

Levy Account 2022-23



Levy Account 2022-23

Presented to Parliament pursuant to Schedule 7B, paragraph 19 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988

Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed on 18 July 2023



© Crown copyright 2023

This publication is licensed under the terms of the Open Government Licence v3.0 except where otherwise stated. To view this licence, visit nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/version/3

Where we have identified any third party copyright information you will need to obtain permission from the copyright holders concerned.

This publication is available at www.gov.uk/official-documents.

Any enquiries regarding this publication should be sent to us at

Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities Fry Building, 2 Marsham Street London SW1P 4DF Tel: 0303 444 0000

ISBN 978-1-5286-4239-2 E02931083 07/23

Printed on paper containing 40% recycled fibre content minimum

Printed in the UK by HH Associates Ltd on behalf of the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office.

Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities Levy Account 2022-23

Contents

Foreword	4
Statement of Accounting Officer's Responsibilities	7
The Certificate and Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General	8
Statement of amounts debited and credited	14
Statement of Balances	15
Notes to the Account	16
Statement of material transactions inconsistent with the Act	16

Foreword

- Under the Business Rates Retention (BRR) system introduced on 1st April 2013, local authorities retain at least 50% of the collected business rates. This reduces the payment of business rates to the Consolidated Fund accordingly. The operation of pilot schemes to allow some local authorities to retain a higher percentage of the business rates they collect from 2017-18 does not impact on the Levy Account.
- 2. The cash flows in respect of Business Rates Retention are reported via two White Paper Accounts: the Main Non-Domestic Rating Account and the Levy Account. Other amounts credited or debited to this Account are included in accordance with the Accounts Direction and legislation.
- 3. In line with the Accounts Direction, the Levy Account records the cash transactions to and from local authorities and any credit to the account as provided for under paragraph 20(2) of Schedule 7B to the Local Government Finance Act 1988 (See note 1.1). With the exception of the credit to the account (See note 2.1), all of these transactions appear elsewhere in the Trust Statement prepared for business rates or the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC's) Resource Accounts; this account serves to bring them together in accordance with the provisions of legislation and regulations that apply to the Levy Account.
- 4. The annual business rates retention cycle operates on the basis of local authorities providing estimates of the expected yield of business rates for the year ahead which are then reconciled with actual outturn at year end. On the basis of these estimates and outturn and amounts determined as part of the local government finance settlement, DLUHC pays and receives amounts to and from local authorities throughout the year. Safety Net and Levy payments are calculated according to a formula set out in the Non-domestic Rates (Levy and Safety Net) Regulations (SI 2013/737) (as amended) from figures submitted by local authorities.
- 5. Safety Net payments are available to those authorities whose business rates income falls or is set to fall below a set level. They are funded through Levy payments from authorities whose business rates income has grown above a set level. The purpose of this account is to show the operation of these arrangements and any credit to the account made through the Local Government Finance Settlement (note 2.1).

The Levy Account and Business Rates Retention

How the Levy Works:

6. In accordance with regulations made under schedule 7B of the Local Government Finance Act 1988, some authorities are required to pay a levy to the Secretary of State in respect of their growth in business rates income.

These payments, together with any sum credited to the Levy account in accordance with paragraph 20(2) of Schedule 7B, are used to fund safety net payments to authorities whose income from business rates in any year is below a baseline level. Safety net payments are made, on account, during the course of a year, on the basis of prior-year estimates of business rates income. They are reconciled in the following year, once outturn data becomes available. Any sums not used for the purpose of funding safety net payments are distributed to local authorities in accordance with regulations made under paragraph 30 of Schedule 7B.

7. Levy payments that are due to Government are paid via the Secretary of State to the Consolidated Fund and reported in the Trust Statement prepared for business rates. Safety Net payments due to local authorities are paid by the Secretary of State from amounts voted by Parliament and are reported in the DLUHC's Resource Accounts.

Statutory background

- 8. The Account is prepared under paragraph 19(1) of Schedule 7B to the Local Government Finance Act 1988 and in accordance with the provisions of Schedule 7B and regulations that apply to the Levy Account. The Account shows:
 - (i) Sums received by the Secretary of State
 - · levy amounts received from authorities;
 - safety net amounts received from authorities in respect of outturn adjustments; and
 - credits as per Schedule 7B para 20(2) of Local Government Finance Act 1988
 - (ii) Payments made by the Secretary of State
 - sums paid to authorities in respect of safety net outturn adjustments;
 - · sums paid to authorities in respect of safety net on account; and
 - sums paid to authorities in respect of distribution of the remaining balances;
 - (iii) Opening and closing balances.

Review of 2022-23

- 9. In 2022-23 the Secretary of State paid £99 million to authorities by way of safety net payments (£55 million in 2021-22). The credit to the Levy Account under paragraphs 4 and 6(i) for 2022-23 is £50 million, (£50 million in 2021-22).
- 10. In 2022-23 the Secretary of State received £217 million from authorities in Levy payments compared to £75 million in 2021-22.

- 11. In accordance with Schedule 7B para 30(1) to the LGFA 1988, the Secretary of State made a Ministerial decision as part of the Local Government Finance Settlement for 2023-24 to distribute £100 million of the remaining surplus balance on the Levy Account to local authorities.
- 12. The excess of credits over debits in 2022-23 is £78 million (an excess of £71 million in 2021-22). The cumulative credit balance to take forward into 2023-24 is £220 million (£142 million in 2021-22).

Covid-19

- 13. To help local authorities manage the ongoing financial impact of the pandemic, in 2021-22 the on account additional business rate relief grant payments to them were again deliberately inflated as they had been in 2020-21 to help with temporary shortfalls resulting from the announcement of additional reliefs in year. A total of £7.5 billion was paid to local authorities. This led to significant adjustments at year end 2022-23 with the return of £3.5 billion from local authorities and additional payments of over £0.8 billion, mainly to major precepting authorities. These transactions pass through the department's resource accounts, not through these accounts. At 31st March 2023, £3.4 billion of the £3.5 billion total had been returned to the Exchequer.
- 14. Going forward we expect business rates income to continue to recover from the impacts of the pandemic.

Sarah Healey Accounting Officer Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities 14 July 2023

Statement of Accounting Officer's Responsibilities

Under paragraph 19(1) of Schedule 7B to the Local Government Finance Act 1988 the Secretary of State is required to prepare an Account, prepared on cash basis (to be called a Levy Account) for each financial year in the form directed by the Treasury. An Accounting Officer is appointed for the Account. The Account must properly present the credits and debits for the financial year and the balance held at year end.

In preparing the Account, the Accounting Officer is required to comply with the requirements of the Local Government Finance Act 1988 and in particular to observe the Accounts Direction issued by HM Treasury including the relevant accounting and disclosure requirements and apply suitable accounting policies on a consistent basis.

HM Treasury has designated the Permanent Head of the Department as Accounting Officer. The responsibilities of an Accounting Officer, including responsibility for the propriety and regularity of the public finances for which the Accounting Officer is answerable and for keeping proper records, are set out in Managing Public Money published by HM Treasury.

So far as the Accounting Officer is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the external auditors are unaware. The Accounting Officer has taken all steps that she ought to have taken to make herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Department's auditors are aware of that information.

Furthermore, the foreword and accounts as a whole is fair, balanced and understandable and the Accounting Officer takes personal responsibility for the foreword and accounts and the judgements required for determining that it is fair, balanced and understandable.

THE CERTIFICATE AND REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL TO THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

Opinion on financial statements

I certify that I have audited the financial statements of the Levy Account for the year ended 31 March 2023 under the Local Government Finance Act 1988. The financial statements comprise the Statement of Amounts Debited and Credited to the Account, the Statement of Balances and the related notes including the significant accounting policies.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the financial statements is applicable law and Local Government Finance Act 1988.

In my opinion, the financial statements:

- properly present the amounts debited and credited to the Levy Account for the year ended 31 March 2023; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the Local Government Finance Act 1988 and HM Treasury directions issued thereunder.

Opinion on regularity

In my opinion, in all material respects, the income and expenditure recorded in the financial statements have been applied to the purposes intended by Parliament and the financial transactions recorded in the financial statements conform to the authorities which govern them.

Basis for opinions

I conducted my audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs UK), applicable law and Practice Note 10 Audit of Financial Statements and Regularity of Public Sector Bodies in the United Kingdom (2022). My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of my certificate.

Those standards require me and my staff to comply with the Financial Reporting Council's Revised Ethical Standard 2019. I am independent of the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit of the financial statements in the UK. My staff and I have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, I have concluded that the Accounting Officer's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work I have performed, I have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the appropriateness of preparing the Levy Account on a going concern basis for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

My responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Accounting Officer with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this certificate. The going concern basis of accounting for the Levy is adopted in consideration of the requirements set out in HM Treasury's Government Financial Reporting Manual, which require entities to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements where it anticipated that the services which they provide will continue into the future.

Other information

The other information comprises information included in the Foreword, but does not include the financial statements and my auditor's certificate and report thereon. The Accounting Officer is responsible for the other information.

My opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in my certificate, I do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

My responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or my knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If I identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, I am required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, I am required to report that fact.

I have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matters

In my opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit the information given in the Foreword for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements and is in accordance with the applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which I report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Levy Account and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, I have not identified material misstatements in the Foreword.

I have nothing to report in respect of the following matters which I report to you if, in my opinion:

- I have not received all of the information and explanations I require for my audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept or returns adequate for my audit have not been received from branches not visited by my staff; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

Responsibilities of the Accounting Officer for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of Accounting Officer's Responsibilities, the Accounting Officer is responsible for:

- maintaining proper accounting records;
- providing the C&AG with access to all information of which management is aware that is relevant to the preparation of the financial statements such as records, documentation and other matters;
- providing the C&AG with additional information and explanations needed for his audit;
- providing the C&AG with unrestricted access to persons within the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities from whom the auditor determines it necessary to obtain audit evidence;
- ensuring such internal controls are in place as deemed necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements to be free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error;
- ensuring that the financial statements and Foreword are properly presented in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework; and
- assessing the appropriateness of preparing the Levy Account on a going concern basis, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Accounting

Officer anticipates that the services provided by will not continue to be provided in the future.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

My responsibility is to audit, certify and report on the financial statements in accordance with the Local Government Finance Act 1988.

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

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting non-compliance with laws and regulations, including fraud

I design procedures in line with my responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of non-compliance with laws and regulations, including fraud. The extent to which my procedures are capable of detecting non-compliance with laws and regulations, including fraud is detailed below.

Identifying and assessing potential risks related to non-compliance with laws and regulations, including fraud

In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of non-compliance with laws and regulations, including fraud, I:

- considered the nature of the sector, control environment and operational performance including the design of the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities' accounting policies for the Levy Account.
- inquired of management, the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities' head of internal audit and those charged with governance, including obtaining and reviewing supporting documentation relating to the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities' policies and procedures on:
 - identifying, evaluating and complying with laws and regulations;
 - detecting and responding to the risks of fraud; and
 - the internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations including the

controls relating to the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities' compliance with the Local Government Finance Act 1988 and Local Government Finance Act 2012.

- inquired of management, the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities' head of internal audit and those charged with governance whether:
 - they were aware of any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations;
 - they had knowledge of any actual, suspected, or alleged fraud,
- discussed with the engagement team how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements and any potential indicators of fraud.

As a result of these procedures, I considered the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities for fraud and identified the greatest potential for fraud in the following areas: posting of unusual journals and complex transactions. In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), I am required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override.

I obtained an understanding of the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities' framework of authority and other legal and regulatory frameworks in which the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities operates. I focused on those laws and regulations that had a direct effect on material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements or that had a fundamental effect on the operations of the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities. The key laws and regulations I considered in this context included the Local Government Finance Act 1988 and Local Government Finance Act 2012.

Audit response to identified risk

To respond to the identified risks resulting from the above procedures:

- I reviewed the financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described above as having direct effect on the financial statements;
- I enquired of management, the Audit and Risk Committee concerning actual and potential litigation and claims;
- I reviewed minutes of meetings of those charged with governance and the Board; and internal audit reports;
- in addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, I tested the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; and

evaluated the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business; and

- I performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud and continuous risk assessment procedures relating to fraud, noncompliance with laws and regulation or regularity; and
- I performed substantive analytical procedures and tests of detail to confirm compliance with the requirements of the Local Government Finance Act 1988 and Local Government Finance Act 2012.

I also communicated relevant identified laws and regulations and potential risks of fraud to all engagement team members and remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

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

Other auditor's responsibilities

I am required to obtain evidence sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the expenditure and income recorded in the financial statements have been applied to the purposes intended by Parliament and the financial transactions recorded in the financial statements conform to the authorities which govern them.

I communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control I identify during my audit.

Report

I have no observations to make on these financial statements.

Gareth Davies
Comptroller and Auditor General

Date 17 July 2023

National Audit Office 157-197 Buckingham Palace Road Victoria London SW1W 9SP

Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities Levy Account 2022-23

Statement of amounts debited and credited to the Levy Account for the year ended 31st March 2023

Credits	Note	2022-23	2021-22
		£'000	£'000
Balance at 1 April		141,733	71,201
Levy amounts received from authorities		217,027	75,027
Safety net amounts received from authorities in respect of outturn adjustments		10,597	144
Credits as per Schedule 7B, para 20(2) of Local Government Finance Act (LGFA) 1988:	2.1	50,000	50,000
End of year credit item as per Schedule 7B para 21(3) of LGFA 1988:		-	-
Total credits		419,357	196,372

Debits	Note	2022-23	2021-22
		£'000	£'000
Balance at 1 April			
Sums paid to authorities in respect of safety net outturn adjustments		11,791	17,757
Sums paid to authorities in respect of safety net on Account		87,470	36,882
Sums paid to authorities in respect of distribution of the remaining balances	2.3	100,000	-
End of year debit item as per Schedule 7B para 21(2) of LGFA 1988:	2.4	220,096	141,733
Total debits		419,357	196,372

Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities Levy Account 2022-23

Statement of Balances as at 31 March 2023

	Note	2022-23	2021-22
		£'000	£'000
Balance as at 1 April Excess of (credits) / debits over amounts collected for the period		(141,733)	
Balance as at 31 March 2023	2.4	(220,097)	(141,733)

Sarah Healey Accounting Officer Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities 14 July 2023

Levy account for the year ended 31 March 2023

Notes to the Account

1. Accounting Policies

1.1. The Account has been prepared in accordance with Schedule 7B to the Local Government Finance Act 1988 as inserted by the Local Government Finance Act 2012 and the HM Treasury Accounts Direction. It records the amounts received in respect of levies on retained Business Rates, payments to local authorities, reconciliation payments and receipts and any credit to the account as provided under paragraph 20(2) of Schedule 7B to the Local Government Finance Act 1988. Other amounts credited or debited to the account are included in accordance with the Accounts Direction and legislation.

2. Notes to the Account

- 2.1. There was a top-slice credit of £50 million from Revenue Support Grant in 2022-23 (£50 million in 2021-22) to help finance safety net payments made in advance of any levy income being received from local authorities.
- 2.2. The account is audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General. The National Audit Office charges a notional fee of £9,000 (in 2021-22 £8,500) to the Department for the external audit work performed on the Levy Account and this is reported in the Department's Resource Accounts.
- 2.3. In accordance with Schedule 7B para 30(1) to the LGFA 1988, the Secretary of State made a Ministerial decision as part of the Local Government Finance Settlement for 2023-24 to distribute £100 million of the remaining surplus balance on the Levy Account to local authorities.
- 2.4. There is a remaining credit balance of £220 million (£142 million in 2021-22) which will be taken forward into 2023-24. In accordance with Schedule 7B para 30(1) to the LGFA 1988, the Secretary of State will then consider whether an amount equal to the whole or part of the remaining balance on the account at the end of 2023-24 is to be distributed among one or more relevant authorities.

Statement of material transactions inconsistent with the Act

There were no material transactions which were inconsistent with the requirement of the Local Government Finance Act 1988.