	-
John Cooke	Convener Pensions Committee	6,213	3,870	Pension	7	1
Neil Copland	Convener of Staff Governance	6,213	3,870	Pension	4	1
Martin Greig	Convener, Education & Children's Services Committee	6,213	3,870	Pension	6	1
Mohammad Tauqeer Malik	Convener, Audit, Risk and Scrutiny Committee	6,213	3,870	Lump Sum	10	2
Alexander McLellan	Convener, Finance & Resources Committee	5,581	3,870	Lump Sum	2	-
Ciaran McRae	Convener, Planning Development Management	6,213	3,870	Pension	7	1
Miranda Radley	Convener, Communities, Housing & Public Protection Committee	6,213	3,870	Pension	4	1
Desmond Bouse	Vice Convener Anti-Poverty & Inequality Committee	5,898	3,870	Pension	4	1
Dell Henrickson	Vice Convener, Communities, Housing & Public Protection Committee	6,213	3,870	Pension	3	1
Ryan Houghton	Vice Convener, Audit, Risk & Scrutiny	4,660	2,903	Pension	2	1
Neil MacGregor	Vice Convener Pensions Committee	4,975	2,903	Pension	4	1
Jessica Mennie	Vice Convener, Education & Children's Services Committee	4,660	2,903	Pension	5	1
Total		86,669	54,575	Pension	83	16
				Lump Sum	4	-

* 2023/24 figures restated to remove Councillors who left in prior year.

Councillors Cameron and Al-Samarai are not in the Local Government Pension Scheme.

Table 8: Pension Benefits – Senior Employees

Name	Post Title	In-year Pension Contributions by ACC		Accrued Pension Benefits			Note
		Restated for year to 31 March 2024 * £	For year to 31 March 2025 £		As at 31 March 2025 £'000	Difference from 31 March 2024 £'000	
Angela Scott	Chief Executive	32,176	19,554	Pension	101	8	
Andy MacDonald	Executive Director - Corporate Services	25,166	16,370	Pension Lump Sum	48 22	6 3	
Eleanor Sheppard	Executive Director Families and Communities	33,054	40,536	Pension Lump Sum	77 161	23 15	1
Gale Beattie	Executive Director - City Regeneration and Environment	25,156	16,370	Pension Lump Sum	56 78	8 8	
Jonathan Belford	Chief Officer - Finance	18,500	11,243	Pension Lump Sum	54 71	5 2	
Jenni Lawson	Chief Officer - Governance (Monitoring Officer)	14,471	11,353	Pension	12	3	
Vikki Cuthbert	Interim Chief Officer - Governance (Monitoring Officer)	15,680	9,528	Pension Lump Sum	33 26	4 1	
Alan Thomson	Interim Chief Officer - Governance (Monitoring Officer)	12,106	9,298	Pension	13	2	
David Dunne	Chief Officer - Strategic Place Planning (Planning Officer)	17,732	11,265	Pension	19	3	
Graeme Simpson	Chief Officer - Children's Social Work and Family Support	18,500	11,243	Pension Lump Sum	50 56	5 2	
Shona Milne	Chief Officer - Education and Life Long Learning	24,548	27,606	Pension Lump Sum	63 134	15 1	1
TOTAL		237,089	184,366	Pension	526	82	
				Lump Sum	548	32	

* 2023/24 figures restated to remove employees who left in the prior year and to include the in-year pension contributions for employees who were not senior in prior year.

Note 1: Eleanor Sheppard and Shona Milne are members of the Scottish Teacher's pension scheme. Difference from 31 March 2024 is based on updated opening accrued pension benefits. These were not available for the 23/24 accounts.

- The pension benefits shown relate to the benefits that the individual has accrued as a consequence of their total local government service and not just their current appointment. This may be enhanced in some cases where the employee has transferred in a previous pension from another pension scheme.

Table 9: Pension Benefits – the Council's Subsidiary Bodies

Name	Post Title	In-year Pension Contributions			Accrued Pension Benefits	
		For year to 31 March 2024 £	For year to 31 March 2025 £		As at 31 March 2025 £'000	Difference from 31 March 2024 £'000
Keith Heslop	Managing Director Sport Aberdeen Ltd	-	10,250	Pension	15	15
Louise Henderson	Managing Director Bon Accord Support Services Ltd and Bon Accord Care Ltd (from 15 July 2024)	-	18,219	Pension	5	2
Neil Gauld	Finance and Commercial Director Bon Accord Support Services Ltd and Bon Accord Care Ltd (1 May 2024 - 14 July 2024)	-	16,831	Pension	9	3
Pamela MacKenzie	Managing Director Bon Accord Support Services Ltd and Bon Accord Care Ltd (until 30 April 2024)	22,431	1,588	Pension	7	1
Ian Davidson	Chief Executive Officer Aberdeen Heat and Power	18,166	17,101	Pension	11	3
Total		40,597	63,989	Total	47	24
No accrued benefits for Elizabeth McKenzie who left the pension scheme with a refund when employment ended.						

Trade Union Facility Time

The Trade Union (Facility Publication Requirements) Regulations 2017 require employers in the public sector to publish information on facility time. The purpose of the regulations is to promote transparency and allow for public scrutiny of facility time. Facility Time is the provision of paid or unpaid time off from an employee's normal role to undertake Trade Union duties and activities as a Trade Union representative. The information set out by the regulations is disclosed below:

Trade Union Representatives and full time equivalents

<i>Number of employees who were relevant union official during the relevant period</i>		<i>Full time equivalent employee number</i>
Central Function	53	42.078
Education Function	78	74.8

Note: The headcount figure for relevant union officials includes all stewards and school-based reps who are elected by their peers to provide first line support for members.

Percentage of working hours on facility time

<i>Percentage of Time</i>	<i>Number of Employees</i>	
	Central Function	Education Function
0%	0	73
1-50%	46	2
51-99%	1	1
100%	6	2

Total pay bill and facility costs

<i>First Column</i>	<i>Figures</i>	
	Central Function	Education Function
Provide the total cost of facility time	£289,613	£101,967
Provide the total pay bill	£235,455,682	£143,815,512
Provide the percentage of the total pay bill spent on facility time	0.12 %	0.07%

Paid Trade Union activities

<p><i>Time spent on paid trade union activities as percentage of total paid facility time hours calculated as:</i></p> <p><i>(total hours spent on paid trade union activities by relevant union officials during the relevant period ÷ total paid facility time hours) x 100</i></p>	<p>Central Function</p> <p>9.84%</p>	<p>Education Function</p> <p>0% *</p>
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**Education school based reps do not undertake paid trade union activities during working hours*

Angela Scott
Chief Executive
26 June 2025

Councillor Christian Allard
Co-Leader of the Council

Councillor Ian Yuill
Co-Leader of the Council

PRIMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Movement in Reserves Statement

This statement shows the movement on the different reserves held by the Council analysed into usable reserves (those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and other reserves.

	General Fund Balance £'000	Housing Revenue Account £'000	Statutory and Other Reserves £'000	Capital Grants & Receipts Unapplied Account £'000	Total Usable Reserves £'000	Total Unusable Reserves £'000	Total Council Reserves £'000
Balance at 31 March 2023 brought forward	(85,928)	(15,715)	(29,635)	(24,267)	(155,545)	(1,317,336)	(1,472,881)
Movement in Reserves during 2023/24							
Total Comprehensive Income & Expenditure	47,538	52,962	0	0	100,500	22,675	123,175
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (note 5)	(1,959)	(60,624)	(1,989)	13,760	(50,812)	50,812	0
Net (Increase)/Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	45,579	(7,662)	(1,989)	13,760	49,688	73,487	123,175
Transfers to/(from) Reserves	(54,081)	9,187	(7,893)	0	(52,787)	52,787	0
(Increase)/Decrease in Year	(8,502)	1,525	(9,882)	13,760	(3,099)	126,274	123,175
Restated Balance at 31 March 2024	(94,430)	(14,190)	(39,517)	(10,507)	(158,644)	(1,191,062)	(1,349,706)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

	General Fund Balance £'000	Housing Revenue Account £'000	Statutory and Other Reserves £'000	Capital Grants & Receipts Unapplied Account £'000	Total Usable Reserves £'000	Total Unusable Reserves £'000	Total Council Reserves £'000
Restated Balance at 31 March 2024 brought forward	(94,430)	(14,190)	(39,517)	(10,507)	(158,644)	(1,191,062)	(1,349,706)
Movement in Reserves during 2024/25							
Total Comprehensive Income & Expenditure	22,194	108,752	0	0	130,946	(57,652)	73,294
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (note 5)	(20,918)	(105,751)	(3,383)	10,097	(119,955)	119,955	0
Net (Increase)/Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	1,276	3,001	(3,383)	10,097	10,991	62,303	73,294
Transfers to/(from) Reserves	(190)	300	(4,229)	0	(4,119)	4,119	0
(Increase)/Decrease in Year	1,086	3,301	(7,612)	10,097	6,872	66,422	73,294
Balance at 31 March 2025	(93,344)	(10,889)	(47,129)	(410)	(151,772)	(1,124,640)	(1,276,412)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements .

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

This statement shows the accounting cost in the year of providing services in accordance with IFRS.

2023/24				2024/25		
Restated Gross Expenditure £'000	Restated Gross Income £'000	Restated Net Expenditure £'000		Gross Expenditure £'000	Gross Income £'000	Net Expenditure £'000
194,678	(109,548)	85,130	City Regeneration and Environment	191,147	(111,621)	79,526
143,503	(51,900)	91,603	Corporate Services	106,918	(52,071)	54,847
47,616	(26,534)	21,082	Corporate	36,225	(31,784)	4,441
311,977	(190,762)	121,215	Integration Joint Board	340,362	(208,755)	131,607
408,252	(84,767)	323,485	Families and Communities	407,701	(50,905)	356,796
161,718	(105,293)	56,425	Housing Revenue Account	214,991	(112,031)	102,960
1,267,744	(568,804)	698,940	Cost of Services	1,297,344	(567,167)	730,177
364	(1,275)	(911)	Other Operating Expenditure (note 8)	484	(757)	(273)
74,194	(26,798)	47,396	Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure (note 9)	63,023	(2,023)	61,000
0	(644,925)	(644,925)	Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income (note 10)	0	(659,958)	(659,958)
1,342,302	(1,241,802)	100,500	(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Services	1,360,851	(1,229,905)	130,946
		10,834	(Surplus)/deficit on revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment assets			(46,796)
		11,841	Actuarial (gains)/losses on pension assets/liabilities			(10,856)
		0	Other (Gains)/Losses			0
		22,675	Other Comprehensive (Income) and Expenditure			(57,652)
		123,175	Total Comprehensive (Income) and Expenditure			73,294

*2023/24 figures restated (see note 40)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Balance Sheet

The Balance Sheet shows the value of the assets and liabilities recognised by the Council. The net assets of the Council are matched by the reserves held by the Council

1 April 2023 £'000	Restated 31 March 2024 £'000		Note	31 March 2025 £'000
2,610,218	2,653,067	Property, Plant & Equipment	27	2,736,639
0	0	Property, Plant & Equipment Right of Use	24	32,013
199,723	200,273	Heritage Assets	26	208,982
169,883	144,220	Investment Property	25	86,203
0	0	Investment Property Right of Use	24	45,200
28,219	32,453	Long Term Investments	37	37,891
498	457	Long Term Debtors	37	421
3,008,541	3,030,470	Long Term Assets		3,147,349
76,078	57,817	Cash and Cash Equivalents	17	70,367
11,588	10,035	Short Term Investments	37	52
146,275	192,143	Short Term Debtors	32	182,649
4,312	4,945	Inventories	31	4,537
3,150	9,650	Assets Held for Sale	30	6,592
241,403	274,590	Current Assets		264,197
(306,405)	(409,806)	Short Term Borrowing	37	(439,352)
(156,365)	(147,086)	Short Term Creditors	33	(175,599)
(5,354)	(7,284)	Short Term Provisions	34	(4,339)
(5,332)	(4,308)	PPP Short Term Liabilities	29	(2,767)
(7,948)	(8,876)	Accumulated Absences Account	13	(9,154)
(4,235)	(4,944)	Grants Receipts in Advance - Revenue	36	(3,563)
(493)	(489)	Grants Receipts in Advance - Capital	36	(8,172)
(486,132)	(582,793)	Current Liabilities		(642,946)

1 April 2023 £'000	Restated 31 March 2024 £'000		Note	31 March 2025 £'000
(1,064,341)	(1,146,348)	Long Term Borrowing	37	(1,267,190)
0	0	Long Term Creditor		(2,024)
(56,445)	(56,011)	Finance Lease	24	(59,007)
(1,986)	(50)	Long Term Provisions	34	(1,245)
(120,706)	(116,398)	PPP Long Term Liabilities	29	(113,631)
(47,453)	(53,754)	Pension Liabilities	21	(49,091)
(1,290,931)	(1,372,561)	Long Term Liabilities		(1,492,188)
1,472,881	1,349,706	Net Assets		1,276,412
		Usable Reserves:		
(85,928)	(94,430)	General Fund Balance		(93,344)
(15,715)	(14,190)	Housing Revenue Account		(10,889)
(29,635)	(39,517)	Statutory and Other Reserves		(47,129)
(24,267)	(10,507)	Capital Grants Unapplied Account		(410)
(1,317,336)	(1,191,062)	Unusable Reserves	13	(1,124,640)
(1,472,881)	(1,349,706)	Total Reserves		(1,276,412)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

The unaudited financial statements were issued on 8 May 2025.

Jonathan Belford, CPFA
Chief Officer – Finance
26 June 2025

Cash Flow Statement

The statement shows how the Council generates and uses cash and cash equivalents by classifying cash flows as operating, investing and financing activities.

2023/24		2024/25
£'000		£'000
(100,500)	Net Surplus or (Deficit) on the provision of services	(130,946)
137,522	Adjust net surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non cash movements (note 14)	246,590
(63,315)	Adjust for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities	(42,792)
(26,293)	Net cash flows from Operating Activities (note 14)	72,852
(154,069)	Net cash flows from Investing Activities (note 15)	(189,134)
162,101	Net cash flows from Financing Activities (note 16)	128,832
(18,261)	Net increase or (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	12,550
76,078	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	57,817
57,817	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period (note 17)	70,367

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Accounts

1. Accounting Policies

i Basis of Preparation

The Chief Officer – Finance is responsible for making an annual assessment of whether it is appropriate to prepare the accounts on a going concern basis. In accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom, an authority's financial statements shall be prepared on a going concern basis; that is, the accounts should be prepared on the assumption that the functions of the authority will continue in operational existence for the 12-month period from the time the financial statements are authorised for issue, noting that it can only be discontinued under statutory prescription. The Council has significant net assets, investments and cash and a track record of preparing a balanced budget which incorporates significant savings that are subsequently achieved. By continued assessment and governance the Council has put robust measures in place to ensure strong financial management of its activities which demonstrates our ability to continue as a going concern. Work is undertaken annually to assess the impact of changes in the external environment and undertake mitigating actions to return to a balanced budget. The Chief Officer – Finance has determined that it remains appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

ii General Principles & Materiality

The Annual Accounts summarises the Council's transactions for the 2024/25 financial year and its position at the year ended 31 March 2025. The Council is required to prepare Annual Accounts under the Local Authority Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2014 and section 12 of the Local Government in Scotland Act 2003 requires they be prepared in accordance with proper accounting practices. These practices comprise the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2024/25 supported by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

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

The Council will disclose all material accounting policy information. Information is considered to be material if users of an entity's financial statements would need it to understand other material information in the financial statements. Information may be material because of its nature, even if the related amounts are immaterial. Any immaterial policy information that is disclosed will not obscure material accounting policy information.

iii Accruals of Income and Expenditure

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

- Revenue from the sale of goods and services is recognised in accordance with the terms and conditions 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 those rendered by the Council's officers) are recorded as expenditure when the services are received, rather than when payments are made.
- Interest payable on borrowings and receivable on investments is accounted for on the basis of the effective interest rate for the relevant financial instrument rather than the cash flows fixed or determined by the contract; and
- Where revenue and expenditure have been recognised but cash has not been received or paid, a debtor or creditor for the relevant amount is recorded in the Balance Sheet. Where there is evidence that debts are unlikely to be settled, the balance of debtors is written down and a charge made to revenue for the income that might not be collected.

Where the Council is acting as an agent for another party (e.g. in the collection of National Non Domestic Rates and Water Charges), income and expenditure are recognised only to the extent that commission is receivable by the Council for the agency services rendered or the Council incurs expenses directly on its own behalf in rendering the services.

iv Carbon Reduction Commitment Allowances

The Council is required to participate in the Carbon Reduction Commitment (CRC) Energy Efficiency Scheme. The CRC is a mandatory cap and trade emissions trading scheme for organisations whose electricity consumption is greater than 6000MWh or approximately £500k. The Council is required to purchase and surrender allowances, currently retrospectively, on the basis of emissions i.e. carbon dioxide produced as energy is used. As carbon dioxide is emitted, a liability and an expense are recognised. The liability will be discharged by surrendering allowances. The liability is measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to meet the obligation, normally at the current market price of the number of allowances required to meet the liability at the reporting date. The cost to the Council is recognised and reported in the costs of the Council's services and is apportioned to services on the basis of energy consumption.

v Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are investments that mature in 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 as they form an integral part of the Council's cash management.

vi Charges to Revenue for Non Current Assets

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

- depreciation attributable to the assets used by the relevant service; and
- 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.

The Council is not required to raise council tax to cover depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses or amortisations. However, it is required to make an annual provision

from revenue to contribute towards the reduction in its overall borrowing requirement (equal to an amount calculated on a prudent basis determined by the Council in accordance with statutory guidance, or loans fund principal charges). Depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses and amortisation are therefore replaced by loans fund principal charges in the General Fund Balance, by way of an adjusting transaction within the Capital Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement for the difference between the two.

vii Employee Benefits

Benefits Payable during Employment

Short term employee benefits (those that fall due wholly within 12 months of the year end), such as wages and salaries, paid annual leave and paid sick leave, bonuses and non-monetary benefits (e.g. cars) for current employees, are recognised as an expense in the year in which employees render service to the Council. An accrual is made against services in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services for the cost of holiday entitlements and other forms of leave earned by employees but not taken before the year end and which employees can carry forward into the next financial year. The accrual is made at the remuneration rates applicable in the following financial year, being the period in which the employee takes the benefit. Any accrual made is required under statute to be reversed out of the General Fund Balance by a credit to the Accumulated Absences Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are amounts payable as a result of a decision by the Council to terminate an officer's employment before the normal retirement date or an officer's decision to accept voluntary redundancy and are charged on an accruals basis to the corporate line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement when the Council is demonstrably committed to either terminating the employment of an officer or group of officers or making an offer to encourage voluntary redundancy.

Where termination benefits involve the enhancement of pensions, statutory provisions require the General Fund Balance to be charged with the amount payable by the Council to the pension fund or pensioner in the year, not the amount calculated according to the relevant accounting standards. In the Movement in Reserves Statement, appropriations are required to and from the Pensions Reserve to remove the notional debits and credits for termination benefits related to pensions enhancements 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 can be members of two separate pension schemes:

- the Scottish Teachers' Superannuation Scheme, administered by the Scottish Public Pensions Agency on behalf of the Scottish Government; and
- the Local Government Pension Scheme (referred to as NESPF), administered by Aberdeen City Council.

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

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

The Local Government Pension Scheme

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

- The liabilities of the North East Scotland 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 of 2.2%.
- The assets of the North East Scotland Pension Fund attributable to the Council are included in the Balance Sheet at their fair value: quoted securities – current bid price; unquoted securities – professional estimate; unitised securities – current bid price; and property – market value.
- The change in the net pensions 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 arising from current year decisions whose effect relates to years of service earned in earlier years – debited to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of Corporate; and
- net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset), i.e. net interest expense for the Council – the change during the period in the net defined benefit liability (asset) that arises from the passage of time charged to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement – this is calculated by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the period to the net defined 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.

Remeasurements 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 Statement.
- actuarial gains and losses – changes in the net pensions liability that arise because events have not coincided with assumptions made at the last actuarial valuation or because the actuaries have updated their assumptions – charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure; and
- contributions paid to the North East Scotland 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 appropriations to and from the Pensions Reserve to remove the notional debits and credits for retirement benefits and replace them with debits for the cash paid to the pension

fund and pensioners and any such amounts payable but unpaid at the year end. The negative balance that arises on the Pensions Reserve thereby measures the beneficial impact on the General Fund of being required to account for retirement benefits on the basis of cash flows rather than as benefits that are earned by employees.

Discretionary Benefits

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

viii Events After the Reporting Period

Events after the reporting period are those events, both favourable and unfavourable, that occur between the end of the reporting period and the date when the Annual Accounts are approved. Two types of events can be identified:

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

ix Financial Liabilities

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

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

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

Where premiums and discounts have been charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, regulations allow the impact on the General Fund Balance to be spread over future years. The Council has a policy of spreading the gain/loss over the term that was remaining on the loan against which the premium was payable or discount receivable when it was repaid. The reconciliation of amounts charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the net charge required against the General Fund Balance is managed by a transfer to or from the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

The Council has provided several financial guarantees which are reflected as a contingent liability and disclosed as a note to the annual accounts. A suitable value is earmarked

from the General Fund Balance to provide financial backing in the event of there being a call on these guarantees.

x Financial Assets

Financial assets are classified into two types according to the business model to which they relate. The business model determines how the asset will be treated in the financial statements:-

1. Financial assets measured at amortised cost. These are assets held for the purpose of collecting contractual cash flows. This category includes short term investments and long-term loans granted. An impairment allowance may be calculated based on materiality and circumstance of asset.
2. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss. This includes any financial assets held for purposes other than collecting contractual cash flows and selling the asset. Shares in group entities fall into this classification.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost.

Loans are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the Council becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measured at fair value. They are then measured at their amortised cost. Annual credits to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement 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 loans that the Council has made, this means that the amount presented in the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal receivable (plus accrued interest – except for the Council's Small Business Loan Scheme) and interest credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is the amount receivable for the year in the loan agreement. Where an impairment allowance is made this will be charged to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss.

Available for sale assets 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. Where there are no fixed or determinable payments, income (e.g. dividends) is credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement when it becomes receivable by the Council.

Assets are maintained in the Balance Sheet at fair value. Values are based on the following principles:

- instruments with fixed and determinable payments – discounted cash flow analysis; and
- equity shares with no quoted market prices – independent appraisal of company valuations.

Changes in fair value will be charged to the General Fund using the method outlined above.

xi Foreign Currency Translation

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

xii Government Grants and Contributions

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

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

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

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

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

xiii Heritage Assets

The Council's Heritage Assets are held primarily in the City's Art Gallery and Museums. There are eight collections of heritage assets which are held in support of the primary objective of increasing the knowledge, understanding and appreciation of the local area and its history. Heritage Assets are recognised and measured (including the treatment of revaluation gains and losses) in accordance with the Council's accounting policies on property, plant and equipment. However, some of the measurement rules are relaxed in relation to heritage assets as detailed below. The Council's collections of heritage assets are accounted for as follows:

Fine Art & Applied Art Collection

The Art collection includes paintings (both oil and watercolour), installations and sculptures, decorative and applied art including silver, ceramics and glass etc and is reported in the Balance Sheet at valuation. There is no periodic programme of valuations although items in the collection are prompted for revaluation when they are loaned to exhibitions or if a similar item is sold at auction. The Council's Art Gallery and Museums' curators value the items and base this on commercial valuation. The assets within the art collection are deemed to have indeterminate lives and a high residual value; hence the Council does not consider it appropriate to charge depreciation. Acquisitions are made by purchase or donation. Acquisitions are initially recognised at cost and donations are recognised at valuation as provided by the Curators with reference to appropriate commercial markets for the paintings using the most relevant and recent information from sales at auctions.

- **Civic Insignia**

The collection of Civic Insignia includes items utilised by the Lord and Lady Provost in their official capacity. These items are reported in the Balance Sheet at insurance valuation

which is based on valuation. These insurance valuations are updated on an ad hoc basis. The collection is relatively static, and acquisitions and donations are rare. Where they do occur, acquisitions are initially recognised at cost and donations are recognised at valuation ascertained by the Art Gallery and Museum's curators in accordance with the Council's policy on valuations of Civic Insignia. Subsequent measurement is based on insurance valuation performed in line with the Council's Policy.

- **Archaeology**

The Council does not consider that reliable cost or valuation information can be obtained for the items held in its archaeological collection. This is because of the diverse nature of the assets held and lack of comparable market values. Consequently, the Council does not recognise these assets on the balance sheet. The Council's acquisitions are well focused with the aim of reflecting the extraordinarily rich archaeological heritage of Aberdeen and the North East of Scotland. Future collecting will largely be due to continued excavation in Aberdeen City. The Council does not (normally) make any purchases of archaeological items.

- **Library and Information Services**

The collection of reference items which could be deemed to be held and maintained principally for their contribution to knowledge and culture include historical book collections, directories and local newspaper archives. The collection is not recognised on the Balance Sheet as cost information is not readily available and the Council believes that the benefits of obtaining the valuation for these items would not justify the cost. Nearly all the items in the collection are believed to have a value of less than £500 and as far as the Council is aware no individual item is worth more than £2,000.

- **Other Heritage Assets**

Collections other than those stated above are reported in the Balance Sheet at valuation where possible as determined by the curator. This includes city monuments, maritime & social history, numismatics, and science technology & industry. Acquisitions are rare and most additions are due to donations which are accepted provided suitable storage is available. Where they do occur, acquisitions are initially recognised at cost and donations are recognised at valuation ascertained by the museum's curators in accordance with the Council's policy on valuations of heritage assets.

The carrying amounts of heritage assets are reviewed where there is evidence of impairment for heritage assets, e.g. where an item has suffered physical deterioration or breakage or where doubts arise as to its authenticity. Any impairment is recognised and measured in accordance with the Council's general policies on impairment – see note xx in this summary of significant accounting policies. Disposal of heritage assets is carried out occasionally following the procedures outlined in the Acquisition and Disposal Policy, approved by the Education Culture and Sport committee on 16 October 2010. The Policy also sets out that disposals of assets in the collections are the responsibility of the governing body of the museum acting on the advice of professional curatorial staff and will only be disposed of after considering the public interest and implication for the museum's collections. The proceeds of such items are accounted for in accordance with the Council's general provisions relating to the disposal of property, plant and equipment. Disposal proceeds are disclosed separately in the notes to the annual accounts and are accounted for in accordance with statutory accounting requirements relating to capital expenditure and capital receipts (again see notes xx in this summary of significant accounting policies).

xiv Interests in Companies and Other Entities

The Council has material interests in companies and other entities. In line with the level of Control that the Council exerts over these entities, they can be classified as Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Ventures. The Council is required to prepare Group Accounts incorporating all of these entities. In the Council's own single entity accounts, the interests in companies and other entities are recorded as financial assets at net worth.

xv Inventories

Inventories are included in the Balance Sheet at the lower of cost and net realisable value except for the inventories held by Building Services and Roads Services which are valued at latest price and average price respectively. The difference between these valuations and the lower of cost or net realisable value is not material.

Work in progress is subject to an interim valuation at the year end and recorded in the Balance Sheet at cost plus any profit reasonably attributable to the works.

xvi Investment Properties

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

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

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

xvii Jointly Controlled Operations

Jointly controlled operations are activities undertaken by the Council in conjunction with other venturers that involve the use of the assets and resources of the venturers rather than the establishment of a separate entity. The Council recognises on its Balance Sheet the assets that it controls and the liabilities that it incurs and debits and credits the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement with the expenditure it incurs and the share of income it earns from the activity of the operation.

xviii Leases

In 2024/2025, the Council has applied IFRS 16 Leases as adopted by the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting (2024/25). The main impact of the new requirements is that, for arrangements previously accounted for as operating leases (i.e. without recognising the leased vehicles, plant, equipment, property and land 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 (under £6,000) 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 are disclosed below.

Definition of a lease

Previously, the Council determined at contract inception whether an arrangement is or contains a lease under IAS 17. Under IFRS 16, the Council assess whether a contract is or contains a lease based on the definition of a lease as explained below:

A contract is, or contains a lease, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Council assesses whether:

- The contract involves the use of an identified asset – this may be specified explicitly or implicitly, and should be physically distinct or represent substantially all of the capacity of a physically distinct asset. If the supplier had a substantive substitution right, then the asset is not identified;
- The Council has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits and service potential from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- The Council has the right to direct the use of the asset throughout the period of use. The Council has this right when it has the decision making rights that are most relevant to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used. In rare cases where the decision about how and for what purpose the asset is used is predetermined, the Council has the right to direct the use of the asset if either:
 - o The Council has the right to operate the asset; or
 - o The Council designed the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose it will be used.

The Council as Lessee

As a lessee, the Council 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 Council. Under IFRS 16, the Council recognises right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for most leases – i.e. these leases are on-balance sheet.

The Council 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 (under £6,000). The Council recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

i. Leases classified as operating leases under IAS 17

At transition, lease liabilities were measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted at the Council's incremental borrowing rate as at 1 April 2024. Right of use assets are measured at either

- Their carrying amount as if IFRS 16 had been applied since the commencement date, discounted using the Council's incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application or
- An amount equal to the lease liability
- For right-of-use assets for peppercorn or nominal lease payments a right-of-use asset shall be recognised at fair value on 1 April 2024. with any gain, being the difference between that fair value and the lease liability, recognised as a donated asset as an adjustment to opening balances

The Council used the following practical expedients when applying IFRS 16 to leases previously classified as operating leases under IAS 17.

- Lease liabilities are measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments at 1 April 2024, discounted by the Council's incremental borrowing rate at that date
- A single discount has been applied to portfolios of leases with reasonably similar characteristics
- The weighted average of the incremental borrowing rates used to discount liabilities was 4.62%
- Right-of-use assets are measured at the amount of the lease liability, adjusted for any prepaid or accrued lease payments that were in the balance sheet on 31 March 2024 – any initial direct costs have been excluded
- All leases were assessed as to whether they were onerous at 31 March 2024, so right-of-use assets have not been subject to an impairment review – carrying amounts have been reduced by any provisions for onerous contracts that were in the 31 March 2024 balance sheet.

Application of the Code's adaptation of IFRS 16 has resulted in the following additions to the balance sheet as at 1 April 2024:

- £5.1m Property, plant and equipment – land and buildings (right-of-use assets)
- £2.6m Non-current creditors (lease liabilities)
- £1.2m Current creditors (lease liabilities)

ii. Leases classified as finance leases under IAS 17

For leases that were classified as finance leases under IAS 17, the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset and the lease liability at 1 April 2024, are determined at the carrying amount of the lease asset and lease liability under IAS 17 immediately before that date.

The Council as Lessor

The Council is not required to make any adjustment on transition to IFRS 16 for leases in which it acts as a lessor, except for sub-leases, or where the Council is party to a lease for nil consideration. Otherwise, the Council shall account for leases applying IFRS 16 as adopted by the Code from 1 April 2024:

- Under IFRS 16, authorities acting as an intermediate lessor are required to assess the classification of a sub-lease with reference to the right-of-use asset, not the underlying asset.
- Where an authority is party to a lease for nil consideration, in which it is acting as lessor and the lease is classified as finance lease, the Code requires it will derecognise the asset being provided to the third party, and recognise any unguaranteed residual value in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 16.

The Council was party to sublease arrangements as lessor as at 1 April 2024 however they are not considered finance leases.

As at 1 April 2024 the Council was not party to as lessor to lease for nil consideration.

xix Prior Period Adjustments, Changes in Accounting Policies and Estimates and Errors

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 by adjusting opening balances and comparative amounts for the prior period as if the new policy had always been applied.

Changes in accounting estimates are accounted for prospectively, i.e. in the current and future years affected by the change.

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

xx Property, Plant and Equipment

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

Recognition

Expenditure on the acquisition, creation or enhancement of Property, Plant and Equipment is capitalised on an accruals basis, provided that it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the Council and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. For the purposes of component accounting, in line with the methodology of Social Housing, additions to Council Dwellings will be discounted at an appropriate rate. The discount factor is determined by comparing the Investment Value to the aggregate value. This methodology takes account of regional variations in capital values, stock condition, rent arrears and voids. 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; and
- the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located where there is a legal obligation.

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

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

- infrastructure and vehicles, plant and equipment – depreciated historical cost.
- community assets – historical cost or nominal value.

- council dwellings – current value, determined using the basis of existing use value for social housing (EUV-SH).
- specialised properties – depreciated replacement cost (DRC).
- non-financial assets e.g. surplus assets and investment properties – fair value*; and at cost, where appropriate
- all other assets – current value, determined as the amount that would be paid for the asset in its existing use (existing use value – EUV).

**Fair Value*

*Valuation Technique – All assets have been valued based on Level 2 of the Fair Value Hierarchy**. This uses significant observable inputs.*

There has been no change in the valuation techniques used during the year for either Investment Properties or Surplus Assets, except for the valuation of a new investment property, The Events Complex Aberdeen, as valuation at fair value is uncertain at this time, this investment property has been measured at cost.

***Significant Observable Inputs – Level 2*

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

Assets included in the Balance Sheet at current value are revalued sufficiently regularly to ensure that their carrying amount is not materially different from their current value at the year end, but as a minimum every five years. Increases in valuations are matched by credits to the Revaluation Reserve to recognise unrealised gains, however prior to crediting the Revaluation Reserve, reversal is first made to account for any previous revaluation losses that have been charged to the CIES.

Where decreases in value are identified, the revaluation loss is 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); and
- where there is no balance in the Revaluation Reserve or insufficient balance, the carrying amount of the asset is written down against the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

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

A high-level review of those assets, which are not subject to revaluation during the year, has taken place, and any material differences have been amended accordingly.

Impairment

Assets are assessed at each year end as to whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. Where indications exist and any possible differences are estimated

to be material, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated and, where this is less than the carrying amount of the asset, an impairment loss is recognised for the shortfall.

Where impairment losses are identified:

- 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); and
- where there is no balance in the Revaluation Reserve or insufficient balance, the carrying amount of the asset is written down against the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

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

Disposals and Assets Held for Sale

When an asset is no longer held for the purposes of generating cash flows 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. Where there is a subsequent decrease to fair value less costs to sell, the loss is posted to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Gains in fair value are recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement only up to the amount of any previously recognised losses. Depreciation is not charged on Assets Held for Sale.

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

Disposals

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

Amounts received for a disposal are categorised as capital receipts. The balance of receipts is required to be credited to the Capital Receipts Reserve and can then only be used for new capital investment or set aside to reduce the Council's underlying need to borrow (the capital financing requirement). Receipts are appropriated to the Reserve from the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

The written off value of disposals is not a charge against council tax, as the cost of 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 in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Depreciation

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

Depreciation is not applied to an asset in the year of acquisition, revaluation nor to expenditure on assets under construction. Assets that are disposed of are fully depreciated in the year of disposal.

Depreciation is calculated on the following bases:

- council dwellings and other buildings – straight-line allocation over the useful life of the property as estimated by the valuer; and
- infrastructure and vehicles, plant and equipment – straight-line allocation over the useful life as estimated by management.

Where an item of Property, Plant and Equipment has major components (over £2.5 million) whose cost is significant in relation to the total cost of the item, the components are depreciated separately.

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

Infrastructure Assets

The Code requires that where a component of an infrastructure asset is replaced, the carrying amount (i.e. net book value) of the old component shall be derecognised to avoid double counting and the new component shall be reflected in the carrying amount of the infrastructure asset. Due to practical difficulties in applying component accounting for the recognition and derecognition of replaced components of infrastructure assets, in large part due to data limitations, the Scottish Government is aware that most local authorities have been unable to comply with the requirement to assess the net book value of the replaced component and will therefore have taken a network approach to the measurement of infrastructure assets and will have treated the amount of the replaced component as zero. This is because the replaced component is considered to have been fully used up at the point that it is replaced.

The Scottish Government recognises that this is a challenging, time-sensitive issue and has therefore agreed to provide a temporary statutory override whilst a permanent solution is developed within the Code.

- Statutory Override 1: This statutory override permits that, 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. Therefore, for 2024/25 the Council has shown only the Net Book Value of its Infrastructure Assets in Note 27. Property, Plant and Equipment.
- Statutory Override 2: This statutory override requires that, for the periods from 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2025, the carrying amount to be derecognised in respect of a replaced part of an infrastructure asset is a nil amount, and no subsequent adjustment shall be made to the carrying amount of the asset with respect to that part. This is required on the basis that parts of infrastructure assets are rarely replaced before the part has been fully consumed and should therefore, in most cases, be fully depreciated at the date of replacement.

The Council has chosen to adopt both overrides for 2024/25.

xxi Public Private Partnerships (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 PPP contractor. As the Council is deemed to control the services that are provided under its PPP schemes and as ownership of the property, plant and equipment

will pass to the Council at the end of the contracts for no additional charge, the Council carries the assets used under the contracts on its Balance Sheet as part of Property, Plant and Equipment.

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

PPP non-current assets recognised on the Balance Sheet are revalued and depreciated in the same way as property, plant and equipment owned by the Council.

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

- fair value of the services received during the year – debited to the relevant service in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.
- finance cost – an interest charge on the outstanding Balance Sheet liability, debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.
- contingent rent – increases in the amount to be paid for the property arising during the contract, debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.
- payment towards liability – applied to write down the Balance Sheet liability towards the PPP operator (the profile of write downs is calculated using the same principles as for a finance lease); and
- lifecycle replacement costs – debited to the relevant service in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

xxii 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 exposed to liabilities from court cases that could eventually result in the making of a settlement or the payment of compensation, e.g. equal pay claims, or consider that over time the collection of income will become more difficult and thereby fail to secure the full value of the debt, or may have made a decision in relation to changes in service delivery from which costs arise, e.g. redundancy costs.

Estimation techniques are based on previous experience, prevailing economic conditions, aged analysis, expert and specialist advice and current data held by the Council.

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 measured at the best estimate at the balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

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

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

Contingent Liabilities

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

Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the Balance Sheet but disclosed in a note to the accounts.

Contingent Assets

A contingent asset arises where an event has taken place that gives the 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.

xxiii Reserves

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

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

xxiv Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute

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

The Council has in the past taken advantage of 'Consent to Borrow' given by Scottish Ministers under Para 1(2) of Schedule 3 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1975 to cover equal pay and statutory redundancy costs up to strictly defined limits. The repayment period is 10 years.

xxv VAT

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

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

At the balance sheet date, the following new standards and amendments to existing standards have been published but not yet adopted by The Code:

- IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rate (Lack of Exchangeability) issued in August 2023. The amendments to IAS 21 clarify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking, as well as require the disclosure of information that enables users of financial statements to understand the impact of a currency not being exchangeable.

Until this change, IAS 21 set out the exchange rate to use when exchangeability between two currencies is temporarily lacking, but not what to do when lack of exchangeability is not temporary.

On 15 August 2023, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 21 to help entities:

- assess exchangeability between two currencies; and
- determine the spot exchange rate, when exchangeability is lacking

This amendment is not expected to have a significant impact on the financial statements.

- IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts issued in May 2017. IFRS 17 replaces IFRS 4 and sets out principles for recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts. IFRS 17 affects any company that writes insurance contracts - such contracts are not written by the Council.

This amendment will not have an impact on the Council's financial statements.

- The changes to the measurement of non-investment assets within the 2025/26 CIPFA Code of Practice 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 Council follows current valuation guidelines as laid down by The Code. This amendment is not expected to have a material effect on the financial statements.

3. Critical Judgements in applying Accounting Policies

In applying the accounting policies set out in Note 1, the Council has had to make certain judgements about complex transactions or those involving uncertainty about future events. The critical judgements made in these Annual Accounts are:

- There is a high degree of uncertainty about future levels of funding for local government. However, the Council has determined that this uncertainty is not sufficient to provide an indication that the assets of the Council might be impaired as a result of a need to close facilities and reduce levels of service provision; and
- The Council is deemed to control the services provided under the Public Private Partnership arrangements that it has for the 3R's (Reorganise, Renovate, Rebuild) schools project and Lochside Academy, and also to control the residual value of the schools at the end of the agreement. The accounting policies for PPP schemes and similar contracts have been applied to the arrangement and the schools (net value £192 million) are recognised as Property, Plant and Equipment on the Council's Balance Sheet.

4. Assumptions Made About the Future and Other Major Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

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

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

Item	Uncertainties	Effect if Actual Results Differ from Assumptions
Property, Plant and Equipment : Depreciation	Assets are depreciated over useful lives that are dependent on assumptions about the level of repairs and maintenance that will be incurred in relation to individual assets. If the Council were to reduce its spending on repairs and maintenance, it could bring into doubt the useful lives assigned to assets.	If the useful life of assets is reduced, depreciation increases and the carrying amount of the assets falls. For example, it is estimated that for a building worth £30 million with a useful life of 35 years, the annual depreciation charge would increase by £25,210 if the useful life had to be reduced by one year.
Council Dwellings – Housing Stock	With the "Beacon Approach" (or "Adjusted Vacant Possession Value Technique") the beacon house types are valued to Current Value on the assumption there is no potential residential redevelopment on the site or intensification of use, and assuming vacant possession were available. The values are then adjusted by a factor to arrive at Existing Use Value -Social Housing (EUV-SH) to reflect the fact that the sitting tenants enjoy rents lower than private market rents and have various tenants' rights. The 'Adjusted Vacant Possession Value Technique', using sample property types and an adjustment factor reflecting occupation by a secure tenant (otherwise referred to as the	If the adjustment factor is increased by 1%, this would lead to a corresponding increase in the total value of council dwellings of £20.8m. If the adjustment factor is reduced by 1%, this would lead to a corresponding increase in the total value of council dwellings of £20.8m.

Item	Uncertainties	Effect if Actual Results Differ from Assumptions
	"Beacon Principle"), has been used for this HRA valuation. The adjustment factor applied is 42.57%.	
Aberdeen City Council Bond	The Council undertook a bond issuance from the Debt Capital Markets in November 2016. £370 million of index-linked bonds were issued to investors. The outstanding bonds are subject to indexation, which is based on movements in the Retail Price Index (RPI).	The amount of principal and interest to be paid is therefore dependent on changes in RPI. For example, a 1% increase in the rate of RPI compared to the prevailing rate would result in an annual increase of £4 million in amounts repayable.
Pensions Liability	Estimation of the net liability to pay pensions depends on a number of complex judgements relating to the discount rate used, the rate at which salaries are projected to increase, changes in retirement ages, mortality rates and expected returns on pension fund assets. A firm of consulting actuaries is engaged to provide the Council with expert advice about the assumptions to be applied.	The effects on the net pension liability of changes in individual assumptions can be measured. For instance, a 2% decrease in the discount rate assumption would result in an increase in the pension liability of £20.6 million. However, if another assumption were increased, e.g. member life expectancy, by 4% then this would result in an increase in the pension liability of £50.9 million. The interaction of assumptions is therefore extremely complex. See note 21 for further assumptions.
Arrears	At 31 March 2025 the Council had a balance of short-term debtors of £183 million. This is net of an allowance for the impairment of debt of £90 million.	If collection rates were to deteriorate, an increase of 1% on impairment would require a further provision of £1.83 million.

5. Movement in Reserves Statement – Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under Regulations

This note details the adjustments that are made to the total comprehensive income and expenditure (page 54) recognised by the Council in the year in accordance with proper accounting practice to the resources that are specified by statutory provisions as being available to the Council to meet future capital and revenue expenditure.

2023/24	Usable Reserves					Total Usable Reserves	Movement in Unusable Reserves £'000
	General Fund Balance £'000	Housing Revenue Account £'000	Statutory & Other Reserves £'000	Capital Receipts Reserve £'000	Capital Grants Unapplied Account £'000		
Adjustments involving the Capital Adjustment Account (CAA):							
<u>Reversal of items debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement</u>							
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non current assets	(56,844)	(40,388)	0	0	0	(97,232)	97,232
Revaluation losses on Property, Plant and Equipment	(41,752)	(39,571)	0	0	0	(81,323)	81,323
Capital grants and contributions applied	61,996	17,179	0	0	0	79,175	(79,175)
Write off carrying amount of non current assets sold	(770)	0	0	0	0	(770)	770
Write off carrying amount of non current assets scrapped	1,100	0	0	0	0	1,100	(1,100)
Statutory provision for the financing of Capital spend (3R's)	5,728	0	0	0	0	5,728	(5,728)
Movement in the fair value of Investment Properties	(18,949)	0	0	0	0	(18,949)	18,949
<u>Insertion of items not debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement</u>						0	
Loan principal repayments during the year	9,796	2,449	0	0	0	12,245	(12,245)
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances and other statutory funds	31,113	0	0	0	0	31,113	(31,113)
						0	
Adjustments involving the Capital Receipts Reserve:						0	
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	0	0	(1,989)	1,681	0	(308)	308
Proceeds from sale of non current assets	2,180	129	0	(2,309)	0	0	0
Contribution from Capital Receipts Reserve towards the administrative costs of non current asset	(134)	(494)	0	628	0	0	0
Adjustments involving the Capital Grants Unapplied Account:						0	
Capital grants and contributions unapplied credited to CIES	0	0	0	0	13,760	13,760	(13,760)
Application of grants/transformation costs to capital financing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adjustments involving the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account:						0	
Amounts by which finance costs charged to the CIES are different from finance costs chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	40	0	0	0	0	40	(40)
Adjustments involving the Pensions Reserve:						0	
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the CIES	(32,167)	(1,210)	0	0	0	(33,377)	33,377
Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	37,606	1,306	0	0	0	38,912	(38,912)
Adjustments involving the Accumulated Absences Account:						0	
Adjustments in relation to short term compensated absences	(904)	(24)	0	0	0	(928)	928
	2	0	0	0	0	2	(2)
Total Adjustments	(1,959)	(60,624)	(1,989)	0	13,760	(50,812)	50,812

2024/25	Usable Reserves					Total Usable Reserves	Movement in Unusable Reserves £'000
	General Fund Balance £'000	Housing Revenue Account £'000	Statutory & Other Reserves £'000	Capital Receipts Reserve £'000	Capital Grants Unapplied Account £'000		
Adjustments involving the Capital Adjustment Account (CAA):							
<u>Reversal of items debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement</u>							
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non current assets	(58,301)	(46,541)	0	0	0	(104,842)	104,842
Revaluation losses on Property, Plant and Equipment	(5,859)	(79,570)	0	0	0	(85,429)	85,429
Capital grants and contributions applied	44,196	12,331	0	0	0	56,527	(56,527)
Write off carrying amount of non current assets sold	(2,765)	0	0	0	0	(2,765)	2,765
Write off carrying amount of non current assets scrapped	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory provision for the financing of Capital spend (3R's)	4,741	0	0	0	0	4,741	(4,741)
Movement in the fair value of Investment Properties	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Insertion of items not debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure</u>							
Loan principal repayments during the year	11,306	3,386	0	0	0	14,692	(14,692)
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances and other statutory funds	2,563	0	0	0	0	2,563	(2,563)
Adjustments involving the Capital Receipts Reserve:							
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	0	0	(3,382)	3,039	0	(343)	343
Proceeds from sale of non current assets	3,596	13	0	(3,609)	0	0	0
Contribution from Capital Receipts Reserve towards the administrative costs of non current asset	(73)	(498)	0	571	0	0	0
Adjustments involving the Capital Grants Unapplied Account:						0	
Capital grants and contributions unapplied credited to CIES	0	0	0	0	10,097	10,097	(10,097)
Application of grants/transformation costs to capital financing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adjustments involving the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account:							
Amounts by which finance costs charged to the CIES are different from finance costs chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	42	0	0	0	0	42	(42)
Adjustments involving the Pensions Reserve:							
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the CIES	(31,064)	(258)	0	0	0	(31,322)	31,322
Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	24,756	374	0	0	0	25,130	(25,130)
Adjustments involving the Accumulated Absences Account:							
Adjustments in relation to short term compensated absences	(284)	6	0	0	0	(278)	278
Other Adjustments	(13,772)	5,006	(1)	(1)	0	(8,768)	8,768
Total Adjustments	(20,918)	(105,751)	(3,383)	0	10,097	(119,955)	119,955

6. Movement in Reserves Statement – Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves and Other Statutory Funds

Earmarked Reserves: This note sets out the amounts set aside from the General Fund and Housing Revenue Account (HRA) balances as earmarked reserves to provide financing for future expenditure plans and the amounts posted back from earmarked reserves to meet future General Fund and HRA expenditure.

General Fund Earmarked Reserves	Balance at 31 March 2023	Transfers In 2023/24	Transfers Out 2023/24	Balance at 31 March 2024	Purpose
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
Devolved Education M'ment (Comm Centres)	(522)	0	0	(522)	community centre funds c/f
Devolved Education M'ment (School Funds)	(274)	0	648	374	school funds c/f
Energy Efficiency Fund	(1,275)	(61)	52	(1,284)	funding for energy saving schemes
Bus Lane Enforcement	(294)	(4,448)	544	(4,198)	funding towards transport strategy
Service Concessions Reserve	0	(39,886)	34,629	(5,257)	funds set aside per SG Guidelines
Service Specific Funding	(7,411)	(4,743)	1,757	(10,397)	funding for service initiatives
Second/Long Term Empty Homes	(10,733)	(1,981)	5,101	(7,613)	funding for affordable housing
De-risk the Council	(5,614)	0	4,347	(1,267)	funding to support Council guarantees
Transformation Fund	(3,887)	0	688	(3,199)	funding for Council transformation
ADM - Education	(937)	0	571	(366)	funding for education costs
Budgeted Use of Reserves	0	(3,241)	0	(3,241)	reserves to be used towards budget
Refugee Funding	(18,046)	(166)	3,298	(14,914)	funding/income for refugee costs
Resilience, inc Covid Funding	(6,671)	(2,141)	18	(8,794)	Funds set aside for Financial Recovery
Scottish Govt Funding Carried forward	(7,048)	0	899	(6,149)	Funding for Capital projects
Joint Venture revaluation surplus	(11,216)	(4,234)	0	(15,450)	22/23 Inc in value of Long Term Investment
Total General Fund Earmarked Reserves	(73,928)	(60,901)	52,552	(82,277)	
Uncommitted General Fund Balance	(12,000)	(153)	0	(12,153)	
Total General Fund Balance	(85,928)	(61,054)	52,552	(94,430)	

General Fund Earmarked Reserves	Balance at 31 March 2024	Transfers in	Transfers Out	Balance at 31 March 2025	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
DEM (Comm Centres)	(522)	0	2	(520)	community centre funds c/f
DEM (School Funds)	374	0	1,555	1,929	school funds c/f
Energy Efficiency Fund	(1,284)	(67)	333	(1,018)	funding for energy saving schemes
Bus Lane Enforcement	(4,198)	(3,769)	706	(7,261)	funding towards transport strategy
Service Concessions Reserve	(5,257)	(3,646)	3,646	(5,257)	funding set aside per Scottish Govt guidelines
Service Specific Funding	(10,397)	(1,855)	665	(11,587)	funding for service initiatives
2nd/Long Term Empty Homes	(7,613)	(2,033)	5,118	(4,528)	funding for affordable housing
De-risk the Council	(1,267)	(3,113)	1,059	(3,321)	funding to support Council guarantees
Transformation Fund	(3,199)	(123)	751	(2,571)	funding for Council transformation
ADM - Education	(366)	(157)	523	0	funding for education costs
Council approved Use of Reserves(Budget)	(3,241)	(1,059)	3,241	(1,059)	reserves to be used towards budget
Refugee Funding	(14,914)	(1,761)	31	(16,644)	funding/income for refugee costs
Resilience inc Covid Funding	(8,794)	(1,305)	4,971	(5,128)	funds set aside for financial recovery
Scottish Govt Funding c/f	(6,149)	(2,953)	1,279	(7,823)	funding for capital projects
JV Revaluation surplus	(15,450)	0	277	(15,173)	Incr/Decr in value of long term investment
Low Emission funding	0	(1,230)	0	(1,230)	funding for low emission strategy
Total General Fund Reserves	(82,277)	(23,071)	24,157	(81,191)	
Uncommitted General Fund balance	(12,153)	0	0	(12,153)	
Total General Fund Balance	(94,430)	(23,071)	24,157	(93,344)	

HRA Earmarked Reserves	Balance at 31 March 2024	Transfers in	Transfers Out	Balance at 31 March 2025	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
<i>Projects:</i>					
Housing Repairs	(2,299)	(2,375)	2,299	(2,375)	repairs ordered prior to year end
House Sales - Non Right to buy	(308)			(308)	one off vacant properties sold on the open market
Support for budget 24/25	(3,161)		3,161	0	funds set aside for budget 24/25
Support for budget 25/26	0	(793)		(793)	funds set aside for budget 25/26
Total HRA Earmarked Reserves	(5,768)	(3,168)	5,460	(3,476)	
Uncommitted HRA balance	(8,421)	(1)	1,009	(7,413)	
Total HRA Balance	(14,189)	(3,169)	6,469	(10,889)	

Total Earmarked Reserves 2024/25	Balance at 31 March 2023 £'000	Transfers In 2023/24 £'000	Transfers Out 2023/24 £'000	Balance at 31 March 2024 £'000	Transfers In 2024/25 £'000	Transfers Out 2024/25 £'000	Balance at 31 March 2025 £'000
General Fund	(73,928)	(60,901)	52,552	(82,277)	(23,071)	24,157	(81,191)
HRA	(2,586)	(5,460)	2,278	(5,768)	(3,168)	5,460	(3,476)
Total Earmarked Reserves	(76,514)	(66,361)	54,830	(88,045)	(26,239)	29,617	(84,667)

Other Statutory Funds: The Council holds a number of other statutory funds. This note sets out the amounts held, and a summary of transactions undertaken.

Name of Fund	Balance at 1 April 2023 £'000	Transfers In 2023/24 £'000	Transfers Out 2023/24 £'000	Balance at 31 March 2024 £'000	Transfers In 2024/25 £'000	Transfers Out 2024/25 £'000	Balance at 31 March 2025 £'000	Purpose of the Earmarked Reserve
Capital	(27,269)	(9,320)	135	(36,454)	(9,712)	2,818	(43,348)	To meet the capital expenditure and the repayment of the principal on loans
Insurance	(2,031)	(1,119)	423	(2,727)	(1,409)	707	(3,429)	To meet the cost of uninsured claims
City Improvement	(335)	(18)	17	(336)	(16)	0	(352)	To meet the cost of carrying out improvements to the city as decided by the Council
Lord Byron	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	To meet the costs of maintaining Lord Byron's statue
Total Statutory and Other Funds	(29,635)	(10,457)	575	(39,517)	(11,137)	3,525	(47,129)	

7. Expenditure and Funding Analysis

The Expenditure and Funding Analysis shows how the expenditure is allocated for decision making purposes between the Council's directorates. The reportable segments have been identified to align with service structure. Income and expenditure accounted for under generally accepted accounting practices is presented more fully in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

2023/24			2024/25			
Restated Net Expenditure chargeable to General Fund & HRA balances £'000	Adjustments between funding & Accounting basis	Restated Net Expenditure in the CIES £'000	Services	Net Expenditure chargeable to General Fund & HRA balances £'000	Adjustments between funding & Accounting basis	Net Expenditure in the CIES £'000
52,083	33,047	85,130	City Regeneration and Environment	53,625	25,901	79,526
49,461	42,142	91,603	Corporate Services	49,338	5,509	54,847
27,978	(6,896)	21,082	Corporate	15,743	(11,302)	4,441
119,496	1,719	121,215	Integration Joint Board	129,908	1,699	131,607
292,030	31,455	323,485	Families and Communities	323,939	32,857	356,796
(21,485)	77,910	56,425	Housing Revenue Account	(20,176)	123,136	102,960
519,563	179,377	698,940	Net Cost of Services	552,377	177,800	730,177
(512,745)	(85,695)	(598,440)	Other Income and Expenditure	(548,998)	(50,233)	(599,231)
6,818	93,682	100,500	(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Services	3,379	127,567	130,946
			Opening General Fund and HRA Balance at 1 April 2024	(108,620)		
(101,643)						
			(Surplus)/deficit on General Fund and HRA Balance in Year	3,379		
6,818						
(13,795)			To/From Other Statutory Reserves	1,008		
(108,620)			Closing General Fund and HRA Balance at 31 March 2025	(104,233)		

*2023/24 figures restated (see note 40)

Note 7. Expenditure & Funding Analysis - Adjustments between Funding and Accounting Basis 2023/24

	Adjustments for Capital Purposes	Net Change for the Pensions Adjustments	Other Adjustments	Total Adjustments
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
City Regeneration and Environment	30,989	2,041	17	33,047
Corporate Services	41,333	1,829	(1,020)	42,142
Corporate	21	2,704	(9,621)	(6,896)
Integration Joint Board	427	1,198	94	1,719
Families and Communities	25,282	5,649	524	31,455
Housing Revenue Account	79,959	375	(2,424)	77,910
Net Cost of Services	178,011	13,796	(12,430)	179,377
Other Income and Expenditure from the Funding Analysis	(66,320)	(19,336)	(39)	(85,695)
Difference between General Fund Surplus or Deficit and CIES Surplus or Deficit (Note 5)	111,691	(5,540)	(12,469)	93,682

Expenditure & Funding Analysis - Adjustments between Funding and Accounting Basis 2024/25

	Adjustments for Capital Purposes	Net Change for the Pensions Adjustments	Other Adjustments	Total Adjustments
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
City Regeneration and Environment	25,600	2,195	(1,894)	25,901
Corporate Services	3,589	1,991	(71)	5,509
Corporate	(91)	99	(11,310)	(11,302)
Integration Joint Board	426	1,316	(43)	1,699
Families and Communities	11,129	21,996	(268)	32,857
Housing Revenue Account	126,111	417	(3,392)	123,136
Net Cost of Services	166,764	28,014	(16,978)	177,800
Other Income and Expenditure from the Funding Analysis	(28,371)	(21,821)	(41)	(50,233)
Difference between General Fund Surplus or Deficit and CIES Surplus or Deficit (Note 5)	138,393	6,193	(17,019)	127,567

8. Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement - Other Operating Expenditure

2023/24 £'000		2024/25 £'000
(911)	Gains on the disposal on non current assets	(273)
(911)	Total	(273)

9. Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement - Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure

2023/24 £'000		2024/25 £'000
74,194	Interest payable and similar charges	84,844
(19,336)	Pensions interest cost and expected return on pensions assets	(21,821)
(7,462)	Interest receivable and similar income	(2,023)
47,396	Total	61,000

10. Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement - Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income

2023/24 £'000		2024/25 £'000
(141,475)	Council Tax Income	(141,076)
(257,378)	Non domestic rates	(208,349)
(166,897)	Non ring-fenced government grants	(264,104)
(79,175)	Capital grants and contributions	(56,526)
0	Capital grants and receipts unapplied	10,097
(644,925)	Total	(659,958)

11. Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement – Material Items of Income and Expense

When items of income and expense are material, their nature and amount is disclosed separately, either on the face of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES) or in the notes to the accounts, depending on how significant the items are to an understanding of the Council's financial performance.

In 2024/25 the Scottish Government provided a temporary amendment to the current statutory accounting requirements for Capital Grant. The Council took the option to apply this additional flexibility to the treatment of its £9 million Capital Grant, as detailed in the Local Government finance circular 9/2024. This allowed local authorities to replace reserves held for capital investment purposes with this specific 2024-25 General Capital Grant funding, in order to allow those reserves to be used to fund the 2024-25 local government pay award. The £9m balance is within Corporate Gross Income within the Cost of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

12. Balance Sheet – Usable Reserves

Movements in the Council's usable reserves are detailed in the Movement in Reserves Statement and notes 5 and 6.

13. Balance Sheet – Unusable Reserves

31 March 2024 £'000		31 March 2025 £'000
(944,765)	Revaluation Reserve	(971,432)
(321,784)	Capital Adjustment Account	(223,871)
12,857	Financial Instruments Adjustment Account	12,418
53,754	Pensions Reserve	49,091
8,876	Accumulated Absences Account	9,154
(1,191,062)	Total	(1,124,640)

Revaluation Reserve

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

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

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

2023/24			2024/25	
£'000	£'000		£'000	£'000
	(972,727)	Balance at 1 April		(944,765)
(48,999)		Upward revaluation of assets	(109,318)	
59,833		Downward revaluation of assets and impairment losses not charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	62,521	
	10,834	Surplus or deficit on revaluation of non current assets not posted to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services		(46,797)
16,029		Difference between fair value depreciation and historical cost depreciation	17,061	
0		Accumulated gains on assets sold or scrapped	0	
	16,029			17,061
	1,099	Amounts written off to the Capital Adjustment Account		3,069
	(944,765)	Balance at 31 March		(971,432)

Capital Adjustment Account

The Capital Adjustment Account absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for the consumption of non-current assets and for financing the acquisition, construction, or enhancement of those assets under statutory provisions. The Account is debited with the cost of acquisition, construction or enhancement as depreciation, impairment losses and amortisation are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (with reconciling postings from the Revaluation Reserve to convert fair value figures to a historical cost basis). The Account is credited with the amounts set aside by the Council as finance for the costs of acquisition, construction, and enhancement.

2023/24		2024/25	
£'000		£'000	£'000
(413,305)	Balance at 1 April		(321,784)
	Reversal of items relating to capital expenditure debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:		
97,233	Charges for depreciation and impairment on non current assets	104,842	
81,324	Revaluation losses on Property, Plant and Equipment	71,698	
770	Amounts of non current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	2,765	
179,327		179,305	
(17,129)	Adjusting amounts written out of the Revaluation Reserve	(20,129)	
162,198	Net written out amount of the cost of non current assets consumed in the year		159,176
	Capital financing applied in the year:		
309	Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	344	
(79,176)	Capital grants and contributions credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement that have been applied to capital financing	(56,527)	
(12,244)	Loans Fund principal repayments	(14,693)	
(31,112)	Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	(2,564)	
(5,728)	PPP Liability/Finance Lease repayments	(4,741)	
(127,951)			(78,181)
18,949	Movements in the market value of Investment Properties debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		13,730
39,426	Service Concession and Loans Fund Instalment		3,187
(1,101)	Written off		1
(321,784)	Balance at 31 March	0	(223,871)

The Capital Adjustment Account contains accumulated gains and losses on Investment Properties and gains recognised on donated assets that have yet to be consumed by the Council. The Account also contains revaluation gains accumulated on Property, Plant and Equipment before 1 April 2007, the date that the Revaluation Reserve was created to hold such gains.

Note 5 provides details of the source of all the transactions posted to the Account, apart from those involving the Revaluation Reserve.

Financial Instruments Adjustment Account

The Financial Instruments Adjustment Account absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for income and expenses relating to certain financial instruments and for bearing losses or benefiting from gains per statutory provisions. The Council uses this account to manage premiums paid on the early redemption of loans. Premiums are debited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement when they are incurred but reversed out of the General Fund Balance to the account in the Movement in Reserves Statement. Over time, the expense is posted back to the General Fund Balance in accordance with statutory arrangements for spreading the burden to be met. In the Council's case, this period is the unexpired term that was outstanding on the loans when they were redeemed. As a result, the balance on the account at 31 March 2015 will be charged to the General Fund over the next 45 years.

2023/24			2024/25
£'000			£'000
13,295	Balance at 1 April		12,857
	Difference between finance and other costs and income calculated on an accounting basis and finance costs calculated in accordance with statutory requirements		
(40)	Long Term Borrowing – Stepped Loans	(42)	
(398)	Proportion of premiums incurred in previous financial years to be charged against the General Fund Balance in accordance with statutory requirements	(397)	
(438)	Amount by which finance costs charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are different from finance costs chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements		(439)
12,857	Balance at 31 March		12,418

Pensions Reserve

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

2023/24		2024/25
£'000		£'000
47,453	Balance at 1 April	53,754
11,841	Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability	(697,947)
33,372	Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	31,323
(38,912)	Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	(25,130)
0	Asset Ceiling adjustment	687,091
53,754	Balance at 31 March	49,091

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. Statutory arrangements require that the impact on the General Fund Balance is neutralised by transfers to or from the Account.

2023/24		2024/25	
£'000		£'000	£'000
7,948	Balance at 1 April		8,876
(7,948)	Settlement or cancellation of accrual made at the end of the preceding year	(8,876)	
8,876	Amounts accrued at the end of the current year	9,154	
928	Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements		278
8,876	Balance at 31 March		9,154

14. Cash Flow Statement – Operating Activities

2023/24		2024/25
£'000		£'000
(100,500)	Net surplus or (deficit) on the provision of services ^	(130,946)
(100,500)		(130,946)
	Adjustment to surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements:	
97,233	Depreciation	104,842
100,273	Impairment, downward revaluations & non sale derecognitions	85,429
(632)	(Increase)/Decrease in Stock	408
(45,827)	(Increase)/Decrease in Debtors	9,530
(7,649)	Increase/(Decrease) in Creditors	35,094
(5,540)	Movement in Pension Liability	6,193
770	Carrying amount of non current assets sold	2,765
(1,106)	Contributions to Other Reserves/Provisions	2,329
0	Movement in value of investment properties	0
137,522		246,590
	Adjust for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities:	
(79,176)	Receipt of Capital Grants and Contributions	(56,527)
(1,681)	Proceeds from the sale of property, plant & equipment, investment property and intangible assets	(3,039)
17,542	Bond Effective Interest Rate Adjustment	16,774
(63,315)		(42,792)
(26,293)	Net cash flows from operating activities	72,852

^ includes the following:

2023/24		2024/25
£'000		£'000
7,462	Interest receivable	2,023
(74,194)	Interest payable	(84,844)

15. Cash Flow Statement – Investing Activities

2023/24		2024/25
£'000		£'000
(232,245)	Purchase of property, plant and equipment, investment properties and heritage assets	(258,959)
(2,680)	Purchase/(Sale) of short term and long term investments	10,260
2,309	Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment and investment properties	3,609
(629)	Contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve towards the administrative costs of non current asset disposals	(571)
79,176	Capital grants and contributions received	56,527
(154,069)	Net cash flows from investing activities	(189,134)

16. Cash Flow Statement – Financing Activities

2023/24		2024/25
£'000		£'000
(37)	Other receipts from financing activities	(42)
(5,728)	Cash payments for the reduction of the outstanding liabilities relating to finance leases and on balance sheet PPP contracts	(4,741)
0	Repayment of amounts borrowed	0
(17,542)	Bond Effective Interest Rate Adjustment	(16,774)
185,408	New borrowings	150,389
162,101	Net cash flows from financing activities	128,832

17. Cash Flow Statement – Cash and Cash Equivalents

31 March 2024		31 March 2025
£'000		£'000
24	Cash held by the Authority	0
57,793	Bank current accounts	70,367
57,817	Total cash and cash equivalents	70,367

18. Agency Services

Where a local authority is acting as an intermediary in the collection and distribution of funds but bears no financial gain/loss it is deemed to be acting as an Agent. Agency arrangements are removed from the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Account.

- The Council bills and collects domestic water and sewerage charges on behalf of Scottish Water from households within the authority. During 2024/25, £51.638m (2023/24, £46.546m) was collected as water and sewerage charges for all years. £50.735m (2023/24 £45.673m) of the amount collected was remitted to Scottish Water, with the Council retaining £0.903m (2023/24 £0.873m) as Commission fee.
- The Council Issued Ukrainian Grants on behalf of the Central Government during 24/25 to the value of £0.354m. (2023/24 £0.418m).
- The Council as the billing authority for Non Domestic Rates(NDR) acts as agent of the Scottish Government. During 2024/25, the Council billed £257million (£249million in 2023/24) on behalf of the Scottish Government. After Provision for bad and doubtful debts and prior year adjustments, the Council contributed £198million to the national non domestic rates pool in income (£186million in 2023/24) and received back from the pool £10million (£71million in 2023/24).

19. External Audit Costs

The Council has incurred the following costs in relation to the audit of the Annual Accounts, certification of grant claims and statutory inspections and any non-audit services provided by the Council's external auditor :-

External Audit Fees	2023/24 £'000	2024/25 £'000
Fees payable with regard to external audit services undertaken in accordance with the Code of Practice	542	537
Audit of financial statements of subsidiaries (Charitable Trusts) pursuant to legislation	10	10
Total	552	547

20. Pensions Schemes Accounted for as Defined Contribution Schemes

Teachers employed by the Council are members of the Teachers' Pension 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 paid by local authorities. The Council is not able to identify its share of the underlying financial position and performance of the Scheme with sufficient reliability for accounting purposes. For the purposes of the Annual Accounts, it is therefore accounted for on the same basis as a defined contribution scheme. As a proportion of the total contributions into the Teachers' Pension Scheme during the year ending 31 March 2025 the Council's own contributions equate to approximately 2.9%.

In 2024/25, the council paid £26.085 million to the Scottish Government in respect of teachers' pension costs, which represents 26% of teachers' pensionable pay from 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025. The figure for 2023/24 was £22.784 million representing 23% of pensionable pay.

The Council is responsible for the costs of any additional benefits awarded upon early retirement outside of the terms of the teachers' scheme. These costs are accounted for on a defined benefit basis and detailed in note 21. The Council is not liable to the scheme for any other entities' obligations under the plan.

21. Defined Benefit Pension Schemes

The North East Scotland Pension Fund (NESPF) is administered by Aberdeen City Council within the Local Government Pension Scheme regulations.

The NESPF was established under the Superannuation Fund Act 1972. It is a statutory scheme and is contracted out of the Second State Pension. It is open to all employees of the scheduled bodies, except for those whose employment entitles them to belong to another statutory pension scheme (e.g. Police, Fire and Teachers).

Employees of admitted bodies can join the scheme subject to their individual admission criteria which are outwith the control of Aberdeen City Council.

There are now 9 scheduled bodies, and these are:

Aberdeen City Council, Aberdeenshire Council, Moray Council, Scottish Water, Scottish Police Authority, North East Scotland College, Moray College, Grampian Valuation Joint Board and Nestrans. Scottish Fire and Rescue Service transferred out of the NESPF in September 2024. They are still within LG Pension Scheme. (LG related Fire pensions were consolidated within Strathclyde Pension Fund.)

The Funds' investments are externally managed in accordance with the Local Government Pension Scheme (Scotland) (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2010.

Under the Local Government Pension Scheme (Administration) (Scotland) Regulations, there is a requirement for the Council to publish a pension fund annual report. The report covers, amongst other things, a report by the Chief Officer - Finance, scheme governance, governance compliance and membership statistics. It also contains important information on investments and market valuations.

The report will be made available on the Pension Fund website under www.nespf.org.uk or on request from the Chief Officer - Finance, Marischal College, Broad Street, Aberdeen, AB10 1AB.

Participation in pension schemes

As part of the terms and conditions of employment of 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 and to disclose them at the time that employees earn their future entitlement.

The Council participates in two post-employment schemes:

- The Local Government Pension Scheme, administered locally by Aberdeen City Council – this is a funded defined benefit scheme calculated on a career average basis, meaning that the Council and employees pay contributions into a fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the pensions liabilities with investment assets.
- Arrangements for the award of discretionary post-retirement benefits upon early retirement – this is an unfunded defined benefit arrangement, under which liabilities are recognised when awards are made. However, there are no investment assets built up to meet the pension liabilities, and cash must be generated to meet actual pensions payments as they eventually fall due.

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

Discretionary post-retirement benefits

Discretionary post-retirement benefits on early retirement are an unfunded defined benefit arrangement, under which liabilities are recognised when awards are made. There are no plan assets built up to meet these pension liabilities.

Transactions relating to post-employment benefits

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

	Local Government Scheme	Pension £'000	Scottish Teachers Superannuation Scheme	£'000
	2023/24	2024/25	2023/24	2024/25
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement				
<i>Cost of Services:</i>				
Service cost comprising:				
• current service cost	30,046	28,791	0	0
• administrative expenses	721	0	0	0
• past service costs	17	350	0	0
• (gain)/loss from settlements	2,600	0	0	0
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure				
• net interest expense	(20,248)	(22,686)	912	865
• interest on asset ceiling	19,324	24,008	0	0
Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	32,460	30,463	912	865
<i>Other Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement</i>				
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability comprising:				
• return on plan assets (excluding the amount included in the net interest expense)	(47,678)	31,748	0	0
• actuarial gains and losses arising on changes in demographic assumptions	(16,241)	16,087	(271)	155
• actuarial gains and losses arising on changes in financial assumptions	(20,135)	(197,513)	0	(1,048)
• change in effect of the asset ceiling	68,048	(513,972)	0	0
• other	57,205	(28,104)	116	2,552
Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Comprehensive Income and	73,659	(661,291)	757	2,524
Movement in Reserves Statement				
• reversal of net charges made to the Surplus or Deficit for the Provision of Services for post employment benefits in accordance with the Code	(32,460)	(30,463)	(912)	(865)
<i>Actual amount charged against the General Fund Balance for pensions in the year:</i>				
• employers' contributions payable to scheme	34,682	20,721	0	0
• retirement benefits payable to pensioners	2,539	2,674	1,691	1,749

Pension Assets and Liabilities recognised in the Balance Sheet

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

	Local Government Pension Scheme		£'000
	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Present value of the defined benefit obligation	(1,304,948)	(1,381,427)	(1,245,093)
Fair value of plan assets	1,707,540	1,836,155	1,932,184
Sub total	402,592	454,728	687,091
• IFRIC 14 adjustment - effect of asset ceiling	(402,592)	(454,728)	(687,091)
Discretionary Benefits Arrangements	(28,001)	(35,236)	(29,798)
Scottish Teachers Superannuation Scheme	(19,452)	(18,518)	(19,293)
Net asset (liability) arising from defined benefit obligation	(47,453)	(53,754)	(49,091)

The liabilities show the underlying commitments that the Council has in the long term to pay post-employment (retirement) benefits. The total liability of £49.091 million has a substantial impact on the net worth of the Council as recorded in the Balance Sheet. Statutory arrangements for funding the deficit are as follows:

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

IAS19 limits the measurement of a net defined benefit asset to the lower of the surplus in the defined benefit plan and the asset ceiling. The asset ceiling is defined as the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of reductions in future contributions to the plan. As there is no unconditional right to a refund, the actuaries have calculated whether there are economic benefits in the form of reductions in future contributions, in accordance with IFRIC14. The economic benefits were calculated as £687.091 million. Therefore, an adjustment to the defined benefit plan asset has been required in accordance with IAS19 and IFRIC14.

The total contributions expected to be made to the Local Government Pension Scheme by the Council in the year to 31 March 2026 are £19.5 million. Expected contributions for the Discretionary Benefit Scheme in the year to 31 March 2026 are £4.3 million. The liability duration of the defined benefit obligation is 16 years.

Assets and liabilities in relation to post-employment benefits**Reconciliation of fair value of the scheme (plan) assets:**

	Total Assets: Local Government Pension Scheme £'000		Includes: Discretionary Benefits Arrangements £'000	
	2023/24	2024/25	2023/24	2024/25
Opening fair value of scheme assets	1,707,540	1,836,155	0	0
Interest income	81,954	89,506	0	0
Remeasurement gain/(loss):	0	0	0	0
- The return on plan assets, excluding the amount included in the net interest expense	47,678	(31,748)	0	0
- Other	(721)	0	0	0
The effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	0	0	0	0
Business combinations	9,505	0	0	0
Contributions from employer	37,221	20,797	2,522	0
Contributions from employees into the scheme	10,774	11,150	0	0
Benefits paid	(57,796)	(48,584)	(2,522)	(2,598)
Other	0	0	0	0
Closing fair value of scheme assets	1,836,155	1,877,276	0	(2,598)
Effect of the Asset Ceiling	(52,136)	(687,091)	0	0
Adjusted Closing Fair Value of Scheme Assets	1,784,019	1,190,185	0	(2,598)
	Total Assets: Scottish Teachers Superannuation Scheme (All Unfunded) £'000			
	2023/24	2024/25		
Opening fair value of scheme assets	0	0		
Contributions from employer	1,691	1,749		
Benefits paid	(1,691)	(1,749)		
Closing fair value of scheme assets	0	0		

The expected return on scheme assets is determined by considering the expected returns available on the assets underlying the current investment policy. Expected yields on fixed interest investments are based on gross redemption yields as at the Balance Sheet date. Expected returns on equity investments reflect long term real rates of return experienced in the respective markets. The actual return on scheme assets in the year was £112.666 million (2023/24, £162.968m).

Reconciliation of Present Value of Scheme Liabilities (Defined Benefit Obligation):

	Total Liabilities: Local Government Pension Scheme £'000	
	2023/24	2024/25
Opening balance at 1 April	(1,304,948)	(1,381,427)
Current service cost	(30,046)	(28,791)
Interest cost	(61,706)	(66,820)
Contributions from scheme participants	(10,774)	(11,150)
Remeasurement (gains) and losses:		
- Actuarial gains/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	16,241	(16,759)
- Actuarial gains/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	20,135	150,710
- Other	(57,205)	28,523
Past service cost	(17)	(345)
Losses/(gains) on curtailment	(2,600)	0
Liabilities assumed on entity combinations	(8,303)	0
Benefits paid	57,796	51,168
Liabilities extinguished on settlements	0	0
Closing balance at 31 March	(1,381,427)	(1,274,891)

The Closing defined benefit obligation includes liabilities relating to discretionary benefits arrangements of £29.798 million (31 March 2024 £35.236 million)

IFRIC 14 Adjustment: The Asset Ceiling

	Local Government Pension Scheme £'000	
	2023/24	2024/25
Opening balance at 1 April	(402,592)	(454,728)
Effect of asset ceiling	(52,136)	(232,363)
Closing balance at 31 March	(454,728)	(687,091)

	Total Liabilities: Scottish Teachers Superannuation Scheme (All Unfunded) £'000	
	2023/24	2024/25
Opening balance at 1 April	(19,452)	(18,518)
Interest cost	(912)	(865)
Remeasurement (gains) and losses:		
· Actuarial gains/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	271	(155)
· Actuarial gains/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	0	1,048
· Other	(116)	(2,552)
Benefits paid	1,691	1,749
Closing balance at 31 March	(18,518)	(19,293)

Local Government Pension Scheme assets comprised:

	Fair Value of Asset Schemes 2023/24	%	Fair Value of Asset Schemes 2024/25	%		Fair Value of Asset Schemes 2023/24	%	Fair Value of Asset Schemes 2024/25
	£'000		£'000			£'000		£'000
Equity Securities:					(cont.)			
Consumer					Investment Funds and Unit Trusts:			
Manufacturing					Equities			
Energy and Utilities					Bonds			
Financial Institutions					Hedge Funds			230,896
Health and Care					Commodities			
Information Technology					Infrastructure	28,438	2%	157,087
Other	1,062,294	58%	1,063,861	56%	Other	148,595	8%	
Equity Securities Total	1,062,294		1,063,861		Investment Funds & Unit Trusts Total	177,033		387,983
Debt Securities:					Derivatives:			
Corporate Bonds (Investment Grade)					Inflation			
Corporate Bonds (Non Investment Grade)					Interest Rate			
UK Government	102,453	6%	122,694	6%	Foreign Exchange			
Other					Other			37,098
Debt Securities Total	102,453		122,694		Derivatives Total	0		37,098
Private Equity:					Cash and Cash Equivalents:			
All	0		162,690	8%	All	49,720	3%	43,474
Private Equity Total	0		162,690		TOTAL ASSETS	1,836,155	100%	1,932,184
Property:					Effect of the Asset Ceiling	(489,964)		(687,091)
UK Property	113,753	6%	114,385	6%				
Overseas Property								
Property Total	113,753		114,385			1,346,191		1,245,093
Private Equity								
UK & Global	330,902	18%	0					
Global								
Private Equity Total	330,902		0					

Basis for estimating Assets and Liabilities

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 dependent on assumptions about mortality rates, salary levels, etc. Both the Local Government Pension Scheme and the Discretionary Benefits liabilities have been assessed by Hymans Robertson LLP, an independent firm of actuaries, estimated for the North East Scotland Pension Fund on the latest full valuation of the scheme as at 31 March 2025.

The significant assumptions used by the actuary have been:

	Local Government Pension Scheme		Scottish Teachers Superannuation Scheme	
	2023/24	2024/25	2023/24	2024/25
Mortality assumptions:				
Longevity at 65 for current pensioners:				
Men	20.7	20.9	20.7	20.9
Women	23.0	23.3	23.0	23.3
Longevity at 65 for future pensioners:				
Men	22.0	22.2	-	-
Women	24.8	25.1	-	-
Rate of inflation	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%
Rate of increase in salaries	4.2%	4.2%	4.2%	4.2%
Rate of increase in pensions	2.8%	2.7%	2.8%	2.7%
Rate for discounting scheme liabilities	4.9%	5.5%	4.9%	5.5%

The estimation of the defined benefit obligations is sensitive to the actuarial assumptions set out in the table above. The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on reasonable possible changes to 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. It should be noted that for the financial year 2024/25 the Fund actuaries were Hymans Robertson LLP (Financial year 2023/24 actuaries were Mercer Ltd). The new actuaries amended the approach to assumptions regarding sensitivity analysis in relation to the increase in the pension increase rate, the salary increase rate and the decrease in the real discount rate as noted in the table.

Impact on the Defined Benefit Obligation in the Scheme:

	Increase in Assumption £'000	Increase in Assumption £'000
	2023/24	2024/25
Longevity increase by 1 year in life expectancy (2023/24 increase by 1 year)	95,876	50,996
Increase in the Pension increase Rate 0.1% (2023/24 increase by 0.25%)	115,442	20,855
Increase in the Salary Increase Rate 0.1% (2023/24 increase by 0.25%)	69,838	299
Decrease in Real Discount Rate 0.1% (2023/24 decrease by 0.5%)	(36,198)	(20,616)

22. Events after the Balance Sheet Date

These are events that occur between the end of the reporting period and the date when the statement of accounts is authorised for issue. Two types of events may be identified:

- Those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period; the financial statements are adjusted to reflect such events; and
- Those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting period – the Financial Statements are not adjusted to reflect such events, but where this would have a material effect, the nature and estimated financial impact of such events require to be disclosed.

35 hour working week

Following an extensive consultation with the Council's recognised trade unions and individual consultation with staff on the proposal to reduce the standard working week for Aberdeen City Council, a collective agreement was reached in June 2025 between the Council and the joint trade unions to implement the change to contracts of employments for all in-scope employees with effect from 1 July 2025. Impacted staff will receive a 'buyout' payment split into 2 annual payments made in July 2025 and 2026. There will be no financial impact to the Council's 2024/25 Financial Statements.

23. 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 most material of these transactions, including outstanding balances where normal terms and conditions may apply are shown below:

Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Ventures

	2024/25	2024/25	2024/25	2024/25	2023/24	2023/24	2023/24	2023/24
	Expenditure £000	Income £000	Debtor £000	Creditor £000	Expenditure £000	Income £000	Debtor £000	Creditor £000
Bon Accord Support Services	36,638	(2,029)	7,079	(1,554)	37,840	(756)	7,829	(2,173)
Common Good	0	(4,524)	865	0	54	(2,912)	865	(1,301)
Trust Funds	283	(46)	0	(5,340)	283	(46)	0	(5,340)
Sport Aberdeen	4,595	0	0	(3,995)	4,515	0	0	(5,160)
Aberdeen Heat & Power	3,835	(292)	0	(653)	3,499	(237)	0	(395)
Aberdeen Sports Village	814	(1)	0	0	1,005	(6)	0	0
Aberdeen City Integration Joint Board	146,285	(186,891)	0	(144)	128,856	(176,516)	0	(144)
Grampian Valuation Joint Board	1,774	0	70	(779)	1,844	0	38	(865)

All of these bodies form part of the Council's group accounts which are set out on pages 163-181.

Organisations not included in the Consolidated accounts

These are bodies in which the Council holds an interest in by means of collaboration with other local authorities or organisation in which the Council holds significant interest in by contributing substantially towards their funding, but which do not meet the criteria to be included in the Group Consolidated Accounts.

	2024/25	2024/25	2024/25	2024/25	2023/24	2023/24	2023/24	2023/24
	Expenditure £000	Income £000	Debtor £000	Creditor £000	Expenditure £000	Income £000	Debtor £000	Creditor £000
NESTRANS	1,639	(1,585)	0	(1)	1,589	(1,864)	1,231	(1,223)
Scotland Excel	187	0	0	0	185	0	0	0

Central Government

Central government has effective control over the general operations of the Council – it is responsible for providing the statutory framework within which the Council operates, provides the majority of its funding in the form of grants and prescribes the terms of many of the transactions that the Council has with other parties (e.g. council tax bills, housing benefits)

	2024/25	2024/25	2024/25	2024/25	2023/24	2023/24	2023/24	2023/24
	Expenditure £000	Income £000	Debtor £000	Creditor £000	Expenditure £000	Income £000	Debtor £000	Creditor £000
Scottish Government	0	(472,453)	42,744	(22,144)	0	(424,275)	45,452	(17,713)

Other Public Bodies

IAS 24 requires all related party transactions during the year to be disclosed in the Annual Accounts. This disclosure should include the nature of the transaction and any outstanding balances. Significant transactions with other public bodies are displayed in the table below:

	2024/25	2024/25	2024/25	2024/25	2023/24	2023/24	2023/24	2023/24
	Expenditure £000	Income £000	Debtor £000	Creditor £000	Expenditure £000	Income £000	Debtor £000	Creditor £000
NHS Bodies	1,018	(60)	18,090	(407)	1,685	(75)	795	(1,362)
Other Local Authorities	0	0	4,620	(8,892)	0	0	3,925	(6,489)
North East Pension Fund	6,114	(2,302)	0	0	6,638	(2,233)	0	0
Police Scotland	4	0	272	(281)	0	0	653	0
Scottish Water	2,014	(8)	864	(119)	1,859	(11)	763	(118)
Transport Scotland	0	(43,389)	4,829	0	3,557	(44,307)	128	0
Department of Works & Pension	38	0	31	(732)	40	0	27	(299)
Scottish Qualifications Authority	726	0	0	0	730	0	0	0

Members Interest

It is a requirement of the Council's Code of Conduct for Elected Members to declare any registered interest in any bodies where the Council itself does not have significant influence over their operations. Each Member's Register of Interest is available in the Your Councillors section of the Aberdeen City Council website.

In 2024/25, Aberdeen City Council made total payments of £6.6m to 22 bodies where members hold an interest. Payment to bodies where the total is in excess of £0.25m have been listed below:

	2024/25	2024/25	2024/25	2024/25	2023/24	2023/24	2023/24	2023/24
	Expenditure £000	Income £000	Debtor £000	Creditor £000	Expenditure £000	Income £000	Debtor £000	Creditor £000
Aberdeen Performing Arts	1,109	(58)	17	0	1,160	(48)	23	(4)
Aberdeen Inspired	808	(61)	0	(3)	192	(69)	0	0
Aberdeen Foyer	871	(29)	8	(3)	712	(32)	7	0
Citizens Advice Bureau	434	0	5	0	431	0	4	0
Middlefield Community Project	770	0	0	0	633	0	0	0
Robert Gordons College	488	(7)	2	0	429	(10)	(3)	0
University of Aberdeen	588	(97)	1	(1)	349	(49)	1	1

24. Leases

Council as Lessee

Right of Use Assets

The tables below show the change in the value of right-of-use assets held under leases by the Council:

Investment Property		
	2023/24	2024/25
	£'000	£'000
Balance at start of the year	-	-
Reclassifications and Transfers	-	45,200
Balance at end of the year	-	45,200

	Land and Building	Vehicles, Plant and Equipment	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cost or Valuation			
At 1 April 2024 *	31,980	2,672	34,652
Additions	-	310	310
Revaluation increases/(decreases)	1	17	18
At 31 March 2025	31,981	2,999	34,980
Accumulated Depreciation			
At 1 April 2024	-	-	-
Depreciation Charge	1,655	1,312	2,967
At 31 March 2025	1,655	1,312	2,967
Net Book Value			
At 31 March 2025	30,326	1,687	32,013
At 31 March 2024	31,980	2,672	34,652

Transactions under leases

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

	2023/24 £000	2024/25 £000
Comprehensive income and expenditure statement		
Interest expense on lease liabilities	-	5,544
Expense relating to short-term leases	-	146
Expense relating to exempt leases of low-value items	-	962
Cash flow statement		
Total cashflow for leases	(10)	8,708
Cash payments for interest portion of lease liabilities	-	5,549
Short term lease payments where exemptions taken	-	147
Low value lease payments where exemptions taken	-	1,050

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 payments):

	2023/24 £000	2024/25 £000
Less than one year	-	7,094
One to five years	-	24,644
More than five years	-	134,690
Total undiscounted liabilities	-	166,428
Analysed by:		
Current	-	7,094
Non-current	-	159,334
	-	166,428

Council as Lessor

The Council leases out land and buildings for a variety of purposes. It also leases out hydrogen buses. The future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable leases in future years are:

	Land and Buildings		Hydrogen Buses	
	31 March 2024 £'000	31 March 2025 £'000	31 March 2024 £'000	31 March 2025 £'000
Less than one year	5,407	5,352	100	107
One to five years	16,560	15,892	178	50
More than 5 years	171,300	168,634	0	0
	193,267	189,878	278	158

25. Investment Properties

There are no restrictions on the Council's ability to realise the value inherent in its investment property or on the Council's right to the remittance of income and the proceeds of disposal. The Council has no contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment property or repairs, maintenance, or enhancement. The Event Complex Aberdeen (TECA) Aloft and Hilton hotels, and development land have been classified as investment properties.

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

	2023/24 £'000	2024/25 £'000
Balance at start of the year	169,883	144,220
Additions	86	6
Disposals	(300)	0
Net gains/(losses) from fair value adjustments	(18,949)	(12,823)
Transfers:		
• (to)/from Right of Use Assets	0	(45,200)
• (to)/from Assets Held for Sale	(6,500)	0
Balance at end of the year	144,220	86,203

26. Heritage Assets

I Reconciliation of the Carrying Value of Heritage Assets held

	City Monuments £'000	Maritime & Social History £'000	Numismatics £'000	Art Collection £'000	Civic Insignia £'000	Total Assets £'000
Cost or valuation						
At 1 April 2023	608	1,708	17	197,090	300	199,723
Additions	0	0	0	43	0	43
Revaluations	0	240	0	267	0	507
At 31 March 2024	608	1,948	17	197,400	300	200,273
Cost or valuation						
At 1 April 2024	608	1,948	17	197,400	300	200,273
Additions	0	0	0	57	0	57
Revaluations	0	0	0	8,652	0	8,652
At 31 March 2025	608	1,948	17	206,109	300	208,982

City Monuments

The Council's collection of City Monuments is reported in the Balance Sheet at insurance valuation which is based on market values. The most recent valuations were performed between 2007 and 2010.

Maritime & Social History, and Numismatics

All three collections are reported in the Balance Sheet at valuation. The curator of each collection determines the valuation based on current values where possible. Due to their nature, there are few sales of such items which makes assessing correct valuations subject to estimation uncertainty. For items within the Maritime collection, most were valued between 2002 and 2013. The numismatics collection includes a Mary Queen of Scots coin dated 1555 which was valued in 1992.

Art Collection

The Council's collection of art consists of applied art and fine art. Due to the size of the collection an external valuer was not used to determine the asset worth. For items within applied art, most were valued between 2002 and 2013 where items in the collection were prompted for revaluation when they were loaned to exhibitions or if a similar item was sold at auction.

Civic Insignia

The Council's collection of Civic Insignia is reported in the Balance Sheet at insurance valuation which is based on market values. The most recent valuations were undertaken in 2013.

ii Heritage Assets: Further Information on the Museum's Collections

City Monuments

This collection boasts over 100 monuments from around the Aberdeen City Centre area including the William Wallace Monument by William Grant Stevenson and King Edward VII by Alfred Drury dating back to 1910. Only five monuments have been recognised on the Council's Balance Sheet due to the difficulty in obtaining accurate valuations which reflect the true monuments' value.

Maritime & Social History

The collection is maintained to allow locals and visitors of Aberdeen to see real things relating to the lives of the people who built and sailed the ships, fished the seas and defined the harbour from the medieval period to today's busy oil port. A rich collection of "Captain's Paintings" from the clipper ship era, ship models from 1689 to the present, whaler's harpoons, 14th century jugs traded to Aberdeen from Holland, a fine lighthouse lens assembly, the deck house of a steamer and underwater unmanned remotely controlled vehicles are all presented along with hundreds of other fascinating objects from Aberdeen's long association with the sea.

Numismatics

The main strength of this superb collection is in Scottish coins and banknotes, including no fewer than 16 gold coins, ranging in date from the 13th to the 20th century. In addition to that group are the 14th century coin hoards found in Aberdeen, which are of major European significance. Coins from ancient Greece and Rome are among the City's collection, which also features coinage and banknotes from most countries of the modern world. Communion tokens from churches in Aberdeen, North East Scotland and beyond as well as trade tokens further enhance this assemblage, while a fine range of medals, both commemorative and military, are also included. In line with the Council's capitalisation policy only one item from the collection is reported in the Balance Sheet. This is a Mary Queen of Scots coin dated 1555 valued at £6,300.

Science, technology and industry

This collection records the working lives of the people of Aberdeen and how technology has changed communities, work and leisure. This most important local history collection includes items from Aberdeen's great industries such as granite and local engineering. Tools, machines and photographs give an insight into the work of local craftsmen such as the cooper, joiner and shoemaker. The introduction of gas and new transport systems changed the City and are also represented in the collection, as is the gradual increase in technology in the home and office. This collection seeks to record Aberdeen's continued growth and development. In line with the Council's capitalisation policy only one item from the collection was reported in the Balance Sheet. The Rawlins of London Carriage dated 1817 valued at £10,000 has now been transferred to the Grampian Transport Museum.

Fine Art Collection

The collection consists of over 14,000 items including paintings, sculptures and other media which are of local, national and international significance. The major strengths of the collections range from the period c.1850 to present day, with particularly rich holdings of the 19th and 20th century Scottish art, early 20th century English art and a growing collection of challenging international art of the 21st century. Artists' portraits and self-portraits form one important collection area as does the unrivalled holding of work by James McBey. The collection also has particularly significant items in terms of both value and note, including an excellent oil canvas by Francis Bacon "Pope I – Study after Pope Innocent X by Velasquez" which was valued by Sotheby's at £70 million on 8 May 2025.

Applied and Decorative Art

The collection comprises over 15,000 items, covering all aspects of applied and decorative art, design and craft and costume and textiles. The collection is particularly strong in the area of ceramics, costume, glass, jewellery, metalwork and textiles, with particular emphasis on Scottish work. An active policy of collecting contemporary British Craft has resulted

in one of the most important collections of this type in Scotland. There is a significant group of enamels by the Aberdeen artist James Cromar Watt (1862-1940). The fashion designer Bill Gibb (1943-1988), who was born in Aberdeenshire, is represented by the largest collection of his outfits in the UK along with an archive of over 2,000 fashion sketches, working drawings and notes. In addition, the collection boasts a Lacquer Box valued at £250,000.

Civic Insignia

This small collection of around 10 items consists of insignia relating to civic duties in Aberdeen including items such as badges and chains of office of the Lord and Lady Provost, the Treasurer and the Dean of Guild. Most items boast the Aberdeen City Coat of Arms and date back as early as the 16th century.

Archaeology

These collections reflect the extraordinarily rich archaeological heritage of Aberdeen and the North East of Scotland and the internationally significant excavations which have taken place since the 1970s. The great strength lies in the substantial body of local medieval material, which, owing to special staff expertise in this field, is an important resource for research and interpretation. The collection – which continues to grow as new discoveries are made – also includes many organic objects, such as leather shoes, textile fragments, rope and wooden artefacts, which survived hundreds of years of burial owing to the rare, waterlogged soil conditions of Aberdeen. Prehistoric objects from the locality, as well as objects from ancient Greece and Egypt, are also part of the collection. Due to the nature of the items within this collection, it is the Council's opinion that because of their rarity, it is not possible to provide a reliable estimate of the collection's value.

Library & Information Services

Aberdeen City Libraries hold a number of reference collections which could be deemed to be held and maintained principally for their contribution to knowledge and culture. The collection consists of Historic book collections of Local and National significance including:

- Cosmo Mitchell Bequest – a collection of books on the art and execution of dance spanning the late 19th and early 20th centuries;
- Aberdeen in WW2 – a comprehensive photographic record of air-raid damage suffered by Aberdeen during World War Two; and
- James Walker Collection – a collection of books on the theory of music and music scores including some rare examples of early Scottish music.

The Council's Library Service also includes historic directories; the historic local newspaper archive and a photographic archive which is an extensive collection of historical photographs covering buildings, streets and harbour scenes in the city. Due to the immaterial value of these items, this collection has not been disclosed on the Balance Sheet.

Preservation and Management

Each of the collections, with the exception of the Library & Information Service and Civic Insignia is managed by a curator of Aberdeen Art Gallery and Museums in accordance with policies that are approved by the Education, Culture and Sport Committee of the Council. Further information on the management of Heritage Assets is provided in the "Acquisition and Disposal Policy" which has been produced in line with the requirements of the Arts Council in England. Acquisitions are small and primarily made by donation. However, on rare occasions when a particularly important asset is available for purchase, the Council will undertake the purchase provided that it meets the objectives of the Museum and the Council in terms of its collection of Heritage Assets. The policy also sets out that disposals of assets in the collections are the responsibility of the governing body of the museum acting on the advice of professional curatorial staff and will only be disposed of after considering the public interest and implication for the museum's collections. Assets are collated, preserved and managed in accordance with the aforementioned policy. There is a computerised record of all assets held within each collection which contains a brief description of the asset, the artist/author, type of asset and value. Each asset also has a unique identifier for reference purposes.

27. Property, Plant and Equipment

Movements in 2023/24:

	Council Dwellings	Other Land and Buildings	Vehicles, Plant & Equipment	Infrastructure Assets *	Community Assets	Surplus Assets	Assets Under Construction	Total Property, Plant & Equipment	PPP Assets included in Property, Plant & Equipment **
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cost or Valuation									
At 1 April 2023	938,795	1,240,774	82,428		50,099	7,625	119,740	2,439,461	202,499
Additions	119,903	20,605	9,839		2,874	5	50,211	203,437	695
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	19,264	(54,891)	0		0	(3,393)	0	(39,020)	(4,583)
Revaluation Increases/(decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(58,167)	(52,699)	0		0	(3,410)	0	(114,276)	(7,149)
Derecognition – Disposals	0	0	0		0	(470)	0	(470)	0
Derecognition – Other	0	0	(14,728)		0	0	0	(14,728)	0
Reclassifications and Transfers	0	91,818	0		0	5,170	(96,988)	0	0
At 31 March 2024	1,019,795	1,245,607	77,539		52,973	5,527	72,963	2,474,404	191,462
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment									
At 1 April 2023	(8,830)	(50,758)	(46,693)		0	0	0	(106,281)	(10,049)
Depreciation charge	(40,388)	(34,641)	(7,884)		0	0	0	(82,913)	(3,920)
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	14,129	13,549	0		0	0	0	27,678	6,344
Depreciation written out to the Surplus / Deficit on the Provision of Services	18,596	14,357	0		0	0	0	32,953	1,547
Derecognition – Disposals	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
Derecognition – Other	0	1,100	14,728		0	0	0	15,828	0
Reclassifications and Transfers	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
At 31 March 2024	(16,493)	(56,393)	(39,849)		0	0	0	(112,735)	(6,078)
Net Book Value									
At 31 March 2024	1,003,302	1,189,214	37,690	291,398	52,973	5,527	72,963	2,653,067	185,384
At 31 March 2023	929,965	1,190,016	35,735	277,038	50,099	7,625	119,740	2,610,218	192,450

* As noted on page 75, the Council has chosen to adopt both Infrastructure Asset overrides for 2023/24 and 2024/25.

** 2023/24 figures restated

Property, Plant and Equipment

Movements in 2024/25:

	Council Dwellings	Other Land and Buildings	Vehicles, Plant & Equipment	Infrastructure Assets *	Community Assets	Surplus Assets	Assets Under Construction	Total Property, Plant & Equipment	PPP Assets included in Property, Plant & Equipment
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cost or Valuation									
At 1 April 2024	1,019,795	1,245,607	77,539		52,973	5,527	72,963	2,474,404	191,462
Additions	115,079	38,187	27,601		1,747	0	43,945	226,559	340
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	(80,168)	55,356	0		0	26	0	(24,786)	(1,376)
Revaluation Increases/(decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(94,570)	4,716	0		0	(328)	0	(90,182)	(709)
Derecognition – Disposals	0	0	(1,688)		0	(571)	0	(2,259)	0
Derecognition – Other	0	0	(3,488)		0	0	0	(3,488)	0
Reclassifications and Transfers	0	(23,256)	(2,999)		0	0	(8,726)	(34,981)	0
At 31 March 2025	960,136	1,320,610	96,965		54,720	4,654	108,182	2,545,267	189,717
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment									
At 1 April 2024	(16,493)	(56,393)	(39,849)		0	0	0	(112,735)	(6,078)
Depreciation charge	(46,541)	(33,483)	(9,619)		0	0	0	(89,643)	(3,912)
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	22,105	40,827	0		0	0	0	62,932	8,552
Depreciation written out to the Surplus / Deficit on the Provision of Services	14,999	3,482	0		0	0	0	18,481	970
Derecognition – Disposals	0	0	1,644		0	0	0	1,644	0
Derecognition – Other	0	0	3,488		0	0	0	3,488	0
Reclassifications and Transfers	0	1,655	1,312		0	0	0	2,967	0
At 31 March 2025	(25,930)	(43,912)	(43,024)		0	0	0	(112,866)	(468)
Net Book Value									
At 31 March 2025	934,206	1,276,698	53,941	304,238	54,720	4,654	108,182	2,736,639	189,249
At 31 March 2024	1,003,302	1,189,214	37,690	291,398	52,973	5,527	72,963	2,653,067	185,384

* As noted on page 75, the Council has chosen to adopt both Infrastructure Asset overrides for 2023/24 and 2024/25.

Valuations

The valuation report has been used to inform the measurement of non-current assets in these financial statements. The valuer has continued to exercise professional judgement in preparing the valuation.

Depreciation – Useful Lives

The following useful lives have been used in the calculation of depreciation:

- Council Dwellings – up to 25 years
- Other Land and Buildings – up to 75 years
- Vehicles, Plant and Equipment – up to 20 years
- Infrastructure – up to 50 years

Capital Commitments

As at 31 March 2025, the Council has a number of ongoing and new contracts for the construction or enhancement of Property, Plant and Equipment in 2024/25 and future years. The major commitments amounting to £5 million or more are detailed below with equivalent figures provided for 31 March 2024.

Major Capital Contractual Commitments	As at 31 March 2024 £'000	As at 31 March 2025 £'000
Tillydrone Primary School (work commenced February 2023)	16,900	3,762
Energy from Waste (contract signed August 2019)	4,500	778
Aberdeen Hydrogen Hub (commitment agreed 11 July 2024)	0	11,792
City Centre Masterplan: Union Street Central (contract signed 19 August 2024)	0	15,162
Torry Primary School and Hub (work commenced April 2022)	351	0
Joint Integrated Mortuary (work commenced October 2022)	19,100	3,325
New Build Housing – Summerhill	827	0
New Build Housing – Cloverhill	71,432	42,427
New Build Housing - Craighill	25,058	19,580
New Build Housing - Kincorth	54,358	38,447
New Build Housing - Tillydrone	13,280	1,086
	205,806	136,359

Componentisation

Property, Plant and Equipment with more than one identifiable part to them are considered for componentisation if one of the three trigger events takes place:

- When a new asset is purchased or constructed
- When subsequent expenditure is incurred on asset
- When an asset is revalued

The council separately accounts for significant components with substantially different useful economic lives. A de minimis level of £2.5 million is applied to the overall asset value in this respect.

- Components are deemed to be significant where the cost is more than 10% of the cost of the asset. In practice, the following components are accounted for separately, where material:
 - Land (useful life not applicable);
 - Buildings (useful life up to 75 years);
 - Plant and equipment (useful life up to 20 years); and
 - Other components with substantially different useful economic lives.
- As assets under construction become operational and existing assets are revalued, componentisation will apply.
- Where a component is replaced, the carrying amount of the old component is derecognised to avoid double counting and the new component reflected in the carrying amount.

Revaluations

The Council carries out a rolling programme that ensures that all Property, Plant and Equipment required to be measured at fair value is revalued at least every five years. Valuations were carried out internally by Deborah Wylie, BSc MRICS and Stephen Booth, BLE MRICS and externally by District Valuer Frances Hay MRICS and Savills, who are all Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) Registered Valuers. Valuations of land and buildings were carried out in accordance with the methodologies and bases for estimation set out in the professional standards of the RICS.

The significant assumptions applied in estimating the fair values are:

- Buildings constructed under PPP arrangements have been valued as if they were assets wholly owned by the Council without any deferment.

Council Dwellings are valued using the Beacon Method which involves full inspection of a sample of properties (Beacons). Full inspection of properties other than Beacon properties is not considered necessary due to the similarity of the property types covered by the Beacons.

	Council Dwellings £'000	Other Land and Buildings £'000	Vehicles, Plant and Equipment £'000	Infrastructure Assets £'000	Community Assets £'000	Surplus Assets £'000	Assets Under Construction £'000	Total £'000
Carried at historical cost	157,921	0	53,941	304,238	54,720	0	108,182	679,002
Valued at fair value as at:								
31 March 2025	776,285	627,708	0	0	0	4,654	0	1,408,647
31 March 2024	0	24,891	0	0	0	0	0	24,891
31 March 2023	0	262,784	0	0	0	0	0	262,784
31 March 2022	0	361,315	0	0	0	0	0	361,315
31 March 2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total cost or valuation	934,206	1,276,698	53,941	304,238	54,720	4,654	108,182	2,736,639

* The historical cost of the assets revalued in the five years stated cannot be accurately confirmed due to disposals and transfers between asset categories taking place since assets have been revalued.

28. 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 it. Where capital expenditure is to be financed in future years by charges to revenue as assets are used by the Council, the expenditure results in an increase in the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR), a measure of the capital expenditure incurred historically by the Council that has yet to be financed.

	HRA	General Fund	Total	HRA	General Fund	Total
	2023/24	2023/24	2023/24	2024/25	2024/25	2024/25
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Opening Capital Financing Requirement	362,414	1,237,598	1,600,012	454,531	1,249,775	1,704,306
<i>Capital investment</i>						
Property, Plant and Equipment	119,903	112,214	232,117	115,079	139,517	254,596
Heritage Assets	0	43	43	0	57	57
Investment Properties	0	86	86	0	6	6
<i>Sources of finance</i>						
Capital receipts	(129)	(56)	(185)	(13)	(141)	(154)
Government grants and other contributions	(25,702)	(53,473)	(79,175)	(12,331)	(44,196)	(56,527)
Sums set aside from revenue:						
• Direct revenue contributions	494	0	494	498	0	498
• Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	0	(31,113)	(31,113)	0	(2,564)	(2,564)
• Loans fund principal	(2,449)	(9,796)	(12,245)	(3,386)	(11,307)	(14,693)
• PPP liability/Finance Lease repayments	0	(5,728)	(5,728)	0	(4,741)	(4,741)
Closing Capital Financing Requirement	454,531	1,249,775	1,704,306	554,378	1,326,406	1,880,784
<i>Explanation of movements in year</i>						
Increase/(Decrease) in underlying need to borrow	92,117	17,905	110,022	99,847	81,372	181,219
Assets acquired under PFI/PPP contracts	0	(5,728)	(5,728)	0	(4,741)	(4,741)
Increase/(decrease) in Capital Financing Requirement	92,117	12,177	104,294	99,847	76,631	176,478

29. Public Private Partnerships (PPP) and Similar Contracts

3R's (Reorganise, Renovate, Rebuild) Schools PPP Scheme

The Council has entered into a 30-year PPP contract for the construction or renovation, maintenance and operation of ten schools. The schools came into operation between May 2009 and April 2011. The Council has rights under the contract to specify the hours and availability of the schools. The contract specifies minimum standards for the services to be provided by the contractor, with deductions from the fee payable being made if facilities are unavailable or performance is below the minimum standards. The contractor took on the obligation to construct or renovate the schools and maintain them in a minimum acceptable condition and to procure and maintain the plant and equipment needed to operate them. The buildings and any plant and equipment installed in them at the end of the contract will be transferred to the Council for nil consideration. The Council has rights to terminate the contract in various circumstances with the consequences of such a termination depending on the reasons for termination.

Lochside Academy

The Council has entered into a 28-year PPP contract for the construction of Lochside Academy. The academy came into operation in August 2018. The model is similar to the one above however, soft facilities management (cleaning, catering and janitorial services) are delivered through the Council.

Property Plant and Equipment

The assets used to provide services are recognised on the Council's Balance Sheet. Movements in their value over the year are detailed in the analysis of the movement on the Property, Plant and Equipment balance in note 28.

Payments

The Council makes an agreed payment each year which is increased each year by inflation and can be reduced if the contractor fails to meet availability and performance standards in any year but which is otherwise fixed. Payments remaining to be made under the PPP contract at 31 March 2022 (excluding any estimation of inflation and availability/performance deductions) are as follows:

	3R's				Lochside Academy				TOTAL			
	Payment for Services £'000	Reimbursement of Capital Expenditure £'000	Interest £'000	Total £'000	Payment for Services £'000	Reimbursement of Capital Expenditure £'000	Interest £'000	Total £'000	Payment for Services £'000	Reimbursement of Capital Expenditure £'000	Interest £'000	Total £'000
Payable in 2025/26	10,824	1,336	5,809	17,968	664	1,431	1,833	3,928	11,487	2,767	7,642	21,896
Payable within two to five years	28,845	18,283	22,712	69,840	3,458	5,890	6,603	15,951	32,303	24,173	29,316	85,791
Payable within six to ten years	53,243	27,530	23,754	104,527	5,035	8,985	6,503	20,523	58,278	36,515	30,257	125,050
Payable within eleven to fifteen years	36,826	32,408	15,226	84,460	5,498	11,746	4,008	21,252	42,324	44,154	19,234	105,712
Payable within sixteen to twenty years	0	0	0	0	4,365	8,789	915	14,070	4,365	8,789	915	14,070
Payable within twenty one to twenty five years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	129,738	79,557	67,501	276,795	19,020	36,841	19,862	75,724	148,758	116,398	87,363	352,519

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

	2023/24	2024/25
	£'000	£'000
Balance outstanding at start of year	126,038	120,706
Payments during year	(5,332)	(4,308)
Balance outstanding at end of year	120,706	116,398

30. Assets Held for Sale

	2023/24	2024/25
	£'000	£'000
Balance outstanding at start of year	3,150	9,650
Revaluation gains and (losses)	0	(908)
Disposals	0	(2,150)
Reclassifications and transfers	6,500	0
Balance outstanding at end of year	9,650	6,592

31. Inventories

	Consumable Stores & Maintenance Materials		Client Services Work in Progress		Property Acquired or Constructed for Sale		TOTAL	
	2023/24	2024/25	2023/24	2024/25	2023/24	2024/25	2023/24	2024/25
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Balance outstanding at start of year	4,306	4,931	6	12	0	0	4,312	4,943
Purchases	23,453	21,234	44,605	40,405	0	0	68,058	61,639
Recognised as an expense in the year	(22,828)	(21,640)	(44,599)	(40,405)	0	0	(67,427)	(62,045)
Written off balances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reversals of write-offs in previous years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Balance outstanding at end of year	4,931	4,525	12	12	0	0	4,943	4,537

32. Short Term Debtors

	31 MARCH 2024 £'000	31 MARCH 2025 £'000
Central government bodies	45,452	42,744
Other local authorities	3,925	4,620
NHS bodies	795	18,090
Public corporations and trading funds	5,418	4,989
Other entities and individuals	226,811	206,665
Gross Total	282,401	277,108
Deduct: Provision for Impairment	(90,258)	(94,459)
Net Total	192,143	182,649

33. Short Term Creditors

	31 MARCH 2024 £'000	31 MARCH 2025 £'000
Central government bodies	(10,050)	(12,348)
Other local authorities	(477)	(3,152)
NHS bodies	(1,362)	(407)
Public corporations and trading funds	(1,465)	(2,667)
Other entities and individuals	(133,732)	(157,025)
Total	(147,086)	(175,599)

34. Provisions

	Note 1	Note 2	Note 3	Note 4	
2024/25	Compensation Payments - Equal Pay & VS/ER £'000	Property - Asset Management £'000	Contractual Obligations £'000	Other £'000	TOTAL £'000
Balance at 1 April 2024	(1,484)	(350)	(3,224)	(2,276)	(7,334)
Additional provisions made in 2024/25	(738)	(3,115)	0	(28)	(3,397)
Amounts used in 2024/25	999	0	328	1,702	5,147
Unused amounts reversed in 2024/25	484	0	2,118	0	0
Balance at 31 March 2025	(739)	(3,465)	(778)	(602)	(5,584)
<i>Represented by:</i>					
Current provisions	(739)	(2,220)	(778)	(602)	(4,339)
Long term provisions	0	(1,245)	0	0	(1,245)

Notes on Provisions

1. Compensation Payments – Voluntary Severance/Early Retirement costs- £0.739 million

This provision is for future severance costs. £1 m of this was used in 24/25 and an additional provision of £0.25m has been added for 25/26.

2. Property-Asset Management - £3.465 million

- Property Asset Management - £0.350 million - Provisions are held for a number of properties leased by the Council against the cost of dilapidations that need to be made good upon the conclusion of existing lease periods. The timing of these provisions being utilised varies with the property. The provision is based upon an annual assessment carried out by the Council's quantity surveyors. While the timing of the outflows is reasonably certain, the final value of the works required is subject to variation. An additional £0.065m has been added for 25/26.

Provisions are also held for a number of surplus properties where costs are anticipated and estimated in relation to disposal.

- Asset Demolition - £3.050 million - This provision relates to assets across the Council's non-housing property portfolio that have been declared vacant and surplus, including several former public conveniences, dilapidated depot buildings, and a former school. Estates team have confirmed demolition is the best course of action. Asset Management Team recommend demolition based on health & safety grounds. Demolition is expected to take place during 25/26 and 26/27.

3. Contractual Obligations - £0.778 million

This provision relates to outstanding claims against the Council. These are in relation to legal fees, court cases and compensation cases. It is likely these claims will be settled in 2025/26.

4. Other - £0.6 million

- Customer Digital Provision - £0.031 million - A provision of 7.5% of the annual value of the laptop rental agreement was established for the end of the original lease agreement (ended September 2023) to deal with any contract end charges that related to unreturned or damaged devices. Final invoices have now been paid and the balance is being held towards similar charges for the current lease agreement.
- Factoring Response Repair Fund - £0.063 million - This provision relates to refunds to be made to private owners for factoring fees. The majority of historic refunds were processed in 23/24 however some more complex accounts have yet to be resolved. Reconciliations of accounts will be carried out on an annual basis by the service going forward.
- RAAC Provision for Property Costs - £0.508 million - This provision relates to the decision taken at Urgent Business Committee on 29th February 2024 to rehome council tenants residing at the RAAC identified properties to alternative housing. This covers additional staffing costs, specialist consultant fees, contractors costs for access and works, rehoming costs, utilities disconnections/connections and security costs for the wider site, all relating to council tenants. The majority of the rehoming was undertaken in 2024/25 with only a small number remaining to be rehoused in 2025/26.

35. Contingent Assets and Liabilities

Contingent Assets

A contingent asset arises where an event takes place which 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.

As at 31 March 2025 the Council had no material contingent assets.

Contingent Liabilities

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

At 31 March 2025 the Council had material contingent liabilities as undernoted. An estimate of the contingent liability has been provided where it is practicable to do so.

Guarantees

- **Sport Aberdeen**

The Council agreed to provide a bank guarantee to Sport Aberdeen of up to a maximum of £5 million as approved at the 7 June 2016 Finance, Policy and Resources Committee. There is currently a Revolving Credit Facility for £1.4 million in place.

- **External Organisations - Guarantor in relation to North East Scotland Pension Fund (NESPF)**

As the administering authority, the Council may admit a body to the Pension Fund as an 'admitted body' provided (i) the organisation can confirm they have sufficient links with a Scheme employer for the body and the Scheme employer to be regarded as having a community of interest; and (ii) the Scheme employer is prepared to act as guarantor in the event the admitted body should cease to exist. If this situation was to occur and staff made redundant the staff over 50 years old would become entitled to immediate payment of their pension benefits. The Council has agreed several such guarantees to organisations that include Aberdeen Sports Village, Sport Aberdeen, Aberdeen Performing Arts, Aberdeen Heat and Power, Bon Accord Support Services and Bon Accord Care Ltd. The potential values guaranteed are subject to a range of actuarial assumptions.

- **SEEMIS Group LLP**

The Council has agreed to fund any additional pension liability payments arising from its membership of the SEEMIS organisation (the provider of our schools' Management Information System). To date there has been no call on the guarantee.

- **Integration Joint Board (IJB)**

The IJB is responsible for the strategic planning of the functions delegated to it by Aberdeen City Council and NHS Grampian. The Aberdeen City IJB Integration Scheme provides the framework in which the IJB operates including information on funding and what should happen if the IJB is projecting to overspend its budget at the year-end. Whilst steps will be taken to address this (through a Recovery Plan), ultimately the parties to the arrangement may be potentially liable should the IJB overspend.

Contractual

- **Waste Disposal**

The Council has a long-term contract with an external contractor for the disposal of all relevant waste arising in the City and the operation and maintenance of waste transfer stations, recycling facilities and landfill sites. The contract commenced in September 2000 and is due to run until April 2029.

The fire at Altens East Recycling and Resource Facility on 8 July 2022 has resulted in business continuity plans being implemented and changes made to the processing of some waste streams. There have therefore been a wide range of the implications arising from the events. There will remain contractual matters to be addressed that will take time and the Council continues to work closely with the Contractor and representatives to determine the full extent and cost of these.

The Energy from Waste (EfW) facility at Ness formally moved into operation on 12 December 2023 and will run for 20 years. The Council was the lead partner in a project carried out in collaboration with Aberdeenshire and Moray Councils, to procure an EfW facility that will deal with all residual waste from the three authorities.

Decommissioning costs

The inter-authority agreement covering the EfW plant states that the parties will share any decommissioning costs not taken by the contractor at the end of the project in accordance with their project share percentages. The Council is currently seeking specialists to provide a valuation for these costs which will result in a future financial liability.

- **Landfill Allowance Scheme (LAS)**

The Scottish Government had previously introduced a scheme under which Local Authorities were to be penalised for exceeding landfill tonnage targets. The Landfill Allowance Scheme in Scotland is currently suspended, and it is expected that the Waste (Scotland) Regulations 2012 will take over the requirement for the control of landfilling biodegradable municipal waste. However, until such a repeal is formalised there remains a potential liability on the Council.

- **Section 75 agreements**

Section 75 agreements (developer obligations) are frequently sought by the Council in relation to the award of planning permission. The possibility of liabilities arises in cases where the developer is not adhering to the agreed payment schedule and the Council elects to proceed with a project where that developer obligation funding is due. In these cases, unless a resolution can be found with the developer, the Council may be exposed to additional costs due to higher levels of borrowing than originally anticipated to “cashflow” a legally committed project. Costs could apply to the short, medium, or long-term depending on the circumstances.

The Council’s Risk Board agreed that the Developer Obligations working group would escalate to Corporate Management Team any developers who fall behind on payments, and where necessary this will be reported to Finance & Resources Committee. This is a risk which may crystalize in the current housing market conditions due to high supply costs and reduced supply of labour.

The inherent risk with all developer obligation funded projects is whether the build rate of the development is triggering financial contributions at the rate required to fund the Council projects involved. Where the Council project advances more quickly than the development, the Council may have to step in to “cashflow” the necessary funding requirement. Where a project has not been legally committed, a failure to receive the supporting developer obligation funding may require a discussion to determine whether the project should be paused, or even stopped completely. Continued detailed monitoring is therefore required by the Planning service to forecast expected build rates on developments and map out the timelines of expected trigger points for release of funding.

- **Impact of Covid on Working Practices, Social Distancing and the Capital Programmes**

All restrictions that were in place for the Covid-19 pandemic have now been lifted, and although the virus continues to circulate it no longer presents the health risk that previously existed. However, the consequences of the pandemic have been far reaching and recovery has been slow. The Council has prepared its 2024/25 budget to include taking cognisance of external environments, which could have an adverse impact on the price of commodities. There remains the possibility that further costs may arise that were not previously identified.

The emergence of Covid resulted in new working practice guidelines being issued by the Scottish Government, to set new standards to allow consultants, contractors, sub-contractors and their suppliers to work safely during the pandemic. These unforeseen changes resulted in the construction industry incurring additional costs for compliance with the risk of delays to projects. These measures also restricted numbers of staff on site which slowed down progress on works. These impacts have manifested in projects which were on site at the time

of the initial lockdown, and discussions between the Council and the relevant contractors are on-going to determine liability for additional costs. It is noted that this impact is now constrained to a small number of large projects where the construction period extended over a number of years.

The Council are also aware that the construction industry is experiencing shortage of products, raw materials, staffing and logistical support which is impacting on current and future costs across the UK. Ordering lead times are extending across the sector with the risk of increased delay impacts to projects. Advance order of materials continues to be a project mitigation strategy where it can be applied.

There is evidence of a contraction in the construction industry particularly in terms of small to medium sized suppliers. The Russian invasion of Ukraine and resulting economic sanctions placed on Russia and Belarus has further exacerbated supply chain issues for some commodities e.g. bituminous materials, steel etc. which were sourced from eastern Europe. Now there is added risk of escalation in the Middle East due to the Palestine/Israel conflict.

Taken altogether, this had manifested as the highest level of cost inflation experienced for around 30 years, though there are signs the inflation rate was starting to stabilise by the summer of 2023 and has continued to do so. This volatility has created new risks around capital projects which continue to be present to the current day. A review of project timeline delivery and financial viability for programmes/projects is an ongoing task whereby any significant programme/project impacts continue to be updated through updates to the appropriate committee.

Now, more recently, there is the potential escalation of a global trade war. It is too early to determine what the impact will be, but if it should continue, the impact will be far reaching.

- **Reinforced Autoclaved Aerated Concrete (RAAC)**

Following a published update regarding the risk of failure with Reinforced Autoclaved Aerated Concrete (RAAC) Planks, the Council initially carried out and completed its review of its public buildings where the presence of RAAC has been identified. RAAC was found in a small number of them, and mitigation is now in place.

Similarly, as reported previously a programme of work was conducted across the whole Council housing stock and this work is now complete. The outcome of this review across the whole housing stock has resulted in the identification of a housing type with RAAC, located to the south of the city in the Balnagask area.

The outcome of the above has been reported to Council and an options appraisal for the affected housing at Balnagask is now ongoing. This appraisal will consider mitigation options such as remedial works or demolition. At a meeting of Council on 21 August 2024, demolition followed by a rebuilding programme was approved as the preferred option. Communities, Housing and Public Protection Committee on 11 March 2025 approved the indicative demolition proposals and sequence of phasing, noting that only vacant terraces/blocks will be demolished. In addition there will be a further report back to Committee on the outcomes of the viability of the alternative options presented by the Torry RAAC Campaign Group Management Committee and landscaping of the site. The financial liability is both the General Fund and the Housing Revenue Account.

- **Scottish Child Abuse Enquiry**

The Redress for Survivors (Historical Child Abuse in Care) (Scotland) Act 2021 opened on 8 December 2021 to provide financial and non-financial redress to survivors of historical child abuse in care in Scotland. Fair and meaningful financial contributions are made from organisations historically involved in the care of children. The local government contribution is made on the basis that payments are made to survivors who enter into a waiver which means that litigation cannot then be pursued as a separate matter. The scheme is delivered by Redress Scotland and the Scottish Government (SG). Following negotiation between the COSLA Resources Spokesperson and the now First Minister Mr Swinney MSP, in October 2021 Leaders agreed Local Authorities will contribute £100m to the cost of the Redress Scheme over a 10-year period.

Civil Litigation claims continue, both as lead authority to the former Grampian Regional Council and Aberdeen District Council as well as claims solely against Aberdeen City Council. Any uninsured claims or associated costs in respect of these require to be met by Aberdeen City Council. The costs of these are unquantifiable at this time but will give rise to a future financial liability.

- **Litigation against APSE (Association for Public Sector Excellence) -**

This Council is a member of APSE. Thurrock Council has raised a Court action against 23 member Councils seeking damages in respect of their reliance on APSE advice which they say led to significant losses. Whilst no Scottish Councils are involved in the Court Action there is a potential risk that all Members will become involved in the dispute with a potential liability per Council of up to £200,000. The court case against the 23 Councils has been stayed (suspended) pending the outcome of a separate case. This has withdrawn any immediacy of any litigation risk against other APSE members.

- **Litigation in connection with an Experimental Traffic Regulation Order**

A statutory appeal has been raised against the Council in connection with an Experimental Traffic Regulation Order being made permanent. Having taken preliminary advice from Senior Counsel the Council is comfortable with its interpretation of the legislation, however if the Council is unsuccessful in defending the statutory appeal, repayment of fines seems a low likelihood, but this would have a high impact if required.

36. Grant Income

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

<u>Grant Income</u>					
			2023/24		2024/25
			£'000		£'000
Credited to Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income					
Total revenue Funding Grant			424,275		472,453
			424,275		472,453

		2023/24		2024/25
		£'000		£'000
Credited to Services				
	Department of Work and Pensions			
	Housing Benefit Grant	35,446		33,364
	Housing Benefit Admin Grant	586		604
	National Health Service			
	Integrated care funding	37,869		48,142
	Other	4		-
	Other Local Authorities			
	Western Peripheral Route Works	2,049		-
	Scottish Government			
	S27 Community Justice Grant	5,925		6,385
	Pupil Equity Fund	3,446		2,916
	Scotland's Schools for the Future Design, Build, Finance, Maintain Projects (Lochside Academy)	2,734		2,735
	HEEPS - Home Insulation	1,424		2,394
	No-One-Left Behind / Long term unemployed	1,246		2,361
	Strategic Equity Fund	472		971
	Attainment Challenge	396		583
	Mental Health & Wellbeing Framework	577		571
	Under 5's Healthy Snack & Milk	534		570
	Paths For All	0		411
	School Meal Debt	-		390
	Bairns Hoose Pathfinder	147		384
	Ukrainian Welcome Hub	245		110
	Education Maintenance	242		235
	Electric Vehicles	250		23
	Parental Employability Support	550		724
	ELC Expansion	19,935		-
	Employability Funding	500		-
	Young Person's Guarantee	488		-
	Ukrainian Refugee Education	391		-
	Pay Award Funding	350		-
	Other	684	*	925
Balance to Carry Forward		116,489		104,498

			2023/24		2024/25
			£'000		£'000
Balance Brought Forward			116,489		104,498
UK Government					
	Ukrainian Integration Support		786		1,512
	Ukrainian Sponsorship		418	**	354
	Shared Prosperity Fund		374		5,434
	Afghan Bridging Accommodation		279		100
	Other		282		(104)
	Home Office Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children		779		1,023
	National Institute for Health & Care		738		883
	Creative Scotland		100		296
	Sport Scotland		650		668
	Transport Scotland				
	Western Peripheral Route Works		40,735		44,781
	De-Trunking AWPR		0		2953
	Other		40		107
Other			487	***	522
Total			162,157		163,327
					635,780
* 2023/24 'Scottish Government Other' has been restated as Bairns Hoose Pathfinder has been identified separately in 24/25.					
** 2023/24 "UK Government - Ukrainian Sponsorship" figure has been amended.					
*** 2023/24 'Other' has been restated as Creative Scotland has been identified separately and EU funding included in 24/25.					

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

	2023/24 £000	2024/25 £000
Revenue Grants - Receipts in Advance		
ADEPT Liverpool Live Labs	0	249
Creative Scotland - Place Partnership	96	0
EU - HECTOR	167	170
EU - Hytrec	863	0
EU - Jive	0	809
EU - Pedelecs H2 Bikes	47	0
Home Office UASYP	56	857
Scottish Government - Air Quality Control	59	8
Scottish Government - Bairn's Hoose	15	0
Scottish Government - Care Experienced & Young People	606	406
Scottish Government - Covid Recovery	7	0
Scottish Government - Delivery Equally Safe	70	60
Scottish Government - Electric Vehicle Infrastructure	0	35
UK Government -Health Dept HDRC	0	212
Scottish Government - Green Growth Accelerator	95	95
Scottish Government - Library Improvement Fund	16	1
Scottish Government - No One Left Behind	26	0
Scottish Government - PEF Funding	4	185
Scottish Government - Road Assessment/Parking Prohibitions	70	0
Scottish Government - Skills Fund	97	0
Scottish Government - Strategic Equity Fund	97	108
UK Government - H2 Twin Cities	20	20
UK Government - UK Shared Prosperity Fund	2548	109
Other - Various	82	238
Total	4,944	3,562
Capital Grant - Receipts in Advance		
Cycling Scotland - Cycle Lockers	120	49
LTA Trust - Ruthieston Outdoor Centre	0	2
Scottish Government Denburn Restoration	6	250
Scottish Government Low Emissions Zone	170	0
Scottish Government Place Based Funding	193	232
Scottish Government Inchgarth Community Centre	0	1456
Transport Scotland 20mph Implementation	0	462
UK Government - Levelling UP - Union Street	0	5721
Total	489	8,172

37. Financial Instruments

Categories of Financial Instruments

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

Financial Instruments Balances	Long term		Current	
	31 March 2024 £'000	31 March 2025 £'000	31 March 2024 £'000	31 March 2025 £'000
Investments				
Loans and receivables	0		10,035	52
Interest in group entities	32,453	37,891	0	0
Total investments	32,453	37,891	10,035	52
Debtors				
Loans and receivables	457	421	0	
Financial assets carried at contract amount	0		192,143	182,649
Total debtors	457	421	192,143	182,649
Borrowings				
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	(1,146,348)	(1,267,190)	(409,806)	(439,352)
Total borrowings	(1,146,348)	(1,267,190)	(409,806)	(439,352)
Other Long term Liabilities				
PPP liabilities	(116,398)	(113,631)	(4,308)	(2,767)
Total other long term liabilities	(116,398)	(113,631)	(4,308)	(2,767)
Creditors				
Financial liabilities carried at contract amount	0	0	(147,086)	(175,599)
Total creditors	0	0	(147,086)	(175,599)

Note:

Borrowings, Financial Liabilities at Amortised Cost. The Council undertook a £370 million Bond Issuance in 2016, receiving a premium of £44 million. This is reflected in the table above. Lenders Option/Borrowers Option (LOBO's) of £25.9m have been included in long-term borrowing but have a call date in the next 12 months.

Income, Expense, Gains and Losses

Financial Instruments Gains/(Losses)	2023/24			2024/25		
	Financial Liabilities	Financial Assets	Total	Financial Liabilities	Financial Assets	Total
	Measured at amortised cost £'000	Loans and receivables £'000	£'000	Measured at amortised cost £'000	Loans and receivables £'000	£'000
Interest expense	(74,194)	0	(74,194)	(84,844)	0	(84,844)
Total expense in Surplus or (Deficit) on the Provision of Services	(74,194)	0	(74,194)	(84,844)	0	(84,844)
Interest income	0	7,462	7,462	0	2,023	2,023
Total income in Surplus or (Deficit) on the Provision of Services	0	7,462	7,462	0	2,023	2,023
Net Interest	(74,194)	7,462	(66,732)	(84,844)	2,023	(82,821)

With the introduction of IFRS 9 on 1 April 2018 the Council now classifies its Financial Assets according to the business model to which they relate and conducts an annual impairment review to ensure impairments are made to financial assets, if required.

Loans and Receivables includes short term investments and long-term loans. These are classified as Amortised Cost as they are held solely for the purposes of repayment of principal and interest. The interest in group entities and is now classified as Fair Value through Profit and Loss. Any annual fluctuations in the value of this category will be credited/debited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

The impairment allowance for short-term investments is very low as these investments are made with financial institutions with high credit ratings per the Council's Treasury Strategy and are therefore considered to be at very low risk of default. Several of the Council's long-term loans are protected standard securities or guarantees and so are not assessed for impairment. An impairment considered appropriate for the remaining loans has been calculated.

Financial Instrument	2023/24				2024/25			
	Classification		Treatment		Classification		Treatment	
	Total	Fair Value through Profit and Loss	Total Impairment Allowance	Adjustment through Profit and Loss	Total	Fair Value through Profit and Loss	Total Impairment Allowance	Adjustment through Profit and Loss
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Loans and Receivables	(10,035)		117		25,127		110	
Interest in Group Entity		30,953		(4,234)		30,675		277

Fair Values of Assets and Liabilities

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

- estimated ranges of interest rates at 31 March 2025 of 1.57% to 8.625% for loans from the PWLB and 3.98% to 5.00% for other loans receivable and payable, based both on both a new loan rate basis and a fair value basis at that date.
- no early repayment is recognised.
- where an instrument will mature in the next 12 months, carrying amount is assumed to approximate to fair value; and
- the fair value of trade and other receivables is taken to be the invoiced or billed amount.

Fair Value of Liabilities	31 March 2024					31 March 2025				
	Principal Outstanding £'000	Accrued Interest £'000	Carrying Amount £'000	Fair Value (Premature Repayment) £'000	Fair Value (New Loan Rates) £'000	Principal Outstanding £'000	Accrued Interest £'000	Carrying Amount £'000	Fair Value (Premature Repayment) £'000	Fair Value (New Loan Rates) £'000
PWLB – maturity	(609,434)	(7,822)	(617,256)	(558,911)	(484,732)	(729,434)	(10,017)	(739,451)	(623,497)	(560,013)
LOBOs	(93,893)	(716)	(94,609)	(105,315)	(85,728)	(93,893)	(705)	(94,598)	(101,623)	(77,019)
Bond Issuance	(321,053)	(1,415)	(322,468)	(307,407)	(300,338)	(310,504)	(1,412)	(311,916)	(269,933)	(263,925)
Bond EIR	(94,644)	0	(94,644)	(94,644)	(94,644)	(107,556)	0	(107,556)	(107,556)	(107,556)
Bond Premium	(35,147)	0	(35,147)	(35,147)	(35,147)	(33,545)	0	(33,545)	(33,545)	(33,545)
Transfer Interest to Short Term in line with Code requirements		9,953	9,953				12,134	12,134		
Transfer borrowing repayable with 12 months to Short Term in line with Code requirements			10,549					10,560		
Financial Instrument Adjustments			(2,727)					(2,818)		
Total Long Term Borrowing	(1,154,170)	0	(1,146,348)	(1,101,424)	(1,000,589)	(1,274,932)	0	(1,267,190)	(1,136,154)	(1,042,058)
Short term borrowing	(381,086)	(6,012)	(387,098)	(363,389)	(363,389)	(408,815)	(5,740)	(414,555)	(390,225)	(390,225)
Transfer Interest from Long Term in line with Code requirements		(12,159)	(12,159)				(14,237)	(14,237)		
Transfer borrowing repayable with 12 months from Long Term in line with Code requirements			(10,549)					(10,560)		
Total Short Term Borrowing	(381,086)	(18,171)	(409,806)	(363,389)	(363,389)	(408,815)	(19,977)	(439,352)	(390,225)	(390,225)

The fair value of the liabilities is higher than the carrying amount because the Council's portfolio of loans includes a number of fixed rate loans where the interest rate payable is higher than the prevailing rates at the Balance Sheet date. This shows a notional future loss (based on economic conditions at 31 March 2025) arising from a commitment to pay interest to lenders above current market rates.

From 2015/16, the Fair Value of borrowings is shown at both Premature Repayment rates and New Loan rates. In prior years, the Fair Value of borrowings had been shown only on a New Loans rates basis.

Fair Value of Assets	31 March 2024				31 March 2025			
	Principal Outstanding £'000	Accrued Interest £'000	Carrying Amount £'000	Fair Value £'000	Principal Outstanding £'000	Accrued Interest £'000	Carrying Amount £'000	Fair Value £'000
Deposits with banks/building societies	38,350	55	38,405	38,405	24,600	11	24,611	24,600

The above deposits are shown within Cash and Cash Equivalents and Short-Term Investments in the Balance Sheet.

The Council also holds cash deposits of £5.877 million on behalf of the Social Work department clients, these are not included in the above figures.

38. Nature and Extent of Risks Arising from Financial Instruments

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

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

The Council's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the resources available to fund services. Risk management is carried out by a central treasury team, under policies approved by the Council in its annual treasury management strategy. The Council provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as interest rate risk, credit risk and the investment of surplus cash.

Credit risk

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

This risk is minimised through the Annual Investment Strategy, which requires that deposits are not made with financial institutions unless they meet identified minimum credit criteria, as laid down by the Council's Treasury Advisers. The Annual Investment Strategy also imposes a maximum sum of £30 million to be invested with a financial institution located within the highest category for a maximum duration of 12 months.

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

The Council's maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to its investments in banks and building societies of £24.6m cannot be assessed generally, as the risk of any institution failing to make interest payments or repay the principal sum will be specific to each individual institution. Recent experience has shown that it is rare for such entities to be unable to meet their commitments. A risk of irrecoverability applies to all of the Council's deposits, but there was no evidence at the 31 March 2025 that this was likely to crystallise.

The following analysis summarises the Council's potential maximum exposure to credit risk on other financial assets, based on experience of default and uncollectability over the last five financial years, adjusted to reflect current market conditions:

Credit Risk A					
Estimated maximum exposure at 31 March 2025 £'000		Amount at 31 March 2025 £'000	Historical experience of default %	Historical experience adjusted for market conditions at 31 March 2025 %	Estimated maximum exposure to default and uncollectability at 31 March 2025 £'000
		A	B	C	(A x C)
0	Deposits with banks and building societies	24,611	0	0	0
1,343	Customers	50,554	1.44%	1.44%	728
1,343					728

No credit limits were exceeded during the reporting period and the Council does not expect any losses from non-performance by any of its counterparties in relation to deposits and bonds. The Council does not generally allow credit for customers, however £50.6m is past its due date for payment. The past due amount can be analysed by age as follows:

Credit Risk B	31 March 2024 £'000	31 March 2025 £'000
Less than three months	13,577	13,032
Three to six months	1,610	3,357
Six months to one year	2,697	2,146
More than one year	35,613	32,019
	53,497	50,554

Liquidity risk

The Council has a comprehensive cash flow management system that seeks to ensure that cash is available as needed. If unexpected movements happen, the Council has ready access to borrowings from the money markets and the Public Works Loans Board. There is no significant risk that it will be unable to raise finance to meet its commitments under financial instruments. Instead, the risk is that the Council will be bound to replenish a significant proportion of its borrowings at a time of unfavourable interest rates. The Council sets limits on the proportion of its fixed rate borrowing during specified periods. The strategy is to ensure that no more than 20% of loans are due to mature within any financial year and 50% within any rolling five-year period through a combination of prudent 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:

	31 March 2024	31 March 2025
	£'000	£'000
Less than one year	412,533	439,352
Between one and two years	10,560	50,575
Between two and five years	41,750	141,787
Between five and ten years	133,150	113,199
More than ten years	958,161	961,629
	1,556,154	1,706,542

In the "More than 10 years" category in the table above there are £25.9 million of LOBOs which have a call date in the next 12 months. 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 risk in terms of its exposure to interest rate movements on its borrowings and investments. Movements in interest rates have a complex impact on the Council. For instance, a rise in interest rates would have the following effects:

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

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

£310.5 million of the Council's borrowings are in the form of a bond which is index-linked to RPI. The amount of principal and interest to be paid is therefore dependent on changes in RPI. For example, a 1% increase to the average interest rate, compared to the prevailing rate would result in an annual increase of £4.6 million in amounts repayable.

The Council has a number of strategies for managing interest rate risk. 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 risk of loss is ameliorated by the fact that a proportion of government grant payable on financing costs will normally move with prevailing interest rates or the Council's cost of borrowing and provide compensation for a proportion of any higher costs.

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:

	£'000
Increase in interest payable on variable rate borrowings	439
Increase in interest receivable on variable rate investments	(446)
Impact on Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(7)
Share of overall impact debited to the HRA	(2)
Decrease in fair value of fixed rate borrowings liabilities due to a 1% rise in discount rates (no impact on the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services or Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure)	89,033
Decrease in fair value of fixed rate investment assets (no impact on I&E account or STRGL)	N/A

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

Benchmark rate risk

Recent changes/moves from the industry recognised LIBOR benchmark rate to the SONIA rate, had no impact on the Council. The Council has no exposure to LIBOR/SONIA rates through loan agreements etc.

The Council's Bond features indexation which follows increases in the Retail Prices Index. There are no known plans for this benchmark rate to be abolished. In the event of this occurring, there is a process set out in the Bond legal agreements for selecting a replacement benchmark rate.

Foreign exchange risk

The Council operates a Bank Account denominated in Euros but has no exposure to loss arising from movements in exchange rates.

39. Low Emission Zone Statement of Account

Aberdeen City Council introduced a Low Emission Zone (LEZ) in Aberdeen city centre on 30 May 2022 with a two year grace period. This means that between May 2022 and 31 May 2024, drivers were not fined for entering the LEZ with a non-compliant vehicle. Enforcement of the LEZ started on Saturday 1 June 2024. All costs incurred to date were incurred as a result of planning, designing and implementing the LEZ. These were funded by various grants as detailed below.

The legislation requires that any revenues raised go towards the operational and maintenance costs of the scheme. Thereafter any surplus remaining can be used by the LA for projects to further improve air quality. The programme of LEZ funded projects will be reported to and agreed by Committee annually. To date, the revenues raised have only been used to cover the running costs of the scheme. Annual reporting on the effectiveness of the scheme will commence in late summer/early autumn 2025, but monthly data on the number of fines issued is published on Aberdeen City Council's website: <https://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/services/roads-transport-and-parking/low-emissions-zone-lez-penalty-charge-notice-statistics>

The Aberdeen City LEZ was introduced to address air pollution in the city centre, mainly nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), caused by road traffic. An LEZ is an area where only certain vehicles are allowed to enter based on their emissions standards. Low emission zones have now been introduced to the four biggest cities in Scotland - Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Dundee in line with legislation issued by the Scottish Government - [The Low Emission Zones \(Scotland\) Regulations 2021](#).

Expenditure	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Planning	4,722.18	211,592.80	231,753.16	104,324.77	56,088.00	51,732.00	2,600.00
Procurement				547,990.00		40,015.80	
Promotion			242.00	21,663.65		61,310.10	25,744.58
Implementation						67,327.25	136,942.95
Maintenance						130,644.00	
Operational Costs							212,905.00
Total Expenditure	4,722.18	211,592.80	231,995.16	673,978.42	56,088.00	351,029.15	378,192.53

Income	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
CIVITAS PORTIS	4,722.18	19,939.00	14,881.54				
Transport Scotland (LEZ) Revenue		191,653.80	151,389.02	114,231.90		351,029.15	72,067.69
Nestrans			65,724.60	2,756.52			
Scottish Government (Air Quality)				9,000.00	56,088.00		
Transport Scotland (LEZ) Capital				547,990.00			154,555.20
PCN Income							1,386,025.08
Total Income	4,722.18	211,592.80	231,995.16	673,978.42	56,088.00	351,029.15	1,612,647.97
NET POSITION							1,234,455.44

40. Restatement of the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement (CIES)

The CIES has been restated to reflect changes that were made to the Council's structure during 2024/25.

Full details of the restructure were reported to Council on [7 February 2024](#).

Loans Fund

The Loans Fund is the central financing agency of the Council. It is an accounting arrangement which simplifies on the one hand expenditure on various capital projects and, on the other hand, the borrowing of money to finance such projects. Effectively the Council's services borrow from the Loans Fund to finance their capital expenditure and the Loans Fund in turn borrows from the Government through the Public Works Loan Board or from the London Money Market. At the end of each financial year the capital expenditure incurred by services is added to their prior year's expenditure to reflect the total debt owed by each service to the Loans Fund.

Each year the service's accounts repay a proportion of the sums previously borrowed, based on the life of the asset, along with a share of the interest paid on loans and expenses of managing the Loans Fund. All interest and management expenses are initially paid by the Loans Fund and then recharged to service accounts at an average rate which is sufficient to recover each year's expenditure in full. For 2024/25, the average interest rates were 4.17% for capital (2023/24, 3.84%), 4.90% for revenue advances (2023/24, 4.98%) and 0.03% for expenses (2023/24, 0.03%) on raising loans.

The management of all money and capital market transactions in connection with cash and funding resources for the Council has been carried out in accordance with the Council's Treasury Policy Statement as recommended by the CIPFA Code of Practice for Treasury Management in Local Authorities.

Amounts Borrowed from the Loans Fund

	2016/17 £'000	2017/18 £'000	2018/19 £'000	2019/20 £'000	2020/21 £'000	2021/22 £'000	2022/23 £'000	2023/24 £'000	2024/25 £'000
General Fund	538,587	667,392	804,437	912,588	939,559	1,008,826	1,085,573	1,100,117	1,199,586
Trading Operations	19,207	15,107	13,083	14,621	14,678	16,071	16,831	16,443	0
Housing Revenue Account	189,118	187,479	202,165	220,468	198,172	248,946	321,822	411,503	517,422
Total	746,912	869,978	1,019,685	1,147,677	1,152,409	1,273,843	1,424,226	1,528,063	1,717,008

Note:-

The Scottish Government issued a financial flexibility that allowed the deferral of the debt repayment instalment for one year. The Council took up this option for 2022/23 and deferred the 2022/23 debt instalment of £9.2m. This will be repaid over 20 years at a rate of £0.46m per annum.

Loans Fund			Loans Fund		
Revenue Account			Balance Sheet as at 31 March		
2023/24 £'000		2024/25 £'000	2023/24 £'000		2024/25 £'000
	Expenditure			Assets	
57,789	Interest paid to External Bodies	65,467		Advances to:	
2,555	Interest paid to Other Council Accounts	4,180	110,021	Aberdeen City Council for Capital Expenditure	183,508
470	General Expenses	552	0	Other Bodies	
60,814		70,199	(398)	Rescheduled Premiums	(397)
	Income		109,623		183,111
	Interest & Expenses charged to Aberdeen City Council			Current Assets	
(42,940)	General Fund	(48,568)	38,350	Temporary Investments	24,600
(13,996)	Housing Revenue Account	(19,344)	55	Sundry Debtors	11
(661)	Trading Operations	0	(1,277)	Bank	3,268
(3,217)	From Temporary Investments	(2,287)	1,379,136	Temporary Advances from Council Services	1,464,572
(60,814)		(70,199)	1,525,887		1,675,562
				Less: Current Liabilities	
			14,337	Sundry Creditors	16,203
			1,511,550	Net Assets	1,659,359
				Financed by:	
			(609,434)	Public Works Loan Board	(729,434)
			(93,893)	Market Loans	(93,893)
			(321,053)	Negotiable Bonds	(310,504)
			(35,147)	Bond Premium	(33,545)
			(94,644)	Bond EIR	(107,556)
			(2)	Stock Issue & Gas Annuities	(2)
			(357,377)	Temporary Loans	(384,425)
			(1,511,550)		(1,659,359)

The unaudited financial statements were issued on 8 May 2025.

Jonathan Belford, CPFA
Chief Officer – Finance
26 June 2025

Housing Revenue Account

This represents the statutory requirement to account for local authority housing provision as defined in the Housing (Scotland) Act 1987.

Housing Revenue Account Income and Expenditure Statement

2023/24		2024/25	
£'000		£'000	£'000
	Income		
(97,369)	Dwelling Rents	(104,292)	
(2,689)	Non Dwelling Rents	(2,604)	
(3,394)	Other Income	(2,980)	
(103,452)			(109,876)
	Expenditure		
8,582	Staff Costs	8,152	
8,582			8,152
	Premises Costs:		
34,664	Repairs and Maintenance	39,681	
3,883	Maintenance of amenity areas	3,965	
3,277	Bad debts written off/provisions	3,045	
8,696	Loss of rent vacant periods	9,343	
4,347	Other costs	4,996	
54,867			61,030
	Administration Costs:		
7,433	Management and Administration	7,725	
1,026	Other Costs	952	
8,459			8,677
	Supplies and Services:		
6,823	Communal Lighting and Heating, etc	7,667	
236	Information Technology	260	
289	Other Costs	273	
7,348			8,200

2023/24		2024/25	
£'000		£'000	£'000
	Agencies:		
138	Contributions	141	
266	Tenant's Participation/Helplines	272	
404			413
	Capital Charges:		
40,388	Depreciation	46,541	
39,571	Impairment of Non Current Assets	79,570	
79,959			126,111
159,620	Gross Expenditure		212,583
	Net Cost of HRA Services per Council's		
56,168	Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		102,707
257	Corporate and Democratic Core	252	
			252
56,425	Net Cost of HRA Services		102,959
364	(Gain)/Loss on Sale of HRA Non Current Assets	484	
13,994	Interest payable and similar charges	19,344	
(170)	Interest and investment income	(1,173)	
(472)	Pensions interest and return on assets	(532)	
(17,179)	Non Specific Grant Income/Contributions (Affordable	(12,331)	
52,962	(Surplus)/deficit for the year on HRA Services		108,751

Movement on the Housing Revenue Account Statement

2023/24		2024/25
£'000		£'000
0	Transfer to/(from) the General Fund	300
0	Total	300

Housing Revenue Account Disclosures**1. Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under Statute**

2023/24	Notes	2024/25
£'000		£'000
129	Gain or (loss) on sale of HRA non-current assets	13
0	Capital expenditure funded by the HRA	0
(494)	Transfer to/from the Capital Adjustment Account	(498)
(79,959)	Depreciation and Impairment	(126,111)
17,179	Capital Grants and Contributions	12,331
2,449	Repayment of Debt	3,386
99	HRA share of contributions to or from the Pensions Reserve	115
(24)	Adjustment involving the Accumulated Absences Account	6
(3)	Other	5,007
(60,624)		(105,750)

2. Transfers (to) or from Reserves

2023/24	Notes	2024/25
£'000		£'000
(15,715)	Balance on HRA at start of the year	(14,190)
52,962	(Surplus) or deficit for the year on HRA Income & expenditure statement	108,751
(60,624)	Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under statute	(105,750)
(7,662)	Net (Increase)/Decrease before transfers to/(from) Reserves	3,001
9,187	Transfers to/(from) Reserves	300
1,525		3,301
(14,190)	(Increase) or Decrease in year on HRA	(10,889)

3. Housing Stock

The Council's housing stock at 31 March 2025 was 23,550 (23,258 at 31 March 2024) in the following categories:

2023/24		2024/25
Number		Number
	Type of Property	
1,981	Sheltered Property	1,974
4,243	Cottage	4,368
9,911	Flat	10,008
2,161	Four in Block	2,178
572	Masionette	572
2,237	Multi Storey Flat	2,245
130	Split Level Flat	131
445	Multi Storey Maisonette	450
1,578	Amenity	1,624
23,258	Total	23,550
* Includes 494 for Homeless, 500 Ukrainian		
& 411 off the charge		
	Other Assets	
1	Hostel	1
241	Garage Sites	241
2,023	Lock Up Garages	2,022
907	Parking Spaces	907
21	Travelling Peoples Sites	21
3,193		3,192

4. Rent Arrears

2023/24		2024/25
£'000		£'000
12,552	Current Tenant Arrears	11,309
7,114	Former Tenant Arrears	6,105
19,666	Total Rent Arrears	17,414

5. Impairment of Debtors

In 2024/25 an impairment of £16,451,000 has been provided in the Balance Sheet for irrecoverable rents, a reduction of £1,959,000 from the provision in 2023/24.

National Non-Domestic Rates

National Non-Domestic Rates (NNDR) income is collected by local authorities and remitted to the Scottish Government, where it is pooled nationally, and re-distributed back to local authorities along with the Revenue Support Grant.

Occupiers of non-domestic property continue to pay rates based on the valuation of the property as compiled by the Grampian Valuation Joint Board. The non-domestic rate (NDR) poundage for 2024/25, which is set annually by the Scottish Ministers, is 49.8 pence. Two additional rates are levied on properties with a rateable value of over £51,000 (54.5 pence) and £100,000 (55.9 pence) respectively. In 2023/24, the NDR poundage rate was set at 49.8 pence and properties with a rateable value between £51,000 and £95,000 were charged an additional supplement of 51.1 pence and 52.4 pence respectively. The table below details the actual levels of NNDR billed by Aberdeen City Council, and the amount that the Council is entitled to receive under the National Pooling arrangement.

2023/24		2024/25	
£'000		£'000	£'000
(249,170)	Gross Rates Levied and Contributions in Lieu	(257,107)	(257,107)
	<i>Deduct:</i>		
34,845	Reliefs, remissions, etc.		31,115
	Payment of Interest		
16,304	Write off of uncollectable debts and allowances for impairment		15,631
(198,021)	Net Non Domestic Rate Income		(210,361)
12,415	Adjustment to previous years' National Non Domestic Rates		12,508
(185,606)	Contribution to Non Domestic Rate Pool		(197,853)
(257,797)	Distribution from Non Domestic Rate Pool		(208,768)
	<i>Less:</i>		
418	Charity Relief adjustment		418
(257,379)	Income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		(208,350)

Category	Number of Subjects	Rateable Value at 1 April 2025 £'000
Shops	2,176	81,435
Public Houses	155	7,817
Offices Including Banks	3,003	123,007
Hotels etc.	121	14,689
Industrial Factories, Warehouses, Stores	1,968	116,479
Leisure Entertainment, Caravans, Hol.Sites	353	19,145
Garages and Petrol Stations	187	4,262
Cultural	14	1,360
Sporting Subjects	99	1,523
Education & Training	160	34,830
Public Service Subjects	200	17,564
Communications (non Formula)	28	1,896
Quarries, Mines etc	8	221
Petrochemical	2	812
Religious	141	3,848
Health Medical	135	14,000
Other	985	10,761
Care Facilities	113	6,077
Advertising	81	535
Undertaking	22	9,759
Total Non Domestic Rates Subjects	9,951	470,020

Council Tax

Local authorities raise taxes from its residents through the Council Tax which is a property tax linked to property values. Each dwelling in Aberdeen City is placed into one of eight valuation bands (A to H), as determined by Grampian Valuation Joint Board. The Council determines the annual tax for a band D property and all other properties are charged a proportion of this, with lower valued properties (Bands A to C) paying less, and higher valued properties (E to H) paying more. All domestic dwellings that appear on the valuation list are liable for the tax, but in some circumstances, for example single occupancy, discounts can apply, and some dwellings, for instance students' residences and certain unoccupied dwellings, are exempt.

In 2024/25, for Band D properties, the Council's Council Tax was set at £1,489.55. The full range of bandings is set out after the Council Tax Income Account.

Council Tax Income Account

2023/24			2024/25
£000			£000
191,596	Gross Assessments		193,898
980	Net band adjustments		1,283
192,576	Council Tax Collectable		195,181
	Deduct:		
15,564	Exemptions		15,443
97	Disabled relief		97
18,208	Discounts		18,652
7,157	Provision for non-collection		7,026
12,326	Council Tax Reduction		12,628
43	Write Offs		46
70	Other		138
139,110			141,153
	Add:		
1,716	Statutory Additions		1,783
648	Prior Year Adjustments		173
(1,981)	Affordable Housing Payment		(2,033)
139,493	Net Council Tax Income Transferred to General Fund for the Year		141,076

The calculation of the Council Tax Base 2024/25:

2024/25 Council Tax Base

Dwellings on Valuation List	Number of Dwellings	Number of Exemptions	Disabled Relief	Discounts(25%)	Discounts(50%)	Total Dwellings atio to Band	Band D Equivalent
Band A (Subject to disabled Relief)			(3)			(3) 200/360	2
Band A	24,812	(4,885)	(20)	(3,153)	(1,051)	15,704 240/360	10,494
Band B	29,036	(2,412)	(24)	(3,688)	(886)	22,027 280/360	17,154
Band C	20,297	(1,317)	(30)	(2,120)	(384)	16,447 320/360	14,652
Band D	17,623	(1,765)	(43)	(1,787)	(381)	13,648 360/360	13,704
Band E	15,869	(524)	(35)	(1,325)	(236)	13,749 473/360	18,100
Band F	9,312	(195)	(35)	(585)	(102)	8,395 585/360	13,699
band G	8,404	(110)	(3)	(374)	(84)	7,834 705/360	15,285
Band H	1,127	(16)	0	(38)	(25)	1,048 882/360	2,663
Total							105,752
Council Tax Reduction							(12,628)
Contribution en lieu							
Prov for Bad Debts (4.5%)							(4,759)
Council Tax Base							88,366

All dwellings fall within a valuation band between A to H which is determined by Grampian Valuation Joint Board. The Council Tax charge is calculated using the Council Tax Base i.e. Band D equivalents. This value is then increased or decreased depending on the band. Based on the Council Tax base available to Aberdeen City Council, the band D charge for 2024/25 was £1,489.55 (2023/24, £1,489.55)

£ Property Value	Band	Proportion of Band D	Council Tax Level
27,000 or under	A	240/360	£993.03
27,001 - 35,000	B	280/360	£1,158.54
35,001 - 45,000	C	320/360	£1,324.04
45,001 - 58,000	D	360/360	£1,489.55
58,001 - 80,000	E	473/360	£1,957.10
80,001 - 106,000	F	585/360	£2,420.52
106,001 - 212,000	G	705/360	£2,917.04
Over 212,000	H	882/360	£3,649.40

Common Good Fund

The Common Good stands separate from other accounts and funds of the Council and could be said to originate in the grant of freedom lands by King Robert the Bruce in 1319. The Common Good is corporate property and must be applied for the benefit of the community as the Council thinks fit. It is invested in land and buildings, such as industrial estates and farms, with any surplus being placed on cash deposit with other local authorities, building societies and the Council's Loans Fund.

Movement in Reserves Statement

	Common Good Fund £'000	Reserves Fund £'000	Total Common Good £'000
Balance at 31 March 2023	(119,560)	(68)	(119,628)
Movement in Reserves during 2023/24			
(Surplus) or Deficit on provision of services	(4,805)	0	(4,805)
(Surplus) or Deficit on revaluation of investment property	6,256	0	6,256
Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	1,451	0	1,451
Balance at 31 March 2024	(118,109)	(68)	(118,177)
Movement in Reserves during 2024/25			0
(Surplus) or Deficit on provision of services	(1,364)	0	(1,364)
(Surplus) or Deficit on revaluation of investment property	11,550	0	11,550
Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	10,186	0	10,186
Balance at 31 March 2025	(107,923)	(68)	(107,991)

During 2021-22, in the face of severely diminishing credit interest returns, a decision was taken to invest £30m of Common Good cash in a Multi-Asset Income fund, to generate more income for the fund and the decision was taken to proceed with Fidelity International's Multi-Asset Income fund. The first tranche of £10m was invested on 28th July 21, and the second tranche was made on mid-August. A third investment of £10m was made in mid-September. The fund has yielded steady growth since the investment started, earning some £3.2 million to date at an average rate of 4.71%.

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

2023/24			2024/25
Net (Income)	Gross	Gross	Net (Income)
Expenditure	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
742 Grants & Contributions to External Organisations	1,403		1,403
69 External Organisations Rents	111		111
643 Promoting Aberdeen	562		562
1,375 Grants/Services Provided by Aberdeen City Council	1,633		1,633
1,089 Civic Service Funding	1,211	(18)	1,193
69 Duthie Park HLF	74		74
825 Specific Projects	225	0	225
10 Earmarked Reserves	25		25
4,822 Cost Of Services	5,244	(18)	5,226
(3,245) Sales Income			(4)
55 Cost of Sales			(1,810)
(3,190) Other Operating Income/Expenditure			(1,814)
(6,437) Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure			(4,776)
(4,805) (Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Services			(1,364)
6,256 (Surplus) or Deficit on revaluation of investment property			11,550
1,451 Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure			10,186

Balance Sheet

31 March 2024		31 March 2025
£'000		£'000
23,945	Long Term Investments	23,440
75,975	Investment Property	61,632
99,920	Long Term Assets	85,072
0	Finance Leases	2,862
0	Long Term Debtors	2,862
18,442	Investments in Aberdeen City Council Loans Fund	18,916
0	Investment Property Held for Sale	1,750
441	Short Term Debtors	453
18,883	Current Assets	21,119
(626)	Short Term Creditors	(1,062)
(626)	Current Liabilities	(1,062)
118,177	Net Assets	107,991
(118,109)	Common Good Fund	(107,923)
(68)	Reserve Fund	(68)
(118,177)	Total Reserves	(107,991)

The unaudited financial statements were issued on 8 May 2025.

Jonathan Belford, CPFA
Chief Officer – Finance
26 June 2025

The property portfolio was valued internally by Deborah Wyllie, BSc MRICS and Stephen Booth, BLE MRICS and externally by Savills, who are all Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) Registered Valuers.

Trust Funds and Endowments

The Council is responsible for the administration of various Trusts. They have been created by bequest or by public subscription and are utilised for a variety of purposes in line with their governing documents. The money earned from the investments of the trusts is used for purposes such as the advancement of heritage, the advancement of education (including school prizes), social care matters, the maintenance of graves and monuments, Guildry-related awards and the advancement of art (including the purchase of works of art). As well as administering the trusts, the Council is also the appointed trustee for all the trusts except for the Marguerite McBey Trust which has two Councillors on the Board of Trustees.

This section gives summary details of the income and disbursements relating to these trusts, together with a summary of the balances of the trusts at 31 March 2025 and details of how the balances were invested at that date. A detailed breakdown of the separate individual trust accounts can be obtained from the Chief Officer - Finance.

Included among these funds are 8 Trusts which are registered as Scottish charities under the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005. A separate audited Annual Report and Accounts for the seven Council-controlled Registered Charitable Trusts is submitted to OSCR within statutory deadlines. A report and accounts for the remaining Charitable Trust, the McBey Trust, which is not controlled by the Council is also submitted to OSCR on an annual basis.

In addition to these Trusts there are a number of independent Trusts which are separately supported and administered by the Council - e.g. the Lord Provost's Charitable Trust. Accounting information for these organisations is not included in this document.

Trust Funds have been incorporated into the Group accounts on the basis that they are entirely controlled by the Council, which is the sole trustee thereof. However, it is acknowledged that the funds belong to the Trusts and that they may be used solely for the purposes specified in the Trust deeds. The Common Good Fund has investments in the Lands of Skene (30%) and Lands of Torry (51%) trusts.

Movement in Funds

	Balance as at 31 March 2024 £'000	Transfer between Funds £'000	Revaluation of Investments £'000	Income £'000	Expenditure £'000	Balance as at 31 March 2025 £'000
Charity						
EEIF	(315)	-	(3)	(10)	19	(309)
Guildry	(2,796)	-	(61)	(107)	46	(2,918)
Bridge of Don	(1,312)	-	(46)	(45)	2	(1,401)
Alexander MacDonald Bequest	(31)	-	-	(2)	-	(33)
Aberdeen Art Gallery Trust	(398)	-	-	17	(23)	(404)
Lands of Skene	(1,145)	-	(46)	(145)	145	(1,191)
Lands of Torry	(1,456)	-	260	(208)	208	(1,196)
McBey Trust	(531)	-	-	(29)	28	(532)
Total - Charitable Trusts	(7,984)	-	104	(529)	425	(7,984)
	Balance as at 31 March 2024 £'000		Revaluation of Investments	Income	Expenditure	Balance as at 31 March 2025 £'000
Non Charity						
Educational Trusts	(1,419)	-	250	(90)	90	(1,169)
Endowment Funds						
- Educational	(995)	-	(10)	(34)	-	(1,039)
- Social Work	(427)	-	(4)	(14)	5	(440)
Arts & Heritage	(52)	-	-	(3)	2	(53)
Graveyards	(11)	-	-	(1)	2	(10)
Monuments	(8)	-	-	-	-	(8)
John Rickart	(56)	-	-	(3)	0	(59)
McBey Trust	(2)	-	-	-	0	(2)
Glover House Ltd	-	-	-	-	0	-
Aberdeen Japan Trust	(461)	-	-	-	8	(453)
Total - Non Charitable Trusts	(3,431)	-	236	(145)	107	(3,233)
Total	(11,415)	-	340	(674)	532	(11,217)

Investment of Funds

Charitable Trusts	Non- Charitable Trusts	Total		Charitable Trusts	Non- Charitable Trusts	Total
2023/24	2023/24	2023/24		2024/25	2024/25	2024/25
£'000s	£'000s	£'000s		£'000s	£'000s	£'000s
4,112	461	4,573	Land & Buildings	3,755	453	4,208
123	886	1,009	Equities - Listed	126	901	1,027
6	39	45	Gilt Edged Securities	6	39	45
-	496	496	Bank	-	539	539
3,874	1,651	5,525	Council Loans Fund	4,238	1,391	5,629
55	-	55	Debtors	55	-	55
(186)	(102)	(288)	Creditors	(196)	(90)	(286)
7,984	3,431	11,415		7,984	3,233	11,217
-	-	-	Share Capital	-	-	-
(5,257)	(2,690)	(7,947)	Unrestricted Funds	(5,461)	(2,446)	(7,907)
(127)	(741)	(868)	Endowment Funds	(137)	(787)	(924)
(2,600)	-	(2,600)	Designated Funds - Common Good Fund	(2,386)	-	(2,386)
(7,984)	(3,431)	(11,415)		(7,984)	(3,233)	(11,217)

The unaudited financial statements were issued on 8 May 2025.

Jonathan Belford, CPFA
Chief Officer – Finance
26 June 2025

The property portfolio was valued internally by Deborah Wyllie, BSc MRICS RICS Registered Valuer, in accordance with the Statement of Assets Valuation Practice and Guidance Notes of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors (RICS).

Group Accounts

The Council has an interest in a number of companies and joint ventures and where material their financial results are consolidated into the Group Accounts.

Group Movement in Reserves Statement

The primary purpose of group movement in reserves, is to reflect the true economic cost of providing services and to manage the financial position of the authority, including its usable and unusable reserves.

	Total Usable Reserves (Page 68) £'000	Total Unusable Reserves (Note 13) £'000	Total Council Reserves £'000	Council's Share of Reserves of Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Ventures £'000	Total Reserves £'000
Balance at 31 March 2023	(155,544)	(1,317,336)	(1,472,880)	(154,415)	(1,627,294)
Movement in Reserves during 2023/24	100,500	22,675	123,175	11,224	134,399
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations	(80,812)	80,812	0	0	0
Net Increase/Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves & Statutory Reserves	19,688	103,487	123,175	11,224	(9,056)
Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves & Statutory Reserves	(22,787)	(22,787)	0	0	0
Increase/Decrease in Year	(3,099)	126,274	123,175	11,224	134,399
Balance at 31 March 23/24 Carried Forward	(155,545)	(1,345,337)	(1,349,704)	(143,192)	(1,492,896)
Movement in Reserves during 2024/25	130,946	(57,653)	73,294	10,313	83,606
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations	(119,955)	119,955	0	0	0
Net Increase/Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves & Statutory Reserves	10,992	62,302	73,294	10,313	83,606
Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves & Statutory Reserves	(4,120)	4,120	0		
Increase/Decrease in Year	6,872	66,422	73,294	10,313	83,606
Balance at 31 March 2025	(148,673)	(1,278,915)	(1,276,411)	(132,879)	(1,409,290)

Group Comprehensive Income and Expenses Statement

The group comprehensive income and expense statement, provides a comprehensive view of a company's financial performance, including both net income and other comprehensive income. It goes beyond the traditional income statement by capturing unrealized gains and losses that might not be directly reflected in net income. This provides a more holistic picture of a company's financial position.

2023/24				2024/25		
Restated Gross Expenditure £'000	Restated Gross Income £'000	Restated Net Expenditure £'000		Gross Expenditure £'000	Gross Income £'000	Net Expenditure £'000
			Continued Operation			
213,772	(126,840)	86,932	City Regeneration & Environment	191,613	(109,626)	81,986
161,675	(108,703)	52,972	Corporate Services	121,588	(65,202)	56,386
48,049	(26,683)	21,366	Corportate	25,293	(28,906)	(3,613)
311,254	(188,523)	122,731	Integration Joint Board	340,160	(208,388)	131,772
469,729	(140,062)	329,667	Families and Communities	416,436	(53,551)	362,885
57,384	23,513	80,896	HRA	214,992	(112,900)	102,092
1,261,864	(567,300)	694,564	Cost of Services	1,310,081	(578,574)	731,507
364	(4,465)	(4,101)	Other Operating Expenditure	484	(3,642)	(3,157)
51,563	(4,683)	46,880	Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	63,004	(2,526)	60,478
0	(644,925)	(644,925)	Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income	0	(659,958)	(659,958)
1,313,791	(1,221,373)	92,418	(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Services *	1,373,570	(1,244,700)	128,870
		4,416	Share of (surplus) or deficit on the provision of services of Associates and JV			1,199
		96,835	Group (Surplus)/Deficit			130,069
		16,939	(Surplus)/deficit on revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment assets			(35,382)
			(Surplus)/deficit on revaluation of available for sale financial assets			
		16,439	Actuarial (gains)/losses on pension assets/liabilities			(10,856)
		351	Other unrealised gains and losses			0
		37,564	Other Comprehensive (Income) and Expenditure			(46,463)
		134,399	Total Comprehensive (Income) and Expenditure			83,606

Restated Group Balance Sheet

The primary purpose of a group balance sheet, also known as a consolidated balance sheet, is to provide a unified view of the financial position of a group of organisations, as if they were a single entity. It combines the individual balance sheets of all organisations within the group, including subsidiaries and holding organisations, into a single statement. This allows stakeholders to assess the overall financial health, stability, and resource allocation of the entire group.

31 March 2024 £000		31 March 2025 £000
2,667,995	Property ,Plant and Equipment (note xi)	2,750,871
0	Property ,Plant and Equipment Right of Use	32,013
222,168	Investment Property (note xii)	149,788
0	Investment Property-Right of Use	45,200
62,807	Long Term Investments and/or Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures	48,095
200,273	Heritage Assets	208,982
457	Long Term Debtors	5,203
3,153,701	Long Term Assets	3,240,152
10,035	Short Term Investments	18,968
5,637	Inventories	5,099
188,019	Short Term Debtors	177,893
71,582	Cash and Cash Equivalents	83,483
10,011	Assets held for Sale	7,983
285,284	Current Assets	293,427
(386,395)	Short Term Borrowing	(415,032)
(150,482)	Short Term Creditors	(179,446)
(7,284)	Provisions	(4,339)
(4,308)	PPP Short Term Liabilities	(2,767)
(10,443)	Capital Grants Receipts in Advance	(17,534)
(4,944)	Revenue Grants Receipts in Advance	(3,563)
(8,876)	Other Short Term Liabilities	(9,154)
(572,731)	Current Liabilities	(631,834)

Restated Group Balance Sheet

31 March 2023 £'000		31 March 2024 £'000
(50)	Provisions	(1,245)
(1,146,348)	Long Term Borrowing	(1,267,190)
(116,398)	PPP Long Term Liabilities	(113,631)
(56,925)	Other Long Term Liabilities	(61,296)
(53,635)	Pension Liabilities	(49,091)
(1,373,357)	Long Term Liabilities	(1,492,454)
1,492,896	Net Assets	1,409,290
(158,643)	Usable Reserves	(151,773)
(1,191,062)	Unusable Reserves	(1,124,640)
(27,159)	Group - Usable Reserves	(7,641)
(116,032)	Group - Unusable Reserves	(125,236)
(1,492,896)	Total Reserves	(1,409,290)

The unaudited financial statements were issued on 8 May 2025.

Jonathan Belford, CPFA
Chief Officer – Finance

26 June 2025

Group Cash Flow

The Group Cash Flow Statement shows the change in the year of cash and cash equivalents of the Council and those entities in which it has a financial interest.

31 March 2024		31 March 2025
£000		£000
(96,835)	Net surplus or (deficit) on the provision of services	(130,069)
138,994	Adjust net surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non cash movements	245,436
(63,315)	Adjust for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities	(42,792)
(21,156)	Net cash flows from Operating Activities (note 13)	72,576
(155,182)	Net cash flows from Investing Activities (note 14)	(189,506)
162,102	Net Cash flows from Financing Activities (note 15)	128,832
(14,235)	Net increase or (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	11,901
85,817	Cash and Cash equivalent at the beginning of the reporting period	71,582
71,582	Cash and Cash equivalent at the end of the reporting period	83,482

Notes to the Group Accounts -

Note i Group Accounting Policies & Nature of Consolidation

The group accounting policies are those specified for the single entity annual accounts. Where materially different, accounting policies of group members have been aligned to those of the single entity. The accounting policies of all group members are materially the same as those of the single entity, except in the following cases:

- The difference in the recognition of land and buildings by Aberdeen Sports Village (ASV). Aberdeen City Council revalue its assets at the point they become operational, while the Sports Village continues to hold them at historic cost, net of depreciation, until they are revalued as part of a 5-year cycle of revaluations, following which the accounting policy will become aligned. As at 31 March 2024 the assets of ASV were revalued and a consolidated adjustment of £32.8m increase to the value of the ASV fixed assets was made to the Group Accounts.

The Group Accounts have been prepared on the basis of a full consolidation of financial transactions and balances of the Council and its subsidiaries. This means the transactions and balances of the Council and the subsidiaries have been consolidated on a line-by-line basis. Associates have been incorporated using the equity method where the Council's investment in the associates is adjusted each year by the Council's share of the associate's results and other gains and losses. Joint Ventures have been incorporated using the gross equity method.

The accounting periods for all entities are from 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024, except for ASV Ltd, whose accounting year end is 31 July, in line with that of its other shareholder, The University of Aberdeen. ASV Ltd has been incorporated on the basis of amalgamating data from the annual accounts produced at 28 February 2023, 31 July 2023 and 28 February 2024. This means that a 12-month period of activity is incorporated into the Group Accounts.

The values stated in the Group Accounts have been adjusted for the elimination of intergroup transactions and balances including debtors and creditors.

Note ii Disclosure of Interest in Other Entities

The Council has adopted the recommendations of Chapter 9 of the Code, which requires local authorities to consider their interests in all types of entity to incorporate into Group Accounts. A full set of group accounts, in addition to the Council's accounts, has been prepared which incorporates material balances from identified subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures.

Aberdeen City Council has an interest in a number of Subsidiaries, Associate companies and a Joint Venture. The most significant of these companies in terms of the size of trading operations and other factors are included in the Group Accounts.

The business combination for the Group Accounts includes Subsidiaries – Aberdeen Exhibition and Conference Centre Limited (AECC) 100%, Common Good 100%, Trust Funds 100%, Sport Aberdeen 100%, Aberdeen Heat and Power Ltd 100% Bon Accord Care and Bon Accord Support Services 100%. Included as an Associate is Grampian Valuation Joint Board 39%. Included as Joint Ventures are Aberdeen Sports Village (the joint venture with The University of Aberdeen) and the Integration Joint Board which is consolidated as a Joint Venture with NHS Grampian.

Subsidiaries

Common Good

The voting rights held by Aberdeen City Council are 100%.

The Common Good stands separate from other accounts and funds of the Council and could be said to originate in the grant of freedom lands by King Robert the Bruce in 1319. The Common Good is corporate property and must be applied for the benefit of the community as the Council thinks fit. It is invested in land, buildings, industrial estates, and farms with any surplus being placed on cash deposit with other local authorities, building societies and the Council's Loans Fund.

In the face of severely diminishing credit interest returns, a decision was taken to invest £30m of Common Good cash in a Multi-Asset Income fund, to generate more income for the fund and the decision was taken to proceed with Fidelity International's Multi-Asset Income fund. The first tranche of £10m was invested on 28th July 21, and the second tranche was made on mid-August. A third investment of £10m was made in mid-September. The fund has yielded steady growth since the investment started, earning some £1.918m to date at an average rate of 3.99%.

Trust Funds

The Council is responsible for the administration of various trusts, the proportion of voting rights held by Aberdeen City Council being 100%. They have been created by bequest or evolved through history or by public subscription and are utilised for a variety of benefits such as education and social work, charitable purposes, religious instruction, medical institutions, the upkeep of public works and the administration of the Guildry. The money earned from the investments of the Trusts is used to provide grants, prizes and dux medals for school children and requisites for clients in Social Work homes. As well as administering the trusts, the Council is also the appointed trustee for all the trusts.

In addition to these trusts there are a number of independent trusts which are separately supported and administered by the Council eg. Various festival trusts

Sport Aberdeen

Sport Aberdeen Limited is a charity and constitutes a limited company limited by guarantee. The principal activity of the company is the provision of recreation leisure facilities and services on behalf of Aberdeen City Council in accordance with key priorities. Although Aberdeen City Council does not own the entity, under chapter 9 of the Code the Council have determined that control representing power to govern exists through agreements in place and that Sport Aberdeen Limited appears to be operating as a structured entity of the Council as defined by IFRS 12.

In the event that Sport Aberdeen incurs any reasonable and properly incurred losses or liabilities, damage claims, demand, costs, expenses, penalties, legal and other professional fees, the Council will indemnify Sport Aberdeen on demand for these losses.

Aberdeen City Council as the Scheme employer of the North East Scotland Pension Fund in which Sport Aberdeen is an Admission Body guarantees to discharge on demand the guaranteed obligations by making immediate payment to the fund.

Bon Accord Care and Bon Accord Support Services

Bon Accord Care Limited and Bon Accord Support Services Limited are private companies limited by shares which are 100% held by Aberdeen City Council. Bon Accord Care provides regulated (by the Care Inspectorate) care services to Bon Accord Support Services which in turn delivers both regulated and unregulated adult social care services to the Council.

Aberdeen Heat and Power Ltd

AH&P was included in the Council's Group Accounts for the first time in 2022/23 due to materiality. AH&P Ltd is a company limited by guarantee and has no share capital. Aberdeen City Council is the sole member of AH&P which is a wholly owned subsidiary of the council guarantor. All AH&P board appointments are made by the Council as the sole member of AH&P Ltd. For the year ended 31 March 2025, AH&P Ltd made a loss of £0.437 million (2023/24, £1.803 million profit) and the net assets of the company were £6.880 million (2023/24

7.514 million). Turnover was £7.673 million (2023/24, £10.534 million). Copies of AH&P Ltd.'s accounts may be obtained from Brodies Secretarial Services Limited, 15 Atholl Crescent, Edinburgh, EH3 8HA.

Joint Ventures

Aberdeen City Council holds a 50% share in Aberdeen Sports Village Limited (ASV), a company limited by guarantee and registered as a charity. This is a joint venture company owned equally by the Council and The University of Aberdeen. The relationship is treated as a joint venture and accounted for using the gross equity method, such that 50% of the company's gross assets and liabilities are incorporated within the Group Balance Sheet of the Council and 50% of its net income is reported in the Council's Group Income and Expenditure Accounts. ASV currently has Net Assets of £61.351 million in 2024/25 (2023/24 £61.94 million).

ASV Ltd was incorporated on 17 July 2007 and its objectives are to provide sports and recreational facilities, including elite sports facilities for the use of both students and staff of the University of Aberdeen and the general public, and the advancement of public participation in sport.

The Aberdeen City Integration Joint Board (IJB) was established by order of Scottish Ministers on 6 February 2016, becoming fully operational from 1 April 2016. The IJB is responsible for the strategic planning, resourcing and operational delivery of all integrated health and social care within the Aberdeen City area. This has been delegated by the partners, Aberdeen City Council and NHS Grampian. During financial year 2024/25, the partners contributed £444 million in funding to the IJB (£412 million in 2023/24).

On 11 March 2022 Aberdeen City Council entered into an agreement with BP International Limited to form an Energy Company. This is known as bp Aberdeen Hydrogen Energy Limited (BPAHE). The purpose of this company is to establish a commercial hydrogen production, storage and distribution infrastructure for green hydrogen utilising renewable power to service transport in the short term. This will further be expanded to the delivery of hydrogen power for heat systems for both housing and industrial use. It is envisaged that this will then progress to export any excess energy to the grid. The net assets of the company in 2024/25 is £7.6m. The company formed is currently a 50:50 Joint Venture and will form part of the Group accounts of the Council from 2024/25.

Associates

Aberdeen City Council incorporates the following Associate in its group annual accounts: -

Grampian Valuation Joint Board 39%

There is no share capital issued by the Joint Boards, and therefore the consolidation proportion was based on the level of contribution Aberdeen City Council provided to the Board.

The Grampian Valuation Joint Board was created following Local Government Re-organisation on 1 April 1996, under the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1994 and covers the local government areas of Aberdeenshire, Aberdeen City and Moray.

Distribution of Reserves

With the exception of Aberdeen Sports Village, there is no significant statutory, contractual or exchange control restrictions on the ability of an associate to distribute its reserves. Aberdeen Sports Village's reserves are mainly funded from Sport Scotland and are restricted to the provision of sport in the area. As a charity, unrestricted reserves may be transferred to some other charitable body or bodies whose objectives are similar to the objectives of Aberdeen Sports Village.

Note iii Financial Impact of Consolidation

The effect of inclusion of the subsidiary, associate and joint venture entities on the Group Balance Sheet is to increase both Reserves and Net Assets by £133 million (2023/24, increase of £143 million).

Note iv Group Entities

For the financial year 2024/25	ACC Control %	Commitment to meet accumulated deficits %	Net Assets / (liabilities) £'000	Surplus / (deficit) for the year £'000	The accounts can be acquired from
Subsidiaries					
Aberdeen Exhibition and Conference Centre	100	100	361	0	Chief Officer-Finance, 1st Floor West, Marischal College, Broad Street, Aberdeen
Common Good	100	100	109,322	2,433	Chief Officer-Finance, 1st Floor West, Marischal College, Broad Street, Aberdeen
Trust Funds	100	100	8,831	142	Chief Officer-Finance, 1st Floor West, Marischal College, Broad Street, Aberdeen
Sport Aberdeen Limited	100	100	3,637	(61)	Broadford House, Broadford Road, Bridge of Don, Aberdeen, AB23 8EE
Bon Accord Care Limited	100	100	0	0	Inspire Building, Beach Boulevard, Aberdeen, AB24 5HP
Bon Accord Support Services Limited	100	100	1	0	Inspire Building, Beach Boulevard, Aberdeen, AB24 5HP
Aberdeen Heat and Power Ltd	100	100	6,880	(437)	C/O Brodies LLP, Capital Square, 58 Morrison Street, Edinburgh, EH3 8PB.
Joint Ventures					
Aberdeen Sports Village Limited	50	50	30,676	(225)	University of Aberdeen, Kings College, Old Aberdeen AB24 3FX
Intregation Joint Board	50	50	(1)	(4,917)	Chief Finance Officer, 1st Floor North, Marischal College, Broad Street, Aberdeen
BP Aberdeen Hydrogen Energy Ltd	50	50	3,787	(258)	C/O Johnston Carmichael, Bishop's Court, 29 Albyn Place, Aberdeen, AB10 1YL
Associates					
Grampian Valuation Joint Board	39	39	621	(156)	The Treasurer, Grampian Valuation Joint Board, C/O Moray Council, Council Offices, High Street, Elgin IV20 1BX

Note v Non-Material Interest in Other Entities

On the grounds of materiality, the North East Transport Partnership (NESTRANS), Grampian Venture Capital Fund Ltd, Strategic Development Planning Authority and Scotland Excel have been excluded from the foregoing Group Accounts.

NESTRANS was created under the Transport (Scotland) Act 2005 by the Scottish Government. Its aim is to develop and deliver a long-term regional transport strategy and take forward strategic transport improvements that support and improve the economy, environment and quality of life across Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire. There are 12 members on the Board. Aberdeen City Council, Aberdeenshire Council and the Scottish Government have 4 members each. The Councils fund the Partnership on an equal basis. For 2023/24, Aberdeen City Council contributed £145,000 (2022/23, £92,000) towards the core costs of the organisation. The impact in consolidation using the equity method is therefore nil. The unaudited accounts for 2023/24 show a surplus of £21k (in the 2022/23 audited accounts, £1.89 surplus) for the year, before taking into account amounts required by statute and non-statutory proper practices to be debited or credited to the general fund balance. The accounts for 2024/25 are in the process of being prepared.

Grampian Venture Capital Fund Ltd is a private company limited by shares with a share capital of £0.455 million. Aberdeen City Council holds 29.9% of the voting rights. The two other main shareholders are Aberdeenshire Council with 35.4% and Moray Council with 20.4%. As at 31 March 2024 net assets amounted to £0.231 million (2022/23 £0.215 million) with a profit for the year of £0.016 million (2022/23, £0.002 million loss). The accounts for 2024/25 are in the process of being prepared. It is anticipated that there will be no significant changes as at March 2025. Grampian Venture Capital Fund was established in 1988 as Moray Venture Capital Fund Limited to provide development and venture capital to promote industry in the Moray area and subsequently extended across Grampian Region in late 1994.

The Strategic Development Planning Authority (SDPA) is a partnership between Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire Councils. The SDPA was designated by Scottish Ministers on 25 June 2008 and is one of 4 cities–region planning authorities. The SDPA did not set a budget for 2024/25 and any incidental costs incurred in supporting board meetings during the year have been absorbed by partner bodies.

Scotland Excel is the Centre of Procurement Expertise for the Local Government sector in Scotland. Established in 2008, their remit is to work collaboratively with members and suppliers to raise procurement standards, secure best value for customers and to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of public sector procurement in Scotland. Scotland Excel is funded by member requisitions. For 2024/25, Aberdeen City Council contributed £0.187 million (2023/24, £0.185 million) towards the cost of these services. This represents Aberdeen City Council's share at 4%.

Aberdeen Hydrogen Hub was formed with BP International Limited on 11 March 2022. It is a 50:50 Joint venture with an initial investment from the Council and BP of £1.5 million each. The company formed to establish a commercial hydrogen production, storage and distribution infrastructure for green hydrogen utilising renewable power for the City of Aberdeen.

Note vi Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement – Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure

2023/24 £'000			202/25 £'000
74,110		Interest payable and similar charges	84,825
(19,114)		Pensions interest cost and expected return on pensions assets	(21,821)
(8,116)		Interest receivable and similar income	(2,526)
0		Income and expenditure in relation to investment properties and changes in their fair value	0
0		Other investment income	0
46,880		Total	60,478

Note vii Cash Flow Statement – Group Operating Activities

2023/24 £'000		2024/35 £'000
(96,835)	Net surplus or (deficit) on the provision of services	(130,069)
(96,835)		(130,069)
	Adjustment to surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements:	
98,333	Depreciation	105,910
100,273	Impairment, downward revaluations & non sale derecognitions	85,429
(669)	(Increase)/Decrease in Stock	537
(45,862)	(Increase)/Decrease in Debtors	12,181
0	Increase/(Decrease) in Creditors	31,474
(6,341)	Payments to Pension fund	6,193
(5,540)	Carrying amount of non current assets sold	2,765
770	Carrying amount of written off assets	0
(1,107)	Contributions to Other Reserves / Provisions	2,329
0	Movement in value of investment properties	0
(864)	Other non-cash movements, including reversal of surplus or deficit on provision of services by associates and joint ventures	(1,383)
138,994		245,436
	Adjust for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities:	
(79,176)	Receipt of Capital Grants and Contributions	(56,527)
(1,681)	Proceeds from the sale of PP&E, investment property and intangible assets	(3,039)
17,542	Bond EIR adjustment	16,774
(63,315)		(42,792)
(21,156)	Net cash flows from operating activities	72,576

Note viii Cash Flow Statement – Group Investing Activities

2023/24 £'000			2024/25 £'000
(233,011)		Purchase of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	(259,331)
(2,680)		Purchase/(Sale) of short term and long term investments	10,260
2,309		Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	3,609
(629)		Contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve towards the administrative costs on non current asset disposals	(571)
79,176		Capital grants and contributions received	56,527
(347)		Other receipts from investing activities	0
(155,182)		Net cash flows from investing activities	(189,506)

Note ix Cash Flow Statement – Group Financing Activities

2023/24 £'000			2024/25 £'000
(37)		Other receipts from financing activities	(42)
185,408		Repayments of borrowed amounts	150,389
(17,542)		Bond EIR Adjustment	(16,774)
0		New Borrowings	0
(5,728)		Cash payments for the reduction of the outstanding liabilities relating to finance leases and on balance sheet PFI contracts	(4,741)
162,102		Net cash flows from Financing activities	128,832

Note x Cash Flow Statement – Group Cash and Cash Equivalents

The balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents is made up of the following elements:

31 March 2024 £'000			31 March 2025 £'000
24		Cash held by officers	0
71,558		Bank current accounts	83,483
71,582		Total cash and cash equivalents	83,483

Note xi Group Property, Plant and Equipment*Movements on Balances***Movements in 2023/24:**

	Council Dwellings	Other Land and Buildings	Vehicles, Plant & Equipment	Infrastructure Assets	Community Assets	Surplus Assets	Assets under Construction	Total Property, Plant & Equipment	PPP Assets Included in Property, Plant & Equipment
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cost or Valuation									
At 1 April 2023	938,795	1,242,928	104,473		50,099	7,625	119,740	2,463,660	202,498
Additions	119,903	21,152	10,193		2,874	5	50,211	204,338	695
Revaluations	(38,902)	(107,591)	0		0	(6,804)	0	(153,297)	(13,992)
Derecognition / Disposals	0	0	(14,736)		0	4,700	0	(10,036)	0
Transfers	0	91,818	0		0		(96,988)	(5,170)	0
At 31 March 2024	1,019,796	1,248,308	99,930		52,973	5,527	72,962	2,499,496	189,202
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment									
At 1 April 2023	(8,830)	(51,646)	(54,970)		0	0	0	(115,446)	(10,049)
Depreciation Charge	(26,259)	(21,348)	(8,660)		0	0	0	(56,267)	(3,920)
Depreciation & Impairment written out	18,596	14,357	0		0	0	0	32,953	1,548
Derecognition / Disposals	0	0	14,762		0	0	0	14,762	0
Transfers	0	1,100	0		0	0	0	1,100	0
At 31 March 2024	(16,493)	(57,537)	(48,868)		0	0	0	(122,899)	(12,421)
At 31 March 2024	1,003,302	1,190,771	51,062	291,398	52,973	5,527	72,962	2,667,995	176,780
At 31 March 2023	929,965	1,191,281	49,503	277,038	50,099	7,625	119,740	2,625,252	192,449

Movements in 2024/25:

	Council Dwellings	Other Land and Buildings	Vehicles, Plant & Equipment	Infrastructure Assets	Community Assets	Surplus Assets	Assets under Construction	Total Property, Plant & Equipment	PPP Assets Included in Property, Plant & Equipment
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Cost or Valuation									
At 1 April 2024	1,019,796	1,248,229	100,011		52,973	5,527	72,962	2,499,498	191,462
Additions	115,079	38,332	27,864		1,747	(303)	43,945	226,663	(2,867)
Revaluations	(174,738)	60,072	0		0		0	(114,666)	(451)
Derecognition-Disposals		(114)				(571)		(685)	
Derecognition-Other			(5,215)						
Reclassification and Transfers	0	(23,256)	(2,999)		0		(8,726)	(34,981)	0
At 31 March 2025	960,137	1,323,262	119,661		54,720	4,653	108,181	2,575,828	188,145
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment									
At 1 April 2024	(16,493)	(57,534)	(48,873)		0	0	0	(122,901)	(6,078)
Depreciation Charge	(46,541)	(33,680)	(10,491)		0	0	0	(90,713)	(3,912)
Depreciation & Impairment written out	37,105	44,311			0	0	0	81,415	9,522
Derecognition-Disposals		114	5,136					5,250	
Derecognition-Other								0	
Reclassification and Transfers	0	1,655	1,312		0	0	0	2,968	0
At 31 March 2025	(25,930)	(45,135)	(52,916)		0	0	0	(123,981)	(468)
At 31 March 2025	934,207	1,278,127	66,745	304,238	54,720	4,653	108,181	2,750,871	187,677
At 31 March 2024	1,003,302	1,190,771	51,062	291,398	52,973	5,527	72,962	2,667,995	185,384

Note xii Investment Properties

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

	2023/24 £'000	2024/25 £'000
Balance at start of the year	253,990	222,168
Additions:		
• Purchases	86	6
Disposals	(2,990)	0
Net gains/losses from fair value adjustments	(22,418)	(24,263)
Transfers:		
• to/from Inventories	0	0
• to/from Property, Right of use	0	(45,200)
• to/from Assets Held for Sale	(6,500)	0
Other Changes		(2,924)
Balance at end of the year	222,168	149,788

Note xiii

Loans and Trading Balances with subsidiaries as at 31 March 2024 and 2025 are as follows:

	Loans			Debtors			Creditors	
	2023/24 £'000	2024/25 £'000		2023/24 £'000	2024/25 £'000		2023/24 £'000	2024/25 £'000
Bon Accord Care Ltd	0	0		0	0		(43)	(62)
Bon Accord Support Services Ltd	0	0		7,828	7,079		(2,173)	(1,554)
Sport Aberdeen	(5,160)	(3,995)		0	0		0	0
Aberdeen Heat and Power Ltd	0	0		0	0		(395)	(653)
Common Good	(17,657)	(18,130)		0	0		0	0
Trust Funds	(6,043)	(6,190)		0	0		0	0
	0	0		0	0		0	0
	(28,860)	(28,315)		7,828	7,079		(2,611)	(2,269)

Note xiv Operating Expenditure and Income of the Subsidiaries

The operating expenditure and income of the subsidiaries have been included within Operations, Customer, Commissioning, Resources, Integrated Joint Board/Social Work and Corporate.

Note xv Share of Operating (surplus)/deficit, Total assets and liabilities of Joint Ventures and Associates

Analysis of operating results and balance sheet of Joint Ventures and Associates

2023/24				
	Share of Operating (surplus)/deficit £'000	Total Assets £'000	Total Liabilities £'000	Net Assets /Liabilities £'000
Associates				
Grampian Valuation Joint Board	147	851	(388)	463
Associates Total	147	851	(388)	463
Joint Venture				
Aberdeen Sports Village Limited	(4,320)	35,215	(794)	34,421
Integration Joint Board	7,231	6,324	0	6,324
Joint Ventures Total	2,911	41,539	(794)	40,745
2024/25				
	Share of Operating (surplus)/deficit £'000	Share of Total Assets £'000	Share of Total Liabilities £'000	Share of Net Assets /Liabilities £'000
Associates				
Grampian Valuation Joint Board	(156)	1,128	(507)	621
Associates Total	(156)	1,128	(507)	621
Joint Venture				
Aberdeen Sports Village Limited	225	34,645	(3,970)	30,676
Integration Joint Board	4,917	0	0	0
BP Aberdeen Hydrogen Energy Ltd	258	4,175	(387)	3,788
Joint Ventures Total	5,400	38,820	(4,357)	34,463

Note xvi Pension Costs

Aberdeen City Council (ACC) participates in the Local Government Pension Scheme and Teachers' Scheme administered by the Scottish Government. Aberdeen City Council acts as an administering authority for the Local Government Pension Scheme. Both schemes are defined benefit schemes based on final pensionable salary.

Subsidiaries

Sport Aberdeen Limited (SA) participates, as an admitted body, in the North East Scotland Pension Fund, a Local Government Pension Scheme which provides benefits based on final pensionable pay.

The difference between the actual and expected returns on assets during the year, including changes in the actuarial assumptions, is recognised in the CIES. The pension surplus for 2022/23 was £1.583m (2021/22, £533k surplus).

Bon Accord Care (BAC) and Bon Accord Support Services (BASS) participate as admitted bodies, in the North East Scotland Pension Fund, a Local Government Pension Scheme which provides benefits based on final pensionable pay.

The difference between the actual and expected returns on assets during the year, including changes in the actuarial assumptions, is recognised in the CIES. In 2022/23 both BAC and BASS had a net asset arising from their defined benefit obligation. IAS19 limits the measurement of a net defined benefit asset to the lower of the surplus in the defined benefit plan and the asset ceiling. The asset ceiling is defined as the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of reductions in future contributions to the plan. As there is no unconditional right to a refund, the actuaries have calculated whether there are economic benefits in the form of reductions in future contributions, in accordance with IFRIC14. The total economic benefits were calculated as £27.558m (BAC £26.955m and BASS £0.603m). Therefore, an adjustment to the defined benefit plan asset has been required in accordance with IAS19 and IFRIC14. This adjustment reduced the pension asset to nil in 2022/23 for both BAC and BASS (2021/22, BAC £5.346m liability and BASS £1.163m liability).

Joint Ventures

Aberdeen Sports Village Limited (ASV Ltd) participates, as an admitted body, in the Aberdeen City Council Pension Fund, which is part of the Local Government Pension Scheme. It is a defined benefit scheme however it is closed to new members, and therefore only covers individuals who transferred to the company when it became operational.

Assets and liabilities of the Fund are not separately identified between the various employers participating as part of the triennial actuarial valuations. As a result, ASV Ltd is unable to identify its relevant share of the underlying assets and liabilities in the Fund. It is therefore accounted for as a defined contribution scheme and payments made to the Pension Fund in the year are included in the Income and Expenditure Account. The pension costs for the year 2024/25 was £0.103million (2023/24 £0.126 million).

Associates

Grampian Valuation Joint Board participates in the Local Government Pension Scheme administered by Aberdeen City Council.

Share of Associates Pension Interest Costs/(Gain) and Expected Return on Pension Assets

	2023/24	2024/25
	£000	£000
Grampian Valuation Joint Board	(2)	0

Note xvii Net Pension Liabilities

ACC share of pension liabilities of the Joint Boards are shown as below. These have been accounted for under IAS 19 'Post Employment Benefits'.

	2023/24 £'000	2024/25 £'000
ACC	(53,635)	(49,091)
<u>Share of Associates</u>		
Grampian Valuation Joint Board	(50)	(64)
Total	(53,685)	(49,155)