

DRAFT STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

2023/24

28 February 2024 to 31 March 2024



CLAIRE WARD
MAYOR OF THE
EAST MIDLANDS



East Midlands
Combined County
Authority

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INTRODUCTION TO THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

The East Midlands Combined County Authority (EMCCA)

The Combined County Authority was formally established on 28th February 2024 and covers Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire. Following its formal establishment in February 2024, mayoral elections were held in May 2024 and Claire Ward became the first Mayor of the East Midlands. She is supported by elected councillors from our East Midlands partner councils of Derbyshire County Council, Nottinghamshire County Council, Derby City Council and Nottingham City Council. The overall ambition of the Combined Authority harness the potential of our region, by working alongside partners and local authorities to make the East Midlands the best place to live, to work and to learn. This includes plans to deliver more jobs and better skills, build the homes we need, get a grip of our transport systems, back our high streets, work for a greener East Midlands and championing our visitor economy to put our region on the map.

EMCCA's main areas of focus will be transport, infrastructure development, housing, delivering on our net zero goals and economic development. It will use its resources to deliver programmes and initiatives that will

- **Grow the economy** – Bringing in new investment, helping businesses, and creating good jobs.
- **Transport** – Making it easier to get around by improving buses, trains, roads, and cycle routes.
- **Skills and training** – Giving people the chance to learn the skills that local employers need.
- **Housing** – Helping to build more affordable, good-quality homes, and making older homes more energy efficient.
- **Environment** – Supporting clean energy, creating greener spaces, and helping communities live healthier lives

EMCCA continues to develop and refine its governance arrangements through regular review of its key documents. The latest copies of its constitution and assurance framework are available on its website.

As these accounts cover a short accounting period (28 February to 31 March 2024) the normal introductory comments and narrative report are condensed. For more information about the Combined Authority's progress in its first full financial year of operation, please refer to the Statement of Accounts 2024/25 which is also available on the website.

It is recommended that the statements for both years are read in conjunction with each other to obtain a full picture of the first year of operation.

Additional Note on the 2023/24 Accounts

The Combined Authority intended to prepare and present a single draft statement of accounts for the extended accounting period 28 February (when EMCCA was formed) to 31 March 2025.

The requirement to present two sets of accounts is due a legislative oversight that only came to light in April 2025. EMCCA officers worked closely with the External Auditor and MHCLG officials to resolve the issue, but the conclusion is there is no statutory underpinning for an extended accounting period in EMCCA's case and therefore two sets of accounts have had to be prepared.

This legislative oversight only came to light after the deadline for the publication of 2023/24 draft accounts (the 'backstop date'). However, the 2024/25 draft accounts were published by the required backstop dates for that accounting period (30 June 2025).

The further consequence of this required change in approach is the requirement to publish two Annual Governance Statements (AGS) for the respective financial years. A condensed AGS for the short accounting period in 2023/24 has been published alongside these draft accounts

Basis of Preparation and Presentation

This Statement of Accounts has been prepared in accordance with statutory requirements, detailed in the Local Government Act 2003, the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 and The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2023/24 (the Code).

The Statement of Accounts brings together the major financial statements for the Combined County Authority for the financial year 2023/24, between the dates of 28 February 2024 until 31 March 2024. Considerable work had been done by the other councils in the region prior to this, and all of this was subsumed at the date of inauguration. The financial statements, along with the notes that accompany them, aim to give a full and clear picture of the financial position of Combined County Authority. There are no prior year comparisons to be made. The key contents of the various sections are as follows:

Statement of Responsibilities – sets out the responsibilities of Combined County Authority and the Chief Finance Officer in respect of the Statement of Accounts.

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement – shows the accounting cost in the year of providing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices.

Movement in Reserves Statement – this statement shows the movement in the year on the reserves held by the Combined County Authority.

Balance Sheet – shows the value of the assets and liabilities recognised by the Combined County Authority as at 31 March 2024.

Cash Flow Statement – summarises the inflows and outflows of cash, and cash equivalents, arising from transactions with third parties.

Notes to the Financial Accounts – the various statements are supported by technical notes and by the Statement of Accounting Policies.

Annual Governance Statement – sets out how the Combined County Authority’s governance arrangements comply with the principles of the Local Code of Governance.

In the interests of transparency, we have included preparation and set up costs incurred prior to EMCCA’s formal establishment on 28 February 2024 within the financial statements.

1. Introduction

The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom requires a Narrative Report to be published by local authorities in England, Northern Ireland and Wales with their financial statements. The purpose of the narrative report is to provide information on the East Midlands Combined County Authority (EMCCA), its main objectives and strategies, to provide a commentary on how the Combined County Authority has used its resources to achieve its desired outcomes, and to demonstrate how it is equipped to deal with the challenges ahead.

This report provides the narrative for the East Midlands Combined County Authority's financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024. As the Combined County Authority was only established on 28 February 2024, these statements cover a part of the financial year from that date up to 31 March 2024.

2. About the East Midlands Combined County Authority

The Combined County Authority is made up of four founding members across the East Midlands. Each of the following four Constituent Authorities is represented by two nominated representatives or substitutes at Combined County Authority meetings:

Derby City Council
Derbyshire County Council
Nottingham City Council
Nottinghamshire County Council

In addition to the Constituent Authority Members there are several other non-voting Members of the Combined County Authority Board.

Detail on how the governance of EMCCA operates is available on the website and within the Annual Governance Statement.

3. Governance

East Midlands Combined County Authority is responsible for ensuring that its business is conducted in accordance with the law and proper standards and that public money is safeguarded and properly accounted for and used economically, efficiently, and effectively. The Combined County Authority also has a duty under the Local Government Act 1999 to secure continuous improvement in the way in which its functions are exercised.

In discharging this overall responsibility, the Combined County Authority is responsible for putting in place proper arrangements for the governance of its affairs and facilitating the effective exercise of its functions, including arrangements for the management of risk. These arrangements are described in more detail in the condensed Annual Governance Statement (AGS) for 2023/24 and the more detailed AGS for 2024/25. Both documents accompany the draft accounts for the relevant financial year.

4. Ambitions of the Combined Authority

The Devolution Deal for the East Midlands set out key ambitions for the Combined County Authority to make our area one that will grow inclusively so that all residents, businesses and communities can enjoy one of the most inclusive areas in the world to live, learn and work. These include:

- Deliver transformative regeneration and new high-quality housing
- Tackle local housing challenges including homelessness and rough sleeping
- Tackle domestic abuse through an improved and system wide holistic approach
- Develop strong links with the Police & Crime Commissioner to help join up public service delivery and strategies in relation to community safety
- Develop an ambitious, long term Mayoral social mobility strategy, supporting young people through their journey to adulthood
- Strengthen the local visitor economy, creating an attractive and vibrant culture and creative sector
- Strengthen transport connectivity, building on the potential offered by HS2 and the consolidation of the existing core local transport funding into a multi-year integrated settlement
- Capitalise on the East Midlands area's economic potential as part of the Midlands Engine

5. Performance

As this report only covers one full month, performance information not available specifically for this period. A fuller narrative on organisational performance is provided in the narrative report accompanying the 2024/25 draft accounts.

6. Financial Outlook

The Combined County Authority will be able to maintain a balanced and affordable budget and to operate for the foreseeable future. There are no liquidity or cash flow concerns. It is therefore appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

7. Revenue Expenditure and Income

Revenue transactions were made during the accounting period and a summary table is included below.

Revenue Transactions	2023/24 £'000
Running Expenses	1,273
Total Expenditure	1,273
Government grants and contributions	(11,018)
Other Income	(748)
Total Income	(11,766)
Net Revenue	(10,493)

8. Capital Expenditure and Income

Capital transactions were made during the accounting period and a summary table is included below. The main expenditure relates to monies distributed to constituent authorities (REFCUS) and not to purchase or improve EMCCA's own assets.

Capital Transactions	2023/24 £'000
REFCUS	8,114
Total Expenditure	8,114
Government grants	(27,364)
Total Income	(27,364)
Net Capital	(19,250)

9. Statement by the Combined County Authority Chief Financial Officer (Section 73 Officer)

I am pleased to present the Combined Authority's draft financial statements for the 2023/24 financial year for the short period 28 February 2024 to 31 March 2024.



Richard Williams

Executive Director of Resources (Section 73 Officer)

Independent Auditor's Report to Members of the East Midlands Combined County Authority

To be added after the statutory audit of the 2023/24 Statement of Accounts by Forvis Mazars LLP

STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

1. The Combined County Authority's Responsibility

The Combined County Authority is required to:

(i) Make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to secure that one of its officers has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs. These responsibilities are discharged through the role of the Responsible Finance Officer. This is the Executive Director of Resources (Section 73 Officer).

(ii) Manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets.

(iii) Approve the Statement of Accounts.

2. The Responsible Finance Officer's Responsibility

The Responsible Finance Officer is responsible for the preparation of the Combined County Authority's Statement of Accounts in accordance with proper practices as set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom (the Code).

In preparing this Statement of Accounts, the Responsible Finance Officer has:

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

3. Certification of the accounts

I certify that this Statement of Accounts give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Combined County Authority at the reporting date and of its income and expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2024.



Richard Williams

Executive Director of Resources & Responsible Finance Officer

Date:

4. Approval of the Accounts

I certify that the audited Statement of Accounts covering the period 28 February 2024 to 31 March 2024 were approved by a resolution of the Audit and Governance Committee on **DD MM 2025**

Shail Shah

Independent Chair of the Audit and Governance Committee

Date:

To be signed after the completion of the audit

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES)

The CIES shows the accounting cost in the year of providing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices (GAAP). The Combined County Authority received grant to cover expenditure in accordance with statutory requirements; this may be different from the accounting cost. However, in this year no adjustments were required.

EMCCA 2023/24	Notes	Gross Expenditure £'000	Gross Income £'000	Net Expenditure £'000
Chief Executive		0	0	0
Mayor's Office		0	0	0
Place		8,373	(18,833)	(10,460)
Resources		965	(500)	465
Strategy and Inclusive Growth		49	(49)	0
Net Cost of Services		9,387	(19,382)	(9,995)
Other Operating Income & Expenditure				0
Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure	6			(748)
Taxation & Non-Specific Grants	7			(19,000)
(Surplus) / Deficit on Provision of Services				(29,743)
Remeasurement of Net Pension Liability/ (Asset)				0
Loss on Financial Assets				0
Other Comprehensive Expenditure/(Income)				0
Total Comprehensive Expenditure/ (Income)				(29,743)

Movement in Reserves Statement

This Statement shows the movement during the year on reserves held by the Combined County Authority, analysed into 'usable reserves' (i.e. those that can be applied to fund expenditure) and other 'unusable reserves' created by application of GAAP. The whole of the authority's net income for the period was retained in the usable statutory General Fund balance.

Movement in Reserve Statement	Note	General Reserve £'000	Grant Unapplied Capital £'000	Total Useable Reserves £'000	Capital Adjustment Account £'000
2023/24					
Balance at 28 February 2024		0	0	0	0
Movement in reserves during 2023/24					
(Surplus) / Deficit on Provision of Services		(29,743)	0	(29,743)	0
Other Comprehensive Expenditure/(Income)		0	0	0	0
Statutory adjustments - REFCUS	10	(8,114)	0	(8,114)	8,114
Statutory adjustments - Financing of REFCUS	10	8,114		8,114	(8,114)
Net Increase before Transfer to Earmarked Reserves		(29,743)	0	(29,743)	0
Net Transfer to Reserves		19,250	(19,250)	0	0
(Increase)/Decrease in 2023/24		(10,493)	(19,250)	(29,743)	0
Balance at 31 March 2024 carried forward		(10,493)	(19,250)	(29,743)	0

Balance Sheet

The Balance Sheet shows the value of assets and liabilities at the end of the accounting period. The net assets of the Combined County Authority are matched by reserves held. The only reserve held was the General Reserve pending decisions to be made by elected members in the next financial year. There were no unusable reserves created by GAAP timing difference adjustments.

Balance Sheet	Notes	31/03/2024 £'000
Total Non-Current Assets		0
Current Debtors	11	159
Cash and Cash Equivalents		30,679
Total Current Assets		30,838
Current Creditors	12	(1,095)
Total Current Liabilities		(1,095)
Total Non-Current Liabilities		0
Net Assets		29,743
Usable Reserves		29,743
Total Reserves		29,743

Cash Flow Statement

The Cash Flow Statement shows the changes in cash during the reporting period. There were no cash equivalents (liquid investments). The statement classifies cash flows as operating, investing and financing activities. The amount of net cash flows arising from operating activities is a key indicator of the extent to which the operations of the Combined County Authority are funded by way of grant income or from the recipients of services provided by the Combined County Authority. The adjustment for non-cash movements is the net effect of the creditors and debtors included in the accounts.

Cash Flow Statement	Notes	2023/24 £'000
Net Surplus or (Deficit) on the Provision of Services		29,743
Adjustments for non cash movements	11 & 12	936
Movement in Cash		30,679
Cash at the start of the year		0
Movement in Cash		30,679
Cash at the end of the year		30,679

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

Number Description

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1. Accounting Policies

General principles and accounting concepts

The Statement of Accounts summarises the Combined County Authority's transactions and its position for the year end of 31 March 2024. The Combined County Authority is required to prepare annual Statement of Accounts by the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015, following the appropriate accounting standards as required by the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2023/24 (the Code). These practices primarily comprise the Code of Practice on Local Group Accounting in the United Kingdom 2019/20, supported by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

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

Transactions prior to formation date

The Legal Date for the formation of East Midlands Combined County Authority was 28 February 2024. Preparatory expenses were incurred, and work was undertaken by constituent authorities prior to this date. These transactions were held on account by Derbyshire County Council. To ensure full disclosure those transactions are included in these accounts.

Going concern

The concept that the Combined County Authority will remain in operational existence for the foreseeable future, that the revenue accounts and balance sheet assume no intention to curtail significantly the scale of operations.

Accruals of income and expenditure

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

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

Cash and cash equivalents

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

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

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

Prior period adjustments may arise because of a change in accounting policies or to correct a material error. Changes in accounting estimates are accounted for prospectively, i.e. in the current and future years affected by the change and do not give rise to a prior period adjustment. Changes in accounting policies are only made when required by proper accounting practices or the change provides more reliable or relevant information about the effect of transactions, other events and conditions on the Group's financial position or financial performance. Where a change is made, it is applied retrospectively (unless stated otherwise) by adjusting opening balances and comparative amounts for the prior period as if the new policy had always been applied. Material errors discovered in prior period figures are corrected retrospectively by amending opening balances and comparative amounts for the prior period.

Events after the reporting period

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

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

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

Financial instruments

There were no financial instruments other than the cash held at bank with Lloyds Bank. This was considered to be a sound repository for the cash and no adjustment to fair value was required as confirmed by our Treasury management advisors, MUFG Corporate Markets.

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 Combined County Authority when there is reasonable assurance that:

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

Amounts recognised as due to the Combined County Authority are not credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement until conditions attached to the grant or contribution have been satisfied.

Conditions are stipulations that specify that the future economic benefits or service potential embodied in the asset in the form of the grant or contribution are required to be consumed by the recipient as specified, or future economic benefits or service potential must be returned to the transferor.

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

Where capital grants are credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, they are reversed out of the General Fund balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement. Where the grant has yet to be used to finance capital expenditure, it is posted to the capital grants unapplied reserve. Where it has been applied, it is posted to the capital adjustment account. Amounts in the capital grants unapplied reserve are transferred to the capital adjustment account once they have been applied to fund capital expenditure.

Leases

The Combined County Authority held no leases during the period of the accounts

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. The Combined County Authority held no long-term assets during the period of the accounts.

Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions

Provisions are made where an event has taken place on or before the Balance Sheet date that gives the Combined County Authority a present obligation

- that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefits or service potential, and
- where a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

If it is not clear whether an event has taken place on or before the Balance Sheet date, it is deemed to give rise to a present obligation if, taking account of all available evidence, it is more likely than not that a present obligation exists at the Balance Sheet date. The present obligation can be legal or constructive.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the appropriate service line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement when the Combined County Authority has an obligation and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

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 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 Combined County Authority settles the obligation.

Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability arises where an event has taken place that gives the Combined County Authority 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 Combined County Authority. 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 with sufficient reliability.

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 Combined County Authority a possible asset whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or otherwise of uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Combined County Authority.

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

There have been no reasons to have any provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Reserves

The Combined County Authority sets aside specific amounts as reserves for future policy purposes or to cover contingencies. Reserves are created by transferring amounts out of the General Fund balance. The reserves were all usable in the General fund reserve and Capitals grants reserve

Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute (REFCUS)

Expenditure incurred during the year that may be capitalised under statutory provisions but that does not result in the creation of a non-current asset has been charged as expenditure to the relevant service in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the year. Where the Combined County Authority has determined to meet the cost of this expenditure from existing capital reserves 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. All REFCUS expenditure was met by grants in the year.

VAT

VAT payable is included as an expense only to the extent that it is not recoverable from HMRC. VAT receivable is excluded from income. For the period of the accounts the administration of the VAT was included within the accounts of Derbyshire County Council.

2. Accounting Standards Issued not yet Adopted

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

- IFRS 16 Leases issued in January 2016.

The CIPFA/LASAAC Board confirmed in a statement that mandatory implementation of IFRS 16 Leases will go ahead as planned, and the standard will be implemented in the Code for 2024/25

This standard would not have any impact on the accounts presented.

3. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

In applying the accounting policies set out above, the Combined County Authority has had to make certain judgements about complex transactions or those involving uncertainty about future events. The critical judgements made in the Statement of Accounts are:

The Combined County Authority has received capital grant funding. A judgement has been required for each one, and although some of the grants have been ring fenced for specific purposes, not all of these have conditions in place that satisfy the requirements of the Code to treat the unspent elements of the grants as Capital Grant Receipts in Advance. Unspent capital grant funding in relation to these grants has been accounted for in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and remained in the General Reserve pending further decisions.

The Combined County Authority was officially created on the 28 February 2024, however preliminary work was undertaken prior to this date and including capital transactions that have actually taken place in 2022/23. As these transactions have never formed part of any published accounts they have been subsumed and presented within the accounts and notes as being within the accounting period to give full disclosure.

The Combined County Authority had a bank balance of over £30m at 31 March 2024 with no liquidity concerns. It is therefore appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

4. External Audit Cost

Mazars were appointed on 13 June 2025 as auditors for 2023/24. The Combined County Authority have not confirmed the audit plan for 2023/24 and consequently do not have an external audit fee estimate. Once the estimate has been confirmed, the accounts will be updated accordingly and before their finalisation.

5. Mayor's and Members' Allowances and Officers' Remuneration

The Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 require the disclosure of certain details relating to remuneration and allowances paid to Members, the Mayor, and senior officers whose remuneration was £50,000 or more. This includes both permanent and interim officers where applicable.

Mayor and Members' Allowances

During the financial year 2023/24, the Combined County Authority was not yet formally constituted and, as such, did not have an appointed Mayor or active Combined Authority Members. Accordingly, no allowances or expenses were paid to any elected Mayor or Members during this period.

Officers' Remuneration

Similarly, the Combined County Authority did not employ any permanent staff during 2023/24, reflecting its transitional status prior to formal establishment.

However, some interim officers were engaged to support the development and setup of the Combined County Authority. These individuals were responsible for preparing the governance, operating framework, and strategic foundations of the Combined County Authority.

Senior interim postholders whose total remuneration met the disclosure threshold are reported individually by job title where earnings were below £150,000. It is important to note that interim staff are not entitled to benefits typically available to permanent employees, such as pension contributions, paid leave or sick pay. The reported figures are net of the agency commission but includes expenses. The agency fee excluded are based on the rates set under the Local Government Resourcing Partnership (LGRP) framework. These figures do not reflect further deductions such as Employer National Insurance contributions, the Apprenticeship Levy or umbrella company charges, which are not paid by Combined County Authority.

Please note the figures below represent total payments made from appointment to the end of the financial year 2023/24.

Roles	2023/24			Dates of Employment
	Salary, Fees and Allowances £'000	Pension Contributions £'000	Total Authority £'000	
Interim Chief Officer	106	0	106	From 18/08/2023 through the year
Interim Strategy & Delivery Lead	122	0	122	From 01/09/2023 through the year
Interim Director of Devolution	121	0	121	From 01/10/2023 through the year
Interim Operations and People Lead	116	0	116	From 21/08/2023 through the year
Interim Transport Lead	106	0	106	From 04/09/2023 through the year
Interim Finance & Investment Lead	88	0	88	

6. Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure

During the period of 2023/24, the Combined County Authority's balances were held by Derbyshire County Council (DCC). The £748k financing income credited to the provision of services is a notional interest on these balances held by DCC.

7. Grants

The following grants and contributions were credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement of the Combined County Authority and are reflected within the net cost of services and taxation and non-specific grants:

Grants Credited to the CIES		2023/24 £'000
Specific grant		
Department for Levelling Up Housing and Communities		
Capital	Gigahubs	1,200
Capital	Markham Vale Cycling	750
Capital	Retrofit Housing	9,920
Capital	Homelessness	1,995
Capital	Low Carbon Skills	1,500
Capital	Fairfield Roundabout	1,513
Capital	Affordable Housing	986
Revenue	Brownfield Housing	469
Revenue	East Midlands Mayoral Capacity Funding	500
Revenue	Skills	49
Department for Transport		
Revenue	Transport Capacity Funding	500
Total credited to Net Cost of Services		19,382
Non specific grants		
Capital	Devolution Deal	9,500
Revenue	Devolution Deal	9,500
Total		19,000

8. Related Parties

Disclosures are required for material transactions with related parties, bodies or individuals that have the potential to control or influence the Combined County Authority or vice versa. This allows transparency to the extent that the Combined County Authority might have been constrained in its ability to operate independently or might have limited another party's ability to bargain freely. During this specific time frame of being, prepared for and inaugurated but not yet having a Mayor, Members or Senior controlling Officers; the Combined County Authority was completely controlled and influenced by Central Government primarily Department for Levelling up, Housing and Communities and the existing authorities of Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire. All the transactions are included in these accounts. See the Grants note 7 for an analysis of the grants received from Central Government.

9. Expenditure and Income by Nature

The Combined County Authority's expenditure and income is analysed as follows:

Expenditure and Income Analysis by Nature	2023/24
	£'000
Expenditure	
Employee expenses	939
Premises	1
Transport	1
Supplies and services	332
REFCUS Expenditure	8,114
Total Expenditure	9,387
Income	
Interest and investment income	(748)
Government grants and contributions	(38,382)
Total Income	(39,130)
Surplus or Deficit on the provision of Services	(29,743)

Note: REFCUS is spending on assets that have a lasting value but are not owned by the Combined County Authority. In this case, distribution of capital monies to constituent authorities.

10. Capital Expenditure and Financing

The total amount of capital expenditure incurred in the year is shown in the table below together with the resources that have been used to finance the expenditure.

Capital Expenditure and Capital Financing	2023/24
	£'000
Opening Capital Financing requirement	0
EMCCA delivered capital schemes	
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	8,114
Capital grants and contributions	(8,114)
Closing Capital Financing Requirement	0

11. Short-term Debtors

As the balance sheet represents the position at the end of the financial year, there are monies owed to the Combined County Authority at the date which are yet to be received as cash. The following analysis shows the amounts owed to the Combined County Authority which had not been received at 31 March 2024.

Short Term Debtors	2023/24 £'000
Central Government bodies	59
Other entities and individuals	100
Total Short term debtors	159

12. Short-term creditors

The following table shows the organisations the Combined County Authority owes money to, with repayment falling due within one year.

Short Term Creditors	2023/24 £'000
Other Local Authorities	(1,058)
Other entities and individuals	(37)
Total Short Term Creditors	(1,095)

13. General Fund Balance

The General Fund Balance is a statutory fund which represents funds available to the Combined County Authority to meet demand led spending pressures. The balance was £10.493m at 31 March 2024 pending the appointment of the Mayor to make formal decisions on specific reserves. The other reserve contained capital grants of £19.250m not yet spent.

14. Events after the reporting period

There were no Post Balance Sheet Events

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Accounting Standards

International Accounting Standards (IAS) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) are the accounting standards that the Authority are required to follow when producing the financial statements.

Accruals

An accounting principle that recognises income and expenditure as they are earned or incurred, not as money is received or paid.

Budget

A budget is a plan of approved spending during a financial year.

Capital Programme

The plan of approved spending on non-current assets.

CIPFA

The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy, the institute that governs accounting in the public sector.

Financial Instrument

Any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Materiality

An item is material if its inclusion in the financial statements would influence or change the judgement of a reasonable person. If the information would have no impact on the decision maker, it is deemed not material.

Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute (REFCUS)

Spending on assets that have a lasting value but are not owned by the Combined County Authority

EMCCA

East Midlands Combined County Authority

IAS

International Accounting Standards