

NORTH YORKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2021/22

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NARRATIVE REPORT

INTRODUCTION

1. The County Council's accounts for the year ended 31st March 2022 are presented in the format laid down in *The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2021/22 (The Code)*: issued by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy and in accordance with the International Accounting Standards Board framework for the preparation and presentation of financial statements as interpreted by The Code. The Code is based upon International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).
 - (a) **the Narrative Report**; the purpose of this Report is to act as a guide to the most significant matters impacting on the County Council's finances. It gives an indication of where the County Council's money comes from, what it is spent on and what services it provides as well as its financial position and assisting in the interpretation of the accounting statements.
 - (b) **the Independent Auditor's Report**; this explains the auditor's responsibilities in relation to the Statement of Accounts. It also expresses an opinion on the Accounts and shows how this opinion was reached. The report also gives a conclusion on value for money in terms of the arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness.
 - (c) **the Statement of Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts**; this outlines the County Council's responsibilities for the Accounts under local government legislation and any other requirements. It also shows the legal and professional responsibility for the Accounts of the Corporate Director – Strategic Resources.
 - (d) **the Statement of Accounting Policies**; which explains the principles, bases, conventions and rules applied by the County Council in preparing the Statement of Accounts.
 - (e) **the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement**; this shows the Net Cost of the Services provided by the County Council and how this has been financed from general government grants and local tax payers. This statement shows the accounting cost in the year of providing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, rather than the amount to be funded from taxation.
 - (f) **the Movement in Reserves Statement**; this statement shows the movement in the different reserves held by the County Council over the year. The statement is analysed into usable reserves, those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation, and other unusable reserves.
 - (g) **the Balance Sheet**; this is a statement of the financial position of the County Council and shows the Balances and Reserves at the County Council's disposal, its long term indebtedness and the long term and net current assets employed in its operations.
 - (h) **the Cash Flow Statement**; this statement shows the changes in cash and cash equivalents of the County Council during the financial year. The statement shows how the County Council generates and uses cash and cash equivalents by classifying cash flows as operating, investing and financing activities.
 - (i) **notes to the Core Financial Statements**; these provide further details and explanation of the figures included in the Core Financial Statements.
 - (j) **Group Accounts**; the County Council conducts some of its activities through partnerships and separate undertakings. Some of these are not directly reflected in the statements (e) – (i) above on the basis of materiality. These Group Accounts are required to present a full picture of the County Council's economic activities and financial position in order to support the primary financial statements.

- (k) **the North Yorkshire Pension Fund Accounts;** which show the income and expenditure of the North Yorkshire Pension Fund together with the financial position of the Fund on 31st March 2022.
- (l) **the Annual Governance Statement;** this sets out the framework within which financial control and corporate governance is managed and reviewed by the County Council and the main components of the system. It also reports on significant identified weaknesses and the actions undertaken to rectify these.

OVERVIEW

2. North Yorkshire County Council provides services to residents, businesses and communities across the whole County. The County Council has an operating model that determines an annual revenue budget for each Directorate within which they must operate and deliver on the County Council's priorities, as set out in the Council Plan. These priorities are presented as performance indicators for each Directorate and monitored alongside the revenue budget monitoring. Performance reports are considered by the County Council's Executive Committee on a quarterly basis and these can be accessed on the County Council's website.

The County Council's Annual Governance Statement sets out the framework within which financial control and corporate governance is managed and reviewed by the County Council and the main components of the system. It also reports on significant identified weaknesses and the actions undertaken to rectify these. The Annual Governance Statement appears on page 164 of the Statement of Accounts.

The administrative county of North Yorkshire was established in 1974 and is one of the most sparsely populated counties in the United Kingdom. It is the largest county in England. It covers 8,654 km² and its population is estimated to be 620,000.

North Yorkshire County Council is responsible for many key local services:

- Children and Young People's Service - including the safeguarding of children, looked after children, services to vulnerable children and young people and their families and adoption and fostering services; early years and pre-school, mainstream schools and education, special educational needs provision, school improvement, raising the participation age, youth services and career advice, and traded services;
- Health and Adult Services - including services for older people, people with physical or learning disabilities, public health, mental health services, child health related matters and drug and alcohol matters;
- Business & Environmental Services - Highways and Transportation - including highways maintenance, street lighting, traffic regulation and road safety, parking, public rights of way and schools and community transport; enterprise and inward investment, strategic spatial planning, minerals and waste planning, development and investment, waste disposal and recycling and flood management; and
- Central Services - including libraries, archives, registration services, legal and democratic services, digital and information and technology services, human resources, finance, coroner and customer services.

Secretary of State for Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC, formerly MHCLG – Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government) announced on the 21st July 2021 that the County Council's bid to reorganise local government in North Yorkshire had been successful. This means that the current County Council and seven District Councils will be replaced by a single unitary Council which will formally come into effect in April 2023. Elections

took place in May 2022 with the elected Councillors overseeing the final year of the County Council, and will then be the Councillors of the new unitary council on the 1st April 2023, vesting day, serving for the next four years. 90 Councillors were elected across 89 electoral divisions.

New workstreams were created to undertake the work which will be required to create the new Council with input from all 8 current councils. Work continues across all the work streams, including the drafting of key policies for the new council to enable systems and services to be ready for vesting day.

Along with City of York and district and borough councils, North Yorkshire County Council have negotiated a proposed devolution deal with the government for York and North Yorkshire. The deal was signed by the Leaders of North Yorkshire County Council, the City of York Council and the Government's Levelling Up Secretary at The National Railway Museum in York on 1 August 2022. If the proposed deal is agreed, this would see money and powers move from central government to the region and the election of a Mayor in May 2024. Local councillors will decide whether to proceed to consultation on the deal in Autumn 2022. If approved, a public consultation will be held. It is expected that councillors will consider consultation feedback in February 2023 and be asked whether to progress the devolution deal.

SUMMARY OF REVENUE SPENDING

3. The main components of the final Budget for 2021/22 and a comparison with the actual position are set out below:-

	Final Budget £m	Actual £m	Variation £m
Directorate Net Expenditure			
Children and Young People's Service	82.5	85.0	2.5
Business and Environmental Services	74.8	74.0	(0.8)
Health and Adult Services	180.3	180.3	0.0
Central Services	69.0	66.8	(2.2)
Corporate Miscellaneous	(3.3)	(14.2)	(10.9)
Total Directorate Net Expenditure	403.3	391.9	(11.4)
Financed by:			
Business Rates (Central Government)	48.0	63.2	15.2
Business Rates (District Councils)	19.7	10.1	(9.6)
Precept Income (including arrears)	332.5	331.3	(1.2)
Contribution from Reserves	3.1	(1.3)	(4.4)
Total	403.3	403.3	0.0
(Deficit) / Surplus in Year	0.0	11.4	11.4
General Working Balance			
Start of Year	27.9	27.9	0.0
(Deficit) / Surplus in Year	0.0	11.4	11.4
Transfer to Earmarked Reserves	0.0	0.1	0.1
Transfers (to) / from Strategic Capacity Reserve	0.0	(11.4)	(11.4)
Closing Balance	27.9	28.0	0.1

The spending, financing and surplus figures reported above are not the same as those reported in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. This is because of a number of statutory

accounting transactions that are required to be reflected in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. A brief reconciliation of the two sets of figures are as follows:-

	Net Position £m	Funding £m	Net £m
County Council's Actual Directorate Net Expenditure	391.9	(403.3)	(11.4)
*Different treatment of some Government Funding	26.7	(26.7)	0.0
Other required accounting entries reflected in the Income and Expenditure Statement			
- Capital Accounting	120.8	(66.1)	54.7
- Collection Fund Accounting	0.0	(12.1)	(12.1)
- Accumulated Absences Adjustment	(1.4)	0.0	(1.4)
- Pension Accounting	62.5	0.0	62.5
- Financial Instruments	(1.0)	0.0	(1.0)
- Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) Adjustment Account	(2.2)	0.0	(2.2)
- Movement in Earmarked Reserves	(33.6)	(1.3)	(34.9)
Net expenditure / funding and surplus per Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	563.7	(509.5)	54.2

* Refers to non-ringfenced grants reported within revenue budgets.

WHAT THE MONEY IS SPENT ON AND HOW IT IS FINANCED

4. The following table sets out how the money was spent:-

	2021/22 £m	2020/21 £m
Children and Young People's Service	523.2	468.4
Business and Environmental Services	158.5	161.0
Health and Adult Services	332.6	317.6
Central Services	98.5	92.3
Corporate Miscellaneous	3.3	3.2
Gross Cost of Services	1,116.1	1,042.5
Precepts Paid to Other Authorities	0.7	0.7
Interest Payable	26.2	27.4
Capital Adjustment Account Movements	(54.7)	19.7
IAS 19 Pension Adjustments *	(52.5)	(25.4)
Financial Instruments	1.0	0.0
DSG Adjustment Account	2.2	(0.4)
Reserve Movements	46.2	50.8
Loss on Disposal of Fixed Assets	37.0	38.6
Corporate Trading Account Deficit	1.0	0.2
Accumulated Absences Adjustment	1.4	0.3
= Actual Spending financed from Income, Government Grants, Council Tax, Business Rates and other Government funding	1,124.6	1,154.4

* This figure represents the Actual Employer Contributions made to the Pension Fund, less the current service costs (as determined by the County Council's actuary) less Early Retirement costs.

5. The following table sets out the sources of finance:-

	2021/22 £m	2020/21 £m
Government Specific Grants		
- Dedicated Schools Grant	280.5	275.9
- Other Specific Grants	137.3	160.2
Council Tax from District Council Collection Funds	332.6	323.6
Fees and Charges etc.	191.8	146.4
Uniform Business Rates proceeds	73.3	68.6
Capital Grants	80.2	143.8
Other General Government Funding	26.5	35.9
Interest and Investment Income	2.3	-1.0
Corporate Trading Account Surplus	0.0	0.0
Dividends Received	0.1	1.0
	<u>1,124.6</u>	<u>1,154.4</u>

6. The County Council employed 10,159 full time equivalent staff at the end of the financial year and a breakdown across Service Directorates is as follows:

	2021/22		2020/21	
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Central Services		1,646		1,599
North Yorkshire Education Service		638		695
Children and Young People's Service				
Schools	4,613		4,745	
Other	<u>1,065</u>	5,678	<u>1,060</u>	5,805
Business and Environmental Services		595		575
Health and Adult Services		1,602		1,608
		<u>10,159</u>		<u>10,282</u>

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

7. In 2021/22 the County Council spent £131.9m on capital expenditure and a comparison with the original and revised Capital Plan is set out below:-

	2021/22			2020/21		
	Original Budget £m	Revised Budget £m	Actual £m	Original Budget £m	Revised Budget £m	Actual £m
Capital Plan	137.7	142.7	130.0	133.5	163.1	119.6
Other expenditure on fixed assets funded directly from the revenue budget	0.4	0.4	1.9	0.4	0.4	1.1
	<u>138.1</u>	<u>143.1</u>	<u>131.9</u>	<u>133.9</u>	<u>163.5</u>	<u>120.7</u>

Actual Capital Plan spending was therefore £130.0m compared with an Original Capital Plan of £137.7m approved in February 2021 and a Revised Capital Plan of £142.7m approved in February 2022.

In addition, £1.9m was spent on Fixed Assets from Directorate revenue budgets, principally on plant and equipment. The above Capital expenditure was funded as follows:-

	2021/22 £m	2020/21 £m
Borrowing		
- from external sources	0	0
- from internal sources (cash balances)	12.1	2.3
Grants from Government Departments	88.0	98.1
Contributions from External Bodies	9.0	6.6
Capital Receipts from Sale of Assets etc.	12.2	5.6
Direct Revenue Funding	8.7	7.0
	<u>130.0</u>	<u>119.6</u>
Expenditure on Fixed Assets funded directly from Revenue Budgets	1.9	1.1
	<u>131.9</u>	<u>120.7</u>

8. The major part of this capital expenditure related to spending on programmes in Children and Young People's Service and Business and Environmental Services. There were a small number of large individual schemes including improvements to Junction 47 of the A1 (£6.7m) and the Digital Infrastructure Programme (£3.5m).
9. Total outstanding borrowing for capital purposes as at 31st March 2022 was £290.2m, which includes both external borrowing and borrowing from internal sources and consists of the following:-

	2021/22 £m	2020/21 £m
External Borrowing		
Public Works Loans Board (PWLB)	201.8	216.0
Other Institutions	20.0	20.0
Total External Borrowing	<u>221.8</u>	<u>236.0</u>
Temporary Borrowing from Internal Cash Balances	68.4	52.7
Total Capital Spending funded by borrowing	<u>290.2</u>	<u>288.7</u>
PFI and Leases	147.6	151.6
Total Borrowing	<u>437.8</u>	<u>440.3</u>

The Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) at 31st March 2022 was £437.8m which includes the Capital Borrowing Requirement of £290.2m reported above together with other long term Private Finance Initiative (PFI) and finance lease liabilities of £147.6m.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT PENSION FUND

10. This Statement of Accounts includes a section on the Accounts of the North Yorkshire Pension Fund. The impact of the County Council's participation in this Fund is reflected in the County Council's Accounts based upon the requirements of IAS 19 Employee Benefits. IAS 19 requires that pension costs are recorded in the year in which the benefit entitlements are earned by the employees rather than the year in which the pensions and employers' contributions are actually paid. Also, any net liability arising from a deficit on the Pension Fund should be reflected on the Balance Sheet as calculated under the prevailing market conditions.
11. The results of the 2019 Triennial Valuation were produced in 2019/20 when the Actuary completed a detailed analysis of the Fund's liabilities. These results were used to determine the employer

contributions from 2020/21 to 2022/23. The IAS 19 calculations have been updated in 2021/22 to reflect the 2019 Triennial Valuation that took place during the period.

The assets of North Yorkshire Pension Fund increased in value by 2.81% over the year, principally due to the market conditions as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic. Full details of the management of the Fund and its investment performance are available in the Annual Report of the Fund.

12. The total reported pension liability of the County Council has decreased over the year from £497m to £397m. This decrease, £100m, is due to changes to the assumptions used by the Actuary.

The North Yorkshire Pension Fund has an investment strategy in place to address its funding deficit.

The 2019 Triennial Valuation has set appropriate employer contribution rates for 2020/2021, 2021/2022 and 2022/23 with no deficit payments required.

Due to its nature, the liability will not occur immediately as it represents benefit payments to pensioners over their lifetime. As a significant proportion of the membership is still actively contributing to the Fund this means that liabilities will be spread in excess of 50 years.

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICY

13. There have been no significant changes in Accounting Policy for the 2021/22 Accounts.

CHANGES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

14. For 2021/22, there are only relatively minor presentational changes reflected in the years Statement of Accounts as there were no significant updates arising from the 2021/22 Code of Practice on Local Authority Funding.

MATERIAL CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

15. The County Council has identified no area where a present or past obligation has resulted in the possibility of a future liability which has not already been included in the financial statements.

GROUP ACCOUNTS

16. The 2021/22 Code of Practice requires all Local Authorities to consider their relationships with associated companies, strategic partnerships, joint ventures and any other service delivery vehicles and to produce Group Accounts where a significant exposure to economic benefits or financial risks can be established.

Work has been undertaken to document all the entities connected with the County Council and their financial relationship. Following Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) guidance on Group Accounts, it has been established that the County Council has group relations with:-

- Align Property Partners Limited;
- Brierley Homes Limited;
- First North Law Limited;
- NY Highways Limited;
- NYnet Limited;
- Veritau Limited;

- Yorkshire Purchasing Organisation; and
- Yorwaste Limited.

Three of these bodies have been consolidated into the financial statements of the County Council and a full set of equivalent “group” financial statements have been produced. The Companies that have been consolidated and have a major impact on the County Council’s financial results are in relation to:-

- NYnet Limited, a company providing a broadband infrastructure in North Yorkshire;
- Yorwaste Limited, a subsidiary waste disposal company; and
- NY Highways Limited, a company providing construction, maintenance and repair of highways.

Align Property Partners Limited, Veritau Limited, First North Law Limited and Brierley Homes Limited have not been consolidated in the 2021/22 Group Accounts as their values do not materially impact on the group financial position.

Yorkshire Purchasing Organisation is not consolidated into the financial statements as the County Council does not exert a significant level of influence over their activities.

The full set of Group Accounts and the financial implications are seen on pages 114 to 131.

THE COUNCIL PLAN

17. The Council Plan 2021-25 details how we intend to adapt to meet the challenges up until 2025. It sets out our vision and values and describes a three pronged approach - to provide leadership, enable individuals, families and communities to do the best for themselves, and to ensure the delivery of our own high quality services.

The plan identifies five key ambitions for 2025:-

- Leading for North Yorkshire;
- Every child and young person has the best possible start in life;
- Every adult has a longer, healthier and independent life;
- North Yorkshire is a place with a strong economy and a commitment to sustainable growth, and
- Innovative and forward thinking Council.

The plan describes how the County Council needs to continue to change, details some of our recent achievements and sets out our priorities for action for the next four years. It also details where our funding comes from and what it is spent on.

PERFORMANCE AND BUDGET MONITORING

18. Reports are submitted on a Quarterly Basis (30th June, 30th September, 31st December and 31st March) to the County Council’s Executive on Performance and Budget Monitoring issues. The key issues covered in these Reports can be summarised as follows (alongside a very brief summary of the position to date as at 31st March 2022):-

Performance

North Yorkshire County Council has well developed performance and financial processes which maintain rigour around delivering outcomes within a sustainable fiscal environment. Our Internal Performance Management Framework has been refreshed with a more rigorous focus on delivery

of ambitions set out in our Council Plan. Each quarter, the Executive receive an update on Corporate Performance, but with an in depth focus on one of our five ambitions. Our approach to assessing and delivering Value for Money has also developed following new audit requirements for 2021/22 and the CIPFA Financial Management Code. During 2022/23 we will continue to develop the corporate performance framework and indicator set so we can carefully monitor performance, and continue with benchmarking exercises that may help us find further efficiencies. Despite the devastating impact of the pandemic, it has enabled the County Council to accelerate new efficient ways of working over the course of 2022.

Revenue Budget

A bottom line net saving in the revenue budget of £11.4m has been achieved (£9.1m 2020/21). A simplified approach to reserves was agreed by the County Council in 2015/16 which sees the General Working Balance (GWB) held at “policy” level and any unallocated balance in excess of this level is transferred to “Strategic Resources”. The £11.4m operational underspend, therefore, increases the Strategic Resources reserve. Total usable reserves at 31st March 2022 were £321.6m (£273.3m 2020/21) consisting of the GWB of £28.0m (£27.9m 2020/21), Strategic Resources reserve of £84.5m (£69.9m 2020/21) and other earmarked reserves of £209.1m (£175.5m 2020/21).

Capital Expenditure and Financing

Gross Capital spend of £130.0m (£119.6m 2020/21) was £12.7m (£43.5m 2020/21) below the last Capital Plan update of £142.7m (£163.1m 2020/21) in February 2022 and £7.7m below (£13.9m below in 2020/21) the Original Plan in February 2021.

The gross capital expenditure underspend largely related to delays on Extra Care schemes, Basic Need and Condition schemes in schools and the slower than anticipated take up on company loans.

However, after accounting for £9.4m less capital income there was a net capital underspend of £3.3m.

Allowing for corporate capital plan variations of £0.9m (£0.9m 2020/21), an adjusted net underspend of £2.5m (£13.4m 2020/21) is being carried over into 2022/23. Financing of the Capital spend included £2.6m (£2.5m 2020/21) capital receipts resulting from the sale of land and property. After utilising other capital income the balancing figure of £12.1m has increased (£2.3m decrease in 2020/21) the level of internal borrowing.

Annual Treasury Management

External Debt for Capital purposes reduced from £236.0m as at 31st March 2021 (£263.1m 31st March 2020) to £221.8m at 31st March 2022 (£236.0m 31st March 2021), through scheduled loan repayments and no new external borrowing being taken. The average interest rate of this debt was 4.47% at 31st March 2022 (4.46% at 31st March 2021).

The total borrowing requirement in the year was £15.7m (£18.3m 2020/21) which increased the total internal capital financing to £68.4m at 31st March 2022 (£52.7m at 31st March 2021). The total underlying borrowing need at 31st March 2022 was therefore £290.2m (£288.7m 2020/21) consisting of £221.8m (£236.0m 2020/21) external debt and £68.4m (£52.7m 2020/21) internally financed capital debt.

For cash invested in 2021/22, the average rate of interest achieved was 0.24% (0.48% 2020/21) which outperformed the average 7-day market rate of -0.07% (-0.07% 2020/21) and the average bank rate of 0.19% (0.1% 2020/21). The average daily balance loaned out was £441.2m (£506.9m 2020/21) with the balance at 31st March 2022 being £417.8m (£479.4m 31st March 2021) of which £130.9m (£197.3m 2020/21) belonged to other organisations who are part of the County Council's investment pool arrangements.

STRATEGIC DOCUMENTS

19. The County Council produces a number of key strategic documents which can be accessed at www.northyorks.gov.uk and provide more strategic context to the annual Statement of Financial Accounts:-

Policy or Plan	Purpose of Policy or Plan
Constitution	Sets out how the County Council operates, how decisions are made and the procedures which are followed to ensure that these are efficient, transparent and accountable to local people. It also details our policy framework which includes documents which are approved by the full County Council.
A Plan for Economic Growth 2021 to 2024	Outlines the County Council's vision for economic growth and identifies its role in supporting this aspiration. Economic growth can lead to a better quality of life for people wishing to live and work in North Yorkshire.
The Council Plan	This is the cornerstone of the County Council's policy framework. It provides the basis for all that the County Council does and for the many other plans and strategies that must be produced. It will help shape the County Council's budgets.
Medium Term Financial Strategy	Sets out how resources will be put in place to support the delivery of the Council Plan and to enable priorities and service objectives to be achieved.
Children and Young People's Plan: Young and Yorkshire 2	For all children, young people and their families living in North Yorkshire. The plan sets out the County Council's vision and priorities.
Transformation Plan for Children and Young People's Emotional and Mental Health	For children and young people's emotional and mental health, working in partnership with local clinical commissioning group.
Strategy for School Improvement	Strategy and support for partnership working with schools and settings to improve outcomes for all children and young people.
Corporate Equality Policy Statement	The County Council is committed to equality and to making fair treatment an important part of everything which the County Council does. This statement sets out how the County Council will achieve these aims.
Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy	Produced by the Health and Wellbeing Board. Explains what health and wellbeing priorities the board has set in order to tackle identified needs. It is not about taking action on everything at once, but about setting priorities for joint action and making a real impact on people's lives.
Closing the Gap in Early Years	A strategy for all early years providers, practitioners and local authority services working with young children from 0-5 years.

Local Development Framework	The County Council, as the minerals and waste planning authority for the parts of the County outside the Yorkshire Dales and North York Moors National Parks, has a statutory duty to prepare a Minerals and Waste Development Framework, containing proposals and policies to guide minerals and waste planning decisions.
Local Transport Plan	Set of documents that the Government requires all local transport authorities to produce. The plan sets out the County Council's plans and strategies for maintaining and improving all aspects of the local transport system over a set period of time.
Let's Talk Less Rubbish Waste Strategy	This strategy sets out how waste in York and North Yorkshire will be dealt with in the next 20 years.
Carers Strategy – Caring for Carers 2017-22	Caring for carers sets out North Yorkshire's over-arching strategy for promoting carers' health and wellbeing. It has been produced by the health and wellbeing board for North Yorkshire, working on behalf of local residents. It is an all-ages strategy, aimed at supporting carers to both continue caring and to have a life of their own.
Strategic Plan for Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) Education Provision 0-25, 2018-23	This plan sets out what we will do to develop and improve education provision for children and young people with SEND in North Yorkshire.
Your library, your place 2020-2030	The library strategy focuses on four core aims for North Yorkshire, set against the proven outcomes research shows that libraries deliver: raising aspirations, stimulating enjoyment of culture and helping people live independent lives.

The County Council must also abide by the Freedom of Information Act 2000 – which intends to promote openness and accountability among public bodies by ensuring that people have rights of access to information that is held by them.

Under the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) North Yorkshire County Council is classified as a 'data controller'. This means the County Council has a duty of care towards the individuals whose personal data it collects and uses.

TRADE UNIONS

20. In order to comply with the Trade Union (Facility Time Publication Requirements) Regulations 2017 please find below data relating to the employment of relevant union officials by North Yorkshire County Council for the year ended 31st March 2022.

Unions Recognised	UNISON (Corporate)	NEU (was NUT/ATL) (Education)	VOICE (Education)	ASCL (Education)	NAHT (Education)	NAS/UWT (Education)
Number of relevant Union Officials during the period	6	4	*0	1	0	4
FTE of Union Officials during the period	4.47	1.85	0	0.04	0	1.32
Percentage of working time spent on facilities time	100%	100%	n/a	100%	n/a	100%
Total cost of facility time	£233,814	£82,046	£0	£822	£0	£54,699
Total pay bill	£219,870,537	£194,446,723	£194,446,723	£194,446,723	£194,446,723	£194,446,723

Percentage of pay bill for facility time	0.106%	0.042%	0%	0.0004%	0%	0.028%
Paid trade union activities:- Percentage of the hours spent on trade union activities	2.71%	0% - voluntary	n/a	0% - voluntary	n/a	0% - voluntary

*Voice Union changed to Community Union at the end of April 2020, however we have not been informed of a replacement elected representative.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES AFFECTING THE COUNTY COUNCIL

21. This note identifies the principal risks and uncertainties that are likely to impact on the County Council together with the main trends and factors likely to affect future development, performance and the position of the County Council. Many of these are financial and relate to the ability of the County Council to be able to provide statutorily required services and meet public expectation against a background of reducing financial resources.

The Corporate Risk Register is included in the February 2022 Budget / Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) report and highlights the following risks:-

- Major failure of provider/key providers results in the services being unable to meet the needs of people who use them. This could be caused by economic performance or resource capacity including recruitment and retention. The impact could include loss of trust in the Care Market, increased budgetary implications and issues of service user safety;
- Ineffective information governance arrangements lead to unacceptable levels of unauthorised disclosure of personal and sensitive data, poor quality or delayed responses to FoI requests, and inability to locate key data upon which the Council relies resulting in loss of reputation, poor decision making, fines, etc (including Brierley Group companies) Failure to put in place the appropriate cyber security arrangements could potentially lead to data breach, loss of data, loss of systems, loss of reputation;
- Inadequate funding available to the County Council to discharge its statutory responsibilities and to meet public expectation for the medium term resulting in legal challenge, unbalanced budget and public dissatisfaction;
- Failure to take advantage of Devolution opportunities and to deliver the ambition of Sustainable Economic Growth, through for example the delivery of the right housing and transport whilst protecting the outstanding environment and heritage, resulting in reduced investment and impact on the growth and jobs, inability to recover from the impact of the Virus, attract, retain and grow businesses and raise living standards across North Yorkshire;
- Failure to achieve the best outcomes from working jointly with NHS across the NYCC footprint, a negative impact on the customer experience and the possibility of fragmented care and poor outcomes;
- Failure to have a robust Safeguarding service in place results in risk to vulnerable children, adults and families and not protecting them from harm;
- Failure to plan, respond to and recover effectively from significant incidents in the community resulting in risk to life and limb, impact on statutory responsibilities, impact on financial stability and reputation;
- Failure to transition effectively to the new North Yorkshire Council by 1 April 2023 and to successfully set out a road map for further transformation over the subsequent years resulting in risk of failing services on Day 1, reputational impacts, member dissatisfaction, reduced performance.

The February 2022 Budget / Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) report also sets out some of the key financial risks, many of which are connected to those on the Risk Register above, and warns that this should not be regarded as exhaustive due to many national and local uncertainties.

- Demand pressures – including Adult Social Care and Children’s Services;
- Erosion of government funding position through future reforms (noting this will impact the new council);
- Successful delivery of the Local Government Reorganisation (LGR) transition;
- Non-delivery of full value of savings or significant delays to delivery as services continue to be impacted by the pandemic;
- Failure to deliver savings ideas to bridge the gap;
- Acceleration of inflation above assumptions on supplies and services and the pay award in the MTFS – electricity and gas are currently a concern;
- Potential shortfall on Council Tax yield based upon MTFS assumptions;
- Reduction in returns from Commercial Investments;
- Reduced collection of Business Rates;
- Insufficient capacity to deal with the competing demands of the organisation and inability to progress strategically important initiatives;
- Insufficient funding to meet new responsibilities for adult social care and funding arrangements;
- Erosion of DSG to underpin council services to schools;
- Risk of adverse weather conditions;
- Potential changes to capital financing arrangements.

The report also highlights the following risks to the new North Yorkshire Council:-

- Savings gaps bequeathed from all eight constituent councils
- Uncertainty around funding arrangements for the new council (pre and post funding reform)
- Concerns around capacity to adequately deliver the range of services for which it is responsible
- Likely savings requirements including ‘legacy’ savings targets
- Sufficient level of reserves for the new authority transferred from the constituent councils

A specific Covid-19 pandemic risk listed in the Corporate Risk Log is:-

- failure to lead an effective recovery from the outbreak of Coronavirus in North Yorkshire resulting in adverse impact on the health and well being of residents and staff, long term damage to the local economy and financial position of the County Council, and adequate arrangements for the education of children and young people.

Additional Covid-19 pandemic risks continue to be:-

- valuations of commercial investments, non-current assets, pension fund assets and liabilities may be affected by change in markets, supply and demand, fund performance and other factors. However the professional bodies of valuers in all these areas have now removed the potential for material uncertainty in their valuation reports;
- budget demand pressures as people continue to delay accessing services during the current latter phases of the Coronavirus pandemic; and
- non-delivery of full value of savings or significant delays to delivery as services continue to be impacted by the 'Living with Covid' response of the County Council.

THE IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON THE COUNCIL

- 22.** The Covid 19 pandemic continued to have an impact on the County Council during 2021/22. The County Council incurred significant costs and undertook more responsibilities linked to the pandemic. The significant costs were mitigated by unprecedented levels of Central Government funding to Local Authorities.

The County Council has played a strong leadership role in the fight against the virus, continuing to follow its Covid-19 Outbreak Control Plan. This led to the delivery of significant activity to support a range of high-risk environments such as care homes and educational settings, high-risk communal accommodation and workplaces. The County Council, as it did during 2020/21, played a key role in supporting the delivery of testing and vaccination take up.

As part of the Living with Covid response, the legal requirement to self-isolate ended nationally on 24th February 2022 as well as isolation support and contact tracing. In line with regulation and guidance changes, and the vaccination programme, and in keeping with the Living with Covid national timeline, the Council has continued to move forwards with the management of the pandemic. Whilst Covid, and the risk of new variants, will be with us for years to come, in the medium term, there is an expectation that Covid will now have less impact on daily lives and the health burden placed on the population and the County Council, can be much reduced.

However, supporting residents and businesses to recover from the pandemic will continue to provide challenges for the County Council. The easing of restrictions will start to reveal the true economic impact of the pandemic as financial support for businesses start decrease. In addition the area of social care, with demand, cost and supply side pressures are all presenting major budget challenges as we enter the period of "covid-scarring"

Gary Fielding
Corporate Director – Strategic Resources
Central Services
County Hall
Northallerton

18th March 2024

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF NORTH YORKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of North Yorkshire County Council ('the Authority') and its subsidiaries ('the Group'):

- give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and of the Authority as at 31 March 2022 and of the Group's and the Authority's expenditure and income for the year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2021/22.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- the Group and Authority Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statements;
- the Group and Authority Movement in Reserves Statements;
- the Group and Authority Balance Sheets;
- the Group and Authority Cash Flow Statements;
- the Statement of Accounting Policies;
- the related notes 1 to 40; and
- the related Group notes 1 to 7.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting 2021/22.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)), the Code of Audit Practice, the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We are independent of the Group and Authority in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the Financial Reporting Council's (the 'FRC's') Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the Corporate Director – Strategic Resources' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Group's and the Authority's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Corporate Director – Strategic Resources with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

The going concern basis of accounting for the Group and the Authority is adopted in consideration of the requirements set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2021/22, which require entities to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the statement of accounts, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Corporate Director – Strategic Resources is responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Corporate Director – Strategic Resources' responsibilities

As explained more fully in the Statement of Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts, the Corporate Director – Strategic Resources is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with proper practices as set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2021/22 and for such internal control as the Corporate Director – Strategic Resources determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Corporate Director – Strategic Resources is responsible for assessing the Group's and the Authority's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting on the assumption that the functions of the Group and the Authority will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our 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.

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

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

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

We considered the nature of the Group and its control environment, and reviewed the Group's documentation of their policies and procedures relating to fraud and compliance with laws and regulations. We also enquired of management and internal audit about their own identification and assessment of the risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations.

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework that the Group operates in, and identified the key laws and regulations that:

- had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. These included the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015, the Local Government Act 2003 and the Local Government Finance Act 2012; and
- do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which may be fundamental to the Group's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty. This included relevant employment legislation.

We discussed among the audit engagement team including relevant internal specialists such as valuations, pensions and IT regarding the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements.

As a result of performing the above, we identified the greatest potential for fraud in the following area, and our specific procedures performed to address it are described below:

- completeness of accrued expenditure: we assessed the completeness of the balance by performing a search for unrecorded liabilities through testing a sample of subsequent disbursements. We performed testing in relation to the completeness of accruals through testing of a sample of post-year end payments made.

In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override. In addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, we tested the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessed whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluated the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

In addition to the above, our procedures to respond to the risks identified included the following:

- reviewing financial statement disclosures by testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements;
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- enquiring of management, internal audit and in-house legal counsel concerning actual and potential litigation and claims, and instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations; and
- reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance and reviewing internal audit reports.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY MATTERS

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Use of resources

Under the Code of Audit Practice and the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014, we are required to report to you if we have not been able to satisfy ourselves that the Authority has made proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources.

Our work in respect of the Authority's arrangements is not complete at the date of our report on the financial statements. We will report the outcome of our work on the Authority's arrangements and include any additional exception reporting in respect of significant weaknesses in our audit completion certificate and our separate Auditor's Annual Report. We are satisfied that the remaining work is unlikely to have a material impact on the financial statements.

Respective responsibilities relating to the Authority's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in the use of resources

The Authority is responsible for putting in place proper arrangements to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources, to ensure proper stewardship and governance, and to review regularly the adequacy and effectiveness of these arrangements.

We are required under the Code of Audit Practice and Section 20(1)(c) of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 to satisfy ourselves that the Authority has made proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources.

We are not required to consider, nor have we considered, whether all aspects of the Authority's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources are operating effectively.

We undertake our work in accordance with the Code of Audit Practice, having regard to the guidance on the specified criterion issued by the Comptroller and Auditor General in December 2021, as to whether the Authority had proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in the use of resources against the specified criteria of financial sustainability, governance, and improving economy, efficiency and effectiveness.

The Comptroller & Auditor General has determined that under the Code of Audit Practice, we discharge this responsibility by reporting by exception if we have reported to the Authority a significant weakness in arrangements to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources for the year ended 31 March 2022 by the time of the issue of our audit report. Other findings from our work, including our commentary on the Authority's arrangements, will be reported in our separate Auditor's Annual Report.

Reports in the public interest or to the regulator

The Code of Audit Practice also requires us to report to you if:

- any matters have been reported in the public interest under Section 24 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 in the course of, or at the conclusion of, the audit;
- any recommendations have been made under Section 24 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014;
- an application has been made to the court for a declaration that an item of account is contrary to law under Section 28 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014;
- an advisory notice has been issued under Section 29 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014; or
- an application for judicial review has been made under Section 31 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

DELAY IN CERTIFICATION OF COMPLETION OF THE AUDIT

We cannot formally conclude the audit and issue an audit certificate until we have completed our work in respect of the Authority's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources (as reported in the Matters on which we are required to report by exception – Use of resources section of our report) and the work necessary to issue our assurance statement in respect of the Authority's Whole of Government Accounts consolidation pack. We are satisfied that our remaining work in these areas is unlikely to have a material impact on the financial statements.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the members of the Authority, as a body, in accordance with Part 5 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the members of the Authority, as a body, those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the members of the Authority, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Nicola Wright (Key Audit Partner)
For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Newcastle upon Tyne, United Kingdom
21st March 2024

Independent auditor's report to the members of North Yorkshire County Council on the pension fund financial statements of North Yorkshire Pension Fund

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion the pension fund financial statements of North Yorkshire County Council (the 'Fund'):

- show a true and fair view of the financial transactions of the pension fund during the year ended 31 March 2022 and of the amount and disposition at that date of its assets and liabilities, other than the liabilities to pay pensions and benefits after the end of the year; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2021/22.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- the Fund Account;
- the Net Assets Statement (available for benefits); and
- the related notes 1 to 28.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting 2021/22.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We are independent of North Yorkshire County Council and the pension fund it administers in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the Financial Reporting Council's (the 'FRC's') Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the pension fund's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Treasurer with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

The going concern basis of accounting for the pension fund is adopted in consideration of the requirements set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2021/22, which require entities to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the North Yorkshire County Council's statement of accounts, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Treasurer is responsible

for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Treasurer's responsibilities

As explained more fully in the Statement of Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts, the Treasurer is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with proper practices as set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2021/22, and for such internal control as the Treasurer determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Treasurer is responsible for assessing the pension fund's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting on the assumption that the functions of the pension fund will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our 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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

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

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

We considered the nature of the pension fund, and reviewed the pension fund's documentation of its policies and procedures relating to fraud and compliance with laws and regulations. We also enquired of management and internal audit about their own identification and assessment of the risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations.

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework that the pension fund operates in, and identified the key laws and regulations that:

- had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. These included the Public Services Pensions Act 2013 and Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013; and
- do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which may be fundamental to the pension fund's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty. These include relevant employment legislation.

We discussed among the audit engagement team including relevant internal specialists such as pensions, IT, and industry specialists regarding the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements.

In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override. In addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, we tested the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessed whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluated the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

In addition to the above, our procedures to respond to the risks identified included the following:

- reviewing financial statement disclosures by testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements;
- performing analytical procedures to identify unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- enquiring of management concerning actual and potential litigation and claims, and instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations; and
- reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance, reviewing internal audit reports and reviewing correspondence with The Pensions Regulator.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the members of North Yorkshire County Council ('the Authority'), as a body, in accordance with Part 5 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the members of the Authority, as a body, those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the members of the Authority, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Nicola Wright (Key Audit Partner)
For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Newcastle upon Tyne, United Kingdom
21st March 2024

STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

The Authority is required to:

- (a) make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to ensure that one of its officers has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs. In this Authority, that officer is the Corporate Director – Strategic Resources;
- (b) manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and to safeguard its assets; and
- (c) approve the Statement of Accounts.

The Corporate Director – Strategic Resources is responsible for the preparation of the Authority's Statement of Accounts in accordance with proper practices 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 Corporate Director – Strategic Resources has:

- (a) selected suitable accounting policies and then applied them consistently;
- (b) made judgements and estimates that were reasonable and prudent; and
- (c) complied with the local authority Code.

The Corporate Director – Strategic Resources has also:

- (a) kept proper accounting records which were up to date;
- (b) taken reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities;
- (c) assessed the Authority's and the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern;
- (d) used the going concern basis of accounting on the assumption that the functions of the Authority and the Group will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future; and
- (e) maintained such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

CERTIFICATE OF THE CORPORATE DIRECTOR – STRATEGIC RESOURCES

I certify that the Statement of Accounts 2021/22 presents a true and fair view of the financial position of the County Council and the North Yorkshire Pension Fund at the accounting date and their income and expenditure for the year ended 31st March 2022.

Gary Fielding
Corporate Director – Strategic Resources
18th March 2024

Co-signed by,
Richard Flinton
Chief Executive
18th March 2024

CERTIFICATE OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

I confirm that these Accounts were approved by the Audit Committee on 18th March 2024 following completion of the External Audit.

Chair of the Audit Committee
18th March 2024

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. General

The purpose of this statement is to explain the basis for the recognition, measurement and disclosure of transactions and other events in the Accounts.

The authority is required to prepare an annual statement of accounts by the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015. These Accounts have been prepared in accordance with *The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2021/22 (The Code)*: issued by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA). The Code has adopted International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) for financial statements produced since 2010/11. The accounting policies adopted have been used consistently throughout the current and prior period unless stated otherwise. Any significant non-compliance with The Code is disclosed as part of the relevant financial statement.

The Accounts have been prepared on the historic cost basis as modified to include the revaluation of certain long term assets.

The Code requires that a Local Authority's Statement of Accounts are prepared on a Going Concern basis. This means that the accounts are based on the assumption that the County Council will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

2. Property, Plant and Equipment

Recognition

All expenditure on the acquisition, creation or enhancement of Fixed Assets is capitalised on an accruals basis in the Accounts. Expenditure is capitalised, provided that the asset yields benefits to the County Council, for a period of more than one year, and it meets the accepted definition of capital expenditure in line with IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment. This excludes expenditure on routine repairs and maintenance which is charged direct to revenue. A de-minimis level of £20k has been adopted by the County Council in relation to capital expenditure.

Measurement

Assets are initially measured at cost, comprising all expenditure directly attributable to bringing the asset into working condition for its intended use. Borrowing costs incurred whilst assets are under construction are not capitalised. Assets are valued on the basis required by The Code and in accordance with the Appraisal and Valuation Standard issued by The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS). Asset Valuations are carried out on an agreed on-going basis by an external land and property consultancy organisation.

Assets are classified into the groupings required by The Code with assets being valued on the following basis:-

- Land and Buildings (other property) are included in the Balance Sheet at fair value in their existing use, net of any subsequent depreciation. Fair value is determined as the amount that would be paid for the asset in its existing use (existing use value) for assets for which there is an active market (e.g. offices) and Depreciated Replacement Cost (DRC) for assets for which there is not an active market (e.g. schools). Where there is an active market, fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Land and Buildings are re-valued sufficiently regularly to ensure that their carrying amount is not materially different from their fair value at the year end, but as a minimum every five years;
- Assets surplus to requirements are those assets that do not fall into any of the prior categories and are valued at fair value;

- Vehicles, Plant and Equipment are carried at historic cost net of any depreciation as a proxy for fair value;
- Assets under the course of construction are measured at historic cost.

A full Revaluation of Property is undertaken on a five year “rolling programme”. A desk top review of property not being revalued in any given year is also undertaken annually to ensure valuations reflect a true and fair view of the carrying value of assets at the Balance Sheet date.

A Revaluation Reserve for those Assets recorded at fair value is held in the Balance Sheet made up of unrealised revaluation gains relating to individual Assets, with movements in valuations being managed at an individual asset level. Any decreases in value of an asset are recorded against the revaluation reserve to the extent that a balance of accumulated gains is recorded against the individual asset. Where the decrease in value is in excess of any balance held within the Revaluation Reserve the reduction is then charged to the relevant service line within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

The Revaluation Reserve contains revaluation gains recognised since 1st April 2007 only, the date of this reserve’s formal implementation. Gains arising before that date were subsequently consolidated into the Capital Adjustment Account. Movement in the valuations of properties do not impact upon the General Working Balance and are not a charge or credit to Council Tax.

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, they are accounted for by:-

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

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 original loss had not been recognised.

Disposal and Non-Current Assets Held for Sale

When it becomes probable an Asset will be sold rather than the County Council recovering the economic value through its continuing use, it is reclassified as an Asset Held for Sale. Assets Held for Sale are marketed with the expectation of disposal within 12 months of the financial period end.

The asset is revalued before reclassification and then measured at fair value less costs to sell. Where there is a subsequent decrease to fair value less costs to sell, the loss is charged to Other Operating Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Gains in fair value are recognised only up to the amount of any previous losses recognised in the Surplus or Deficit on Provision of Services. Depreciation is not charged on Assets Held for Sale.

Receipts from the disposal of Assets are accounted for on an accruals basis. When an asset is disposed of, the value of the asset in the Balance Sheet is written off to the Other Operating Expenditure line of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, as is the disposal

receipt. These amounts are not a charge or receipt to Council Tax as the cost of Fixed Assets is fully provided for under separate arrangements for capital financing. The asset value written off is appropriated to the Capital Adjustment Account, the capital receipt to the Usable Capital Receipts Unapplied Reserve, via the Movement in Reserves Statement. Any revaluation gains that have accumulated in the Revaluation Reserve are transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account.

Capital Receipts have been used to finance capital expenditure based on the policy of the County Council.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided for on all Property, Plant and Equipment with a finite useful life (this can be determined at the time of acquisition or revaluation) according to the following policy:-

- Property assets are split into three specific components; Land (which is not depreciated), the Main Structure of the Building and the Mechanical and Electrical Services of the Building. Each component is depreciated separately at rates representative of their estimated remaining useful lives covering periods of 10 to 50 years; and
- Vehicles, Plant, Furniture and Equipment are depreciated over a number of years depending on the nature of the asset. This is normally between four to six years.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight line basis with no residual value being assumed. Depreciation has been charged in the year of asset acquisition and also in the year of revaluation.

Depreciation is charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement but does not impact on Council Tax and is written off to the Capital Adjustment Account via the Movement in Reserves Statement. Where non-current assets have been re-valued the excess depreciation, above the historic cost depreciation, is transferred from the Revaluation Reserve to the Capital Adjustment Account.

2.1 Highways Infrastructure Assets

Highways infrastructure assets include carriageways, footways and cycle tracks, structures (eg bridges), street lighting, street furniture (eg illuminated traffic signals, bollards), traffic management systems and land which together form a single integrated network.

Recognition

Expenditure on the acquisition or replacement of components of the network is capitalised on an accrual basis, provided that it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the authority and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Measurement

Highways infrastructure assets are generally measured at depreciated historical cost. However, this is a modified form of historical cost – opening balances for highways infrastructure assets were originally recorded in balance sheets at amounts of capital undischarged for sums borrowed as at 1 April (1994 England and Scotland) (1994 Wales), which was deemed at that time to be historical cost.

Where impairment losses are identified, they are accounted for by the carrying amount of the asset being written down to the recoverable amount.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on the parts of the highways network infrastructure assets that are subject to deterioration or depletion and by the systematic allocation of their depreciable amounts over their useful lives. Depreciation is charged on a straight-line basis.

Annual depreciation is the depreciation amount allocated each year. Infrastructure is depreciated over a 40 year period.

3. Heritage Assets

Heritage Assets are non-current assets that are intended to be preserved in trust for future generations because of their historical, artistic, scientific, technological, geophysical or environmental qualities. They are held and maintained principally for their contribution to knowledge and culture.

The County Council does not currently have any Heritage Assets held within the Balance Sheet.

It is anticipated that any acquisition of Heritage Assets will be made by donation. Where an item is donated and it is deemed appropriate, valuations will be sought from an independent external valuer.

Heritage Assets are measured at valuation where available and the asset is recognised within the Balance Sheet. Valuations are reviewed with sufficient frequency to ensure measurement remains current.

Where the County Council considers that obtaining full valuations for assets would involve a disproportionate cost in comparison to the benefits to the users of the financial statements the asset is not recognised in the Balance Sheet, but included in the accounts as a disclosure.

Where Heritage Assets are held within the Balance Sheet, the carrying amounts will be reviewed where there is evidence of impairment i.e. where an item has suffered physical deterioration or breakage or where doubts arise to authenticity. Any impairment is recognised in accordance with the County Council's general policies on impairment.

If it is agreed to dispose of any Heritage Assets the proceeds are accounted for in accordance with the County Council's general provisions relating to the disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment. Disposal proceeds are disclosed separately in the notes to the financial statements and are accounted for in accordance with statutory accounting requirements for capital receipts.

Heritage Assets are not subject to depreciation as they are considered to have indefinite lives.

4. Investment Property

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 at fair value, based on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. 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. However, revaluation and disposal gains and losses are not permitted by statutory arrangements to have an impact on the General Working Balance. The gains and losses are therefore transferred out of the General Working Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement and allocated to the Capital Adjustment Account.

Rentals received in relation to Investment Properties are credited to the Financing and Investment Income line and result in a gain for the General Working Balance.

5. Intangible Assets

Intangible Assets represent Non-Current Assets that do not have physical substance, but are identifiable and are controlled by the County Council through custodial or legal rights. All purchased Intangible Assets are capitalised at historical cost in line with The Code.

In line with other Non-Current Assets, their useful economic life is determined based on the length of time that the benefit will accrue to the County Council. Based on the best estimate of the useful economic life, the intangible asset is charged to the relevant service lines within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement over this period. This is between three and 25 years on a straight line basis.

6. Charges to Revenue

Service Revenue Accounts, Support Services and trading accounts are charged with the following amounts to record the real cost of holding Fixed Assets throughout the year:-

- depreciation attributable to the assets used by the relevant service;
- impairment losses attributable to non-current assets used by the service; and
- amortisation of intangible assets attributable to the service.

The County Council does not raise Council Tax to cover depreciation, impairment loss or amortisations. The County Council does, however, make an annual contribution from revenue to reduce its borrowing requirement (equal to approximately 4% of the Capital Financing Requirement). Depreciation, impairment losses, amortisation and gains or losses on the disposal of assets are therefore written out of the General Working Balance via the Movement in Reserves Statement, by way of an adjusting transaction within the Capital Adjustment Account.

7. Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute

Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute represents expenditure which may be properly capitalised, but which does not result in the creation of any Fixed Asset to the County Council. In line with the guidance contained in The Code, this expenditure is written off to the relevant service within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the year the expenditure is incurred, because the County Council does not control the economic benefits arising from this expenditure.

8. Long Term Investments

Shareholdings in associated companies are valued at historic cost based on the acquisition price paid. They continue to be valued based on historic cost because they are not available-for-sale, do not have a quoted market price in an active market and there are no future plans to sell these investments in the County Council's group companies. The fair value of these investments is, in effect, their historic cost.

Other long term investments, in the form of simple deposits with banks / building societies, are valued at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, in accordance with IFRS 9.

9. Accruals of Income and Expenditure and Revenue Recognition

The Accounts of the County Council are, in general, maintained on an accruals basis in accordance with recognised accounting policies. The Accounts reflect sums due to or incurred by

the County Council during the year, whether or not the amount has actually been received or paid in the year. Appropriate provision has been made, therefore, for Creditors and Debtors at 31st March 2022.

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

Revenue is defined as income arising as a result of the Council's normal operating activities and where income arises from contracts with service recipients it is recognised when or as the Council has satisfied a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service to the service recipient.

Revenue is measured as the amount of the transaction price which is allocated to that performance obligation.

Interest receivable on investments and payable on borrowings is accounted for respectively as income and expenditure on the basis of the effective interest rate for the relevant financial instrument rather than the cash flows fixed or determined by the contract unless the difference is immaterial.

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.

Where revenue and expenditure have been recognised but cash has not been received or paid, a Debtor or Creditor for the relevant amount is recorded in the Balance Sheet. Where debts may not be settled, the balance of Debtors is written down and a charge made to revenue for the income that might not be collected.

10. Grants

Revenue grants are accrued and credited to income in the period in which the conditions of the grant have been complied with and there is reasonable assurance that the grant or contribution will be received. Where this is in advance of the related expenditure being incurred an Earmarked Reserve is credited to reflect the expenditure commitments in future years. Where the grant or contribution is for capital purposes then the grant income is recognised in the year it is received, although this is subject to any outstanding conditions having been met. Capital Grant income recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in advance of the related expenditure is transferred to the Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve. Amounts in the Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve are transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account once they have been applied to fund capital expenditure.

Monies advanced as grants and contributions for which conditions have not been satisfied are carried on the Balance Sheet as Creditors (Income in Advance).

This accounting treatment for grants is in accordance with IAS 20 Accounting for Government Grant.

11. VAT

Income and Expenditure transactions exclude any amounts relating to VAT as all VAT collected is payable to HM Revenue & Customs and all VAT paid is recoverable from them.

12. Leases

The County Council, as lessee, has entered into leasing arrangements of both an Operating and Finance Lease nature. Where under IAS 17 Leases it is judged that substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to the ownership of an asset have been transferred, then the lease is classified as a Finance Lease. A Finance Lease gives rise to the recognition of the Fixed Asset on the Balance Sheet together with a corresponding liability for future payments. Rental payments made under a Finance Lease are apportioned between a charge to write down the lease liability within the Balance Sheet and an element for finance charges, this is based upon the original rent payable on the lease agreement.

The County Council acts as the lessor on a number of properties under Operating Lease arrangements (a lease which is not classified as a Finance Lease as described above). Rental income is credited to the cost of services on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

The County Council has reviewed its operational contractual arrangements to determine whether any embedded leasing of assets exists within these types of arrangements.

13. Private Finance Initiative (PFI) and Service Contracts

PFI contracts are fixed term agreements whereby the County Council receives a service from a PFI contractor and the responsibility for making available the Fixed Assets needed to provide the services passes to the PFI contractor. These Fixed Assets are deemed to be owned by the County Council because:-

- the County Council control the services that are provided under its PFI schemes for the duration of the fixed term contract; and
- ownership of the Assets pass to the County Council at the end of the contract for no additional charge.

If the PFI arrangement meets the above two criteria, it is the Accounting Policy of the County Council to carry the Assets used under this type of contract onto its Balance Sheet. In addition the County Council recognises a liability for amounts due to the PFI operator to pay for those assets for the duration of the PFI Contract.

The Assets associated with PFI Contracts, which are recognised on the Balance Sheet are depreciated and revalued in the same way as all other Property, Plant and Equipment directly owned by the County Council.

The amounts payable to the PFI contractor on an annual basis for the provision of services are referred to as Unitary Charges. The Unitary Charge is split into the following elements:-

- payment for the provision of day-to-day services during the year. These are charged to the relevant directorate service headings in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement;
- payment towards reducing the liability associated with the cost of the Asset. This is included within the annual Minimum Revenue Provision which the County Council sets aside to repay external debt and liabilities; and
- interest charges on the outstanding Balance Sheet liability which are charged against Interest Payable in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

14. Financial Instruments

A Financial Instrument is defined as: “any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another”. Although this covers a wide range of items, the main implications are in terms of investments and borrowings.

As reflected in The Code, the accounting standard on Financial Instruments, IFRS 9 covers the concepts of recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure.

A financial asset or liability should be recognised on the Balance Sheet when, and only when, the holder becomes a party to the contractual provision of the instrument.

Financial Assets

There are three main classes of financial assets held by the County Council which are measured at:

- Amortised cost
- Fair value through profit and loss (FVPL), and
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

The County Council largely holds investments to collect contractual cashflows i.e. payments of interest and principal. Most of the County Councils financial assets are therefore classified as amortised cost, except for those that are not solely payment of principal and interest.

Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost

Financial assets measured at amortised cost 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 subsequently measured at their amortised cost. Annual credits to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES) for interest receivable are based on the carrying amount of the asset multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument. For most of the financial assets held by the County Council, this means that the amount presented in the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal receivable (plus accrued interest) and interest credited to the CIES is the amount receivable for the year in the loan agreement.

Any gains and losses that arise on de-recognition of an asset are credited or debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the CIES.

Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVPL)

Financial assets that are measured at FVPL are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the County Council becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measured and carried at fair value. Fair value gains and losses are recognised as they arrive in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services. The County Councils current investments that fall under FVPL are in property funds and are measured at market price, as quoted market prices exist for this type of investment. As these gains or losses impact on the General Fund balance, a statutory override has been agreed with the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC), so any loss or gain is reversed and recorded in the Financial Instruments Revaluation Reserve, unless funded from capital in which case through the Capital Adjustments Account. Any gain or loss will only be realised when the investments are sold.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments sets out that investments in equity should be classified as fair value through profit and loss unless there is an irrevocable election to recognise changes in fair value through other comprehensive income. The County Council will assess each investment that falls in to this category on an individual basis and assign an IFRS 9 category (amortised cost, FVPL or FVOCI). The assessment will be based on the underlying purpose for holding the financial instrument.

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

The County Council has equity instruments designated at FVOCI which are its investments in non-consolidated subsidiaries and joint ventures. The Council has made an irrevocable election to designate these equity instruments as FVOCI on the basis that these are held for non-contractual benefits, not held exclusively for trading but for strategic purposes. These assets were transferred to the new category on 1 April 2018. The fair value of these long term investments is based on the principle that they are not available-for-sale, do not have a quoted market price in an active market and there are no future plans to sell these investments in the County Councils group companies. The fair value of these investments is, in effect, their historic cost. Dividend income is credited to Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement when it becomes receivable by the County Council. If there is a change in fair value, this is posted to Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure and is balanced by an entry in the Financial Instruments Revaluation Reserve. When the asset is de-recognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure is transferred from the Financial Instruments Revaluation Reserve and recognised in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services.

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the County Council becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measured at fair value and are carried at their amortised cost. Annual charges to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES) for interest payable are based on the carrying amount of the liability, multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments over the life of the instrument to the amount at which it was originally recognised. For the borrowings that the County Council has, this means that the amount presented in the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal repayable (plus accrued interest); and interest charged to the CIES is the amount payable for the year according to the loan agreement. Gains and losses (discounts and premiums) on the repurchase or early settlement of borrowing are credited and debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the CIES. If the County Council decides to write off these gains or losses on early repurchase / settlement then this can be done over 10 years or over the life of the new loan or over a shorter more prudent time scale. The CIES is charged with one year related costs with the rest being taken to the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account in the Balance Sheet via the Movement in Reserves Statement - General Working Balance. The accounting policy is to charge gains and losses to Net Operating Expenditure 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 CIES is spread over the life of the loan by an adjustment to the effective interest rate. Please note that this situation has not occurred and is not reflected in the current Statement of Accounts and is unlikely to occur in the future.

Expected Credit Loss Model

The County Council recognises expected credit losses on all of its financial assets held at amortised cost, where material.

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

Soft Loans

The County Council has the power to advance loans to Voluntary Organisations at less than market rates (soft loans). When soft loans are made, a loss is recorded in the Comprehensive

Income and Expenditure Statement, charged to the relevant service, for the present value of the interest that will be foregone over the life of the instrument, resulting in a lower amortised cost than the outstanding principal. Interest is credited at a marginally higher effective rate of interest than the rate receivable from the Voluntary Organisations, with the difference serving to increase the amortised cost of the loan in the Balance Sheet. Statutory provision requires that the impact of soft loans on the General Working Balance is the interest receivable for the financial year. The reconciliation of amounts debited and credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the net gain required against the General Working Balance is managed by a transfer to or from the Financial Instruments Revaluation Reserve in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

15. Inventories

Inventories have been included in the Accounts at weighted average cost price. Any obsolete and slow moving items are written off during the year and netted off against the value of the inventories shown in the Balance Sheet. No amounts are included for such items as inventories at Health and Adult Services residential homes, and inventories at special schools and outdoor education centres. It is considered that exclusion of these items does not have a material effect on the values stated.

16. Allocation of Support Services Costs

The costs of Support Services provided by Corporate Service Units have been allocated to the relevant Traded Services largely on the basis of the estimated time spent by officers. A proportion of the costs relating to the Central Services Directorate have been charged to the North Yorkshire Pension Fund in respect of the administration of the Fund.

17. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions

Provision has been made against relevant services within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for liabilities that have been incurred by the County Council, but where the amounts or dates on which they will arise are uncertain.

Provisions are required to be recognised when the County Council has a present obligation, as a result of a past event, where it is probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation, (IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets).

When expenditure is incurred to which the provision relates, it is charged directly against the provision in the Balance Sheet and not against the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

The estimated value and timing of settlements are reviewed at the end of each financial year. Where it becomes more likely than not that a transfer of economic benefits will not now be required (or a lower settlement than anticipated is made), the provision is reversed and credited back to the relevant service within the Income and Expenditure Statement.

Where some or all of the payment required to settle a provision is expected to be met by another third party (e.g. from an insurance claim), this is only recognised as income in the relevant service Revenue Account if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received if the obligation is settled.

Contingent Liabilities

A Contingent Liability arises where an event has taken place that gives the County Council a possible obligation whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or otherwise of uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the County Council. Contingent Liabilities also arise in circumstances where a provision would otherwise be made but either it is not probable that 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 Core Financial Statements.

Contingent Assets

A Contingent Asset arises where an event has taken place that gives the County Council a possible asset whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or otherwise of uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the County Council. Contingent Assets are not recognised in the Balance Sheet but disclosed in a Note to the Core Financial Statements where it is probable that there will be an inflow of economic benefits or service potential.

18. Reserves

The County Council maintains a General Fund Working Balance and also holds reserves earmarked for specific purposes which are detailed in note 34 to the Notes to the Core Financial Statements. These reserves together with the Capital Grant Unapplied Reserve and Capital Receipts Unapplied Reserve are deemed to be distributable reserves, which can be utilised to support future expenditure.

Under arrangements for Local Management of Schools (LMS), budget allocations are made to individual establishments at the start of each financial year. Any under-spends or over-spends against budget allocations are carried forward into the following financial year's budget allocation by way of the LMS reserve.

When expenditure to be financed from a reserve is incurred, it is charged to the appropriate Service Income and Expenditure heading in that year and represents a charge against the Net Cost of Services. The reserve is then appropriated back into the General Fund Balance statement so that there is no net charge against Council Tax for the expenditure.

Non-distributable (unusable) reserves include the Revaluation Reserve, the Capital Adjustment Account, the Pension Reserve, the Accumulated Absences Reserve, Financial Instruments revaluation Reserve, DSG Adjustment Account and the Collection Fund Adjustment Account Reserve. These represent "technical non-cash" reserves which are maintained to manage the accounting processes and other statutory accounting adjustments under regulations. These reserves do not represent usable resources available to the County Council or impact upon the level of local taxation and are not able to be utilised in support of service delivery.

19. Pensions

The pension liabilities of the County Council are to be accounted for using IAS 19 principles. The County Council participates in three different pension schemes which meet the needs of employees in particular services. The three schemes are:-

- The Local Government Pension Scheme, administered by the County Council;
- The Teachers' Pension Scheme administered by Capita Teachers' Pension on behalf of the Department for Education; and
- The NHS Pension Scheme administered by the NHS Business Services Authority on behalf of the Department of Health and Social Care.

All three schemes provide members with defined benefits related to pay and service. However, the arrangements for the teachers' scheme and the NHS scheme mean that liabilities for these benefits cannot be identified specifically to the County Council. These schemes are therefore accounted for as if they are defined contribution schemes and no future liability for future payments or benefits is recognised in the Balance Sheet.

The Local Government Pension Scheme

The Local Government Scheme is accounted for as a defined benefit pension scheme. In line with the accounting policies outlined in The Code, the County Council has complied with the requirements of IAS 19 Employee Benefits and in particular:-

- the assets of each scheme are measured at fair value;
- the attributable liabilities of each scheme are measured on an actuarial basis;
- quoted securities and unitised securities are measured at current bid-price, unquoted securities are measured using a professional estimate;
- the scheme liabilities are discounted at a rate based upon long dated, AA rated, corporate bonds which reflects the time value of money and the characteristic of the liability;
- the deficit in the scheme is the shortfall of the value of assets over the present value of liabilities;
- the interest cost is the allowance for one year's worth of the discount on the liabilities "unwinding" as the liabilities at the start of the period are one year closer to payment;
- the current service cost is 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;
- remeasurement of liabilities arises from changes in financial assumptions and demographic assumptions, as well as adjustments following the detailed analysis at each triennial valuation;
- settlements and curtailments are the increase or decrease in liabilities arising from current decisions where the effect relates to years of service earned in earlier years and is charged or credited to the Net Cost of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of Non Distributed Costs;
- interest on assets is the expected one year's growth of the assets held at the start of the year;
- remeasurement of assets reflects the difference between actual and expected growth of assets over the year, as well as adjustments following each triennial valuation; and
- administration expenses are the costs of running the Fund attributable to the Council. In relation to retirement benefits, statutory provisions require the General Fund balance to be charged with the amount payable by the authority to the pension fund or directly to pensioners in the year, not the amount calculated according to the relevant accounting standards. In the Movement in Reserves Statement, this means that there are transfers to and from the pensions reserve to remove the notional debits and credits for retirement benefits and replace them with debits for the cash paid to the pension fund and pensioners and any such amounts payable but unpaid at the year-end. The negative balance that arises on the pensions reserve thereby measures the beneficial impact to the General Fund of being required to account for retirement benefits on the basis of cash flows rather than as benefits are earned by employees.

In assessing liabilities for retirement benefits at 31st March 2022 for the 2021/22 Statement of Accounts, the Actuary assumed a discount rate of -0.3% real (2.7% actual), a rate based upon the

current rate of return on a high quality corporate bond of equivalent currency and term to scheme liabilities. For the 2020/21 Statement of Accounts, the Actuary advised that a rate of -0.6% real (2.10% actual) was appropriate.

20. Trust Funds Administered by the County Council

Trust Funds administered by the County Council have not been included in the Balance Sheet, in accordance with the provisions of The Code. The value of funds administered as at 31st March 2022 was £192k (£194k as at 31st March 2021).

21. Group Accounts

The County Council has financial relationships with a number of entities and partnerships and, as a result, is required to prepare Group Accounts in addition to its main financial statements. In preparing Group Accounts the County Council has followed CIPFA guidance and in general, the following policies have been applied:-

- all financial relationships within the scope of Group Accounts have been assessed;
- subsidiary company statutory accounts have been prepared under UK GAAP (FRS101), this may give rise to inconsistent accounting treatments to those applied within the County Council's accounts. Where material differences in the accounting treatment applied within subsidiaries are identified the subsidiary accounts are aligned with the accounting policies of the County Council prior to consolidation;
- Associates and Joint Ventures have been accounted for in line with the provisions of IAS 28 Investment in Associates and IAS 31 Interest in Joint Ventures;
- simple investments have been left at their historic value in the County Council's Balance Sheet; and
- financial interests that do not have a material impact on the Group Accounting Statements have not been consolidated.

22. Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rates (NDR) Income

The Local Government Finance Act 2012 introduced a business rates retention scheme from 1st April 2013 that enables local authorities to retain a proportion of non-domestic rates generated in their area.

The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting provides guidance on how local authorities account for both Council Tax and NDR Income. Billing authorities in England maintain a separate fund for the collection and distribution of Council Tax and NDR and calculate surpluses or deficits on each.

The Billing Authority collects and distributes Council Tax on behalf of itself and other major preceptors such as the County Council and NDR on behalf of itself, the Government, the County Council and the Fire Authority. The collection of Council Tax and NDR by a Billing Authority is in substance an agency arrangement, and the cash collected by Billing Authorities belongs proportionately to the billing authority and other organisations mentioned above.

Council Tax and NDR income collected by Billing Authorities are credited to the relevant Collection Fund on an annual basis. The amount credited to the General Fund under statute for Council Tax is the County Council's precept or demand for the year, plus the authority's share of the surplus (or

deficit) on the Council Tax Collection Fund for the previous year. The amount credited to the General Fund under statute for NDR is the County Council's share of estimated NDR income for the year, plus the authority's share of the NDR surplus (or deficit) on the Collection Fund for the previous year.

The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement shows the value of accrued Council Tax and NDR Income in a financial year rather than the current year's actual income plus or minus the previous year's share of each Billing Authority's Collection Fund surplus or deficit on both Council Tax and NDR.

The difference between accrued income for Council Tax and NDR and actual income received does not impact on the General Working Balance or the Revenue Budget of the County Council in 2021/22, and is taken to the Collection Fund Adjustment Account in the Balance Sheet and included as a reconciling item in the Movement in Reserves Statement - General Working Balance.

The County Council also makes provision for the following values in its Balance Sheet at the year end for the following:-

- Debtor provision for the County Council's share of Council Tax and NDR arrears;
- Provision for bad debts of Debtors in relation to Council Tax and NDR arrears and appeals and backdated appeals for NDR;
- Creditor provision for Council Tax and NDR over-payments and pre-payments; and
- Creditor or Debtor provision where the billing authority has under or over collected Council Tax in-year against what it actually paid over to the County Council in 2021/22.

23. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash Equivalents are short term investments that are of a highly liquid nature. The County Council has deemed that deposits held within call accounts and other short term investments that have a deposit term of one month or under and are held for the purposes of meeting short term cash commitments are categorised as Cash Equivalents.

In the Cash Flow Statement, Cash and Cash Equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand where there is a right of offset.

24. Short Term Compensated Employee Benefits

The County Council in accordance with IAS 19 makes accruals for short term employee compensated absences such as untaken holiday pay and accumulated flexi time at the period end. These balances are recognised as Provisions and under statutory guidance an offsetting balance is included within the reserves section of the Balance Sheet.

Short term employee benefits are those due to be settled within 12 months of the year end. They include such benefits as wages and salaries, paid annual leave and paid sick leave, bonuses and non-monetary benefits for current employees and are recognised as an expense for services in the year in which employees render service to the County Council. An accrual is made for the cost of holiday entitlements (or any form of leave e.g. time off in lieu, flexi balances) earned by employees but not taken before the year end which employees can carry forward into the next financial year. The accrual is charged against the Provision of Services, but then reversed out through the Movement in Reserves Statement so that holiday benefits are ultimately charged to revenue in the financial year in which the holiday absence occurs.

25. Exceptional items

When items of income and expenditure are material, their nature and amount is disclosed separately, either on the face of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement or in the Notes to the Core Financial Statements, depending on how significant the items are to an understanding of the County Council's financial performance.

26. Prior Period Adjustments, Changes in Accounting Policies and Estimates and Errors

Prior period adjustments may arise as a result of a change in accounting policies or to correct a material error. Changes in accounting estimates are accounted for prospectively, i.e. in the current and future years affected by the change and do not give rise to a prior 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 County Council's financial position or financial performance. Where a change is made, it is applied retrospectively (unless stated otherwise) by adjusting opening balances and comparative amounts for the prior period as if the new policy had always been applied.

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

27. Events After the Balance Sheet Date

Events after the balance sheet date are those events, both favourable and unfavourable, 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 can be identified:-

- those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period - the Statement of Accounts is adjusted to reflect such events; and
- 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 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.

28. Jointly Controlled Operations and Jointly Controlled Assets

Jointly controlled operations are activities undertaken by the County Council in conjunction with other ventures that involve the use of the assets and resources of the ventures rather than the establishment of a separate entity. The County Council recognises in 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.

Jointly controlled assets are items of Property, Plant or Equipment that are jointly controlled by the County Council and other venturers, with the assets being used to obtain benefits for the ventures. The joint venture does not necessarily involve the establishment of a separate entity. The County Council accounts for only its share of the jointly controlled assets, the liabilities and expenses that

it incurs on its own behalf or jointly with others in respect of its interest in the joint venture and income that it earns from the venture.

29. Schools

The Code confirms that the balance of control for Local Authority maintained schools (i.e. those categories of school identified in the School Standards and Framework Act 1998, as amended) lies with the Local Authority. The Code also stipulates that those schools' assets, liabilities, reserves and cash flows are recognised in the Local Authority financial statements (and not the Group Accounts). Therefore schools' transactions, cash flows and balances are recognised in each of the financial statements of the County Council as if they were the transactions, cash flows and balances of the County Council.

COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT 2021/22

Year to 31st March 2021				Year to 31st March 2022		
Expenditure £000	Income £000	Net £000		Expenditure £000	Income £000	Net £000
468,366	(356,191)	112,175	Children and Young Peoples Service	523,255	(364,824)	158,431
161,005	(65,163)	95,842	Business and Environmental Services	158,496	(61,771)	96,725
317,608	(140,405)	177,203	Health and Adult Services	332,561	(142,230)	190,331
92,349	(12,430)	79,919	Central Services	98,516	(20,575)	77,941
3,192	(36,779)	(33,587)	Corporate Miscellaneous	3,252	(34,320)	(31,068)
<u>1,042,520</u>	<u>(610,968)</u>	<u>431,552</u>	Cost of Services	<u>1,116,080</u>	<u>(623,720)</u>	<u>492,360</u>
			Other Operating Expenditure			
		38,626	Loss on Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment (note 20)			36,954
		0	Impairment of Assets Held for Sale (note 27)			0
		<u>703</u>	Precepts of Local Precepting Authorities			<u>719</u>
		39,329				<u>37,673</u>
			Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure			
		27,376	Interest payable and similar charges (note 39b)			26,188
		(2,912)	Interest receivable and similar income			(2,464)
		41	Financial Instruments (note 35f)			(1,031)
		2,766	Investment Properties; revaluation and impairment (note 25)			57
		163	(Surplus)/Deficit of trading activities (note 6)			950
		<u>9,430</u>	Net interest on the net defined pension benefit liability / (asset) (note 10)			<u>9,944</u>
		36,864				<u>33,644</u>
			Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income			
		(320,100)	Council Tax Income (note 7)			(337,345)
		(78,061)	Non-Domestic Rates Income (note 8)			(64,286)
		(35,958)	Non-Ringfenced Government Grants (note 9)			(41,707)
		<u>(115,251)</u>	Capital Grants (note 9)			<u>(66,103)</u>
		(549,370)	Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income			<u>(509,441)</u>
		<u>(41,625)</u>	(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Services			<u>54,236</u>

COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT (continued)

Year to 31st March 2021			Year to 31st March 2022		
Expenditure	Income	Net	Expenditure	Income	Net
£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
		(41,625)			54,236
		(2,140)			(85,893)
		5,859			13,707
		28,946			(162,490)
		<u>32,665</u>			<u>(234,676)</u>
		<u>(8,960)</u>			<u>(180,440)</u>

This statement shows the accounting cost in the year of providing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the amount to be funded from taxation. Authorities raise taxation to cover expenditure in accordance with statutory requirements; this may be different from the accounting cost. The taxation position is shown in both the Expenditure and Funding Analysis and the Movement in Reserves Statement.

MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT

	General Working Balance £000 (note 34)	Earmarked Reserves £000 (note 34)	Capital Receipts Unapplied Reserve £000 (note 34)	Capital Grants Reserve £000 (note 34)	Total Usable Reserves £000 (note 34)	Total Unusable Reserves £000 (note 35)	Total Authority Reserves £000
Movement in Reserves during 2021/22							
Balance at 31st March 2021	(27,868)	(247,402)	(4,062)	(61,953)	(341,285)	(770,871)	(1,112,156)
Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	54,236	0	0	0	54,236	(234,676)	(180,440)
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations	(100,582)	0	502	16,773	(83,307)	83,307	0
Net (Increase) / Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	(46,346)	0	502	16,773	(29,071)	(151,369)	(180,440)
Transfers (to) / from Earmarked Reserves	46,209	(46,209)	0	0	0	0	0
(Increase) / Decrease in Year	(137)	(46,209)	502	16,773	(29,071)	(151,369)	(180,440)
Balance at 31st March 2022	(28,005)	(293,611)	(3,560)	(45,180)	(370,356)	(922,240)	(1,292,596)

This statement shows the movement from the start of the year to the end on the different reserves held by the County Council, analysed into 'Usable Reserves' (ie those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and other 'Unusable Reserves'. The Movement in Reserves Statement shows how the movements in year of the County Council's reserves are broken down between gains and losses incurred in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices and the statutory adjustments required to return to the amounts chargeable to Council Tax for the year. The net increase / decrease line shows the statutory General Fund balance movement in the year following those adjustments.

MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT (continued)

	General Working Balance £000 (note 34)	Earmarked Reserves £000 (note 34)	Capital Receipts Unapplied Reserve £000 (note 34)	Capital Grants Reserve £000 (note 34)	Total Usable Reserves £000 (note 34)	Total Unusable Reserves £000 (note 35)	Total Authority Reserves £000
Movement in Reserves during 2020/21							
Balance at 31st March 2020	(27,640)	(195,064)	(3,815)	(22,873)	(249,392)	(853,804)	(1,103,196)
Reporting of Schools Budget Deficit to new DSG Adjustment Account at 31 March 2020	0	(1,542)	0	0	(1,542)	1,542	0
Restated Balance at 31st March 2020	(27,640)	(196,606)	(3,815)	(22,873)	(250,934)	(852,262)	(1,103,196)
Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	(41,625)	0	0	0	(41,625)	32,665	(8,960)
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations	(9,399)	0	(247)	(39,080)	(48,726)	48,726	0
Net (Increase) / Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	(51,024)	0	(247)	(39,080)	(90,351)	81,391	(8,960)
Transfers (to) / from Earmarked Reserves	50,796	(50,796)	0	0	0	0	0
(Increase) / Decrease in Year	(228)	(50,796)	(247)	(39,080)	(90,351)	81,391	(8,960)
Balance at 31st March 2021	(27,868)	(247,402)	(4,062)	(61,953)	(341,285)	(770,871)	(1,112,156)

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH 2022

31st March 2021 £000		31st March 2022 £000
1,631,979	Property, Plant and Equipment (note 18)	1,652,837
49,419	Investment Property (note 25)	47,559
5,298	Intangible Assets (note 24)	4,870
10,099	Long Term Investments (note 29)	11,130
17,872	Long Term Debtors (note 30)	31,468
1,714,667	Long Term Assets	1,747,864
421,275	Short Term Investments (note 39a)	348,374
2,390	Inventories	1,536
135,738	Short Term Debtors (note 31)	161,826
61,799	Cash and Cash Equivalents (note 28)	74,152
170	Assets held for sale (note 27)	170
621,372	Current Assets	586,058
(213,622)	Short Term Borrowing (note 39a)	(146,260)
(111,467)	Short Term Creditors (note 32)	(95,909)
(3,948)	PF/PPP Liability repayable within 12 months (note 12)	(4,024)
(13)	Finance Lease repayable within 12 months (note 13)	(14)
(2,877)	Provisions to be used within 12 months (note 33)	(2,723)
(9,201)	Capital Grant Receipts in Advance (note 9)	(1,159)
(341,128)	Current Liabilities	(250,089)
(1,731)	Long Term Creditors (note 23)	(13,191)
(146,635)	PF/PPP Liability repayable in excess of 12 months (note 12)	(142,611)
(1,023)	Finance Lease repayable in excess of 12 months (note 13)	(1,009)
(13,197)	Provisions to be used in excess of 12 months (note 33)	(12,977)
(496,989)	Pensions Liability (note 10)	(396,953)
(221,839)	Long Term Borrowing (note 39a and 39d)	(208,500)
(1,341)	Capital Grant Receipts in Advance (note 9)	(15,996)
(882,755)	Long Term Liabilities	(791,237)
1,112,156	Net Assets	1,292,596

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH 2022 (continued)

31st March 2021 £000		31st March 2022 £000
Usable Reserves		
27,868	General Working Balance (note 34a)	28,005
247,402	Earmarked Reserves (note 34b)	293,611
4,062	Capital Receipts Unapplied Reserve (note 34c)	3,560
61,953	Capital Grant Unapplied Reserve (note 34d)	45,180
341,285	Total Usable Reserves	370,356
Unusable Reserves		
368,953	Revaluation Reserve (note 35a)	408,464
9,981	Collection Fund Adjustment Account (note 35b)	21,938
(1,980)	DSG Adjustment Account (note 35g)	212
0	Financial Instruments Adjustment Account	0
(349)	Financial Instruments Revaluation Reserve (note 35f)	682
(7,450)	Accumulated Absences Account (note 35c)	(6,052)
(496,989)	Pension Reserve (note 35d)	(396,953)
898,705	Capital Adjustment Account (note 35e)	893,949
770,871	Total Unusable Reserves	922,240
1,112,156	Total Reserves	1,292,596

The Balance Sheet shows the value as at the Balance Sheet date of the Assets and Liabilities recognised by the County Council. The net Assets of the County Council (Assets less Liabilities) are matched by the Reserves held by the County Council.

Reserves are reported in two categories. The first category of Reserves are Usable Reserves, ie those Reserves that the County Council may use to provide services, subject to the need to maintain a prudent level of Reserves and any statutory limitations on their use (for example the Capital Receipts Reserve that may only be used to fund Capital Expenditure or repay debt). The second category of Reserves are those that the County Council is not able to use to provide services. This category of Reserves includes Reserves that hold unrealised gains and losses (for example the Revaluation Reserve), where amounts would only become available to provide services if the Assets are sold, and Reserves that hold timing differences shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement line 'Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations'.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT – YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2022

31st March 2021 £000		31st March 2022 £000
41,625	Net Surplus / (Deficit) on the Provision of Services - See Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(54,236)
	Adjust net surplus / (deficit) on the provision of services for non cash movements	
63,026	Depreciation / Amortisation (note 34a)	66,957
15,438	Impairment and revaluations charged to the provision of services (note 34a)	42,009
4,368	Movement in Creditors (Decrease)/increase	7,841
(27,575)	Movement in Debtors Decrease/(increase)	(23,074)
(433)	Movement in Inventories Decrease/(increase)	854
2,842	Movement in Provisions (Decrease)/increase (note 33)	(374)
34,872	Pensions Liability	62,454
44,524	Carrying Amount of Non-current Assets sold (note 34a)	48,668
137,062		205,335
	Adjust for items included in the net deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities	
(115,251)	Grants received for investment purposes (note 9)	(66,103)
(2,480)	Proceeds from the sale of property and other assets	(2,630)
(117,731)		(68,733)
60,956	Net cash flows from Operating Activities	82,366

CASH FLOW STATEMENT (continued)

31st March 2021 £000		31st March 2022 £000
60,956	Net cash flows from Operating Activities	82,366
	Investing Activities	
(85,504)	Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets	(101,520)
(1,089,050)	Purchase of Short Term and Long Term investments	(642,130)
2,480	Proceeds from the Sale of Property (and other Assets)	2,630
1,044,429	Proceeds from Short Term and Long Term Investments	714,000
92,642	Other receipts for investing activities	50,753
(35,003)	Net cash flows from / (for) Investing Activities	23,733
	Financing Activities	
0	Cash receipts of Short and Long Term Borrowing	0
(3,393)	Other receipts from Financing Activities	(9,084)
(3,516)	Repayment of the outstanding liability of Finance Lease and similar arrangements (notes 12 and 13)	(3,961)
(54,785)	Repayment of Short and Long Term Borrowing	(80,615)
(467)	Other payments for Financing Activities	(86)
(62,161)	Net cash flows (from) / for Financing Activities	(93,746)
(36,208)	Net (Decrease) / Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	12,353
98,007	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	61,799
61,799	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the reporting period	74,152
(36,208)		12,353

The Cash Flow Statement shows the changes in Cash and Cash Equivalents of the County Council during the reporting period. The statement shows how the County Council generates and uses Cash and Cash Equivalents by classifying Cash Flows as Operating, Investing and Financing Activities. The amount of net Cash Flows arising from Operating Activities is a key indicator of the extent to which the operations of the County Council are funded by way of Taxation and Grant Income or from the recipients of services provided by the County Council. Investing activities represent the extent to which cash outflows have been made for resources which are intended to contribute to the County Council's future service delivery. Cash Flows arising from Financing Activities are useful in predicting claims on future Cash Flows by providers of Capital (ie borrowing) to the County Council.

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Prior Period Adjustments

There have been no prior period adjustments.

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

CIPFA continue to consider the implications of adopting IFRS16 – Leases. This standard was originally expected to be adopted in the Statements of Accounts for 2020/2021 but was then deferred and expected to be adopted in 2022/23.

However, as a result of only 9% of local authority accounts in England meeting the audit publication deadline of 30 September 2021 the Department of Levelling-up Housing and Communities asked CIPFA in December 2021 to consider ways in which the Code may ameliorate this crisis position. In response, CIPFA issued an emergency consultation on exploratory proposals for making time-limited changes to the Code and subsequently made the decision to defer the implementation of IFRS 16 until 1 April 2024.

Other standards that have been issued but not yet adopted by the CIPFA Code of Practice include:

- Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018–2020. The annual IFRS improvement programme notes the following changed standards:
 - IFRS 1 (First-time adoption) – amendment relates to foreign operations of acquired subsidiaries transitioning to IFRS
 - IAS 37 (Onerous contracts) – clarifies the intention of the standard
 - IFRS 16 (Leases) – amendment removes a misleading example that is not referenced in the Code material
 - IAS 41 (Agriculture).
- Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use (Amendments to IAS 16).

Any impact on the Statement of Accounts will be assessed at the time of adoption by the CIPFA Code of Practice, but based on our initial assessment we do not expect any of the changes to be material.

3. Critical Judgements in applying Accounting Policies

In applying the accounting policies as set out at the Statement of Accounting Policies the County Council has had to make critical judgements about complex transactions and those involving uncertainty about future events (sensitivity analysis relating to changes to specific critical judgements are included where appropriate) :-

- in the current economic environment there continues to be a degree of uncertainty about future levels of funding for local government. The County Council continues to review the provision of services by the Authority, in response to known and forecast future funding reductions. In 2021/22 funding from Central Government (Dedicated Schools Grant, Other Specific Grants, Uniform Business Rates proceeds and Capital Grants) totalled £539.8million. A change in this funding of 1% is equivalent to £5.4m;
- the County Council, via its external valuer, has conducted an impairment review on land and property assets not being revalued in 2021/22, as set out in Disclosure Note 19 – Valuation of Non-Current Assets. As a result of this impairment review, it has been concluded no material

impairment has occurred. If any material impairment had occurred, a 1% decrease in asset values would reduce the closing NBV on the County Council's balance sheet by £16.5m.

- 8 schools transferred to Academy Status in 2021/22. It is the County Council's policy to exclude academy schools from its Balance Sheet as it does not retain sufficient control over the schools service provision to warrant the recognition of the school as an asset. Typically the land and buildings of schools that transfer to academy status are transferred to the Academy Trust under a 125 year lease at a peppercorn rent. The value of the County Council's balance sheet would have been £38.3m higher if the 8 schools had not been removed. Further schools may transfer to Academy Status in 2022/23;
- the County Council does not recognise the Property of Voluntary-aided and Voluntary-controlled Schools (except where title of the land and buildings is held by the County Council) located on the Balance Sheet. It has been determined that this property is held by the Trustees of the relevant schools. The voluntary aided and voluntary controlled schools had a combined NBV of £27.8m. Although the current value of these schools is not known this valuation provides an indication of the additional value that would have been recorded on the County Council's balance sheet if the schools had not been removed;
- the County Council has made estimates of the net pay liability to pay pensions which depend on a number of complex judgments and projections supported by the actuary, which include; the discount rate at which salaries are projected to increase, changes in retirement ages, mortality rates and expected future returns on pension fund Assets. Sensitivity analysis relating to judgements on pension liabilities is included in disclosure note 4 – 'Assumptions Made about the Future and Other Major Sources of Uncertainty';
- the County Council carries its investments in its Group Companies at historic cost and does not re-value these investments on an annual basis because they are neither marketable or available-for-sale equity; nor is it possible to obtain a reliable market estimate of the net worth of the investments. A 1% increase in the value of these investments would equate to £45.2k;
- to reflect the current economic and financial climate, the County Council has determined its Bad Debt Provision based on a range of factors including the aged-profile of debtors and recent changes to payment profile of debtors. A 1% increase in the County Council's Bad Debt Provision would equate to £160.5k;
- judgement is required to determine whether the County Council can be reasonably assured that the conditions of grant and contribution income received have been met before recognising them as income in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Where conditions require specified expenditure to have taken place, the grant monies will not be recognised until this has happened. Equally where conditions specify that a grant or contribution must be repaid in the event of non-expenditure, the income is not recognised until the conditions of the grant have been met; and
- The Code requires the County Council to consider the classification of leases between the categories of finance and operating on an annual basis. The distinction between the two categories is not clearly defined by The Code and an element of judgement is required to make the assessment in line with best practice. As per disclosure note 13 – Leases, the County Council currently has commitments to make payments under operating leases in future years of £6.9m. If 1% of the value of these commitments had been classified as finance leases, the combined total of current and long term liabilities on the County Council's Balance Sheet would increase by £0.1k.

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

The Statement of Accounts contains estimated figures that are based upon assumptions made by the County Council about the future or that are otherwise uncertain. Estimates are made taking into account historical experience, current trends and other relevant factors.

Pension Liability

Estimation of the net liability to pay pensions depends upon a number of complex judgements relating to the discount rate used, the rate at which salaries are projected to increase, mortality rates and expected returns on pension fund assets. A firm of consulting actuaries is engaged by the County Council to provide expert advice about the assumptions to be applied, these assumptions may be adjusted on a yearly basis.

A sensitivity analysis around certain assumptions has identified the following changes to the pension deficit of £397m would occur if alternative assumptions were to be applied:-

- a +0.1%pa increase in the discount rate to be applied would reduce the pension deficit by £44.1m;
- a +0.1%pa increase in pension payments inflation would increase the deficit by £42.0m;
- a +0.1%pa pay growth would increase the deficit by £4.4m; and
- an additional 1 year increase in life expectancy would increase the deficit by £77.2m.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Assets are depreciated over the useful economic life that the asset (or components of the assets where appropriate) will be operational. The useful economic life of an individual asset is dependent upon maintaining an appropriate level of repair and maintenance expenditure on that asset. Should insufficient expenditure be incurred to properly maintain an asset then it may be the case that the useful economic life of that asset is reduced; this might give rise to an impairment or accelerated depreciation being required.

5. Expenditure and Funding Analysis 2021/22

	Net Expenditure £000	Further Movement to Earmarked Reserves £000	Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund £000	Adjustments between the Funding and Accounting Basis £000	Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement £000
Children and Young People's Service	85,027	(3,577)	81,450	76,981	158,431
Business and Environmental Services	74,047	710	74,757	21,968	96,725
Health and Adult Services	180,268	(3,769)	176,499	13,832	190,331
Central Services	66,750	(899)	65,851	12,090	77,941
Corporate Miscellaneous	(14,165)	(26,550)	(40,715)	9,647	(31,068)
North Yorkshire Education Services (NYES)	0	492	492	(492)	0
Net Cost of Services	391,927	(33,593)	358,334	134,026	492,360
Other Operating Income and Expenditure	0	0	0	37,673	37,673
Financing and Investment Income & Expenditure	0	0	0	33,644	33,644
Taxation and non specific income and Expenditure	(403,365)	(1,315)	(404,680)	(104,761)	(509,441)
(Surplus) or Deficit	(11,438)	(34,908)	(46,346)	100,582	54,236
Opening General Fund Balance			(275,270)		
Less/Plus (Surplus) or Deficit on General Fund in Year			(46,346)		
Closing General Fund Balance at 31st March 2022			(321,616)		
General Working Balance			(28,005)		
Earmarked Reserves			(293,611)		
			(321,616)		

The Expenditure and Funding Analysis demonstrates how the funding available to the County Council for the year has been used in providing services in comparison with those resources consumed or earned by authorities in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices. This statement also shows how this expenditure is allocated for decision making purposes between the County Council's directorates. Income and expenditure accounted for under generally accepted accounting practices is presented more fully in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Comparative Expenditure and Funding Analysis 2020/21

	Net Expenditure £000	Further Movement to Earmarked Reserves £000	Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund £000	Adjustments between the Funding and Accounting Basis £000	Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement £000
Children and Young People's Service	80,847	(10,235)	70,612	41,563	112,175
Business and Environmental Services	73,166	3,249	76,415	19,427	95,842
Health and Adult Services	172,285	(3,814)	168,471	8,732	177,203
Central Services	70,291	2,342	72,633	7,286	79,919
Corporate Miscellaneous	(12,268)	(30,769)	(43,037)	9,450	(33,587)
North Yorkshire Education Services (NYES) (formerly SmartSolutions)	0	388	388	(388)	0
Net Cost of Services	384,321	(38,839)	345,482	86,070	431,552
Other Operating Income and Expenditure	0	0	0	39,329	39,329
Financing and Investment Income & Expenditure	0	0	0	36,864	36,864
Taxation and non specific income and Expenditure	(393,409)	(3,097)	(396,506)	(152,864)	(549,370)
(Surplus) or Deficit	(9,088)	(41,936)	(51,024)	9,399	(41,625)
Opening General Fund Balance			(224,246)		
Less/Plus (Surplus) or Deficit on General Fund in Year			(51,024)		
Closing General Fund Balance at 31st March 2020			(275,270)		
General Working Balance			(27,868)		
Earmarked Reserves			(247,402)		
			(275,270)		

	Adjustments for Capital Purposes £000	Net change for the Pensions Adjustments £000	Other Differences £000	Total Adjustments £000
Adjustments from General Fund to arrive at the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement amounts				
Children and Young People's Service	59,466	19,178	(1,663)	76,981
Business and Environmental Services	41,579	4,623	(24,234)	21,968
Health and Adult Services	3,903	11,983	(2,054)	13,832
Central Services	4,018	10,979	(2,907)	12,090
Corporate Miscellaneous	0	1,156	8,491	9,647
NYES	0	4,591	(5,083)	(492)
Net Cost of Services	108,966	52,510	(27,450)	134,026
Other Operating Income and Expenditure	36,954	0	719	37,673
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	0	9,944	23,700	33,644
Taxation and non specific income and Expenditure	0	0	(104,761)	(104,761)
Difference between General Fund surplus or deficit and Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	145,920	62,454	(107,792)	100,582

Comparative Movements in 2020/21

	Adjustments for Capital Purposes £000	Net change for the Pensions Adjustments £000	Other Differences £000	Total Adjustments £000
Adjustments from General Fund to arrive at the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement amounts				
Children and Young People's Service	29,589	8,816	3,158	41,563
Business and Environmental Services	39,748	2,205	(22,526)	19,427
Health and Adult Services	3,017	5,698	17	8,732
Central Services	7,331	5,428	(5,473)	7,286
Corporate Miscellaneous	0	1,176	8,274	9,450
NYES	0	2,119	(2,507)	(388)
Net Cost of Services	79,685	25,442	(19,057)	86,070
Other Operating Income and Expenditure	38,626	0	703	39,329
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	0	9,430	27,434	36,864
Taxation and non specific income and Expenditure	0	0	(152,864)	(152,864)
Difference between General Fund surplus or deficit and Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	118,311	34,872	(143,784)	9,399

Segmental Income

Income received on a segmental basis is analysed below:-

Services	2021/22 £000	2020/21 £000
Children and Young People's Service	(354,208)	(344,105)
Business and Environmental Services	(71,746)	(61,637)
Health and Adult Services	(149,326)	(146,232)
Central Services	(33,431)	(24,414)
Corporate Miscellaneous	(66,664)	(76,899)
NYES	(44,531)	(37,932)
Total income analysed on a segmental basis	<u>(719,906)</u>	<u>(691,219)</u>

Expenditure and Income Analysed by Nature

	2021/22 £000	2020/21 £000
Expenditure		
Employee benefits expenses	465,429	442,120
Other services expenses	543,197	507,991
Depreciation, Amortisation, Impairment	123,078	108,179
Interest payments	26,664	28,771
Precepts and levies	719	703
Loss on the disposal of assets	36,954	38,626
Total expenditure	<u>1,196,041</u>	<u>1,126,390</u>
Income		
Fees, charges and other service income	(197,165)	(149,431)
Interest and investment income	(2,905)	(4,270)
Income from council tax, non domestic rates income	(401,631)	(398,161)
Government grants and contributions	(539,772)	(615,821)
Investment Properties	(332)	(332)
Total income	<u>(1,141,805)</u>	<u>(1,168,015)</u>
(Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services	<u>54,236</u>	<u>(41,625)</u>

Fees, charges and other service income includes £96.9m (2020/21 £76.7m) which relates to revenue from contracts with service recipients.

Cash Flow – Operating Activities

The cash flows for operating activities, included in the above Interest payments and Income and investment Income are:-

	2021/22 £000	2020/21 £000
Interest received	(2,384)	(1,901)
Interest paid	26,188	27,376
Dividends received	(80)	(1,011)
Total	<u>23,724</u>	<u>24,464</u>

6. Trading Activities

The County Council operates a number of trading services. Details of those services with a turnover of greater than £2m are as follows:-

Service	2021/22				2020/21			
	Total Cost £000	Total Income £000	Transfer (to) / from Reserves £000	Net Surplus / (Deficit) £000	Total Cost £000	Total Income £000	Transfer (to) / from Reserves £000	Net Surplus / (Deficit) £000
Building Cleaning Services	10,131	10,688	(557)	0	7,485	8,006	(521)	0
County Caterers Service	13,669	13,679	(10)	0	11,557	10,456	1,101	0
Maintenance and Servicing Scheme	2,846	3,350	(504)	0	3,576	3,743	(167)	0
Schools ICT Service	4,509	4,405	104	0	4,835	4,769	66	0
Staff Absence Scheme	3,949	3,017	932	0	3,524	3,524	0	0
Other Services (< £2 Million individually)	9,895	9,601	294	0	8,224	9,364	(1,140)	0
Total Results for Trading Units	44,999	44,740	259	0	39,201	39,862	(661)	0

During 2021/22, the Council's traded services, including insurance offered to schools, operated under the brand of North Yorkshire Education Service (NYES). This is an in-house arrangement which reflects a governance and reporting structure whereby such services are held accountable by a Board, chaired by the County Council's Chief Executive.

The net surplus / deficit on each traded activity is transferred to a reserve at the end of each financial year.

Trading operations are incorporated into the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Some trading operations are an integral part of the County Council's services to the public, whilst others are support services to the County Council's activities e.g. Cleaning. Where the trading activities are not integral to the County Council's service obligations, the net financial position of the trading operations are identified within the Financing and Investment Income section of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

	31st March 2022 £000	31st March 2021 £000
Net (surplus)/ deficit included within Cost of Services	(691)	(824)
Net (surplus) / deficit credited to Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	950	163
Net (surplus) / deficit on trading operations	<u>259</u>	<u>(661)</u>

7. Council Tax Income

Council Tax Income totalled £332.6m (£320.1m in 2020/21) consisting of:-

	2021/22 £000	2020/21 £000
Precept Income for year	332,531	321,725
Collection Fund surplus from previous years	(1,195)	1,847
Collection Fund Adjustment	6,009	(3,472)
	<u>337,345</u>	<u>320,100</u>

The precept income from Council Tax is equivalent to a basic amount of £1,411.05 for an average band D property (£1,363.47 in 2020/21).

8. Non-Domestic Rates

	2021/22 £000	2020/21 £000
Non-Domestic Rating Income for year from Districts	18,791	20,262
Collection Fund surplus/(deficit) from previous years	(8,496)	289
Business Rates Retention Scheme funding from Government	48,043	48,043
Collection Fund Adjustment	5,948	9,467
	<u>64,286</u>	<u>78,061</u>

9. Grant Income

The County Council credited the following grants and contributions to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Credited to Taxation and Non-specific Grant Income

Non-Ringfenced Government Grants	2021/22		2020/21	
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Other Government Funding				
- Business Rates Reliefs	15,234		6,258	
- Covid-19 LA Support Grant	10,860		16,661	
- Rural Services Delivery Grant	8,694		8,285	
- Local Council Tax Support Grant	4,712		0	
- New Homes Bonus	1,503		2,030	
- Private Finance Initiative	704		704	
- Income Guarantee Scheme	0		2,020	
		41,707		35,958
Total		<u>41,707</u>		<u>35,958</u>

Capital Grants	2021/22	2020/21
	£000	£000
Local Transport Plan	23,969	34,083
Pothole Grant	19,887	25,709
Getting Building Fund Grant	8,351	7,061
School Condition Grant	4,712	11,947
Other Capital Grants / Contributions	3,879	25,185
S106 Developer Contributions	3,242	367
Transforming Cities Fund Grant	2,063	0
Safer Roads Fund	0	10,899
Total	<u>66,103</u>	<u>115,251</u>

Revenue Grants Credited to Services	2021/22 £000	2020/21 £000
Dedicated Schools Grant	280,464	275,907
Public Health	22,344	22,107
Education Funding Agency	15,097	21,145
Adult Social Care Support Grant	14,228	13,048
Improved Better Care Fund Phase 1	13,403	13,403
Covid-19 CCG Hospital Discharge & Avoidance	11,782	22,130
Pupil Premium	9,776	10,046
Covid-19 Test & Trace/Contain Outbreak Management Fund	5,478	4,220
Universal Infant Free School Meals	3,730	4,166
Physical Education & School Sport	3,627	3,814
Household Support Grant	3,447	0
Additional Better Care Fund	3,416	3,416
Strengthening Families Protecting Children	1,772	745
Teachers Pay Grant	1,404	4,411
Scarborough Opportunities Area	986	1,359
Covid-19 Infection Control	825	3,400
Covid-19 Furlough Scheme	446	3,542
Covid-19 Sales Fees & Charges	356	3,663
Partners in Practice Grant	266	1,118
Other Grants	25,003	24,477
Total	417,850	436,117

The County Council has received a number of grants and contributions that have yet to be recognised as income as they have conditions attached to them that will require the grant to be returned if those conditions are not met. The balances at the year-end are as follows:-

Capital Grants and Contributions Received in Advance

	31st March 2022 £000	31st March 2021 £000
To be used within 1 year		
Private Contributions (Highways Schemes)	439	605
District Contributions (Connectivity Schemes)	350	0
Earmarked S106	191	6,661
District Contributions (Flood Risk Management Schemes)	98	0
Other	41	4
Public Sector Decarbonisation Grant	40	1,931
Total	1,159	9,201
To be used in excess of 1 year		
Zero Emission Bus Regional Areas Grant	7,800	0
Earmarked S106/Developer Contributions	6,855	0
Other Grants and Contributions	1,341	1,341
Total	15,996	1,341

Capital Grants Credited to Services

	31st March 2022 £000	31st March 2021 £000
School Condition Grant	5,015	2,380
Local Growth Fund	4,872	17,362
Basic Need Grant	2,009	6,492
Devolved Formula Capital Grant	1,476	1,645
Other	740	615
Total	<u>14,112</u>	<u>28,494</u>

10. Pension Arrangements

As part of the terms and conditions of employment, the County Council offers retirement benefits to its employees. Although these benefits will not actually be payable until employees retire, the County Council has a commitment to make the payments that need to be disclosed at the time that employees earn their future entitlement.

The County Council participates in three different pension schemes:-

- Local Government Pension Scheme, for employees other than teachers, administered by North Yorkshire County Council. This is a funded defined benefit scheme, meaning that the County Council and employees pay contributions into a fund, calculated at a level intended to balance pension liabilities with investment assets;
- Teachers' Pension Scheme, sponsored by the Department for Education (DfE). This is an unfunded defined benefit scheme, meaning that there are no investment assets built up to meet the pension liabilities, and cash has to be generated to meet actual pension payments as they eventually fall due. The Actuary is unable to individually allocate a share of assets to scheme participants; this scheme is treated on the same basis as a defined contributions scheme for the purposes of these accounts.

Any discretionary enhancements to benefits awarded by the County Council remain the liability of the County Council and are paid monthly in addition to the pension paid by the DfE. These costs are accounted for on a defined benefit basis and are identified separately within this note.

- NHS Pension Scheme, administered by the NHS Business Service Authority. This is an unfunded defined benefit scheme that the Council is required to account for as if it were a defined contribution scheme. This is because the Council's obligation is limited to paying contributions as they fall due, with no obligation to pay future benefits. Contributions paid in 2021/22 were £44k (2020/21 £70k).

The County Council recognises the cost of retirement benefits in the Net Cost of Services when they are earned by employees, rather than when the benefits are eventually paid as pensions. However, the charge the County Council is required to make against council tax is based on the cash payable in the year, so the real cost of retirement benefits is reversed out (transferred) in the Movement in Reserves Statement - General Working Balance.

The following transactions have been made in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for 2021/22:-

	Local Government Pension Scheme		Teachers' Pension Scheme		Total	
	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement						
Net Cost of Service						
Current Service Cost	99,606	72,073	0	0	99,606	72,073
Past Service Cost (including curtailments)	138	172	0	0	138	172
Settlement Costs	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure						
Net Interest Expense	9,750	9,201	194	229	9,944	9,430
Total post employment Benefits charged to the (Surplus) / Deficit on the Provision of Services	109,494	81,446	194	229	109,688	81,675
Other Post Employment Benefits charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement						
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability	(162,221)	28,797	(269)	149	(162,490)	28,946
Total Post Employment Benefits charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(52,727)	110,243	(75)	378	(52,802)	110,621
Movement in Reserves Statement						
Reversal of Net Charge to the (Surplus) / Deficit on Provision of Services	(109,494)	(81,446)	(194)	(229)	(109,688)	(81,675)
Actual amount charged against the General Fund Balance in the Year						
Employers' contributions payable to scheme	46,151	45,716	0	0	46,151	45,716
Retirement benefits payable to pensioners	0	0	1,083	1,087	1,083	1,087
					47,234	46,803

A comparison between the Net Cost of Service and the actual amount charged against the General Fund Balance in year shows that the costs disclosed for services are £55,694k higher than the amount charged against the General Fund. This is as a result of the following:

- the County Councils contributions of £46,151k to the Local Government Pension Scheme being replaced with a current service cost of £99,606k. This (£53,455k) adjustment equates to a 115.8% increase in employer's pension costs;
- in addition, under IAS 19, the unfunded liability arising from enhanced teachers' pensions requires that the cost of benefits paid in the year (£1,083k) is removed from the net cost of services as it relates to periods of service prior to 2021/22;
- a past service cost including curtailments and settlements of £138k relating to decisions taken in previous financial years; and
- administration expenses of £1,018k.

Assets and Liabilities in Relation to Post-employment Benefits

Reconciliation of present value of the scheme liabilities (defined benefit obligation)

	Funded Liabilities		Unfunded Liabilities	
	Local Government Pension Scheme		Discretionary Benefits	
	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Opening balance at 1st April	(2,263.3)	(1,821.5)	(9.8)	(10.5)
Current Service Cost	(99.6)	(72.1)	0.0	0.0
Interest Cost	(47.1)	(41.5)	(0.2)	(0.2)
Contributions by scheme participants	(12.8)	(12.3)	0.0	0.0
Remeasurement liabilities	142.1	(366.9)	0.1	(0.1)
Demographic Assumptions (Gain)/Loss	22.3	0.0	0.2	0.0
Benefits Paid	51.9	51.2	1.1	1.0
Settlements / Curtailments	(0.1)	(0.2)	0.0	0.0
Closing Balance at 31st March	<u>(2,206.6)</u>	<u>(2,263.3)</u>	<u>(8.6)</u>	<u>(9.8)</u>

Reconciliation of the fair value of the scheme assets

	Funded Liabilities		Unfunded Liabilities	
	Local Government Pension Scheme		Discretionary Benefits	
	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Opening balance at 1st April	1,776.1	1,398.8	0.0	0.0
Interest on Plan Assets	37.4	32.3	0.0	0.0
Remeasurement assets	(2.3)	338.1	0.0	0.0
Employer Contributions	46.1	45.7	1.1	1.1
Contributions by scheme participants	12.8	12.3	0.0	0.0
Settlements	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Benefits Paid	(51.9)	(51.1)	(1.1)	(1.1)
Closing Balance at 31st March	<u>1,818.2</u>	<u>1,776.1</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>

The actual return on the scheme assets in the year was £35.1m (2020/21 £370.4m).

The liabilities show the underlying commitments that the County Council has in the long-run to pay for retirement benefits. The total net liability of £397m has a sustained impact on the net worth of the County Council.

However, statutory arrangements for funding the deficit mean that the financial position in relation to pensions remains healthy because:-

- the deficit on the local government scheme will be made good by setting appropriate contribution rates over the remaining working life of employees, as assessed by the scheme actuary; and
- finance is only required to be raised to cover the teachers' pension enhancements when the pensions are actually due to be paid.

Basis for estimating Assets and Liabilities

Liabilities have been assessed on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method, an estimate of the pensions that will be payable in future years dependent on assumptions about mortality rates, salary levels etc. The liabilities have been assessed by AON, an independent firm of actuaries and the main assumptions used in their calculations have been:-

	31st March 2022 %	31st March 2021 %
Rate of CPI inflation	3.0	2.7
Rate of increase in salaries	4.3	4.0
Rate of increase in pensions	3.0	2.7
Rate for discounting schemes liabilities	2.7	2.1
Proportion of employees opting to take a commuted lump sum (not Teachers Scheme)	50.0	50.0
	Years	Years
Post retirement mortality assumptions		
- Male future pensioner aged 65 in 20 years time	23.5	23.6
- Female future pensioner aged 65 in 20 years time	25.7	25.8
- Male current Pensioner aged 65	21.8	21.9
- Female current Pensioner aged 65	23.8	24.0

Changes in the Local Government Pension Scheme permit employees retiring to take an increase in their lump sum payment on retirement in exchange for a reduction in their future annual pension. On the advice of our actuaries we have assumed that 50% of employees retiring will take advantage of this change to the pension scheme. When first introduced, there was a significant "one-off" reduction in the County Council's liabilities which was reflected as a change in accounting policies as it affected all accrued liabilities. In subsequent years the impact of commutation is considerably smaller as it only relates to liabilities arising in the year and is included under Past Service Costs/Gains.

Assets in the North Yorkshire Pension Fund are valued at fair value, principally market value for investments. The County Council's share of the assets totals £1,818.2m at 31st March 2022 (£1,776.1m at 31st March 2021). The assets consist of the following categories, by proportion of the total assets held by the Fund. There are no assets in place to cover the teachers' enhanced pension liability.

The overall expected rate of return on assets is based on the strategic asset allocation of the Fund as follows:-

	31st March 2022 %	31st March 2021 %
Equity investments	55.7	57.8
Government Bonds	16.8	16.2
Corporate Bonds / Other Bonds	7.7	2.1
Property	7.4	6.1
Other	11.3	14.5
Cash / Liquidity Assets	1.1	3.3
	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Surplus / (Deficit) in the Scheme

	2021/22 £m	2020/21 £m	2019/20 £m	2018/19 £m	2017/18 £m
Present Value of defined benefit obligations	(2,215.2)	(2,273.1)	(1,832.0)	(1,839.3)	(1,730.5)
Fair Value of Scheme Assets	<u>1,818.2</u>	<u>1,776.1</u>	<u>1,398.8</u>	<u>1,400.4</u>	<u>1,278.2</u>
Deficit in the Scheme	<u>(397.0)</u>	<u>(497.0)</u>	<u>(433.2)</u>	<u>(438.9)</u>	<u>(452.3)</u>

Actuarial Gains and Losses

The actuarial gains / (losses) identified as movements on the Pensions Reserve in 2021/22 can be analysed into the following categories, measured as absolute amounts and as a percentage of assets or liabilities at 31st March 2022:-

	2021/22		2020/21		2019/20		2018/19		2017/18	
	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%
Experience adjustments on scheme assets	(2.3)	(0.1)	338.1	19.0	(43.6)	(3.1)	78.1	5.6	61.7	4.8
Experience adjustments on scheme liabilities	7.4	0.3	(21.8)	(1.0)	13.9	0.8	2.8	0.2	8.8	0.5
	<u>5.1</u>		<u>316.3</u>		<u>(29.7)</u>		<u>80.9</u>		<u>70.5</u>	

Further details are contained in the Statement by Consulting Actuary, copies of which are available on request from Central Services, County Hall, Northallerton, DL7 8AD.

The estimated amount of contributions expected to be paid to the Scheme during the 2022/23 financial year is £44.4m.

Teachers employed by the County Council are members of the Teachers' Pension Scheme, administered by Capita. It provides teachers with defined benefits upon their retirement, and the County Council contributes towards the costs by making contributions based upon a percentage of members' pensionable salaries. The policy of offering enhancements to the retirement benefits of

teachers ceased in 1996/97, however, the cost of enhancements awarded prior to that date will continue to be met until those pensions cease to be paid.

In 2021/22 the County Council paid £22.9m to the Teachers' Pension Agency as a contribution towards teachers' pension costs, which represents 23.6% of teachers' pensionable pay. The figures for 2020/21 were £24.6m and 23.6%.

The scheme is a defined benefit scheme. Although the scheme is unfunded, Teachers' Pensions use a notional fund as the basis for calculating the employers' contribution rate paid by local education authorities. However, it is not possible for the County Council to identify a share of the underlying liabilities in the scheme attributable to its own employees.

The County Council is unable to identify the deficit of the Teachers' Pension Scheme as Central Government suspended all actuarial valuations whilst the scheme was re-designed as part of public sector pensions reform. The primary purpose of these valuations is to set the contribution rate.

The County Council is responsible for the costs of any additional benefits awarded upon early retirement outside of the terms of the teachers' scheme. These benefits are fully accrued in the pensions liability as described above.

Assumptions for the Teachers' Pension Scheme are broadly in line with those for the Local Government Pension Scheme.

11. Audit Fees

In 2021/22 the County Council incurred the following fees relating to external audit:-

	2021/22	2020/21
	£000	£000
Fees payable to the External Auditor with regard to :-		
External audit service carried out by appointed auditor	73	73
External audit service additional work carried out by appointed auditor 20/21	32	0
Certification of grant claims and returns	8	4
	113	77

12. Private Finance Initiative (Service Concessions)/Public Private Partnership

In April 2002 the County Council commenced payments on a Private Finance Initiative (PFI) scheme which provides for four replacement primary schools at Barby CP, Brotherton and Byram PS (both near Selby), Kirby Hill CE (near Boroughbridge) and Ripon Cathedral CE. The contract is for 25 years.

Brotherton and Byram CPS converted to academy status on 1st August 2015. As a result, the building value of the school has been removed from the County Council Balance Sheet.

Two of the schools, Kirby Hill CEPS and Ripon Cathedral CEPS, are voluntary controlled schools. On expiry of the private finance initiative in 2027 these two school buildings will transfer to the respective Trustees of each of the schools. However, to reflect the substance of the transaction and to give consistency in approach to the PFI scheme the building values for these two schools are retained on the County Council balance sheet along with that of Barby CPS.

The associated liability for all of the schools is shown as a finance lease within the accounts.

In March 2018, the County Council commenced payments on a Public Private Partnership project in conjunction with York City Council, for a Waste treatment plant provided by Amey CESP, AWPR Ltd. The payments made by North Yorkshire County Council represent 79% of the scheme, with 21% attributable to York City Council. The contract is for 25 years.

During the term of the contract, the provider is required to make facilities available in line with the agreement with approved variations adjusted through the payment mechanism where appropriate.

Upon expiry the facility will be handed to the County Council in good working order. The associated asset has been recognised within Property, Plant & Equipment within the accounts, along with liabilities due over the term of the contract.

Value of PFI/PPP Assets

	2021/22			2020/21		
	Schools £000	Waste £000	Total £000	Schools £000	Waste £000	Total £000
Opening Balance	4,526	165,715	170,241	5,087	147,020	152,107
Adjustment	2,440	0	2,440	0	0	0
Depreciation	(528)	(11,972)	(12,500)	(214)	(11,972)	(12,186)
Additions	29	0	29	0	0	0
Revaluations	5,124	0	5,124	(347)	30,667	30,320
Disposals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Closing Balance	<u>11,591</u>	<u>153,743</u>	<u>165,334</u>	<u>4,526</u>	<u>165,715</u>	<u>170,241</u>

Forming part of the above balance are the two voluntary controlled schools which have a net book value of £3,358k (£2,382k 2020/21). This represents the fair value of the County Council's interest in the remaining term of the contract; on the expiry of the PFI arrangement in 2027, the buildings of the two voluntary controlled schools revert to the Trustees of those schools.

Value of PFI/PPP Liabilities

	2021/22			2020/21		
	Schools £000	Waste £000	Total £000	Schools £000	Waste £000	Total £000
Opening Balance	2,957	147,627	150,584	3,331	150,756	154,087
Payments/Repayment	(408)	(3,541)	(3,949)	(374)	(3,129)	(3,503)
Additions	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Closing Balance	<u>2,549</u>	<u>144,086</u>	<u>146,635</u>	<u>2,957</u>	<u>147,627</u>	<u>150,584</u>

Payments due to be made under PFI/PPP Contracts

	Repayment of leasing liability		Payment of Interest		Lifecycle Costs		Provisions of Services		Total	
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Within 1 year										
Schools	445		230		0		469		1,144	
Waste	<u>3,579</u>	4,024	<u>15,272</u>	15,502	<u>431</u>	431	<u>10,690</u>	11,159	<u>29,972</u>	31,116
More than 1 year										
within 2-5 years										
Schools	2,104		491		111		1,869		4,575	
Waste	<u>13,906</u>	16,010	<u>57,464</u>	57,955	<u>5,700</u>	5,811	<u>47,351</u>	49,220	<u>124,421</u>	128,996
within 6-10 years										
Schools	0		0		0		0		0	
Waste	<u>17,897</u>	17,897	<u>63,210</u>	63,210	<u>20,361</u>	20,361	<u>66,727</u>	66,727	<u>168,195</u>	168,195
within 11-15 years										
Schools	0		0		0		0		0	
Waste	<u>42,868</u>	42,868	<u>48,877</u>	48,877	<u>8,716</u>	8,716	<u>75,728</u>	75,728	<u>176,189</u>	176,189
within 16-20 years										
Schools	0		0		0		0		0	
Waste	<u>65,836</u>	65,836	<u>21,105</u>	21,105	<u>14,706</u>	14,706	<u>86,303</u>	86,303	<u>187,950</u>	187,950
within 21-25 years										
Schools	0		0		0		0		0	
Waste	<u>0</u>	0	<u>0</u>	0	<u>52</u>	52	<u>14,713</u>	14,713	<u>14,765</u>	14,765
Total - More than 1 year										
Schools		2,104		491		111		1,869		4,575
Waste		<u>140,507</u>		<u>190,656</u>		<u>49,535</u>		<u>290,822</u>		<u>671,520</u>
		<u>142,611</u>		<u>191,147</u>		<u>49,646</u>		<u>292,691</u>		<u>676,095</u>

Payments due to be made under PFI/PPP Contracts - Comparative Movements in 2020/21

	Repayment of leasing liability		Payment of Interest		Lifecycle Costs		Provisions of Services		Total	
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Prior Year 2020/21										
Within 1 year										
Schools	408		267		0		469		1,144	
Waste	<u>3,540</u>	3,948	<u>15,657</u>	15,924	<u>68</u>	68	<u>10,323</u>	10,792	<u>29,588</u>	30,732
More than 1 year										
Schools	2,549		721		111		2,338		5,719	
Waste	<u>144,086</u>	146,635	<u>205,927</u>	206,648	<u>49,966</u>	50,077	<u>301,514</u>	303,852	<u>701,493</u>	707,212

Values given are based upon current prices with no assumed inflation in future years. A Government grant of £704k towards the overall costs of the schools PFI has also been credited in year to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement under Non-Ringfenced Government Grants. This value of this grant will remain at £704k until the end of the contract in 2027.

13. Leases

Finance Leases

The County Council has a number of arrangements that are considered to be finance leases. These leases are in relation to buildings, the rental payments under these arrangements in the year were £169k (£169k in 2020/21).

The County Council is committed to making minimum lease payments under these leases in future financial years comprising the settlement of the long term liability for the interest in the property and financing costs payable whilst the lease obligation remains outstanding.

Long Term Liability Lease Obligation	Finance Lease Liability	
	31st March 2022 £000	31st March 2021 £000
Within 1 year	14	13
Between 2 - 5 years	70	64
Later than 5 years	939	959
	<u>1,023</u>	<u>1,036</u>

The minimum lease payments set out in the agreements entered in to by the County Council include a further £2,122k (£2,203k in 2020/21) of finance costs over the remaining life of the lease. The minimum lease payments will be payable over the following periods:

	Minimum Lease Payments	
	31st March 2022 £000	31st March 2021 £000
Within 1 year	105	105
Between 2 - 5 years	420	420
Later than 5 years	2,610	2,715
	<u>3,135</u>	<u>3,240</u>

The following net value of assets held under finance leases are shown on the Balance Sheet.

Property	Finance Lease Liability	
	31st March 2022 £000	31st March 2021 £000
	<u>983</u>	<u>983</u>

Operating Leases

The County Council utilised assets held under operating leases for Land and Buildings and Vehicles, Plant and Equipment. Payments made during the year amount to £872k (£901k in 2020/21) in respect of Land and Building leases and £2,236k for Vehicles, Plant and Equipment (£1,912k in 2020/21).

- First North Law Limited - owning 100% of the share capital
- NY Highways - owning 100% of the share capital
- NYnet Limited - owning 100% of the share capital
- Veritau Limited - owning 50% of the share capital
- Yorwaste Limited - owning 78% of the issued share capital.

The transactions between the County Council and those companies where a material group relationship has been identified are eliminated in the Group Accounts financial statements.

There is also a group relationship with Yorkshire Purchasing Organisation (YPO) but, as there is not a significant level of control nor material expenditure, no consolidation adjustments have been undertaken within the Group Account statements on the grounds of it being a simple investment.

Align Property Partners Limited:

The total value of services provided by Align Property Partners Limited in 2021/22 to the County Council was £2,850k (£2,360k in 2020/21) and at 31st March 2022 the trading creditor balance was £155k (£185k in 2020/21).

The County Council provided services to Align Property Partners Limited totalling £432k (£332k in 2020/21) of which £69k was outstanding as at 31st March 2022 (£231k in 2020/21).

The County Council provided a loan facility to Align Property Partners Limited of up to £500k of which £Nil was taken up at 31st March 2022 (£Nil in 2020/21).

Brierley Homes Limited:

The total value of services provided by Brierley Homes Limited in 2021/22 to the County Council was £Nil (£13.3k in 2020/21). The County Council provided services to Brierley Homes Limited totalling £266k (£126.5k in 2020/21) of which £8k was outstanding as at 31st March 2022 (£125.5k as at 31st March 2021).

The County Council provided a loan facility to Brierley Homes Limited of up to £25m of which £14.5m was taken up as at 31st March 2022 (£7.9m as at 31st March 2021) and therefore £694k interest was paid to the County Council in 2021/22 (£295k in 2020/21).

First North Law Limited:

The total value of services provided by First North Law Limited in 2021/22 to the County Council was £Nil (£1.8k in 2020/21) and at 31st March 2022 the trading creditor balance was £Nil (£Nil in 2020/21). The County Council provided services to First North Law Limited totalling £92k (£21k in 2020/21) of which £29k was outstanding as at 31st March 2022 (£15k as at 31st March 2021).

The County Council provided a loan facility to First North Law Limited of up to £250k of which £90k was taken up as at 31st March 2022 (£90k in 2020/21) and therefore £4k interest was paid to the County Council in 2021/22 (£4k in 2020/21).

NYnet Limited:

The total value of services provided by NYnet Limited in 2021/22 to the County Council was £1,328k (£1,428k in 2020/21), and at 31st March 2022 the trading creditor balance was £Nil (£Nil in 2020/21).

The County Council provided services to NYnet Limited totalling £91k (£116k in 2020/21), of which £Nil was outstanding as at 31st March 2022 (£Nil in 2020/21).

The County Council provided a loan facility to NYnet Limited of up to £10m in 2021/22 (£10m in 2020/21) of which the closing balance as at 31st March 2022 was £Nil (£Nil as at 31st March 2021). Interest accrued in year of £Nil (£Nil in 2020/21) on this loan. The loan balance at 31st March 2022 was £Nil.

£17.5m due to the County Council from NYnet which relates to unspent funding is included in outstanding Debtors as at 31st March 2022 (£13.7m in 20/21).

NY Highways Limited:

The total value of services provided by NY Highways Limited in 2021/22 to the County Council was £29.0m, and at 31st March 2022 the trading creditor balance was £5.1m. The County Council provided services to NY Highways Limited totalling £3.6m, of which £3.4m was outstanding as at 31st March 2022.

The County Council provided a loan facility to NY Highways Limited of up to £11.0m during 2021/22 (£11.0m 2020/21) of which £8.0m was taken up at 31st March 2022 (£0.2m at 31st March 2021). Interest was received from NY Highways Limited by the County Council of £312k in 2021/22.

Veritau Limited:

The total value of services provided by Veritau Limited in 2021/22 to the County Council was £598k (£584k in 2020/21) and at 31st March 2022 the trading creditor balance was £1,915 (£4,716 in 2020/21).

The County Council provided services to Veritau Limited totalling £43k (£38k in 2020/21) and at 31st March 2022, £6,731 was outstanding (£Nil in 2020/21).

Yorwaste Limited:

The total value of services, including landfill tax provided by Yorwaste Limited in 2021/22 to the County Council was £27,451k (£25,895k in 2020/21) and as at 31st March 2022 the trading creditor balance was £2,407k (£1,722k in 2020/21).

The County Council provided services to Yorwaste Limited totalling £6,159k (£6,308k in 2020/21) of which £633k (£417k in 2020/21) was outstanding as at 31st March 2022.

The County Council provided a loan to Yorwaste Limited of £6,032k (£6,421k in 2020/21) of which interest was received by the County Council of £256k (£266k in 2020/21).

Yorwaste Limited paid the County Council a dividend of £Nil in 2021/22 (£1.0m in 2020/21).

Yorkshire Purchasing Organisation (YPO):

The County Council made payments to YPO in 2021/22 totalling £13.9m (£15.4m in 2020/21).

A dividend of £80k (£Nil in 2020/21) in relation to YPO's 2021 trading activities is reflected in the County Council's 2021/22 Accounts.

Other Related Party Transactions

The UK government exerts significant influence through legislation and grant funding. The following material transactions, (over £1m), with other related parties arose, which are not disclosed elsewhere in the Statement of Accounts:-

Revenue and Capital contributions received towards jointly funded schemes; NHS bodies within North Yorkshire totalling £30.3m (£23.9m in 2020/21) and made payments totalling £1.7m (£1.5m in 2020/21).

The County Council provided the North Yorkshire Pension Fund administrative and support services totalling £1.6m in 2021/22 (£1.6m in 2020/21).

15. Pooled Funds

Under Section 75 of the Health Act 2006, the County Council has undertaken joint working arrangements with appropriate NHS bodies. Pooled funds enable the County Council to address specific local health issues.

The formation of a Pooled Fund does not create a separate legal entity. The County Council is involved in three distinct areas of pooled funds - the Intermediate Care (Whole Systems) Pooled Fund, Equipment Pooled Fund and the Better Care Pooled Fund. Where the County Council acts as the 'host', the County Council has responsibility for the financial administration of the pool. All contributions by the County Council toward pooled funds have been included within the Net Cost of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

The Intermediate Care (Whole Systems) Pooled Fund and Equipment Pooled Fund have not been itemised below as their values do not materially impact on the overall position.

The Better Care Fund (BCF)

The BCF formally operated for the first time in 2015/16 involving the County Council, District Councils and Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) that operate within the North Yorkshire Area. The aim of the fund is to create closer integration between health and social care to improve outcomes for patients, service users and carers. The County Council is the host for the pooled fund for all areas of the County.

The Improved Better Care Fund (IBCF) was first announced in the 2015 Spending Review and is paid as a direct grant to local government, with a condition that it is pooled into the local BCF plan. The IBCF grant allocations were increased in the 2017 Spring Budget. According to the grant determination, the funding can be spent on three purposes:

- Meeting adult social care needs;
- Reducing pressures in the NHS, including supporting more people to be discharged from hospital when they are ready; and
- Ensuring that the local social care provider market is supported.

There is no requirement to spend across all three purposes, or to spend a set proportion on each. The table below shows committed funds against planned IBCF and BCF schemes. Any unspent but committed funds at the year-end have been held as a reserve.

	CCGs	NYCC	DLUHC	NY District Councils	Total 2021/22	Total 2020/21
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Contributions	53,596	0	21,908	0	75,504	85,434
Expenditure						
Schemes/Additional Costs	37,770	0	0	0	37,770	47,922
Protection of Social Care	15,800	0	0	0	15,800	15,578
Disabled Facilities Grant	0	0	0	5,115	5,115	5,115
Improve BCF Schemes	0	14,395	0	0	14,395	16,819
Winter Pressures Grant	0	2,424	0	0	2,424	0
Total Expenditure	53,570	16,819	0	5,115	75,504	85,434

16. Disclosure of Remuneration

Regulations require the County Council to disclose the number of staff receiving payments, including taxable benefits, of more than £50k in the relevant financial year.

The number of employees who receive remuneration of over £50k are as follows. Please note that these figures include (i) teachers employed directly by a school's governing body rather than by the local authority (ii) the senior employees as identified at the end of this note:-

Band (£)	2021/22			2020/21		
	Teachers	Other	Total	Teachers	Other	Total
50,000 - 54,999	96	52	148	114	61	175
55,000 - 59,999	55	36	91	79	41	120
60,000 - 64,999	57	19	76	63	21	84
65,000 - 69,999	33	21	54	35	28	63
70,000 - 74,999	16	17	33	16	12	28
75,000 - 79,999	10	8	18	11	2	13
80,000 - 84,999	6	4	10	7	6	13
85,000 - 89,999	4	3	7	5	6	11
90,000 - 94,999	5	3	8	2	7	9
95,000 - 99,999	1	5	6	2	4	6
100,000 - 104,999	2	6	8	1	3	4
105,000 - 109,999	1	2	3	0	0	0
110,000 - 114,999	1	0	1	1	2	3
115,000 - 119,999	0	2	2	0	0	0
120,000 - 124,999	0	0	0	0	0	0
125,000 - 129,999	0	0	0	0	0	0
130,000 - 134,999	0	0	0	0	0	0
135,000 - 139,999	0	0	0	0	2	2
140,000 - 144,999	0	4	4	0	1	1
145,000 - 149,999	0	0	0	0	0	0
150,000 - 154,999	0	0	0	0	0	0
155,000 - 159,999	0	0	0	0	0	0
160,000 - 164,999	0	0	0	0	0	0
165,000 - 169,999	0	0	0	0	0	0
170,000 - 174,999	0	0	0	0	0	0
175,000 - 179,999	0	0	0	0	0	0
180,000 - 184,999	0	0	0	0	1	1
185,000 - 189,999	0	0	0	0	0	0
190,000 - 194,999	0	0	0	0	0	0
195,000 - 199,999	0	1	1	0	0	0
	<u>287</u>	<u>183</u>	<u>470</u>	<u>336</u>	<u>197</u>	<u>533</u>

The Regulations also require the County Council to disclose the individual remuneration details of senior employees, under the following categories:

- salary, fees and allowances;
- bonuses;
- expenses allowance;
- compensation for loss of employment;
- employer's pension contribution; and

- any other emoluments.

The regulations also require that persons whose salary is in excess of £150k per annum must be identified by name and that certain senior employees whose salary is £50k or more per year but less than £150k, must be listed individually by way of job title. Unless otherwise stated, none of the senior officers received fees, bonuses or compensation for loss of employment or any other emoluments in 2021/22 or 2020/21. Details of Members Allowances and Expenses are published annually on the 'Councillor Allowances' page of the NYCC website.

Role	2021/22				2020/21			
	Salary, Fees and Allowances	Expense Allowances	Pension Contributions	Total Remuneration	Salary, Fees and Allowances	Expense Allowances	Pension Contributions	Total Remuneration
Chief Executive (Richard Flinton)	195,915	0	30,075	225,990	184,365	0	28,302	212,667
Corporate Director of Children and Young People's Services	142,351	0	21,852	164,203	140,247	0	21,529	161,776
Corporate Director of Health and Adult Services	142,351	0	21,852	164,203	136,173	0	20,904	157,077
*Corporate Director of Business and Environmental Services	0	0	0	0	90,382	0	13,937	104,319
*Corporate Director of Business and Environmental Services	142,351	0	21,936	164,287	58,436	0	9,004	67,440
Corporate Director (Strategic Resources)	142,351	0	21,869	164,220	136,173	0	20,905	157,078
*Director of Public Health	0	0	0	0	100,324	0	13,633	113,957
*Director of Public Health	101,563		15,388	116,951	32,839		5,041	37,880
Assistant Chief Executive (Business Support)	115,358	0	17,788	133,146	113,374	0	17,404	130,778
Assistant Chief Executive (Legal and Democratic Services)	115,358	0	17,771	133,129	113,375	0	17,522	130,897
** Assistant Chief Executive (Customer Services)	22,952	0	3,099	26,051	22,557	0	3,406	25,963

* There was a change in post holder for Corporate Director Business and Environmental Services and Director of Public Health during 2020/21

** This post was created in partnership with Selby District Council from 28th October 2013. The post represents 20% of the partnership costs of an annual salary of £130,252 for NYCC.

17. Exit Packages / Termination Benefits

Details of the Exit Packages / Termination Benefits paid out to employees who were made redundant during the year are set out in the table below.

The table shows the total number of compulsory and other voluntary redundancies / departures and their total cost. This is broken down into incremental bands of £20k up to £100k and bands of £50k thereafter. The total costs shown include payments made to the employees plus payments made to the relevant pension funds to compensate for “strain on the fund” costs resulting from the employee’s exit and resulting pension entitlements.

The table covers all employees of the County Council, including school teachers employed directly by the school’s governing body rather than by the Local Authority.

Exit Package Cost Band (£)	Number of Compulsory Redundancies		Number of other Departures Agreed		Total Number of Exit Packages by Cost Band		Total Cost of Exit Packages in each Band	
	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21
							£000	£000
1-19,999	19	11	43	52	62	63	312	527
20,000-39,999	1	1	5	6	6	7	179	187
40,000-59,999	0	0	1	1	1	1	45	59
60,000-79,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80,000-99,999	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	90
	<u>20</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>536</u>	<u>863</u>

18. Movement in Property, Plant and Equipment

Movements on Property, Plant and Equipment during the year 2021/22.

	Land and Buildings £000	Vehicles, Plant and Equipment £000	Surplus Assets £000	Assets Under Construction £000	Total £000
Cost or Valuation					
As at 1st April 2021	891,034	117,496	1,594	435	1,010,559
Additions	5,614	14,322	0	1,546	21,482
Disposals	(38,723)	(8,085)	0	0	(46,808)
Transfers	(550)	0	550	0	0
Revaluations / (Impairments)					
Recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	71,606	0	456	0	72,062
Recognised in Provision of Services	(60,370)	0	(6)	0	(60,376)
As at 31st March 2022	868,611	123,733	2,594	1,981	996,919
Depreciation and Impairments					
As at 1st April 2021	(35,316)	(111,305)	(93)	0	(146,714)
Charge for the Year	(34,994)	(2,867)	(35)	0	(37,896)
Disposals	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers	12	0	(12)	0	0
Revaluations / (Impairments)					
Recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	1,123	0	0	0	1,123
Recognised in Provision of Services	32,068	0	6	0	32,074
As at 31st March 2022	(37,107)	(114,172)	(134)	0	(151,413)
Balance Sheet Net Amount as at 31st March 2022	831,504	9,561	2,460	1,981	845,506
Balance Sheet Net Amount as at 31st March 2021	855,718	6,191	1,501	435	863,845

Comparative Movements in 2020/21.

	Land and Building £000	Vehicles, Plant and Equipment £000	Surplus Assets £000	Assets Under Construction £000	Total £000
Cost or Valuation					
As at 1st April 2020	969,770	115,765	2,034	0	1,087,569
Additions	5,501	1,731	0	435	7,667
Disposals	(43,257)	0	(450)	0	(43,707)
Transfers	0	0	0	0	0
Revaluations / (Impairments)					
Recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	(1,409)	0	15	0	(1,394)
Recognised in Provision of Services	(39,571)	0	(5)	0	(39,576)
As at 31st March 2021	891,034	117,496	1,594	435	1,010,559
Depreciation and Impairments					
As at 1st April 2020	(35,979)	(108,963)	(63)	0	(145,005)
Charge for the Year	(33,184)	(2,342)	(35)	0	(35,561)
Disposals	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers	0	0	0	0	0
Revaluations / (Impairments)					
Recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	1,070	0	0	0	1,070
Recognised in Provision of Services	32,777	0	5	0	32,782
As at 31st March 2021	(35,316)	(111,305)	(93)	0	(146,714)
Balance Sheet Net Amount as at 31st March 2021	855,718	6,191	1,501	435	863,845
Balance Sheet Net Amount as at 31st March 2020	933,791	6,802	1,971	0	942,564

Recognised Impairment

During 2021/22 the County Council recognised impairment loss of £42.0m in relation to its land and buildings and surplus assets. Impairment losses were recognised within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement under the following sections.

	2021/22 £000	2020/21 £000
Impairment losses/(gains) recognised within the (Surplus) / Deficit on	28,302	9,579
Impairment losses recognised in Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure and taken to the Revaluation Reserve	13,707	5,859
	<u>42,009</u>	<u>15,438</u>

Movements on Infrastructure

In accordance with the temporary relief offered by the Update to the Code on infrastructure assets this note does not include disclosure of gross cost and accumulated depreciation for infrastructure assets because historical reporting practices and resultant information deficits mean that this would not faithfully represent the asset position to the users of the financial statements.

The authority has chosen not to disclose this information as the previously reported practices and resultant information deficits mean that gross cost and accumulated depreciation are not measured accurately and would not provide the basis for the users of the financial statements to take economic or other decisions relating to infrastructure assets.

	2021/22 £000	2020/21 £000
Net book value (modified historical cost)		
As at 1st April	768,134	722,987
Additions	67,706	71,963
Derecognition	0	0
Depreciation	(28,509)	(26,816)
Impairment	0	0
Other movements in cost	0	0
Net book value as at 31st March	<u>807,331</u>	<u>768,134</u>

Infrastructure assets are not disclosed on the face of the Balance Sheet. Total Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) is shown in the reconciliation table below:-

	2021/22 £000	2020/21 £000
Property Plant and Equipment Assets	845,506	863,845
Infrastructure Assets	807,331	768,134
Total PPE Assets	<u>1,652,837</u>	<u>1,631,979</u>

The authority has determined in accordance with Regulation [30M] of the Local Authorities (Capital Finance and Accounting) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2022 that the carrying amounts to be derecognised for infrastructure assets when there is replacement expenditure is nil.

19. Valuation of Non-Current Assets

The County Council carries out a rolling programme that ensures that all Non-Current Assets that are required to be measured at Fair Value are revalued at least every five years.

Valuations of Land and Buildings were carried out on 1st January 2022 by a registered Valuer in the County Council's Property Services Team, in accordance with the methodologies and bases for estimation set out in the professional standards of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. The valuer has continued to exercise professional judgement and this continues to be the best information available to the Council.

Primary Schools were revalued in 2021/22 in accordance with the five year rolling programme. Furthermore, those properties not considered as part of the rolling programme in 2021/22 were subject to a desktop review by the Registered Valuer:-

	Land and Buildings £000	Plant and Equipment £000	Infrastructure Assets £000	Surplus Assets £000	Total £000
Valued at Historic Cost	1,980	9,561	807,330	0	818,871
Valued at current value in :-					
2021/22	202,058	0	0	2,460	204,518
2020/21	185,942	0	0	0	185,942
2019/20	97,243	0	0	0	97,243
2018/19	86,729	0	0	0	86,729
2017/18	259,534	0	0	0	259,534
Total Tangible Fixed Assets	<u>833,486</u>	<u>9,561</u>	<u>807,330</u>	<u>2,460</u>	<u>1,652,837</u>

20. Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment

8 Schools gained Academy status during 2021/22. As a consequence the Land and Building assets of £38.3m relating to the schools were transferred to the relevant Academy Trusts and have now been removed from the County Council's Balance Sheet.

In addition, the Local Authority Accounting Code of Practice requires a 'transfer of assets for no consideration' or 'loss on disposal of fixed assets' charge to be included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. This exceptional £38.3m loss is purely notional and does not impact on the County Council's General Working Balance or Council Tax levy.

Other disposals in the year resulted in a net gain of £1.3m.

21. Major Areas of Capital Spending

Major areas of capital spending, over £2m during 2021/22 were:-

	Actual £000
Structural Maintenance of Roads & Bridges	63,872
Loans to Limited Companies	14,345
School Condition Schemes - Modernisation	7,718
Junction 47 Improvements	6,724
Basic Need Schemes	6,032
Capital Maintenance Programme	5,718
Local Enterprise Partnership Schemes	5,297
New Ways of Working	3,543
Self Help Schemes	2,542
Transforming Cities Programme	2,200
	<hr/>
	117,991
All spending in areas below £2m	13,910
Total Capital Spending in 2021/22	<hr/> <hr/>
	131,901

Committed Capital Expenditure

The County Council had an approved Capital Plan for 2022/23 of £83.2m. Of this £83.2m is committed expenditure as at 1st April 2022. It should be noted, however, that this figure includes a significant element (£12.4m) relating to a number of general provisions and other schemes where legal contracts had not been exchanged by 31st March 2022.

The remaining £70.9m consisted of the following:-

	Actual £000
Structural Maintenance - Roads	26,575
Transforming Cities	14,536
Basic Need Programme	13,914
School Condition Programme - Modernisation	6,737
School Condition Programme - PCU Replacements	2,864
Integrated Transport Block Provision	1,499
Kex Gill Realignment	1,462
Structural Maintenance - Bridges	835
T&C Roadmap 2020-2025	700
Flood Risk Management Programme	648
Outdoor Learning Service	330
County Hall Redevelopment	301
Library Service Property Schemes	250
Heritages Services Programme	159
Other Schemes (less than £100k each)	70
	<hr/>
	70,880

22. Capital Expenditure, Capital Financing and the Capital Financing Requirement

The total amount of capital expenditure incurred in the year is shown in the next table (including the value of assets acquired under Finance leases and PFI 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 County Council, the expenditure results in an increase in the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR), a measure of the capital expenditure incurred historically by the County Council that has yet to be financed from Revenue. The CFR is analysed in the second part of this note.

(a) Capital Expenditure and its financing

	2021/22 £000	2020/21 £000
Capital Investment		
Property, Plant and Equipment and Loans	117,465	91,016
Investment Properties	200	0
Intangible Assets	124	15
Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute	<u>14,112</u>	<u>29,715</u>
	<u>131,901</u>	<u>120,746</u>
Sources of Finance		
Capital receipts		
- Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	11,178	5,244
- Repayment of Loans to Limited Companies	1,038	406
Government grants and other contributions	96,988	104,664
Direct Revenue Contributions	10,548	8,160
Increase in underlying need to borrow		
- supported by Government financial assistance	0	0
- unsupported by Government financial assistance	<u>12,149</u>	<u>2,272</u>
	<u>131,901</u>	<u>120,746</u>

The difference between the £131.9m capital investment above and the £89.1m additions in note 18 relates to expenditure of £14.1m on Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital Under Statute, £13.7m of capital expenditure which resulted in no value being added to the County Council's asset base, intangible assets of £0.2m and £14.8m on loans to Limited Companies.

(b) Capital Financing Requirement (CFR)

	2021/22		2020/21	
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Opening Capital Financing requirement		440,273		452,590
Movement in year				
Increase in underlying need to borrow		12,149		2,272
MRP				
- capital spending funded by borrowing	(10,602)		(11,075)	
- PFI contracts	(3,948)		(3,503)	
- Finance leases	<u>(13)</u>	(14,563)	<u>(11)</u>	(14,589)
Assets acquired under PFI contracts		0		0
Assets acquired under Finance leases		<u>0</u>		<u>0</u>
Closing Capital Financing Requirement		<u>437,859</u>		<u>440,273</u>
Decrease/(Increase) in Capital Financing Requirement		<u>2,414</u>		<u>12,317</u>
Closing CFR consists of				
Capital spending funded by borrowing		290,201		288,654
PFI contracts		146,635		150,583
Finance leases		<u>1,023</u>		<u>1,036</u>
CFR at 31st March		<u>437,859</u>		<u>440,273</u>

23. Long Term Creditors

	31st March 2022		31st March 2021	
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Government Entities				
Central Government Bodies	0		0	
Other Local Authorities	28		62	
NHS Bodies	35	63	10	72
General Creditors		1,134		78
(including Public Corporations and Trading Funds)				
Income in Advance		11,994		1,581
Total Long Term Creditors		13,191		1,731

24. Intangible Assets

An intangible item may meet the definition of an asset when “access to the future economic benefits” is controlled by an authority through custody or legal protection. Examples of this type of Intangible Assets within the County Councils Capital Plan include:-

- Health and Adult Services partnership schemes where the County Council holds nomination rights to services; and
- ICT schemes.

Details of Intangible Assets in 2021/22 are as follows:-

	31st March 2022 £000	Charge to Net Cost of		31st March 2021 £000
		Service 2021/22 £000	Capitalised 2021/22 £000	
Extra Care and Older Peoples Resources	3,705	(342)	0	4,047
Other	1,165	(210)	124	1,251
	<u>4,870</u>	<u>(552)</u>	<u>124</u>	<u>5,298</u>

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

	2021/22 £000	2020/21 £000
Balance at start of year		
Gross carrying amount	22,178	22,162
Accumulated amortisation	(16,880)	(16,230)
	<u>5,298</u>	<u>5,932</u>
Additions	124	15
Amortisation	(552)	(649)
Balance at end of year	<u>4,870</u>	<u>5,298</u>
Comprising		
Gross carrying amount	22,302	22,178
Accumulated amortisation	(17,432)	(16,880)
	<u>4,870</u>	<u>5,298</u>

25. Investment Property

The County Council has determined that County Farm properties and other commercial properties are classified as investment properties. The fair value for the farm properties (at market rents) 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 but, due to no one property being exactly the same as another, the level of unobservable inputs lead to the properties being categorised at Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy. Inputs to the valuation techniques in respect of assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the County Council's financial statements, including Investment Property, are categorised within the fair value hierarchy. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the County Council can access at the measurement date. Level 2 inputs are those other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. Level 3 are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. Other commercial properties were purchased in a competitive open market and are valued annually at their fair value. There has been no change in the valuation techniques used during the year. The following table summarises the movement in the fair value of these properties over the year.

	2021/22 £000	2020/21 £000
Balance at start of year	49,419	53,022
Additions (subsequent expenditure)	0	0
Disposals	(1,860)	(818)
Net gain / (loss) from revaluations	0	(2,785)
Balance at end of year	<u>47,559</u>	<u>49,419</u>

The County Council has no restriction on its ability to realise the value inherent in its investment property or its right to the remittance of income and the proceeds from disposal.

The following items of income and expenditure have been accounted for within the Financing and Investment Income section of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, under Investment properties:-

	2021/22 £000	2020/21 £000
Rental Income from Investment Property	(332)	(332)
Direct operating expenses	389	313
Net (gain) / loss from revaluation	0	2,785
Total transactions relating to Investment Property	<u>57</u>	<u>2,766</u>

The County Council has certain contractual obligations in relation to repairing and maintaining these investment properties.

26. Heritage Assets

The County Council does not currently have any Heritage Assets held within the Balance Sheet.

Heritage Assets are non-current assets that are intended to be preserved in trust for future generations because of their historical, artistic, scientific, technological, geophysical or environmental qualities. They are held and maintained principally for their contribution to knowledge and culture.

Heritage Assets are measured at valuation and the asset should be recognised on the Balance Sheet when identified.

An annual review is undertaken across the County Council to identify any Heritage Assets.

The County Council's Records Office hold a large number of archive collections, which are owned by the County Council, which would meet the definition of Heritage Assets and should be classified as such.

A valuation of the items held by the Records Office has never been established and any valuation exercise would be costly and resource intensive. As a result, it was concluded that the cost of obtaining a full valuation of these assets would involve a disproportionate cost in comparison to the benefits to the users of the financial statements. The assets held by the records office are not, therefore, recognised in the Balance Sheet, but disclosed above for information.

27. Current Assets Held for Sale

Assets held for Sale are those properties that are currently marketed and it is anticipated will be sold within 12 months of the reporting period.

	2021/22 £000	2020/21 £000
Balance at start of year	<u>170</u>	<u>170</u>
Balance at end of year	<u>170</u>	<u>170</u>

28. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and Cash Equivalents represents balances held within bank current accounts and short term investments that are of a highly liquid nature and the balance is made up of the following elements:-

	31st March 2022 £000	31st March 2021 £000
Bank current accounts and cash held by the County Council	10,262	9,379
Short term / call deposits	<u>63,890</u>	<u>52,420</u>
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	<u>74,152</u>	<u>61,799</u>

29. Long Term Investments

The County Council holds long term investments in local authority owned companies as follows:-

	Shareholding	Dividends	
	%	£	£000
Align Property Partners Limited	100	500,000	0
NY Highways	100	500,000	0
Brierley Homes Limited	100	100	0
First North Law Limited	100	100	0
NYnet Limited	100	1	0
Veritau Limited	50	1	0
Yorwaste Limited	78	3,517,524	0

These companies' Profit and Loss Accounts are not included as part of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement shown on page 42. However, any dividend income received is included as part of the County Council's income for 2021/22. Similarly, these companies' Assets and Liabilities are not included in the County Council's Balance Sheet on pages 47 to 48.

The County Council has determined, however, that it has a group relationship with the following three companies and they have therefore been incorporated into its Group Accounts on pages 115 to 132.

Brief details of these Companies are as follows:-

Name :- NYnet Limited
Business :- The provision of broadband infrastructure in North Yorkshire

Name :- Yorwaste Limited
Business :- The management, transport and disposal of waste

Name :- NY Highways Limited
Business :- The construction, maintenance and repair of highways

	NYnet Limited		Yorwaste Limited		NY Highways	
	31st March	31st March	31st March	31st March	31st March	31st March
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Net Assets / (Liabilities)	(8,269)	(8,392)	8,822	8,067	(7,451)	0
Loans from NYCC	0	0	6,032	6,421	7,960	0
Dividend Payable	0	0	0	1,011	0	0
Profit / (Loss) for the year :-						
Before Tax and Dividends	(82)	564	(1,008)	(1,201)	(791)	(972)
After Tax and Dividend	(122)	474	(558)	(844)	(791)	(972)

Copies of these companies' Draft Accounts are held by Central Services, County Hall, Northallerton, North Yorkshire, DL7 8AD.

The investments the Council have are as follows:-

	31st March	31st March
	2022	2021
	£000	£000
Funds and Other Local Authorities		
Property Funds	6,612	5,581
	<u>6,612</u>	<u>5,581</u>
Investments with Subsidiary Companies		
Yorwaste Limited	3,518	3,518
Align Property Partners Limited	500	500
NY Highways Limited	500	500
	<u>4,518</u>	<u>4,518</u>
Total Long Term Investments	<u>11,130</u>	<u>10,099</u>

30. Long Term Debtors

	31st March 2022 £000	31st March 2021 £000
Loans to Subsidiary Companies	28,593	14,637
Loans to Growing Places Schemes	1,727	1,913
Long Term Payments in Advance	236	494
Long Term Debtors	912	828
	<u>31,468</u>	<u>17,872</u>
Less: Bad Debts Provision	0	0
	<u>31,468</u>	<u>17,872</u>

Loan balances are increased by any new loans and reduced as a loan is repaid.

31. Short Term Debtors

	31st March 2022 £000		31st March 2021 £000	
Government Entities				
Central Government Bodies	13,666		11,618	
Other Local Authorities	31,347		22,294	
NHS Bodies	<u>17,522</u>	62,535	<u>17,269</u>	51,181
General Debtors (including Public Corporations and Trading Funds)		89,679		78,805
Payments in Advance		<u>25,659</u>		<u>20,540</u>
		177,873		150,526
Less: Bad Debts Provision		<u>(16,047)</u>		<u>(14,788)</u>
Total Short Term Debtors		<u>161,826</u>		<u>135,738</u>

32. Short Term Creditors

	31st March 2022 £000		31st March 2021 £000	
Government Entities				
Central Government Bodies	11,839		12,675	
Other Local Authorities	3,356		22,837	
NHS Bodies	<u>857</u>	16,052	<u>1,942</u>	37,454
General Creditors (including Public Corporations and Trading Funds)		47,082		43,581
Income in Advance		<u>32,775</u>		<u>30,432</u>
Total Short Term Creditors		<u>95,909</u>		<u>111,467</u>

33. Provisions

	Changes during the year				To be used			
	Balance as at 31st March 2021	Provision Made	Provision Used	Provision Written Down	Balance as at 31st March 2022	Within 1 year	In excess of 1 year	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Insurance	8,057	720	(1,160)	0	7,617	2,539	5,078	7,617
Highways Advance Payments	7,745	1,538	(1,465)	0	7,818	0	7,818	7,818
Other	273	0	(8)	0	265	184	81	265
	<u>16,075</u>	<u>2,258</u>	<u>(2,633)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>15,700</u>	<u>2,723</u>	<u>12,977</u>	<u>15,700</u>

	Changes during the year				To be used			
	Balance as at 31st March 2020	Provision Made	Provision Used	Provision Written Down	Balance as at 31st March 2021	Within 1 year	In excess of 1 year	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Insurance	6,522	2,858	(1,323)	0	8,057	2,686	5,371	8,057
Highways Advance Payments	6,487	3,285	(2,027)	0	7,745	0	7,745	7,745
Other	223	50	0	0	273	192	81	273
	<u>13,232</u>	<u>6,193</u>	<u>(3,350)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>16,075</u>	<u>2,878</u>	<u>13,197</u>	<u>16,075</u>

Highways Advance Payments

Where building work is undertaken which fronts onto a private street, a deposit under the Advance Payment Code is required from developers in respect of the cost of necessary street works. A provision is maintained in the Accounts representing deposits held where the liability of the developer has not yet been discharged.

Insurance (Claims & Liability)

Self-funding arrangements for employer's, public liability and motor claims have been established and an insurance provision has been created for this purpose. The County Council is unable to accurately determine when the longer term (to be used in excess of one year) provision will be utilised.

Municipal Mutual Insurance (MMI) was the predominant insurer of public sector bodies, including the County Council, until it stopped underwriting operations in 1992. The 1993 implementation of a 'scheme of arrangement' means that these public bodies have an exposure to MMI. Due mainly to subsequent much higher than expected levels of industrial disease type claims, MMI's deteriorating solvency position led to insolvent liquidation. As a result the County Council was liable for an initial 15% levy of claims paid since 1993, which was settled in 2013/14. In addition the County Council is liable to pay a 15% contribution towards all future liability claim payments and thus a residual provision is required which is based on an external review of the historical claims experience.

34. Usable Reserves

Supplementary to the Movement in Reserves Statement the following tables identify detail of the adjustments between the accounting basis and funding basis under regulations by reserve. The reserves are grouped by usable reserves and unusable reserves.

(a) General Working Balance	2021/22 £000	2020/21 £000
General Working Balance at Start of Period	(27,868)	(27,640)
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure charged to the General Balance	54,236	(41,625)
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations		
Reversal of items debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		
Capital Adjustment Account		
Amortisation of Intangible Assets	(552)	(649)
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non current assets	(66,405)	(62,377)
Revaluation losses on Property, Plant and Equipment	(28,302)	(6,794)
Impairment from Non Enhancing Capital Expenditure	(13,707)	(5,859)
Movements in the value of Investment Properties	0	(2,785)
Capital Grants and Contributions	80,215	143,745
Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute	(14,112)	(29,715)
Carrying Value of non current assets written off on disposal	(48,668)	(44,524)
Pension Reserve		
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(109,688)	(81,675)
Collection Fund Adjustment		
Amount by which council tax income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from council tax income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	11,957	5,995
Accumulating Short Term Compensated Absences Account		
Amount by which staff remuneration charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on an accrual basis is different from that chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	1,398	268
Financial Instruments		
Amount by which Financial Instruments held under Fair Value through Profit & Loss are subject to DLUHC statutory over-ride	1,031	(41)
DSG Adjustment Account		
Inclusion of items not debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	2,192	(438)
Capital Adjustment Account		
Statutory Provision for the financing of capital investment	14,563	14,589
Capital Expenditure charged against the General Working Balance	10,548	8,160
Transfer of sale proceeds credited as part of the gain / loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	12,216	5,651
Pension Reserve		
Employer pension contributions payable in the year	47,234	46,803
Capital Receipts Reserve		
	(502)	247
Total of adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations	(100,582)	(9,399)
Transfers to / (from) Earmarked Reserves	46,209	50,796
General Working Balance at Period End	(28,005)	(27,868)

(b) Earmarked Reserves

	Balance 31st March 2022 £000's	Movement in year 2021/22 £000's	Balance 31st March 2021 £000's	Movement in year 2020/21 £000's	Balance 31st March 2020 £000's
Earmarked for Schools					
Local Management of Schools	17,551	1,164	16,387	6,020	10,367
Schools Block / DSG	0	0	0	1,542	(1,542)
Transfer Schools Block DSG deficit to new Unusable Reserve (Note 35g)	0	0	0	(1,542)	0
	<u>17,551</u>	<u>1,164</u>	<u>16,387</u>	<u>6,020</u>	<u>8,825</u>
Retained for Specific Initiatives					
Strategic Resources	84,524	14,662	69,862	22,305	47,557
Local Government Review	38,000	38,000	0	0	0
Highways Maintenance	0	0	0	(226)	226
T&C Roadmap	3,342	263	3,079	3,079	0
Insurance	9,371	2,075	7,296	(471)	7,767
T&C Strategy and Infrastructure	0	0	0	(2,749)	2,749
Superfast Broadband	22,734	3,821	18,913	385	18,528
High Needs	13,797	2,500	11,297	4,211	7,086
Redundancy	1,012	(81)	1,093	1,472	(379)
Extra Care	4,987	(1,653)	6,640	(102)	6,742
Bedale, Aiskew and Leeming Bar Bypass	289	(197)	486	(113)	599
Stronger Communities	2,432	(54)	2,486	0	2,486
NY2020 Programme Support	5,665	1,467	4,198	1,243	2,955
Equalisation (CTax & BR)	7,800	0	7,800	(1,348)	9,148
2020 Property Projects	2,470	(535)	3,005	(730)	3,735
Kex Gill	1,463	(319)	1,782	(328)	2,110
Streetlighting	102	(5,317)	5,419	(368)	5,787
HAS Market Shaping	10,200	5,100	5,100	5,100	0
Other Individual Reserves <£2m	33,264	3,690	29,574	5,697	23,877
	<u>241,452</u>	<u>63,422</u>	<u>178,030</u>	<u>37,057</u>	<u>140,973</u>
Reserves of Trading and Service Units NYES					
Trading Reserves	4,389	513	3,876	129	3,747
Insurances	4,286	(958)	5,244	404	4,840
	<u>8,675</u>	<u>(445)</u>	<u>9,120</u>	<u>533</u>	<u>8,587</u>
Revenue Grants and Contributions Reserve					
Covid-19 LA Support	101	(20,399)	20,500	5,271	15,229
Public Health	6,312	1,662	4,650	2,125	2,525
CYPS Miscellaneous Grants	6,768	(408)	7,176	(2,520)	9,696
Civil Parking Enforcement	863	(1,092)	1,955	(655)	2,610
Care Act	9,392	3,778	5,614	1,790	3,824
Income Guarantee Scheme	1,347	(673)	2,020	2,020	0
Other Individual Reserves <£2m	1,150	(800)	1,950	(845)	2,795
	<u>25,933</u>	<u>(17,932)</u>	<u>43,865</u>	<u>7,186</u>	<u>36,679</u>
Total Earmarked Reserves	<u>293,611</u>	<u>46,209</u>	<u>247,402</u>	<u>50,796</u>	<u>195,064</u>

(c) Capital Receipts Unapplied Reserve

The Capital Receipts Unapplied Reserve records balances of monies received from capital disposals that can be retained for qualifying capital purposes, expenditure of a capital nature or repayment of long term loans.

	31st March 2022 £000	31st March 2021 £000
Opening Balance	4,062	3,815
Transfer of sale proceeds credited as part of the gains/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	11,714	5,898
Use of the Capital Receipts Unapplied Reserve to finance new expenditure	<u>(12,216)</u>	<u>(5,651)</u>
Closing Balance	<u>3,560</u>	<u>4,062</u>

(d) Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve

The Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve is required under IFRS and IAS 20 Accounting for Government Grants. The reserve holds the balances of capital grants received where the conditions of use have been met but the actual expenditure has not been incurred. This reserve is classified as a usable reserve as the balances held within this account can be utilised to fund future expenditure of a capital nature.

	2021/22 £000	2020/21 £000
Opening Balance	61,953	22,873
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulation		
Capital Grants and Contributions Unapplied credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	80,215	143,745
Application of Capital Grants and Contributions within the period and adjusted through the Capital Adjustment Account	(96,988)	(104,665)
Closing Balance	<u>45,180</u>	<u>61,953</u>

35. Unusable Reserves

(a) Revaluation Reserve

The Revaluation Reserve records the unrealised gains from the revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment.

	2021/22 £000	2020/21 £000
Opening Balance	368,953	409,826
Asset Revaluation within Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	73,185	(324)
Adjustment between current value depreciation and historic cost depreciation	(18,122)	(15,587)
Write out of revaluation on disposal; Property, Plant and Equipment	<u>(15,552)</u>	<u>(24,962)</u>
Closing Balance	<u>408,464</u>	<u>368,953</u>

The revaluation reserve is built up from individual balances for each asset within the Property, Plant and Equipment categories of assets. No individual asset will have a negative revaluation balance even if the overall reserve is in surplus.

The Reserve contains only revaluation gains accumulated since 1st April 2007, the date that the reserve was created; prior to this date the Capital Adjustment Account was used to record revaluation gains.

Revaluations arising on investment properties are (under IFRS) charged to the Surplus or Deficit on Provision of Services section of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as and when they arise. Revaluation values for investment properties are therefore not held within the revaluation reserve.

(b) Collection Fund Adjustment Account

The Collection Fund Adjustment Account represents an Unusable Reserve in the Balance Sheet. The County Council must show the accrued value of Council Tax and Non- Domestic Rates Income relating to the County Council as at 31st March 2021 rather than the actual Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rates paid over by Billing Authorities to the County Council during the Financial Year.

In addition, the County Council is required to show in its Balance Sheet provisions for the following:-

- Debtors for the County Council's share of Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rates arrears at 31st March 2022;
- Provision for bad debts of Debtors in relation to Council Tax and Non- Domestic Rates arrears as at 31st March 2022;
- Income in advance from Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rates payers who have paid their bills early as at 31st March 2022; and
- Creditor provision where the billing authorities have under-collected Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rates Income in-year compared to the value of Council Tax precepts and Non-Domestic Rates actually paid over to the County Council in 2021/22.

The Collection Fund Adjustment Account represents an adjustment between the Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rates collected and paid over to the County Council by billing authorities in 2021/22, and the County Council's accrued actual share of Billing Authority Collection Fund Balances in 2021/22. The Collection Fund Adjustment Account also represents the County Council's actual net share of surplus or deficit in all the billing authorities collection funds combined at the end of 2020/21 and 2021/22 and can be calculated as follows:-

	31st March 2022 £000	31st March 2021 £000
Council Tax		
Debtors	19,641	17,938
Provision for Doubtful Debts	(9,050)	(7,540)
Creditors for Pre-payments and Over-payments	(6,464)	(6,425)
Net Debtors / (Creditors) to the Billing Authority	<u>803</u>	<u>(5,052)</u>
	<u>4,930</u>	<u>(1,079)</u>
Non-Domestic Rates		
Debtors	1,195	1,293
Provision for Doubtful Debts	(548)	(569)
Provision for Appeals	(2,132)	(2,361)
Creditors for Pre-payments and Over-payments	(1,124)	(518)
Net Debtors / (Creditors) to the Billing Authority	<u>19,617</u>	<u>13,215</u>
	<u>17,008</u>	<u>11,060</u>
Collection Fund surplus	<u>21,938</u>	<u>9,981</u>
Movement in Year		
Council Tax	6,009	(3,472)
Non-Domestic Rates	<u>5,948</u>	<u>9,467</u>
	<u>11,957</u>	<u>5,995</u>

(c) Accumulated Absences Account

The Accumulated Absences Account is used to accrue for short term compensated absences such as holiday pay earned but not taken. This accrual is under statutory provision and does not represent a charge to the General Working Balance; this reserve holds the balance of the accrual within the unusable reserves section of the Balance Sheet.

	2021/22 £000	2020/21 £000
Balance Brought Forward	(7,450)	(7,718)
Movement in Year	<u>1,398</u>	<u>268</u>
Closing Balance	<u>(6,052)</u>	<u>(7,450)</u>

(d) Pension Reserve

The Pension Reserve absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for post-employment benefits and for funding benefits in accordance with statutory provisions. The County Council accounts for post-employment benefits in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as the benefits are earned by employees; however, statutory arrangements require benefits earned to be financed as the County Council makes contributions to the pension fund.

The debit balance on the Pensions Reserve therefore shows a substantial shortfall in the benefits earned by past and current employees and the resources the County Council has set aside to meet them.

	2021/22 £000	2020/21 £000
Opening Balance	(496,989)	(433,171)
Remeasurements of the Net Defined Benefit Liability (Actuarial gains / (losses) on pension assets/liabilities)	162,490	(28,946)
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(109,688)	(81,675)
Employers pension contributions payable in year	47,234	46,803
Closing Balance	<u>(396,953)</u>	<u>(496,989)</u>

(e) Capital Adjustment Account

The Capital Adjustment Account records the historic cost of acquiring, creating or enhancing Fixed Assets, (including depreciation and impairment), over the life of those assets as well as the resources set aside to finance them.

	2021/22 £000	2020/21 £000
Opening Balance	898,705	881,189
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations		
Amortisation of Intangible Assets	(552)	(649)
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non current assets	(66,405)	(62,377)
Revaluation losses on Property, Plant and Equipment	(28,302)	(6,794)
Impairment from Non Enhancing Capital Expenditure	(13,707)	(5,859)
Movements in the value of Investment Properties	0	(2,785)
Capital Grants and Contributions	96,988	104,665
Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute	(14,112)	(29,715)
Carrying Value of non current assets written off on disposal	(48,668)	(44,524)
Statutory Provision for the financing of capital investment	14,563	14,589
Capital Expenditure charged against the General Working Balance	10,548	8,160
Transfer of sale proceeds credited as part of the gain / loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	12,216	5,651
Re-payment of long term loans	(999)	(3,395)
Other Reserve Movements		
Adjustment between current value depreciation and historic cost depreciation	18,122	15,587
Write out of revaluation on disposal; Property, Plant and Equipment	15,552	24,962
Closing Balance	<u>893,949</u>	<u>898,705</u>

(f) Financial Instruments Revaluation Reserve

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

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

	2021/22 £000	2020/21 £000
Opening Balance	(349)	(308)
Financial Instruments held under Fair Value through Profit & Loss subject to DLUHC Statutory Over-Ride*	1,031	(41)
Closing Balance	<u>682</u>	<u>(349)</u>

*The DLUHC introduced a statutory over-ride to protect the General Fund balance from any fluctuations in fair value movements in quoted investment funds. In the County Council's case this relates to its investments in two Pooled Investment Property Funds. This over-ride expires on 31st March 2023 and unless extended, all fair value movements will then impact on the General Fund Balance.

(g) Dedicated Schools Grant Adjustment Account

	2021/22 £000	2020/21 £000
Opening Balance	(1,980)	0
Previous Year's Schools Fund deficit transferred from Earmarked Reserves	0	(1,542)
In year DSG (over)/underspend	<u>2,192</u>	<u>(438)</u>
Closing Balance	<u>212</u>	<u>(1,980)</u>

The Dedicated Schools Grant Adjustment Account is a reserve introduced in November 2020 by the laying of a new statutory instrument by DLUHC to amend the Local Authorities (Capital Finance & Accounting Regulations) 2003. The statutory instrument establishes new accounting practices relating to treatment of local authorities' schools budget deficits, requiring any such deficit to be recorded in a specific account established solely for the purpose of recording deficits relating to its schools' budget.

36. Material Contingent Liabilities

There have been no material contingent liabilities identified by the County Council in 2021/22.

37. Events after the Balance Sheet Date

Under IAS 10 Events after the Reporting Period, the County Council is required to disclose the date that the financial statements are authorised for issue. This establishes the date after which events will not have been recognised in the Statement of Accounts.

The Statement for 2021/22 was authorised for issue on 18th March 2024 by the Corporate Director – Strategic Resources. The Statement of Accounts have been amended following audit.

Since the Balance Sheet date, 9 schools have converted to Academy status. Land and Building asset values totalling £13.9m will be transferred off the County Council's balance sheet in 2022/23 and the County Council will no longer receive Dedicated School Grant of around £6.5m.

38. Dedicated Schools Grant

The County Council's expenditure on schools is funded primarily by grant monies provided by the Education and Skills Funding Agency (ESFA), the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG). DSG is ring-fenced and can only be applied to meet expenditure properly included in the Schools Budget, as defined in the School Finance and Early Years (England) Regulations 2021. The Schools Budget

includes elements for a range of educational services provided on an authority-wide basis and for the Individual Schools Budget, which is divided into a budget share for each maintained school. Details of the deployment of DSG receivable for 2021/22 are detailed below:-

	Central Expenditure £000	Individual Schools Budgets £000	Total £000
Final DSG for 2021/22 before Academy recoupment			481,724
Academy figure recouped for 2021/22			(201,665)
Total DSG after Academy recoupment for 2021/22			<u>280,059</u>
Plus Brought forward from 2020/21			1,980
Less Carry-forward to 2022/23 agreed in advance			<u>(1,980)</u>
Agreed initial budgeted distribution in 2021/22	0	0	280,059
In year adjustments	0	405	405
Final budgeted distribution for 2021/22	<u>54,690</u>	<u>225,774</u>	<u>280,464</u>
Less Actual central expenditure	(53,008)		(53,008)
Less Actual ISB deployed to schools	0	(225,264)	(225,264)
Net Carry-forward in year	<u>1,682</u>	<u>510</u>	<u>2,192</u>
Plus/Minus: Carry-forward to 2022/23 agreed in advance			<u>(1,980)</u>
Net Carry-forward to 2022/23			<u>212</u>
DSG unusable reserve at the end of 2020/21			(1,980)
Addition to DSG unusable reserve at the end of 2021/22			2,192
Total of DSG unusable reserve at the end of 2021/22			212
Net DSG position at the end of 2021/22			<u>212</u>

In 2021/22, £280,464k has been credited against the Education and Children's Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

The net underspend in 2021/22 of £2,192k on central expenditure and ISB has been added to the agreed carry forward of £1,980k, and the net surplus of £212k is held as a positive unusable reserve.

This is in accordance with the statutory requirements (as defined in the School and Early Years Finance (England) Regulations 2020) for 2021/22, which affect the manner in which the County Council can use the general reserves held as at 31 March 2022, and the requirements of the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015, as amended (Regulation 7 (4)).

Both the net overspend and the deficit balance have arisen due to the chronic underfunding of the schools budget by the Education and Skills Funding Agency (ESFA) since the legislative reform introduced by the Children and Families Act 2014, which has resulted in significant increases in the number of Education Health Care Plans (EHCPs) that in turn increases the demand for High Needs provision. The County Council has developed a comprehensive and robust long-term Strategy for SEND 0-25; however, its implementation is greatly hindered by the continued lack of capital funding by the Department for Education. The County Council is also lacking any assurance on the future DSG monies it will receive, and this uncertainty represents significant financial risks to any recovery plan of the deficit balance over future funding periods.

39. Financial Instruments

Financial Instruments are formally defined as contracts that give rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. For the County Council, this definition covers the instruments used in Treasury Management activities, including the borrowing and lending of money and the making of investments.

The County Council has adopted the CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management. This Code sets out a framework of operating procedures to reduce treasury risk and improve understanding and accountability regarding the Treasury position of the County Council.

The CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management requires:-

- a Treasury Management Policy Statement (TMPS) stating the County Council's policies and objectives for its treasury management activities; and
- a framework of Treasury Management Practices (TMPs) setting out the manner in which the County Council will seek to achieve the policies and objectives set out above and prescribing how it will manage and control those activities.

The twelve recommended TMPs are reviewed and updated as and when necessary in the light of regulatory and/or local policy changes and cover the following areas:-

- risk management;
- performance measurement;
- decision-making and analysis;
- approved instruments, methods and techniques;
- organisation, clarity and segregation of responsibilities and dealing arrangements;
- reporting requirements and management information arrangements;
- budgeting, accounting and audit arrangements;
- cash and cash flow management;
- money laundering;
- training and qualifications;
- use of external service providers; and
- corporate governance.

The County Council provides treasury management services to the external bodies listed on page 110 (the external bodies listed as having temporary loans with the County Council) and the loans from them represent working balances which are invested with the County Council.

The County Council recognises and measures financial assets at either amortised cost, at fair value through profit and loss or at fair value through other comprehensive income. IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments states that investments in equity should be recognised as fair value through profit and loss, which would result in changes in valuation impacting upon the County Council's General Fund balance and its revenue budget. To mitigate this, the CIPFA Code of Practice allows councils to elect to treat equity investments as fair value through other comprehensive

income. The County Council has elected to designate its shareholdings in its non-consolidated subsidiaries and a joint venture as fair value through other comprehensive income

The County Council also holds a pooled investment in two property funds. IFRS 9 also requires any changes in valuation to be recognised as fair value through profit and loss, which again would impact upon the County Council's general fund balance and revenue budget. The DLUHC has permitted a temporary (5 year) statutory override for English local authorities to mitigate the impact of these changes in valuation, commencing 1st April 2018. The County Council will utilise the statutory override to account for any changes in the value of this investment.

(a) Categories of Financial Instruments

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

Financial Assets

	Long Term				Short Term			
	Investments		Debtors		Investments		Debtors	
	31st March 2022 £000	31st March 2021 £000						
Fair Value through Profit or Loss	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amortised Cost								
Investments	3,518	3,518	0	0	348,374	421,275	0	0
Loans to Subsidiary Companies	0	0	28,593	14,637	0	0	0	0
Loans to Growing Places Schemes	0	0	1,727	1,913	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	1,148	1,322	0	0	0	0
	<u>3,518</u>	<u>3,518</u>	<u>31,468</u>	<u>17,872</u>	<u>348,374</u>	<u>421,275</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Fair Value through other Comprehensive Income - designated equity instruments	7,612	6,581	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income - other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Financial Assets	<u>11,130</u>	<u>10,099</u>	<u>31,468</u>	<u>17,872</u>	<u>348,374</u>	<u>421,275</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Non Financial Assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	161,826	135,738
Total	<u>11,130</u>	<u>10,099</u>	<u>31,468</u>	<u>17,872</u>	<u>348,374</u>	<u>421,275</u>	<u>161,826</u>	<u>135,738</u>

Financial Liabilities

	Long Term				Short Term			
	Borrowings		Creditors		Borrowings		Creditors	
	31st March	31st March	31st March	31st March	31st March	31st March	31st March	31st March
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	
Fair Value through Profit or Loss	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amortised Cost								
PWLB Loans	(188,500)	(201,839)	0	0	(15,142)	(16,061)	0	0
Market LOBO Loans	(20,000)	(20,000)	0	0	(46)	(45)	0	0
Temporary Loans from External Bodies	0	0	0	0	(131,072)	(197,516)	0	0
PFI and Finance Leases	(143,620)	(147,658)	0	0	(4,038)	(3,961)	0	0
	<u>(352,120)</u>	<u>(369,497)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(150,298)</u>	<u>(217,583)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total Financial Liabilities	<u>(352,120)</u>	<u>(369,497)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(150,298)</u>	<u>(217,583)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Non Financial Liabilities	0	0	(13,191)	(1,731)	0	0	(95,909)	(111,467)
Total	<u>(352,120)</u>	<u>(369,497)</u>	<u>(13,191)</u>	<u>(1,731)</u>	<u>(150,298)</u>	<u>(217,583)</u>	<u>(95,909)</u>	<u>(111,467)</u>

(b) Income, Expense, Gains and Losses

	2021/22		2020/21	
	Surplus / (Deficit) on the Provision of Services £000	Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure £000	Surplus / (Deficit) on the Provision of Services £000	Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure £000
Net Gains / (Losses) on				
investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	(1,031)	0	41	0
Interest Revenue				
financial assets measured at amortised cost	(2,848)	0	(3,199)	0
Interest Expense	26,188	384	27,376	1,298

(c) Fair Values of Assets and Liabilities

The County Council holds units within two Property Funds. Inputs to the valuation techniques in respect of assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the County Council's financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the County Council can access at the measurement date. Level 2 inputs are those other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. Level 3 are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. Property Fund investments are held at Net Asset Value, as per the Investment Manager's Annual Statement, therefore classified as a Level 2 input.

The funding of these investments was from Capital reserves. The County Council did not borrow funds to finance these investments therefore Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) has not been adjusted. However, the performance of these investments will be monitored closely to ensure no / minimal loss, and MRP reviewed regularly and amended if indicated by the year end position.

As these gains or losses impact on the General Fund balance, the temporary statutory override, agreed with the DLUHC, will be utilised. This will result in any loss or gain being reversed and recorded in the Financial Instruments Revaluation Reserve. Any gain or loss will only be realised when the investments are sold and will be treated as a capital receipt and recognised through the Capital Adjustments Account, as these investments were funded from capital.

	2021/22		2020/21	
	Nominal £000	Fair Value £000	Nominal £000	Fair Value £000
Property Funds				
Blackrock	3,003	3,449	3,003	2,874
Threadneedle	2,927	3,164	2,927	2,707
Shareholding				
Align Property Partners Limited	500	500	500	500
NY Highways Limited	500	500	500	500
	<u>6,930</u>	<u>7,613</u>	<u>6,930</u>	<u>6,581</u>

Except for the Financial Assets valued at fair value above, all other financial liabilities and financial assets represented by loans and receivables are carried in the Balance Sheet at amortised costs. 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:-

- for loans from the Public Works Loan Board, (PWLB), new borrowing rates available from the PWLB have been applied and for other loans payable, current market rates were obtained from the County Council's Treasury Management Advisors, Link Asset Services;
- for loans receivable, the prevailing benchmark market rates have been used to provide fair value;
- no early repayment or impairment is recognised; and
- the fair value of trade and other receivables is taken to be the invoiced or billed amount. Please note that during the 2020/21 and 2021/22 all fair value measurements above were based on level 2 inputs, with no Level 1 or 3 for either year.

The fair values calculated are as follows:-

Borrowing Activities

	31st March 2022		31st March 2021	
	Carrying Amount £000	Fair Value £000	Carrying Amount £000	Fair Value £000
PWLB Maturity Loans	202,790	264,466	215,396	300,163
PWLB Annuity Loans	851	870	2,504	2,624
Market LOBO Loans	<u>20,046</u>	<u>28,162</u>	<u>20,045</u>	<u>30,896</u>
Total	<u>223,687</u>	<u>293,498</u>	<u>237,945</u>	<u>333,683</u>

The fair value of the liabilities is greater than the carrying amount because the County Council's portfolio of loans includes a number of fixed rate loans where the interest rate payable is higher than the rates available for similar loans at the Balance Sheet date. This shows a notional future loss (based on economic conditions at 31st March 2022) arising from a commitment to pay interest to lenders above current market rates.

The fair value of Public Works Loan Board (PWLB) loans of £265.3m measures the economic effect of the terms agreed with the PWLB compared with estimates of the terms that would be offered if the borrowing was undertaken at the Balance Sheet date. The difference between the carrying amount and the fair value measures the additional interest that the authority will pay over

the remaining terms of the loans under the agreements with the PWLB, against what would be paid if the loans were at prevailing PWLB rates.

However, the County Council has a continuing ability to borrow at concessionary rates from the PWLB rather than from the markets. A supplementary measure of the additional interest that the authority will pay as a result of its PWLB commitments for fixed rate loans is to compare the terms of these loans with the new borrowing rates available from the PWLB. If a value is calculated on this basis, the carrying amount of £203.6m would be valued at £265.3m. But, if the authority were to seek to realise the projected loss by repaying the loans to the PWLB, the PWLB would raise a penalty charge for early redemption in addition to charging a premium for the additional interest that will not now be paid. The exit price for the PWLB loans including the penalty charge would be £265.3m.

Investment Activities

	31st March 2022		31st March 2021	
	Carrying Amount £000	Fair Value £000	Carrying Amount £000	Fair Value £000
Money Market Loans more than 1 year	0	0	0	0
Financial Liabilities	0	0	0	0

In addition the financial assets representing the shareholding in Yorwaste Limited (£3,518k), Align Property Partners Limited (£500k), NY Highways Limited (£500k), First North Law Limited (£0.1k), Brierley Homes Limited (£0.1k), NYnet Limited (£1) and Veritau (£1) continued to be valued at Historic Cost and have been omitted from the above. These share-holdings are valued at Historic Cost because they do not have a quoted market price in an active market and therefore their fair value cannot be measured reliably. In addition these investments are not classified as “Held for Sale” and therefore in accordance with The Code, can be accounted for at Cost.

(d) Disclosure of nature and extent of risks arising from Financial Instruments

The County Council’s activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, the key risks are:

- Credit risk – the possibility that other parties might fail to pay amounts due to the County Council;
- Liquidity risk – the possibility that the County Council might not have funds available to meet its commitments to make payments;
- Re-financing risk – the possibility that the County Council might be required to renew a financial instrument on maturity at disadvantageous interest rates or terms; and
- Market risk – the possibility that financial loss might arise for the County Council as a result of changes in such measures as interest rate movements.

Overall Procedures for Managing Risk

The County Council’s overall risk management procedures focus on the unpredictability of financial markets and implementing restrictions to minimise these risks. The procedures for risk management are set out through a legal framework in the Local Government Act 2003 and the associated regulations. These require the County Council to comply with the CIPFA Prudential

Code, the CIPFA Treasury Management in the Public Services Code of Practice and Investment Guidance issued through the Act. Overall these procedures require the County Council to manage risk in the following ways:-

- adopt the requirements of the Code of Practice;
- approve annually in advance, prudential indicator limits for the following three years;
- review the County Council's overall borrowing limits;
 - its maximum and minimum exposures to fixed and variable rates;
 - its maximum and minimum exposures to the maturity structure of its debt;
 - its maximum annual exposures to investments maturing beyond a year; and
- approve an investment strategy for the forthcoming year setting out its criteria for both investing and selecting investment counterparties in compliance with the Government Guidance.

The Annual Treasury Management Strategy includes these procedures in order to manage the risks of the County Council's financial instrument exposure. It is approved at the County Council's annual council tax setting budget meeting before the beginning of the financial year.

Annual outturn reports are submitted to the Executive for Treasury Management and Prudential Indicators which set out full details of activities and performance during the preceding financial year. In addition, quarterly reports on Treasury Management matters are submitted to the Executive as part of the County Council's Quarterly Performance Monitoring report and periodic meetings are held between the Corporate Director - Strategic Resources, the Chairman of the Audit Committee and the Deputy Leader to discuss issues arising from the day to day management of Treasury Management activities. The Audit Committee is responsible for scrutinising the County Council's Treasury Management activities and receives regular reports and updates on Treasury Management matters.

Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to the County Council's customers. Deposits are not made with banks and financial institutions unless they meet the minimum requirements of the investment criteria outlined in the treasury management strategy.

The County Council relies on credit ratings and "ratings watch" and "outlook" notices published by the three credit rating agencies (Fitch, Moody's and Standards & Poor's) to establish the credit quality of counterparties and investment schemes. All three credit rating agencies also produce a Sovereign Rating which assesses a country's ability to support a financial institution should they get into difficulty.

No combination of ratings can be viewed as entirely fail-safe and all credit ratings, ratings watches and outlooks are monitored on a daily basis and changes made as appropriate. In addition, the County Council takes into account trends within the Credit Default Swap (CDS) Market. Since they are a traded instrument they reflect the market perception of an institution's credit quality unlike credit ratings which often focus on a longer term view. The County Council also monitors other sources of market intelligence, including the financial press, for rumours and speculation which may impact on organisations which the County Council may invest with.

Further details of the County Council's investment criteria are included in the Annual Treasury Management Strategy, a copy of which is available on the County Council's website, www.northyorks.gov.uk.

In addition, the County Council has set maximum investment limits for each organisation which also reflect that institution's credit worthiness – the higher the credit quality, the greater the investment limit. These limits also reflect UK Government involvement (i.e. Government ownership or being part of the UK Government guarantee of liquidity).

These limits can be summarised as follows:-

Maximum Investment Limit	Criteria
£75m	- UK "Nationalised" Banks / UK Banks with UK Central Government Involvement
£20m - £75m	- Selected UK "Clearing Banks" and other UK based Banks and Building Societies
£20m - £40m	- High quality Foreign Banks

The County Council's maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to its investments in Banks and Building Societies 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. A risk of recoverability applies to all of the County Council's deposits, however, there was no evidence at the 31st March 2022 that this was likely to occur.

The following analysis summarises the County Council's potential maximum exposure to credit risk as at 31st March 2022, based on experience of default assessed by the credit rating agencies and experience of its customer collection levels over the last five financial years, adjusted to reflect current market conditions.

Amounts Arising from Expected Credit Loss

The County Council has assessed all its short and long term investments and concluded that the expected credit loss is not material, therefore no allowances have been made.

A summary of the credit quality of the County Council's investments at 31st March 2022 is shown below along with the potential maximum exposure to credit risk, based on experience of default and collectability.

	Amount at 31st March 2022	Historical experience of default %	Historical experience adjusted for market conditions %	Estimated Maximum Exposure to default and uncollectability at 31 March 2022
	£000			£000
Deposits for less than 1 year:-				
Deposits with Local Authorities	58,027	0.0	0.0	0.0
Institutions with Fitch Rating				
Long Term AA-, Short Term F1+	30,039	0.0	0.0	0.0
Long Term AA, Short Term F1+	20,030	0.0	0.0	0.0
Long Term A+, Short Term F	170,156	0.0	0.0	0.0
Part Nationalised Banks (Fitch rating Long Term A+, Short Term F1)	70,122	0.0	0.0	0.0
	<u>348,374</u>			

The County Council's exposure to credit risk can also be analysed by the Sovereign Rating of the Country in which the financial institution is domiciled as follows:-

	Fitch Sovereign Rating as at 31st March 2022	Amount at 31st March 2022 £000
UK	AA-	318,335
Singapore	AAA	30,039
		<u>348,374</u>

The County Council does not generally allow credit for its trade debtors. Analysis of invoices raised as at 31st March 2022, which are included within the £161.8m Short Term Debtors, can be analysed by past-due and age status as follows:-

	31st March 2022 £m	31st March 2021 £m
Less than 1 month	25.9	25.3
1 to 2 months	8.8	11.2
3 months or more	19.4	16.7
	<u>54.1</u>	<u>53.2</u>

It is considered that £19.4m of the £54.1m debtors invoice balance is past its due date for payment. The County Council maintains a Bad Debt Provision for debts based on both the age of the debt and the likelihood of a continued dispute or future settlement. No further assessment of the fair value has therefore been made. Amounts are carried on the Balance Sheet at their amounts outstanding and no amounts have been included in the table for the County Councils exposure to default.

Liquidity Risk

The County Council manages its liquidity position through the risk management procedures above (the setting and approval of prudential indicators and the approval of the treasury and investment strategy reports), as well as through a comprehensive cash flow management system, as required by the CIPFA Code of Practice. This seeks to ensure that cash is available when needed.

The County Council has ready access to borrowings from the money markets to cover day to day cash flow need, whilst the PWLB and money markets provide access to longer term funds. The Council is also required to provide a balanced budget through the Local Government Finance Act 1992, which ensures sufficient monies are raised to cover annual expenditure. There is, therefore, no significant risk that it will be unable to meet its commitments under financial instruments.

The approved prudential indicators "limits for the maturity structure of debt" and the "limits placed on investments for greater than one year in duration" are the key parameters used to address liquidity risk. The maturity of debt limit is used when carefully planning new loans to be taken and (where it is economic to do so) making early loan repayments. Also the limit placed on investments is monitored when considering cash flow needs and placing funds in the longer term.

Creditors are paid in accordance with suppliers' terms which, for liquidity risk purposes to the County Council, are less than one year and are not shown in the table above. Further analysis of creditors can be found in note 32.

All investments held with banks and financial institutions are due to mature within less than one year.

Refinancing and Maturity risk

The County Council maintains a significant debt and investment portfolio. Whilst the cash flow procedures above are considered against the refinancing risk procedures, longer-term risk to the County Council relates to managing the exposure to replacing financial instruments as they mature. This risk relates to both the maturing of longer term financial liabilities and longer term financial assets.

The approved treasury indicator limits for the maturity structure of debt and the limits placed on investments placed for greater than one year in duration are the key parameters used to address this risk. The County Council approved treasury and investment strategies address the main risks and the treasury team address the operational risks within the approved parameters. This includes:

- monitoring the maturity profile of financial liabilities and amending the profile through either new borrowing or the rescheduling of the existing debt; and
- monitoring the maturity profile of investments to ensure sufficient liquidity is available for the County Council day to day cash flow needs, and the spread of longer term investments provides stability of maturities and returns in relation to the longer term cash flow needs.

The maturity analysis of financial liabilities (borrowing) is as follows:-

	31st March 2022 £000	31st March 2021 £000
Less than one year		
Public Works Loan Board	(15,142)	(16,061)
Market LOBO Loans	(46)	(45)
Temporary Loans from External Bodies		
- North Yorkshire Pension Fund	(21,773)	(111,840)
- Selby District Council	(80,596)	(67,066)
- North Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Authority	(5,930)	(4,903)
- North York Moors National Park	(4,505)	(3,785)
- Yorkshire Dales National Park	(4,031)	(3,480)
- Peak District National Park	(6,654)	(4,013)
- National Parks England	(227)	(140)
- Align Property Partners Limited	(1,371)	(939)
- Nynet Limited	(5,985)	(1,350)
	<u>(131,072)</u>	<u>(197,516)</u>
Total Less than one year	<u>(146,260)</u>	<u>(213,622)</u>
Greater than one year		
Public Works Loan Board	(188,500)	(201,839)
Market LOBO Loans	(20,000)	(20,000)
	<u>(208,500)</u>	<u>(221,839)</u>
Analysis of loans by Maturity		
Between one and two years	(10,000)	(13,339)
Between two and five years	(20,000)	(30,000)
Between five and ten years	(24,700)	(7,500)
Between ten and fifteen years	0	(17,200)
Between fifteen and twenty five years	(47,600)	0
Between twenty five and forty years	(106,200)	(153,800)
More than forty years	0	0
	<u>(208,500)</u>	<u>(221,839)</u>

Market Risk - Interest rate risk

The County Council is exposed to interest rate movements on its borrowings and investments. Movements in interest rates have a complex impact on the County Council, depending on how variable and fixed interest rates move across differing financial instrument periods. For instance, a rise in variable and fixed interest rates would have the following effects:-

- borrowings at variable rates - the interest expense charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement will rise;
- borrowings at fixed rates - the fair value of the borrowing liability will fall;
- investments at variable rates - the interest income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement will rise;
- investments at fixed rates - the fair value of the assets will fall.

Borrowings are not carried at fair value on the Balance Sheet, so nominal gains and losses on fixed rate borrowings would not impact on the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. However, changes in interest payable and receivable on variable borrowings and investments will be posted to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and affect the General Working Balance.

The Treasury Management strategy includes sensitivity analysis and the prudential indicators for managing interest rate risk. One of the prudential indicators provides maximum and minimum limits for fixed and variable interest rate exposure. The treasury team also monitors the market and forecasts interest rates to adjust exposures accordingly. For example, during periods of falling interest rates, and where economic circumstances are favourable, fixed rate investments may be taken for longer periods to secure better long term returns.

If all interest rates had been 1.0% higher, with all other variables held constant, the financial effect would be:-

	£000
Increase in interest payable on variable rate borrowings	0
Increase in interest receivable on variable rate investments	3,509
Increase in government grant receivable for financing costs	0
Impact on Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account	<u>3,509</u>
Decrease in fair value of fixed rate investment assets	<u>0</u>
Decrease in fair value of fixed rate borrowing liabilities	<u>43,058</u>

The impact of a 1.0% fall in interest rates would be as above but with the movements being reversed.

Market Risk – Price risk

The County Council does not invest in equity shares but does have shareholdings to the value of £3.5m in Yorwaste Limited, £0.5m in Align Property Partners Limited, £0.5m NY Highways Limited, £100 in First North Law Limited, £100 in Brierley Homes Limited and a nominal value of £1 in NYnet Limited and Veritau Limited. These holdings are generally illiquid and therefore are not exposed to losses arising from movements in the prices of these shares.

The shareholdings have arisen as they have been acquired rather than originated by the County Council. These long term investments are as a result of acquisition of specific interest and are not quoted in an active market. The County Council is not exposed to price movements.

The value of the above shares are classified as loans and receivables as a reliable fair value cannot be determined.

Further information can be found in note 29 Long Term Investments.

Market Risk – Foreign exchange risk

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

40. Covid-19 Pandemic

Responding to the Covid-19 Pandemic brought significant new costs and responsibilities for the County Council, offset by additional government funding.

Additional Funding

The County Council received the following grants to support the Covid-19 response during 2021/22:-

	2021/22 £k	2020/21 £k
Hospital Discharge	11,782	22,130
Local Authority Support	10,860	16,661
Track and Trace / Contain the Outbreak	5,478	4,220
Winter Grant Scheme	1,867	1,756
Infection Control	825	3,400
Clinically Extremely Vulnerable	825	1,612
Furlough Scheme	446	3,542
Sales, Fees and Charges	356	3,663
Community Testing	161	47
Rapid Testing Fund	78	252
Income Guarantee Scheme	0	2,020
Share of Fines	0	25
	32,678	59,328

Commercial Investments

As a direct consequence of the Covid-19 pandemic, a full valuation of commercial property investments was undertaken in 2020/21 which identified a reduction in the valuation of property investments from £11.9m to £9.1m. Commercial Property is a long term investment and valuations can, therefore, rise as well as fall, over the period they are held. In order to mitigate any potential future losses a total of £3.9m has been set aside to offset potential losses previously identified and future maintenance costs, to ensure that there is no impact on the General Fund at the point of any future sale.

During the pandemic the valuations of commercial investments and non-current assets may have been uncertain and adversely affected by a change in markets and supply and demand, however the professional body of valuers (the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors) have now removed the potential for material valuation uncertainty in their valuation reports.

GROUP ACCOUNTS

INTRODUCTION

1. The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting recognises the wide diversity of service delivery vehicles used nationally by Local Authorities. The County Council produces a consolidated set of Group Accounts to show the totality of its operations in a transparent manner.

The County Council has undertaken significant research to identify and document its relationships with all partners, companies, joint ventures and voluntary organisations. Consideration of issues such as the type of interest, ownership of share capital, membership of appropriate committees, the degree of operational and financial control, access to benefits and exposure to risks have been key elements in this analysis.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

2. In the majority of cases the arrangements for accounting for relationships with these organisations are fully covered within the County Council's Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Similarly any assets and liabilities generated are accounted for within the County Council's Balance Sheet.

As a result there is no 'group' relationship for most of these arrangements.

After consideration of all relevant criteria, the County Council has determined that for 2020/21, it has a group relationship with nine bodies (including their subsidiaries where appropriate):-

- Align Property Partners Limited;
- Brierley Homes Limited;
- First North Law Limited;
- NY Highways Limited;
- NYnet Limited;
- Veritau Limited;
- Yorkshire Purchasing Organisation; and
- Yorwaste Limited.

(a) Align Property Partners Limited

The County Council owns 100% of the issued share capital of Align Property Partners Limited; a company established in 2016 whose principal activities are architectural and property consultancy services. The County Council has provided a loan facility to Align Property Partners Limited for £500k.

Align Property Partners Limited has not been consolidated into North Yorkshire County Council's Group Accounts as its values do not materially impact on the group financial position.

(b) Brierley Homes Limited

The County Council owns 100% of the issued share capital of Brierley Homes Limited; a company established in 2016 whose principal activities are development of building projects, construction of domestic buildings, buying and selling of own real estate and other letting and operating of own or leased real estate. The County Council has provided a loan facility to Brierley Homes Limited of £25m.

Brierley Homes Limited has not been consolidated into North Yorkshire County Council's Group Accounts as its values do not materially impact on the group financial position.

(c) First North Law Limited

The County Council owns 100% of the issued share capital of First North Law Limited; a company established in 2016 whose principal activities are the provision of professional legal services. The County Council has provided a loan facility to First North Law Limited for £250k.

First North Law Limited has not been consolidated into North Yorkshire County Council's Group Accounts as its values do not materially impact on the group financial position.

(d) NY Highways Limited

The County Council has set up a new company called NY Highways Limited, to undertake and deliver all highway maintenance activities from 1st June 2021. The County Council has provided a loan facility to NY Highways for £11m.

NY Highways Limited has been consolidated into North Yorkshire County Council's Group Accounts.

(e) NYnet Limited

NYnet Limited is a company set up by the County Council in February 2007 to provide a world class high speed communication (broadband) infrastructure across North Yorkshire.

The Company has competitively procured a 'next generation broadband network' and sells capacity on that network to public sector organisations (including the County Council) as well as private sector internet service providers (ISPs) who then sell onto the end users of businesses and consumers.

The Company is limited by shares, which are 100% owned by the County Council and is managed by a Board of Directors appointed by the County Council.

NYnet 100 Limited was established in 2011/12 to facilitate and fund on-going developments around the "Connecting North Yorkshire" project.

The financial results reported are for the entire NYnet sub-group. NYnet 100 Ltd is 100% owned by NYnet Limited.

A working capital loan facility is being provided by the County Council with the sum taken up at 31st March 2022 being nil. This loan is included in the County Council's Balance Sheet as a Long Term Debtor.

NYnet Limited has been consolidated into North Yorkshire County Council's Group Accounts as a consolidated subsidiary.

(f) Veritau Limited

In April 2009 North Yorkshire County Council and the City of York Council worked in partnership to develop a shared service covering all the functions of internal audit, counter fraud and information governance.

The company is wholly owned by both councils, with each council holding 50% of the shares. Veritau Limited has responsibility for carrying out all internal audit, information governance and counter fraud services for the two councils and a number of other District Councils.

Veritau Limited is not consolidated into North Yorkshire County Council's Group Accounts as their values do not materially impact on the group financial position.

(g) Yorkshire Purchasing Organisation (YPO)

Established as a joint committee of Local Authorities in 1974, YPO is a purchasing and supply service for office supplies, stationery and general equipment. The company supplies the constituent 13 member authorities but also schools, the voluntary sector and the general public. YPO operates on a self-financing basis with no subsidies payable by any member authority. Any surpluses are used for dividend payment primarily but with some scope for re-investment.

Due to the involvement of all member authorities in the Management Committee and its increasing use of customers outside of the local authority market, the County Council does not exert a significant level of influence over YPO's activities. Analysis of the relationship for group Account purposes concludes that it is equivalent to a simple investment. As the County Council made no original investment in 1974 and has no share capital, no consolidation adjustments are necessary.

(h) Yorwaste Limited

The County Council owns 78% of the issued share capital of Yorwaste Limited; a company established in 1993 and based in Northallerton whose principal activity is the provision of waste disposal facilities by the operation and management of landfill sites/recycling centres. The remaining shareholder in Yorwaste Limited is the City of York Council holding 22%.

The policies of Yorwaste Limited in relation to Fixed Assets are different to that operated by the County Council. All the company's Fixed Assets are valued at historic cost less depreciation. The useful economic life of each asset is calculated individually with depreciation calculated on a straight line basis taking into account both commercial and technical obsolescence.

The total issued share capital of Yorwaste Limited is £4,526k (a total of 4,526,000 ordinary shares issued at £1 each).

The County Council has provided a loan facility to Yorwaste Limited for £7.5m. This loan is included in the County Councils Balance Sheet as a Long Term Debtor.

Yorwaste Limited has paid the County Council a dividend in 2021/22 of £0.0m (2020/21 £1.0m). Yorwaste Limited has been consolidated into North Yorkshire County Council's Group Accounts as a subsidiary.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND RESULTS

3. The Group Accounts for the County Council are based upon the consolidation of the County Council, NYnet Limited, Yorwaste Limited and NY Highways Limited. It should be noted that although adjustments have been made to facilitate comparability between the sets of Accounts, there is a fundamental difference between the objectives of the organisations with the County Council being a non-profit making body. The figures included are based on Draft Accounts for the two bodies. These companies do not report under IFRS, rather as small unlisted companies, and their accounts are produced under UK GAAP, incorporating FRS 102 in their 2021/22 accounts.

GROUP COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

468,366	(356,191)	112,175	Children and Young People's Service	523,255	(364,824)	158,431
161,005	(65,163)	95,842	Business and Environmental Services	158,496	(61,771)	96,725
317,608	(140,405)	177,203	Health and Adult Services	332,561	(142,230)	190,331
92,349	(12,430)	79,919	Central Services	98,516	(20,575)	77,941
3,192	(36,779)	(33,587)	Corporate Miscellaneous	3,252	(34,320)	(31,068)
(642)	(1,371)	(2,013)	Yorwaste Limited	2,961	(4,761)	(1,800)
1,549	(954)	595	NYnet Limited	1,199	(1,239)	(40)
0	0	0	NY Highways	5,236	994	6,230
1,043,427	(613,293)	430,134	Cost of Services	1,125,476	(628,726)	496,750
			Other Operating Expenditure			
		38,626	Loss on Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment			36,895
		0	Impairment of Assets Held for Sale			0
		703	Precepts of Local Precepting Authorities			719
		<u>39,329</u>				<u>37,614</u>
			Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure			
		27,926	Interest payable and similar charges			26,529
		(2,655)	Interest receivable and similar income			(1,988)
		41	Financial Instruments			(1,031)
		2,766	Investment Properties; revaluation and impairment			57
		163	Deficit / (Surplus) on trading activities			950
		9,430	Net interest on the net defined pension benefit liability (asset)			9,944
		<u>37,671</u>				<u>34,461</u>
			Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income (Analysis)			
		(320,100)	Council Tax Income			(337,345)
		(78,061)	Non-Domestic Rates Income			(64,286)
		(35,958)	Non-Ringfenced Government Grants			(41,707)
		(115,251)	Capital Grants			(66,103)
		<u>(549,370)</u>				<u>(509,441)</u>
		(42,236)	(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Services			59,384

GROUP COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT (continued)

Year to 31st March 2021			Year to 31st March 2022		
Expenditure £000	Income £000	Net £000	Expenditure £000	Income £000	Net £000
		(42,236)			59,384
		267			460
		0			0
		<u>(41,969)</u>			<u>59,844</u>
		(2,140)			(85,893)
		5,859			13,707
		28,946			(161,024)
		<u>32,665</u>			<u>(233,210)</u>
		<u><u>(9,304)</u></u>			<u><u>(173,366)</u></u>

This statement shows the accounting cost in the year of providing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the amount to be funded from taxation. Authorities raise taxation to cover expenditure in accordance with statutory requirements; this may be different from the accounting cost. The taxation position is shown in both the Group Expenditure and Funding Analysis and the Group Movement in Reserves Statement.

GROUP MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT

	Total Usable Reserves £000	Total Unusable Reserves £000	Total Authority Reserves £000	County Council's Share of Subsidiaries £000	Minority Share of Reserves £000	Total Group Reserves £000
<u>Movement in Reserves during 2021/22</u>						
Balance at 31st March 2021	<u>(341,285)</u>	<u>(770,871)</u>	<u>(1,112,156)</u>	<u>5,640</u>	<u>(1,797)</u>	<u>(1,108,313)</u>
Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	54,236	(234,676)	(180,440)	7,242	(168)	(173,366)
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations	(83,307)	83,307	0	0	0	0
Net (Increase) / Decrease before Transfers	<u>(29,071)</u>	<u>(151,369)</u>	<u>(180,440)</u>	<u>7,242</u>	<u>(168)</u>	<u>(173,366)</u>
Balance at 31st March 2022	<u>(370,356)</u>	<u>(922,240)</u>	<u>(1,292,596)</u>	<u>12,882</u>	<u>(1,965)</u>	<u>(1,281,679)</u>
<u>Movement in Reserves during 2020/21</u>						
Balance at 31st March 2020	<u>(249,392)</u>	<u>(853,804)</u>	<u>(1,103,196)</u>	<u>5,801</u>	<u>(1,614)</u>	<u>(1,099,009)</u>
Reporting of Schools Budget Deficit to new DSG Adjustment Account at 31 March 2020	(1,542)	1,542	0	0	0	0
Restated Balance 31 March 2020	<u>(250,934)</u>	<u>(852,262)</u>	<u>(1,103,196)</u>	<u>5,801</u>	<u>(1,614)</u>	<u>(1,099,009)</u>
Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	(41,625)	32,665	(8,960)	(161)	(183)	(9,304)
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations	(48,726)	48,726	0	0	0	0
Net (Increase) / Decrease before Transfers	<u>(90,351)</u>	<u>81,391</u>	<u>(8,960)</u>	<u>(161)</u>	<u>(183)</u>	<u>(9,304)</u>
Balance at 31st March 2021	<u>(341,285)</u>	<u>(770,871)</u>	<u>(1,112,156)</u>	<u>5,640</u>	<u>(1,797)</u>	<u>(1,108,313)</u>

This statement shows the movement from the start of the year to the end on the different reserves held by the County Council, analysed into 'Usable Reserves' (ie those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and other 'Unusable Reserves'. The Movement in Reserves Statement shows how the movements in year of the County Council's reserves are broken down between gains and losses incurred in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices and the statutory adjustments required to return to the amounts chargeable to Council Tax for the year. The net increase / decrease line shows the statutory General Fund balance movement in the year following those adjustments.

GROUP BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH 2022

31st March 2021 £000		31st March 2022 £000
1,661,206	Property, Plant and Equipment (note 3)	1,689,278
49,419	Investment Property	47,559
5,298	Intangible Assets	4,870
6,581	Long Term Investments	7,112
11,451	Long Term Debtors	17,476
1,733,955	Long Term Assets	1,766,295
422,073	Short Term Investments	348,542
170	Assets held for sale	170
2,702	Inventories	2,459
161,897	Short Term Debtors (note 5)	145,485
68,642	Cash and Cash Equivalents (note 4)	85,856
0	Current Tax Assets	0
655,484	Current Assets	582,512
(212,272)	Short Term Borrowing	(140,275)
(132,688)	Short Term Creditors (note 6)	(102,059)
(3,948)	PF/PPP Liability repayable within 12 months	(4,024)
(2,877)	Provisions to be used within 12 months	(2,723)
(13)	Finance Lease repayable within 12 months	(14)
(9,201)	Capital Grant Receipts in Advance	(1,159)
(360,999)	Current Liabilities	(250,254)
(32,010)	Long Term Creditors	(24,528)
(146,635)	PF/PPP Liability repayable in excess of 12 months	(142,611)
(1,023)	Finance Lease payable in excess of 12 months	(1,009)
(496,989)	Pensions Liability	(403,171)
(19,078)	Provisions to be used in excess of 12 months	(19,947)
(223,051)	Long Term Borrowing	(209,612)
(1,341)	Capital Grant Receipts in Advance	(15,996)
(920,127)	Long Term Liabilities	(816,874)
1,108,313	Net Assets	1,281,679
341,285	Usable Reserves	370,356
770,871	Unusable Reserves	922,240
(3,843)	Reserves - Group Entities	(10,917)
1,108,313	Total Reserves	1,281,679

The Balance Sheet shows the value as at the Balance Sheet date of the Assets and Liabilities recognised by the Group. The net Assets of the Group (Assets less Liabilities) are matched by the Reserves held by the Group.

GROUP CASH FLOW STATEMENT

31st March 2021 £000		31st March 2022 £000
41,969	Net Surplus / (Deficit) on the Provision of Services	(59,844)
	Adjust Net Surplus / (Deficit) on the Provision of Services for non cash movements	
65,506	Depreciation / Amortisation	70,314
15,438	Impairment and revaluations charged to the provision of services	42,009
37,423	Movement in Creditors	61,481
(52,067)	Movement in Debtors	(67,727)
(433)	Movement in Inventories	243
3,036	Movement in Provisions	(1,463)
34,872	Pensions Liability	67,206
44,524	Carrying Amount of Non-current Assets sold	48,668
(488)	Other non-cash items charged to the provision of services	12,360
147,811		233,091
	Adjust for items included in the Net Surplus / (Deficit) on the Provision of Services that are investing and financing activities	
(115,251)	Grants received for investment purposes	(66,103)
(2,480)	Proceeds from the sale of property and other assets	(2,630)
(117,731)		(68,733)
0	Equity Dividends Paid	0
0	Taxation	0
72,049	Net cash flows from Operating Activities	104,514
	Investing Activities	
(96,726)	Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets	(97,654)
(1,089,050)	Purchase of Short Term and Long Term investments	(650,090)
2,480	Proceeds from the Sale of Property (and other Assets)	2,621
1,044,429	Proceeds from Short Term and Long Term Investments	714,000
92,254	Other receipts for investing activities	50,753
(46,613)	Net cash flows from Investing Activities	19,630
	Financing Activities	
(138)	Cash receipts of Short and Long Term Borrowing	(5,124)
(3,393)	Other receipts from Financing Activities	(9,084)
(3,516)	Repayment of the outstanding liability of Finance Lease and similar arrangements	(3,961)
(56,135)	Repayment of Short and Long Term Borrowing	(88,675)
(467)	Other payments for Financing Activities	(86)
(63,649)	Net cash flows for Financing Activities	(106,930)
(38,213)	Net Increase / (decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	17,214
106,855	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	68,642
68,642	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the reporting period	85,856
(38,213)		17,214

NOTES TO THE GROUP STATEMENTS

1. Expenditure and Funding Analysis 2021/22

	Net Expenditure £000	Movement to Earmarked Reserves £000	Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund £000	Adjustments between the Funding and Accounting Basis £000	Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement £000
Children and Young People's Service	85,027	(3,577)	81,450	76,981	158,431
Business and Environmental Services	74,047	710	74,757	21,968	96,725
Health and Adult Services	180,268	(3,769)	176,499	13,832	190,331
Central Services	66,750	(899)	65,851	12,090	77,941
Corporate Miscellaneous	(14,165)	(26,550)	(40,715)	9,647	(31,068)
NYES	0	492	492	(492)	0
Yorwaste Limited	(1,800)	0	(1,800)	0	(1,800)
NYnet Limited	(40)	0	(40)	0	(40)
NY Highways	7,696	0	7,696	(1,466)	6,230
Net Cost of Service	397,783	(33,593)	364,190	132,560	496,750
Other Operating Income and Expenditure	(59)	0	(59)	37,673	37,614
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	817	0	817	33,644	34,461
Taxation and non specific Income and Expenditure	(403,365)	(1,315)	(404,680)	(104,761)	(509,441)
Tax Expenses	460	0	460	0	460
(Surplus) or Deficit	(4,364)	(34,908)	(39,272)	99,116	59,844
Opening Group Balance			(271,427)		
Less/Plus Surplus or (Deficit) on Group in Year			(39,272)		
Closing Group Balance at 31 March 2022			(310,699)		
General Working Balance			(28,005)		
Earmarked Reserves			(293,611)		
Group Reserves			10,917		
			(310,699)		

Adjustments from General Fund to arrive at the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement amounts

	Adjustments for Capital Purposes £000	Net change for the Pensions Adjustments £000	Other Differences £000	Total Adjustments £000
Children and Young People's Service	59,466	19,178	(1,663)	76,981
Business and Environmental Services	41,579	4,623	(24,234)	21,968
Health and Adult Services	3,903	11,983	(2,054)	13,832
Central Services	4,018	10,979	(2,907)	12,090
Corporate Miscellaneous	0	1,156	8,491	9,647
NYES	0	4,591	(5,083)	(492)
Yorwaste Limited	0	0	0	0
NYnet Limited	0	0	0	0
NY Highways	0	0	(1,466)	(1,466)
Net Cost of Services	108,966	52,510	(28,916)	132,560
Other Operating Income and Expenditure	36,954	0	719	37,673
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	0	9,944	23,700	33,644
Taxation and non specific income and Expenditure	0	0	(104,761)	(104,761)
Difference between General Fund surplus or deficit and Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	145,920	62,454	(109,258)	99,116

Comparative Expenditure and Funding Analysis 2020/21

	Net Expenditure £000	Movement to Earmarked Reserves £000	Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund £000	Adjustments between the Funding and Accounting Basis £000	Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement £000
Children and Young People's Service	80,847	(10,235)	70,612	41,563	112,175
Business and Environmental Services	73,166	3,249	76,415	19,427	95,842
Health and Adult Services	172,285	(3,814)	168,471	8,732	177,203
Central Services	70,291	2,342	72,633	7,286	79,919
Corporate Miscellaneous	(12,268)	(30,769)	(43,037)	9,450	(33,587)
NYES	0	388	388	(388)	0
NYnet Limited	595	0	595	0	595
Yorwaste Limited	(2,013)	0	(2,013)	0	(2,013)
Net Cost of Services	382,903	(38,839)	344,064	86,070	430,134
Other Operating Income and Expenditure	0	0	0	39,329	39,329
Financing and Investment Income & Expenditure	807	0	807	36,864	37,671
Taxation and non specific income and Expenditure	(393,409)	(3,097)	(396,506)	(152,864)	(549,370)
Tax Expenses	267	0	267	0	267
(Surplus) or Deficit	(9,432)	(41,936)	(51,368)	9,399	(41,969)
Opening Group Balance			(220,059)		
Less/Plus Surplus or (Deficit) on Group in Year			(51,368)		
Closing Group Balance at 31 March 2021			(271,427)		
General Working Balance			(27,868)		
Earmarked Reserves			(247,402)		
Group Reserves			3,843		
			(271,427)		

Comparator Adjustments from General Fund to arrive at the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement amounts 2020/21

	Adjustments for Capital Purposes £000	Net change for the Pensions Adjustments £000	Other Differences £000	Total Adjustments £000
Children and Young People's Service	29,589	8,816	3,158	41,563
Business and Environmental Services	39,748	2,205	(22,526)	19,427
Health and Adult Services	3,017	5,698	17	8,732
Central Services	7,331	5,428	(5,473)	7,286
Corporate Miscellaneous	0	1,176	8,274	9,450
NYES	0	2,119	(2,507)	(388)
NYnet Limited	0	0	0	0
Yorwaste Limited	0	0	0	0
Net Cost of Services	79,685	25,442	(19,057)	86,070
Other Operating Income and Expenditure	38,626	0	703	39,329
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	0	9,430	27,434	36,864
Taxation and non specific income and Expenditure	0	0	(152,864)	(152,864)
Difference between General Fund surplus or deficit and Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	118,311	34,872	(143,784)	9,399

2. The Individual Group Companies together with consolidating adjustments are identified within the following schedules for the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the respective Balance Sheets.

Summarised Income and Expenditure Statements for the period to
31st March 2022

	NYCC £000	NYnet Limited £000	Yorwaste Limited £000	NY Highways £000	Consolidation Adjustments £000	Group £000
Cost of Service	492,360	(40)	(1,800)	6,230	0*	496,750
Other Operating Expenditure						
Loss on Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment	36,954	0	0	(59)	0	36,895
Impairment of Assets Held for Sale	0	0	0	0	0	0
Precepts of Local Precepting Authorities	719	0	0	0	0	719
	<u>37,673</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(59)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>37,614</u>
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure						
Interest payable and similar charges	26,188	0	597	312	(568)	26,529
Interest receivable and similar income	(2,464)	(91)	(1)	0	568	(1,988)
Financial Instruments	(1,031)	0	0	0	0	(1,031)
Investment Properties; revaluation and impairment	57	0	0	0	0	57
Surplus of trading activities	950	0	0	0	0	950
Net interest on the defined benefit liability (asset)	9,944	0	0	0	0	9,944
	<u>33,644</u>	<u>(91)</u>	<u>596</u>	<u>312</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>34,461</u>
Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income	(509,441)	0	0	0	0	(509,441)
(Surplus) / Deficit on Provision of Services	<u>54,236</u>	<u>(131)</u>	<u>(1,204)</u>	<u>6,483</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>59,384</u>
Tax Expenses	0	10	450	0	0	460
Interim Dividend	0	0	0	0	0	0
Group (Surplus) / Deficit	<u>54,236</u>	<u>(121)</u>	<u>(754)</u>	<u>6,483</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>59,844</u>
(Surplus) / Deficit on Revaluation of Fixed Assets	(85,893)	0	0	0	0	(85,893)
Impairment losses on non-current assets charged to the Revaluation Reserve	13,707	0	0	0	0	13,707
Remeasurements of the Net Defined Benefit Liability	(162,490)	0	0	1,466	0	(161,024)
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	<u>(234,676)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1,466</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(233,210)</u>
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	<u>(180,440)</u>	<u>(121)</u>	<u>(754)</u>	<u>7,949</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(173,366)</u>

* Gross Expenditure and Gross Income for the Group included consolidation adjustments of £45.2m

Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2022

	NYCC £000	NYnet Limited £000	Yorwaste Limited £000	NY Highways £000	Consolidation Adjustments £000	Group £000
Property, Plant and Equipment	1,652,837	15,656	13,936	6,849	0	1,689,278
Investment Property	47,559	0	0	0	0	47,559
Intangible Assets	4,870	0	0	0	0	4,870
Long Term Investments	11,130	0	0	0	(4,018)	7,112
Long Term Debtors	31,468	0	0	0	(13,992)	17,476
Long Term Assets	1,747,864	15,656	13,936	6,849	(18,010)	1,766,295
Short Term Investments	348,374	0	168	0	0	348,542
Inventories	1,536	312	0	611	0	2,459
Short Term Debtors	161,826	7,059	7,172	4,456	(35,028)	145,485
Cash and Cash Equivalents	74,152	16	7,955	3,733	0	85,856
Assets held for sale	170	0	0	0	0	170
Current Tax Assets	0	0	0	0	0	0
Current Assets	586,058	7,387	15,295	8,800	(35,028)	582,512
Short Term Borrowing	(146,260)	0	0	0	5,985	(140,275)
Short Term Creditors	(95,909)	(2,438)	(6,295)	(8,922)	11,505	(102,059)
PFI/PPP Liability repayable within 12 months	(4,024)	0	0	0	0	(4,024)
Finance Lease repayable within 12 months	(14)	0	0	0	0	(14)
Provisions to be used within 12 months	(2,723)	0	0	0	0	(2,723)
Capital Grant Receipts in Advance	(1,159)	0	0	0	0	(1,159)
Current Liabilities	(250,089)	(2,438)	(6,295)	(8,922)	17,490	(250,254)
Long Term Creditors	(13,191)	(28,875)	0	0	17,538	(24,528)
PFI/PPP Liability repayable in excess of 12 months	(142,611)	0	0	0	0	(142,611)
Finance Lease repayable in excess of 12 months	(1,009)	0	0	0	0	(1,009)
Pension Liability	(396,953)	0	0	(6,218)	0	(403,171)
Provisions to be used in excess of 12 months	(12,977)	0	(6,970)	0	0	(19,947)
Long Term Borrowing	(208,500)	0	(7,144)	(7,960)	13,992	(209,612)
Capital Grant Receipts in Advance	(15,996)	0	0	0	0	(15,996)
Long Term Liabilities	(791,237)	(28,875)	(14,114)	(14,178)	31,530	(816,874)
Net Assets	1,292,596	(8,270)	8,822	(7,451)	(4,018)	1,281,679
Usable Reserves	370,356	0	0	0	0	370,356
Unusable Reserves	922,240	0	0	0	0	922,240
Reserves - Group Entities	0	(8,270)	8,822	(7,451)	(4,018)	(10,917)
Total Reserves	1,292,596	(8,270)	8,822	(7,451)	(4,018)	1,281,679

3. Movement in Property, Plant and Equipment

	Aggregated Land and Buildings £000	Vehicles, Plant and Equipment £000	Infrastructure £000	Landfill Site Development & Restoration Costs £000	Total £000
Cost of Valuation					
As at 1st April 2021	921,021	144,438	1,011,068	37,119	2,113,646
Landfill Site Restoration Costs Adjustment	(314)	(3,400)	0	1	(3,713)
Additions	9,206	23,722	67,706	108	100,742
Disposals	(40,237)	(11,573)	(8,494)	0	(60,304)
Revaluations / (Impairments)					
Recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	72,062	0	0	0	72,062
Recognised in Provision of Services	(60,376)	0	0	0	(60,376)
As at 31st March 2022	901,362	153,187	1,070,280	37,228	2,162,057
Depreciation and Impairments					
As at 1st April 2021	(44,165)	(131,696)	(242,934)	(33,645)	(452,440)
Year on Year Adjustments		2,794		(2)	2,792
Charge for the year	(35,320)	(3,535)	(28,509)	(798)	(68,162)
Disposals	0	3,340	8,494		11,834
Revaluations / (Impairments)					
Recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	1,123	0	0	0	1,123
Recognised in Provision of Services	32,074	0	0	0	32,074
Yorwaste Asset Impairment	0	0	0	0	0
As at 31st March 2022	(46,288)	(129,097)	(262,949)	(34,445)	(472,779)
Balance Sheet Net Amount at 31st March 2022	855,074	24,090	807,331	2,783	1,689,278
Balance Sheet Net Amount at 31st March 2021	876,856	12,742	768,134	3,474	1,661,206

Comparative Movements in 2020/21

	Aggregated Land and Buildings £000	Vehicles, Plant and Equipment £000	Infrastructure £000	Landfill Site Development & Restoration Costs £000	Total £000
Cost of Valuation					
As at 1st April 2020	991,154	140,895	940,215	36,942	2,109,206
Landfill Site Restoration Costs Adjustment	226	(441)	0	43	(172)
Additions	14,317	4,439	71,963	134	90,853
Disposals	(43,707)	(455)	(1,110)	0	(45,272)
Revaluations / (Impairments)					
Recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	(1,393)	0	0	0	(1,393)
Recognised in Provision of Services	(39,576)	0	0	0	(39,576)
As at 31st March 2021	921,021	144,438	1,011,068	37,119	2,113,646
Depreciation and Impairments					
As at 1st April 2020	(44,505)	(128,154)	(217,228)	(32,829)	(422,716)
Year on Year Adjustments		211		(40)	171
Charge for the year	(33,512)	(3,753)	(26,816)	(776)	(64,857)
Disposals	0	0	1,110		1,110
Revaluations / (Impairments)					
Recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	1,070	0	0	0	1,070
Recognised in Provision of Services	32,782	0	0	0	32,782
Yorwaste Asset Impairment	0	0	0	0	0
As at 31st March 2021	(44,165)	(131,696)	(242,934)	(33,645)	(452,440)
Balance Sheet Net Amount at 31st March 2021	876,856	12,742	768,134	3,474	1,661,206
Balance Sheet Net Amount at 31st March 2020	946,649	12,741	722,987	4,113	1,686,491

4. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	31st March 2022 £000	31st March 2021 £000
Bank current accounts and cash held by the County Council	10,262	9,379
Short term / call deposits, inc. Cash Balances held by Group Entities	<u>75,594</u>	<u>59,263</u>
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	<u>85,856</u>	<u>68,642</u>

5. Short Term Debtors

	31st March 2022 £000		31st March 2021 £000	
Government Entities				
Central Government Bodies	13,666		11,618	
Other Local Authorities	22,640		30,803	
NHS Bodies	<u>17,522</u>	53,828	<u>17,269</u>	59,690
General Debtors (including Public Corporations and Trading Funds)		82,046		96,455
Payments in Advance		<u>25,659</u>		<u>20,540</u>
		161,533		176,685
Less: Bad Debts Provision		<u>(16,047)</u>		<u>(14,788)</u>
Total Short Term Debtors		<u>145,485</u>		<u>161,897</u>

6. Short Term Creditors

	31st March 2022 £000		31st March 2021 £000	
Government Entities				
Central Government Bodies	11,839		12,675	
Other Local Authorities	5,212		32,649	
NHS Bodies	<u>857</u>	17,908	<u>1,942</u>	47,266
General Creditors (including Public Corporations and Trading Funds)		51,376		54,990
Income in Advance		<u>32,775</u>		<u>30,432</u>
Total Short Term Creditors		<u>102,059</u>		<u>132,688</u>

7. Provisions

	Changes during the year				Balance as at 31st March 2022 £000	To be used		
	Balance as at 31st March 2021 £000	Provision Made £000	Provision Used £000	Provision Written Down £000		Within 1 year £000	In excess of 1 year £000	Total £000
Insurance	8,057	720	(1,160)	0	7,617	2,539	5,078	7,617
Highways Advance Payments	7,745	1,538	(1,465)	0	7,818	0	7,818	7,818
Other	273	0	(8)	0	265	184	81	265
	<u>16,075</u>	<u>2,258</u>	<u>(2,633)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>15,700</u>	<u>2,723</u>	<u>12,977</u>	<u>15,700</u>
Yorwaste Limited - Restoration	1,702	0	545	0	2,247	0	2,247	2,247
Yorwaste Limited - Aftercare	4,178	0	545	0	4,723	0	4,723	4,723
	<u>21,955</u>	<u>2,258</u>	<u>(1,543)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>22,670</u>	<u>2,723</u>	<u>19,947</u>	<u>22,670</u>

Comparative Movements in 2020/21

	Changes during the year				Balance as at 31st March 2021 £000	To be used		
	Balance as at 31st March 2020 £000	Provision Made £000	Provision Used £000	Provision Written Down £000		Within 1 year £000	In excess of 1 year £000	Total £000
Insurance	6,522	2,858	(1,323)	0	8,057	2,685	5,372	8,057
Highways Advance Payments	6,487	3,285	(2,027)	0	7,745	0	7,745	7,745
Other	223	50	0	0	273	192	81	273
	<u>13,232</u>	<u>6,193</u>	<u>(3,350)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>16,075</u>	<u>2,877</u>	<u>13,198</u>	<u>16,075</u>
Yorwaste Limited - Restoration	1,799	0	(97)	0	1,702	0	1,702	1,702
Yorwaste Limited - Aftercare	4,276	0	(98)	0	4,178	0	4,178	4,178
	<u>19,307</u>	<u>6,193</u>	<u>(3,545)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>21,955</u>	<u>2,877</u>	<u>19,078</u>	<u>21,955</u>

NORTH YORKSHIRE PENSION FUND
FUND ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2022

2020/21 £000		2021/22 £000	£000
	CONTRIBUTIONS AND BENEFITS		
	Contributions		
98,843	Employers - Normal	100,316	
1,271	- Deficit	1,314	
1,773	- Early Retirement Costs Recharged	1,228	
31,095	Employees - Normal	32,477	
100	- Additional Voluntary	161	
<u>133,082</u>	Total Contributions Receivable (note 7)	<u>135,496</u>	
10,575	Transfers in (note 8)		11,941
	Less		
	Benefits		
(95,946)	Pensions	(99,282)	
(22,293)	Commutation and Lump Sum Retirement Benefits	(25,949)	
(3,322)	Lump Sums Death Benefits	(3,570)	
<u>(121,561)</u>	Total Benefits Payable (note 9)	<u>(128,801)</u>	
	Leavers		
(387)	Refunds to Members Leaving Service	(405)	
(7,992)	Transfers Out	(8,878)	
<u>(8,379)</u>	Total Payments on Account of Leavers (note 10)	<u>(9,283)</u>	
(3,199)	Management Expenses (note 11)		(3,681)
<u>10,518</u>	Net additions/(withdrawals) from dealings with Members	<u>5,672</u>	
	RETURNS ON INVESTMENTS		
4,213	Investment income (note 12)	7,447	
0	Taxation (note 12a)	0	
(28,249)	Investment management costs (note 11)	(26,583)	
982,096	Change in market value of investments (note 14a)	137,804	
<u>958,060</u>	Net returns on investments	<u>118,668</u>	
968,578	Net increase/ (decrease) in the Fund during the year	124,340	
3,541,535	Opening Net Assets of the Fund	4,510,113	
<u>4,510,113</u>	Closing Net Assets of the Fund	<u>4,634,453</u>	

NORTH YORKSHIRE PENSION FUND – NET ASSETS STATEMENT

31st March 2021 £000		31st March 2022 £000
	INVESTMENT ASSETS	
337,682	Fixed Interest Securities	0
1,182	Equities	1,182
3,767,819	Pooled Investments	4,258,476
279,864	Pooled Property Investments	343,740
<u>4,386,547</u>		<u>4,603,398</u>
105,209	Cash Deposits	1,501
2,129	Investment Debtors	736
<u>4,493,885</u>	TOTAL INVESTMENT ASSETS	<u>4,605,635</u>
	INVESTMENT LIABILITIES	
<u>0</u>	TOTAL INVESTMENT LIABILITIES	<u>0</u>
<u>4,493,885</u>	NET INVESTMENT ASSETS (note 14a)	<u>4,605,635</u>
203	LONG-TERM DEBTORS	0
	CURRENT ASSETS	
10,791	Contributions due from employers	11,863
1,288	Other Non-Investment Debtors	1,147
11,494	Cash	21,742
<u>23,573</u>	TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	<u>34,752</u>
	CURRENT LIABILITIES	
<u>(7,548)</u>	Non-Investment Creditors	<u>(5,934)</u>
<u>(7,548)</u>	TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	<u>(5,934)</u>
<u>4,510,113</u>	TOTAL NET ASSETS (note 14c)	<u>4,634,453</u>

The accounts summarise the transactions of the Fund and deal with the net assets. They do not take account of the obligations to pay pensions and benefits which fall after the end of the financial year.

NOTES TO THE NORTH YORKSHIRE PENSION FUND ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2022

1. Description of the Fund

The North Yorkshire Pension Fund (NYPF or “the Fund”) is part of the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) and is administered by North Yorkshire County Council (NYCC). The County Council is the reporting entity for the Fund.

The following description of the Fund is a summary only. For more detail, refer to the NYPF Annual Report 2021/22 and the statutory powers underpinning the Scheme, namely the Public Service Pensions Act 2013 and the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) Regulations.

(a) General

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

- the LGPS Regulations 2013 (as amended)
- the LGPS (Transitional Provisions, Savings and Amendment) Regulations 2014 (as amended)
- the LGPS (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2016 (as amended)

It is a contributory defined benefit pension scheme administered by NYCC to provide pensions and other benefits for pensionable employees of NYCC, other local authorities in North Yorkshire and a range of other scheduled and admitted bodies within the county area. Teachers, police officers and fire fighters are not included as they come within other national pension schemes.

The Fund is overseen by the Pension Fund Committee, which is a committee of NYCC.

(b) Membership

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

Organisations participating in NYPF include:

- scheduled bodies, which are local authorities, academy trusts and similar bodies whose staff are automatically entitled to be members of the Fund
- admitted bodies, which are other organisations that participate in the Fund under an admission agreement between the Fund and the relevant organisation. Admitted bodies include voluntary, charitable and similar bodies or private contractors undertaking a local authority function following outsourcing to the private sector.

At 31 March 2022 there were 129 contributing employer organisations within NYPF including the County Council itself, and over 98,000 individual members, as detailed below.

88 Scheduled Bodies including 46 Academies

Ainsty 2008 Internal Drainage Board
Askham Bryan College

Brimhams Active Limited
Chief Constable (North Yorkshire Police)
City of York Council
Craven College

North Yorkshire Fire & Rescue Service
North Yorkshire Police, Fire and Crime
Commissioner
Northallerton & Romanby Joint Burial Board
Northallerton Town Council
Norton on Derwent Town Council
Pickering Town Council

Craven District Council
 Easingwold Town Council
 Filey Town Council
 Foss 2008 Internal Drainage Board
 Fulford Parish Council
 Glusburn Parish Council
 Great Ayton Parish Council
 Hambleton District Council
 Harrogate Borough Council
 Haxby Town Council
 Hunmanby Parish Council
 Knaresborough Town Council
 Malton Town Council
 North York Moors National Park Authority
 North Yorkshire County Council

Richmond Town Council
 Richmondshire District Council
 Ripon City Council
 Ryedale District Council
 Scarborough Borough Council
 Scarborough Sixth Form College
 Selby District Council
 Selby Town Council
 Skipton Town Council
 Sutton in Craven Parish Council
 Tadcaster Town Council
 Vale of Pickering Internal Drainage Board
 Whitby Town Council
 York College
 Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority

Academy Trusts

Areté Learning Trust - Northallerton School & Sixth Form College	Nicholas Postgate Catholic Academy Trust
Areté Learning Trust - Richmond School & Sixth Form College	Northern Star Academies Trust
Areté Learning Trust - Stokesley School & Sixth Form College	Norton College
Bishop Konstant Catholic Academy Trust	Outwood Academy Easingwold
Bishop Wheeler Catholic Academy Trust	Outwood Academy Ripon
Coast and Vale Learning Trust - Friarage Community Primary School	Outwood Primary Academy Alne
Coast and Vale Learning Trust - Lady Lumley's School	Outwood Primary Academy Greystone
Coast and Vale Learning Trust - Newby & Scalby Primary School	Pathfinder Multi Academy Trust
Coast and Vale Learning Trust - Scalby School	Red Kite Learning Trust
Coast and Vale Learning Trust - Scarborough University Technical College	Rodillian MAT Multi Academy Trust
Dales Academies Trust	Rossett School
David Ross Education Trust – Thomas Hinderwell Primary Academy	Ryedale Learning Trust
Ebor Academy Trust	St Margaret Clitherow Catholic Academy Trust
Elevate Multi Academy Trust	Selby Educational Trust
Enquire Learning Trust - East Whitby Primary Academy	South Bank Multi Academy Trust
Enquire Learning Trust - Roseberry Primary Academy	South Craven School
Enquire Learning Trust - Stakesby Primary Academy	South York Multi Academy Trust
Enquire Learning Trust - Stokesley Primary Academy	STAR Multi Academy Trust
Great Smeaton Academy Primary School	The Woodlands Academy
Hope Sentamu Learning Trust	Wellspring Academy Trust
Huntington Primary Academy	Yorkshire Causeway Schools Trust
Lingfield Education Trust	Yorkshire Collaborative Academy Trust
Moorlands Learning Trust	Yorkshire Endeavour Academy Trust

43 Admitted Bodies

4 Site Security Service Ltd	Independent Cleaning Services Ltd
ABM Catering Ltd	ISS Mediclean Ltd
Absolutely Catering Ltd	Lark T/A Betterclean Services
Align Property Partners Ltd	Lifeways Community Care Ltd
Aramark Ltd	Make It York
Aspens Services Ltd	Mellors Catering Services Ltd
Barnsely Norse Ltd	NY Highways Ltd
Beyond Housing	Richmondshire Leisure Trust
Bulloughs Cleaning Services Ltd	Springfield Home Care Services Ltd
Cater Link Ltd	Taylor Shaw Ltd
CH & Co Catering Group Ltd	University of Hull (Scarborough)
Churchill Contract Services Ltd	Urbaser Ltd
City of York Trading Ltd	Veritau Ltd
Compass Contract Services (U.K) Ltd	Veritau North Yorkshire Ltd
Dolce Ltd	Wigan Leisure and Culture Trust (Inspiring Healthy Lifestyles)
Everyone Active (SLM Scarborough)	Welcome to Yorkshire
Explore York Libraries and Archives	York Archaeological Trust Ltd
Gough and Kelly Security Ltd	Yorkare (Haxby) Ltd
Greenwich Leisure Ltd	York Mind
Grosvenor Facilities Management	York Museums and Galleries Trust
Human Support Group Ltd	York St John University
Hutchison Catering Ltd	

Active, pensioner and deferred pensioner numbers, split between NYCC as the Administering Authority and all other employers were as follows:

	31st March 2022 No.	31st March 2021 No.
Number of Employers with Active Members	131	129
Employees in the Fund		
NYCC	14,009	15,968
Other employers	18,146	17,672
Total	<u>32,155</u>	<u>33,640</u>
Pensioners		
NYCC	15,235	13,839
Other employers	11,971	11,580
Total	<u>27,206</u>	<u>25,419</u>
Deferred Pensioners		
NYCC	23,911	24,271
Other employers	14,761	14,565
Total	<u>38,672</u>	<u>38,836</u>

(c) Funding

Benefits are funded by contributions and investment earnings. Contributions are made by active members of the Fund in accordance with the LGPS Regulations 2013 and range from 5.5% to 12.5% of pensionable pay for the financial year ended 31 March 2022. Employee contributions are supplemented by employers' contributions which are primarily determined as part of the each triennial valuations. The last such valuation was at 31 March 2019 and that set the contribution rates for 2020/21, 2021/22, 2022/23; details of the rates for individual employers are available on the Fund's website.

(d) Benefits

Prior to 1 April 2014 pension benefits under the LGPS up to 31 March 2014 are based on final pensionable pay and length of pensionable service.

For service up to 31 March 2008 each year worked is worth 1/80th of final pensionable salary, an automatic lump sum of three times salary is payable, and part of the annual pension can be exchanged for a one-off tax free cash payment at the rate of £12 lump sum for each £1 pension given up. For service from 1 April 2008 each year worked is worth 1/60th of final pensionable salary, there is no automatic lump sum, and part of the annual pension can be exchanged at the same rate as for service up to 31 March 2008.

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

There are a range of other benefits provided under the Scheme including early retirement, disability pensions and death benefits. For more details please refer to the Publications section on the Fund's website at <https://www.nypf.org.uk/index.shtml>.

2. Basis of Preparation

The Statement of Accounts summarises the Fund's transactions for the 2021/22 financial year and its year end position as at 31 March 2022. The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2021/22 which is based upon International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as amended for the UK public sector. The accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis.

The accounts report on the net assets available to pay pension benefits. They do not take account of obligations to pay pensions and benefits which fall due after the end of the financial year.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Fund Account – Revenue Recognition

(a) Contribution Income

Normal contributions, both from the members and from the employer, are accounted for on an accruals basis at the rate recommended by the Fund's Actuary in the payroll period to which they relate.

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

Employers' augmentation contributions (pension strain due to early retirement and compensatory added years) are accounted for in the period in which the liability arises. Any amount due in year but unpaid will be classed as a current asset. Amounts due in future years are classed as long term assets.

(b) Transfers To and From Other Schemes

Transfer values represent the amounts received and paid during the year for members who have either joined or left the Fund during the financial year and are calculated in accordance with LGPS Regulations (see notes 8 and 10).

Individual Transfers in/out are accounted for when received/paid, which is normally when the member liability is accepted or discharged.

Transfers in from members wishing to use the proceeds of their additional voluntary contributions or other defined contribution arrangements to purchase scheme benefits are accounted for on a receipts basis and are included in Transfers In (see note 8).

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

(c) Investment Income

Interest income is recognised in the Fund as it accrues, using the effective interest rate of the financial instrument as at the date of acquisition or origination. Income includes the amortisation of any discount or premium, transaction costs or other differences between the initial cost of the instrument and its value at maturity calculated on an effective interest rate basis.

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

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

Changes in the net market value of investments are recognised as income/expenditure and comprise all realised and unrealised profits/losses during the year.

Fund Account – Expense Items

(d) Benefits Payable

Pensions and lump sum benefits payable include all amounts known to be due as at the financial year end. Any amounts due but not paid are disclosed in the Net Assets Statement as current liabilities.

(e) Taxation

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

(f) Management expenses

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

Administrative expenses	All staff costs of the pensions administration team are charged direct to the Fund. Associated management, accommodation and other overheads are apportioned to this activity and charged as expenses to the Fund.
Oversight and governance	All staff costs associated with governance and oversight are charged direct to the Fund. Associated management, accommodation and other overheads are apportioned to this activity and charged as expenses to the Fund.
Investment management expenses	Fees of the external investment managers are set out in the respective mandates governing their appointments. Broadly, these are based on the market value of the investments under their management and therefore increase or reduce as the value of these investments change.

In addition, the Fund has negotiated with the following managers that an element of their fee will be performance related:

- Baillie Gifford & Co - Global Equities
- Hermes Investment Management – UK Property
- Arcmont (formerly Bluebay) - Private Debt
- Permira – Private Debt

Where an investment manager's fee note has not been received by the year-end date, an estimate based upon the market value of their mandate as at the end of the year is used for inclusion in the Fund Account.

Net Assets Statement

(g) Lifetime Allowances

Members are entitled to request the Fund pays their tax liabilities due in respect of lifetime allowance in exchange for a reduction in pension. Where the Fund pays member tax liabilities direct to HMRC it is treated as an expense in the year in which the payment occurs.

(h) Financial Assets

Equity shares in the LGPS asset pool, Border to Coast Pensions Partnership (BCPP), are valued at transaction price, i.e. cost, as an appropriate estimate of fair value. All other assets are included in the Net Assets Statement on a fair value basis as at the reporting date. An asset is recognised in the Net Assets Statement on the date the Fund becomes party to the contractual acquisition of the asset. From this date any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the asset are recognised in the Fund Account.

If valuations at the reporting date are not yet available, as may be the case for private debt and infrastructure investments, the latest available valuation is adjusted for cashflows in the intervening period.

The values of investments as shown on the Net Assets Statement have been determined at fair value in accordance with the requirements of the Code and IFRS 13 (see Note 16). For the purposes of disclosing levels of fair value hierarchy, the Fund has adopted the classification guidelines recommended in *Practical Guidance on Investment Disclosures* (PRAG / Investment Association, 2016).

(i) Foreign Currency Transactions

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

(j) Derivatives

The Fund does not hold derivatives for speculative purposes (see note 15).

(k) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash comprises cash in hand and demand deposits, and includes amounts held by the Fund's external managers.

Cash equivalents are short term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and that are subject to minimal risk of changes in value.

(l) Liabilities

The Fund recognises liabilities at fair value as at the reporting date. A liability is recognised in the Net Assets Statement on the date the Fund becomes party to the liability. From this date any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the liability are recognised in the Fund Account as part of the change in market value of investments.

(m) Actuarial Present Value of Promised Retirement Benefits

The actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits is assessed on a triennial basis by the Fund's Actuary in accordance with the requirements of IAS19 and relevant actuarial standards.

As permitted under the Code, the Fund has opted to disclose the actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits by way of an **Appendix** to these statements.

(n) Additional Voluntary Contributions

The Fund provides an Additional Voluntary Contribution (AVC) scheme for its members, the assets of which are invested separately from those of the Fund. The Fund has appointed Prudential as its AVC provider. AVCs are paid to the AVC provider by employers and are specifically for providing additional benefits for individual contributors. Each AVC contributor receives an annual statement showing the amount held in their account and the movements in the year.

AVCs are not included in the accounts in accordance with Section 4(1)(b) of the LGPS (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2016 but are disclosed for information only (see note 23).

(o) Contingent assets and contingent liabilities

A contingent asset arises where an event has taken place giving rise to a possible asset whose existence will only be confirmed or otherwise by the occurrence of future events.

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

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

4. Critical Judgement in Applying Accounting Policies

Pension Fund Liability

The Fund's liability is calculated every three years by the Actuary, with annual updates in the intervening years. The methodology used is in line with accepted guidelines and in accordance with IAS19. Assumptions underpinning the valuations are agreed with the Actuary and are summarised in note 19. This estimate is subject to significant variances based on changes to the underlying assumptions.

Equity Shares in Border to Coast Pensions Partnership (BCPP)

The Fund's shareholding in the asset pool BCPP Ltd. has been valued at transaction price i.e. cost, as an appropriate estimate of fair value. The Class A share is valued at £1 and reflects the ownership stake in the company carrying full voting rights, dividend and capital distribution rights, whilst the Class B shares are valued at £1,181,818 and represented the Fund's contribution to the company's FCA regulatory capital requirement. Management have made this judgement using the criteria set out in IFRS 9 Financial Instruments:

- fair value cannot be otherwise established for these assets as there is currently no market for the shares and no identical or similar market to compare to;
- After two of the pool's partner funds (Northumberland and Tyne & Wear) merged on 1 April 2020, the obligation to meet the company's capital requirement were re-allocated between the remaining eleven partner funds. This serves as a precedent that in the event of a future exit from the partnership, the Fund's shares could be disposed of at cost back to the pool and re-issued to the remaining partners;
- BCPP is intending to trade at a breakeven position (nominal profit or loss) with any values offset against partner funds future costs. The company's own audited accounts show its shareholder funds to be equal to the regulatory capital invested.

The cost of these shares has therefore been determined as a reasonable and appropriate estimate of their fair value.

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

These accounts require management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date and for revenue and expenses during the year. Estimates are made taking into account historical experience, current trends and other relevant factors. However, the nature of estimation means that the actual outcomes could differ from those based on these assumptions and estimates.

The item in the Net Assets Statement as at 31 March 2022 for which there is a significant risk of material adjustment being required is the actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits, which is based on assumptions on the discount rate, salary increases, retirement ages, mortality rates and the return on investments.

The effects of changing individual assumptions on the value of pension liabilities can be measured. A 0.1% increase in the discount rate would reduce liabilities by 1.9% (£86.1m), a 0.1% increase in

inflation would increase liabilities by 1.8% (£79.2m), and an increase in life expectancy of one year would increase liabilities by 3.7% (£161.9m).

6. Events After the End of the Reporting Period

Global investment markets have been particularly volatile during 2022 impacted by concerns over issues such as inflation and the ongoing conflict in Ukraine. The Treasurer in conjunction with their investment advisor having assessed and monitored the level of the Fund's credit exposure, specifically in relation to recent volatility concluded that: the demise of SVB and takeover of CS have had indirect implications on the Fund, in particular its holdings in the Border to Coast's Listed Alternatives fund, which saw greater price volatility in its underlying investments (e.g. Molten Ventures, Hercules Capital, KKR, Bluebay's Financial Capital Bond Fund).

However, the Fund's direct exposure to SBV/Credit Suisse is estimated to be only £0.4m (0.01% of the Fund), which is the value of CS AT1 bonds at the end of February 2023 held in the Border to Coast MAC fund that have since been written off. The Fund has no exposure to Liability Driven Investments ("LDI") and the overall estimated funding level as at 31 March 2022 of 124% means the Fund is well positioned to meet its future pensions obligations.

The Treasurer has evaluated all subsequent events or transactions for potential recognition or disclosure through to the date on which these financial statements were signed and has determined that there were no additional subsequent events requiring adjustment or disclosure in the financial statements.

7. Contributions Receivable

By category

	2021/22 £000	2020/21 £000
Employees' Contributions	32,638	31,195
Employers' Contributions		
Normal contributions	100,316	98,843
Deficit recovery contributions	1,314	1,271
Early Retirement Recharges	974	1,541
Compensatory Added Years Recharges	254	232
Total Contributions	<u>135,496</u>	<u>133,082</u>

By authority

	2021/22 £000	2020/21 £000
Contributions Receivable		
North Yorkshire County Council	57,986	57,935
Other Scheduled Bodies	70,209	68,397
Admitted Bodies	7,301	6,750
	<u>135,496</u>	<u>133,082</u>

8. Transfers In from Other Pension Funds

All transfers in were individual transfers. There were no group transfers during the year.

9. Benefits Payable

	2021/22 £000	2020/21 £000
Benefits Payable		
North Yorkshire County Council	52,858	50,976
Other Scheduled Bodies	65,685	62,290
Admitted Bodies	10,258	8,295
	<u>128,801</u>	<u>121,561</u>

10. Payments To and On Account of Leavers

	2021/22 £000	2020/21 £000
Leavers		
Refunds to Members Leaving Service	405	387
Individual Transfers	8,878	7,992
Group Transfers	0	0
	<u>9,283</u>	<u>8,379</u>

11. Management Expenses

	2021/22 £000	2020/21 £000
Administrative Costs	2,294	1,918
Investment Management Costs	26,583	28,249
Oversight and Governance Costs	1,387	1,281
	<u>30,264</u>	<u>31,448</u>

Investment Management Costs includes £3,984k (2020/21: £2,417k) in respect of performance related fees payable to the Fund's investment managers and £3,528k in respect of transaction costs (2020/21 £5,431k).

In addition to these costs, indirect costs are incurred through the bid-offer spread on investments sales and purchases. These are reflected in the cost of acquisitions and in the proceeds from the sales of investments (see Note 14a).

(a) Investment Management Expenses

	2021/22 £000	2020/21 £000
Management Fees	14,794	15,385
Performance Related Fees	3,984	2,417
Custody Fees	1	340
Transactions Costs	3,528	5,431
Other	4,276	4,205
	<u>26,583</u>	<u>27,778</u>

12. Investment Income

	2021/22 £000	2020/21 £000
Income from Bonds	215	2,001
Income from Equities	2	0
Pooled Property Investments	1,635	1,404
Pooled Investments - Other Managed Funds	6,223	1,024
Interest on Cash Deposits	0	0
Other	(628)	(216)
	<u>7,447</u>	<u>4,213</u>

(a) Taxes on Income

	2021/22 £000	2020/21 £000
Withholding Tax on Dividends	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

13. Other Fund Account Disclosures

	2021/22 £000	2020/21 £000
Payable in respect of external audit	<u>19</u>	<u>19</u>

14. Investments**(a) Reconciliation of Movements in Investments**

	Value as at 31st March 2022 £000	Change in market value £000	Sale proceeds receipts £000	Purchases as at cost payments £000	Value as at 1st April 2021 £000
Fixed Interest Securities	0	52,664	(611,498)	221,152	337,682
Equities	1,182	0	0	0	1,182
Pooled Investments	4,258,476	16,806	(1,232,342)	1,706,193	3,767,819
Pooled Property	<u>343,740</u>	<u>68,096</u>	<u>(4,220)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>279,864</u>
Total Invested	4,603,398	137,566	(1,848,060)	1,927,345	4,386,547
Cash Deposits	1,501	237			105,209
Net Investment Debtors	<u>736</u>				<u>2,129</u>
Net Investment Assets	<u>4,605,635</u>	<u>137,803</u>			<u>4,493,885</u>

	Value as at 31st March 2021 £000	Change in market value £000	Sale proceeds & derivative receipts £000	Purchases as at cost and derivative payments £000	Value as at 1st April 2020 £000
Fixed Interest Securities	337,682	15,681	(1,134,253)	987,270	468,984
Equities	1,182	(88)	88	349	833
Pooled Funds	3,767,819	957,840	(322,476)	491,133	2,641,322
Pooled Property	<u>279,864</u>	<u>8,094</u>	<u>(4,333)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>276,103</u>
Total Invested	4,386,547	981,527	(1,460,974)	1,478,752	3,387,242
Cash Deposits	105,209	569			138,523
Net Investment Debtors	<u>2,129</u>				<u>2,727</u>
Net Investment Assets	<u>4,493,885</u>	<u>982,096</u>			<u>3,528,492</u>

(b) Analysis of Investments

	2021/22 £000	2020/21 £000
Fixed Interest Securities		
UK Public Sector Quoted	<u>0</u>	<u>337,682</u>
Equities		
UK Unquoted	<u>1,182</u>	<u>1,182</u>
	<u>1,182</u>	<u>1,182</u>
Pooled Investments		
UK Equity	367,839	377,443
UK Property	343,740	279,864
UK Government Bonds	716,917	114,983
UK Corporate Bonds	333,727	141,521
Multi Asset Credit	565,445	192,755
Overseas Equity	2,016,767	2,299,233
Private Debt	105,839	100,708
Insurance Linked Securities	11,990	164,294
Infrastructure	139,952	13,641
Equity Protection	0	192,738
Diversified Growth Funds - UK	<u>0</u>	<u>170,503</u>
	<u>4,602,216</u>	<u>4,047,683</u>
Total Investments	<u>4,603,398</u>	<u>4,386,547</u>
Cash Deposits	1,501	105,209
Net Investment Debtors	<u>736</u>	<u>2,129</u>
Net Investment Assets	<u>4,605,635</u>	<u>4,493,885</u>

(c) Investments analysed by Fund Manager

	31st March 2022		31st March 2021	
	£000	%	£000	%
Investments managed by Border to Coast				
Pension Partnership:				
BCPP - Global Equity Alpha	1,299,651	28.1	1,208,259	26.8
BCPP - UK Equities	178,608	3.9	172,881	3.8
BCPP - Listed Alternatives	336,357	7.3	0	0.0
BCPP - Multi Asset Credit	227,926	4.9	0	0.0
BCPP - Index Linked Gilt Fund	716,917	15.5	141,521	3.1
BCPP - Investment Grade Credit	333,727	7.2	114,983	2.5
BCPP - Infrastructure	29,647	0.6	9,223	0.2
BCPP - Private Debt	43,038	0.9	5,332	0.1
BCPP - Infrastructure 2	110,304	2.4	4,418	0.1
BCPP - UK Unquoted Equities	1,182	0.0	1,182	0.0
	<u>3,277,357</u>	<u>70.8</u>	<u>1,657,799</u>	<u>36.6</u>
Investments managed outside of Border to Coast Pensions Partnership:				
Baillie Gifford & Co. - LTGG	657,500	14.2	761,048	16.8
Dodge & Cox	248,847	5.4	260,688	5.8
Threadneedle	214,685	4.6	173,158	3.8
Legal & General	88,810	1.9	72,281	1.6
Hermes	40,246	0.9	35,015	0.8
Permira	33,060	0.7	52,008	1.2
Arcmont (formerly Bluebay)	29,741	0.6	43,368	1.0
Internally Managed (cash and net debtors)	28,818	0.6	16,228	0.4
Leadenhall Diversified Fund	4,180	0.1	55,174	1.2
Leadenhall NAT CAT Fund	4,079	0.1	51,222	1.1
Leadenhall Remote Fund	3,731	0.1	57,898	1.3
Cash with Bank of New York Mellon	1,469	0.0	0	0.0
PIMCO	1,162	0.0	192,755	4.3
Fidelity International	766	0.0	2,421	0.1
UK Equity Transition	2	0.0	2	0.0
M&G Investments	0	0.0	341,823	7.6
Veritas	0	0.0	273,800	6.1
LGIM Equity Protection	0	0.0	192,738	4.3
Newton Investments	0	0.0	170,503	3.8
NYCC Treasury Management	0	0.0	100,184	2.2
	<u>1,357,096</u>	<u>29.2</u>	<u>2,852,314</u>	<u>63.4</u>
Total Net Assets	<u>4,634,453</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>4,510,113</u>	<u>100.0</u>

The investments with BCPP Global Equity Alpha, BCPP Index Linked Gilts, Baillie Gifford, BCPP Listed Alternatives, BCPP Investment Grade Credit and Dodge & Cox each represent more than 5% of net assets. These investments are in pooled funds.

(d) Stock Lending

The Fund has not released stock to a third party under a stock lending arrangement within a regulated market at this period end or in any previous years.

15. Analysis of Derivatives

The Fund does not hold derivatives.

16. Fair Value – Basis of Valuation

The basis of the valuation of each class of investment asset is set out below. There has been no change in the valuation techniques used during the year. All assets have been valued using fair value techniques which represent the highest and best price available at the reporting date.

Description of asset	Valuation hierarchy	Basis of valuation	Observable and unobservable inputs	Key sensitivities affecting the valuations provided
Market quoted investments	Level 1	Published bid market price ruling on the final day of the accounting period	Not required	Not required
Quoted bonds	Level 1	Fixed interest securities are valued at a market value based on current yields	Not required	Not required
Exchange traded pooled investments	Level 1	Closing bid value on published exchanges	Not required	Not required
Unquoted bonds	Level 2	Average of broker prices	Evaluated price feeds	Not required
Overseas bond options	Level 2	Option pricing model	Annualised volatility of counterparty credit risk	Not required
Pooled investments – overseas unit trusts and property funds	Level 2	Closing bid price where bid and offer prices are published Closing single price where single price published	NAV-based pricing set on a forward pricing basis	Not required
Pooled investments – hedge funds	Level 3	Closing bid price where bid and offer prices are published Closing single price where single price published	NAV-based pricing set on a forward pricing basis	Valuations could be affected by material events occurring between the date of the financial statements provided and the pension fund's own reporting date, by changes to expected cashflows, and by any differences

				between audited and unaudited accounts Required by 6.5.5.1 d) and f), 7.4.2.13 of the Code.
Other unquoted and private equities	Level 3	Comparable valuation of similar companies in accordance with International Private Equity and Venture Capital Valuation Guidelines (2012)	EBITDA multiple Revenue multiple Discount for lack of marketability Control premium	Valuations could be affected by changes to expected cashflows, and by any differences between audited and unaudited accounts
Shares in Border to Coast Pensions Partnership asset pool	Level 3	Estimated value of the Fund's share of net assets of the partnership company, based on relative % of shares held and voting rights	Current estimates of future dividend income	Valuations could be affected by future trading income, post-Balance Sheet events, or changes to expected cashflows.

Sensitivity of assets valued at level 3

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

	Value at 31 March 2022 £000	Value on increase £000	Value on decrease £000
Assessed valuation range (+/-)			
Pooled investments- Private Debt	105,839	112,134	99,543
Pooled investments- Infrastructure	139,952	151,778	128,126
UK Unquoted Equities	1,182	1,182	1,182
Total	<u>246,973</u>	<u>265,094</u>	<u>228,851</u>

a. Fair Value Hierarchy

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

Level 1

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

Level 2

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

Level 3

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

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

	Quoted market price Level 1 £000	Using observable inputs Level 2 £000	With significant unobservable inputs Level 3 £000	Total £000
Values at 31 March 2022				
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	36,989	4,356,426	246,972	4,640,387
Non-financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	0	0	0	0
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss	(5,934)	0	0	(5,934)
Net investment assets	<u>31,055</u>	<u>4,356,426</u>	<u>246,972</u>	<u>4,634,453</u>

	Quoted market price Level 1 £000	Using observable inputs Level 2 £000	With significant unobservable inputs Level 3 £000	Total £000
Values at 31 March 2021				
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	468,796	3,933,335	115,530	4,517,661
Non-financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	0	0	0	0
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss	(7,548)	0		(7,548)
Net investment assets	<u>461,248</u>	<u>3,933,335</u>	<u>115,530</u>	<u>4,510,113</u>

b. Reconciliation of Fair Value Measurements Within Level 3

	Market Value at 1 April 2021 £000	Transfers into Level 3 £000	Transfers out of Level 3 £000	Purchases During the Year £000	Sales During the Year £000	Unrealised Gains and Losses £000	Realised Gains and Losses £000	Market Value at 31 March 2022 £000
Private Debt	100,708	0	0	40,468	(45,623)	(9,585)	19,871	105,839
Infrastructure	13,641	0	0	126,175	(12,697)	13,890	(1,057)	139,952
UK Unquoted Equities	1,182		0	0	0	0	0	1,182
	<u>115,531</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>166,643</u>	<u>(58,320)</u>	<u>4,305</u>	<u>18,814</u>	<u>246,973</u>

17. Financial Instruments

(a) Classification of Financial Instruments

Accounting policies describe how different asset classes of financial instruments are measured, and how income and expenses, including fair value gains and losses, are recognised. The following table summarises the carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities by category.

31st March 2021			31st March 2022		
Designated as fair value through profit and loss £000	Loans and Receivables £000	Financial Liabilities amortised at cost £000	Designated as fair value through profit and loss £000	Loans and Receivables £000	Financial Liabilities amortised at cost £000
Assets					
337,682	0	0	0	0	0
1,182	0	0	1,182	0	0
3,597,316	0	0	4,258,476	0	0
279,864	0	0	343,741	0	0
170,503	0	0	0	0	0
0	116,703	0	0	23,243	0
2,129	0	0	736	0	0
0	12,283	0	0	13,009	0
<u>4,388,676</u>	<u>128,986</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4,604,135</u>	<u>36,252</u>	<u>0</u>
Liabilities					
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	7,548	0	0	5,934
0	0	7,548	0	0	5,934
<u>4,388,676</u>	<u>128,986</u>	<u>(7,548)</u>	<u>4,604,135</u>	<u>36,252</u>	<u>(5,934)</u>

(b) Net Gains and Losses on Financial Instruments

	2021/22 £000	2020/21 £000
Fair Value Through Profit & Loss	137,804	982,096
Loans and Receivables	0	(264)
	<u>137,804</u>	<u>981,832</u>

18. Nature and Extent of Risks Arising from Financial Instruments

Risk and Risk Management

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

Responsibility for the Fund's risk management strategy rests with the Pension Fund Committee. A Risk Register has been established to identify and analyse the risks faced by NYCC's pensions operations. This document is reviewed regularly to reflect changes in activity and in market conditions.

(a) Market Risk

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

The objective of the Fund's Risk Register includes identifying, managing and controlling market risk exposure within acceptable parameters, whilst optimising the risk-adjusted return.

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

The Fund manages these risks in two ways:

- the exposure of the Fund to market risk is monitored through advice from the investment advisers to ensure that risk remains within tolerable levels
- specific risk exposure is limited by applying risk weighted maximum exposures to individual investments through Investment Management Agreements

Other Price Risk

Other price risk represents the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or foreign exchange

risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual instrument or its issuer or factors affecting all such instruments in the market.

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

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

Other Price Risk – Sensitivity Analysis

Following analysis of historical data and expected investment return movement during the financial year, in consultation with the Fund's investment consultants, the Fund has determined that the following movements in market price risk are reasonably possible for the 2022/23 reporting period.

Asset Type	Potential Market
	Movements (+/-) %
Cash and Cash Equivalents	2.0
UK Bonds	0.0
UK Equities	0.0
Overseas Equities	6.8
UK Pooled Equity	7.1
Overseas Pooled Equity	6.8
Pooled Property Investments	5.3
Diversified Growth Funds	0.0
Other Pooled Investments	0.0
Non Investment Debtors/Creditors	0.0

The potential price changes disclosed above are broadly consistent with a one-standard deviation movement in the value of the assets. The sensitivities are consistent with the assumptions contained in the investment advisors' most recent review. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates, remain the same.

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

Asset Type	Value as at 31st March 2022 £000	Potential Market Movement £000	Value on Increase £000	Value on Decrease £000
Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,501	30	1,531	1,471
UK Bonds	0	0	0	0
UK Equities	1,182	0	1,182	1,182
Overseas Equities	0	0	0	0
UK Pooled Equity	367,839	26,080	393,919	341,759
Overseas Pooled Equity	2,016,768	137,544	2,154,312	1,879,224
UK Government Bonds	716,917	17,564	734,481	699,353
UK Corporate Bonds	333,727	3,004	336,731	330,723
Multi Asset Credit	565,445	26,689	592,134	538,756
Pooled Property Investments	343,741	18,218	361,959	325,523
Diversified Growth Funds	0	0	0	0
Other Pooled Investments	257,781	18,649	276,430	239,132
Non Investment Debtors/Creditors	7,075	0	7,075	7,075
Total Assets	4,611,976		4,859,754	4,364,198

Asset Type	Value as at 31st March 2021 £000	Potential Market Movement £000	Value on Increase £000	Value on Decrease £000
Cash and Cash Equivalents	105,209	1,052	106,261	104,157
UK Bonds	337,682	1,637	339,320	336,045
UK Equities	1,182	0	1,182	1,182
Overseas Equities	0	0	0	0
UK Pooled Equity	377,443	27,176	404,619	350,267
Overseas Pooled Equity	2,299,233	165,545	2,464,778	2,133,688
UK Government Bonds	141,521	425	141,945	141,096
UK Corporate Bonds	114,983	1,725	116,708	113,258
Multi Asset Credit	192,755	5,783	198,538	186,973
Pooled Property Investments	279,864	15,116	294,977	264,751
Diversified Growth Funds	170,504	6,820	177,323	163,684
Other Pooled Investments	466,049	10,512	476,560	455,537
Non Investment Debtors / Creditors	4,735	0	4,735	4,735
Total Assets	4,491,160		4,726,946	4,255,373

Interest Rate Risk

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

The Fund's interest rate risk is monitored by the Fund and its investment advisers through the risk management strategy, including monitoring the exposure to interest rates and assessment of actual interest rates against the strategic benchmark.

The Fund's direct exposure to interest rate movements as at 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021 is set out in the tables below. These disclosures present interest rate risk based on the underlying financial assets at fair value.

	2021/22 £000	2020/21 £000
Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,501	105,209
Fixed Interest Securities	0	337,682
Pooled Investments	1,050,644	256,504
	<u>1,052,145</u>	<u>699,395</u>

The Fund recognises that interest rates can vary and can affect both income to the Fund and the value of the net assets available to pay benefits. For illustrative purposes if it were to change by +/- 1% the values in the table above would change by £226m for 2021/22 and £141m for 2020/21.

Currency Risk

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

The Fund's currency rate risk is monitored in accordance with the Fund's risk management strategy, including monitoring the range of exposure to currency fluctuations. After receiving advice it is considered that the likely volatility associated with foreign exchange movements to be +/-8.2%. A fluctuation of this size is considered reasonable based on the analysis of long term historical movements in the month end exchange rates.

Assuming all other variables, in particular, interest rates remain constant, an 8.2% strengthening/weakening of the pound against the various currencies in which the Fund holds investments would increase/decrease the net assets available to pay benefits as follows:

Asset Type	Value as at 31st March 2022 £000	Value on 8.2% Increase £000	Value on 8.2% Decrease £000
Overseas Equities	<u>2,016,768</u>	<u>2,182,142</u>	<u>1,851,393</u>

Asset Type	Value as at 31st March 2021 £000	Value on 8.4% Increase £000	Value on 8.4% Decrease £000
Overseas Equities	<u>2,299,233</u>	<u>2,492,369</u>	<u>2,106,098</u>

(b) Credit Risk

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

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

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

Credit risk on over the counter derivative contracts is minimised as counterparties are recognised financial intermediaries with acceptable credit ratings determined by recognised rating agencies.

Deposits are not made with banks and financial institutions unless they are rated independently and meet NYCC's credit criteria. NYCC has also set limits as to the maximum amount of deposits placed with any one financial institution. The banks and institutions chosen all have at least the minimum credit rating as described in NYCC's Treasury Management Strategy.

NYCC believes it has managed its exposure to credit risk and has had no experience of default or uncollectible deposits over the past five financial years. The Fund's cash holding under its treasury management arrangements with NYCC at 31 March 2022 was £21.7m (31 March 2021, £11.5m) and was held with the following institutions:

	Credit Rating	31 March 2022 £000	31 March 2021 £000
Call Accounts			
Barclays Bank Plc (NRFB)	A+ / F1	3,370	1,273
Fixed Term Deposit Notice Accounts			
Handelsbanken	AA / F1+	0	728
Santander UK	A+ / F1	3,168	1,457
Bank of Scotland	A+ / F1	0	1,335
National Westminster Bank PLC	A+ / F1 PN	3,695	364
DBS Bank Ltd	AA- / F1+	1,584	243
Goldman Sachs	A / F1	3,168	243
Standard Chartered	A+ / F1	2,640	1,214
Helaba	A+ / F1+	1,056	0
Local Authorities	-	3,061	4,636
		<u>21,742</u>	<u>11,493</u>

(c) Liquidity Risk

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

The Fund has immediate access to its cash holdings, subject to the fixed periods determined when deposits are placed. These deposits are scheduled to ensure cash is available when required.

The Fund also has access to an overdraft facility for short term (up to three months) cash needs. This facility is only used to address changes in the strategic benchmark and is met by either surplus cash from contributions received exceeding pensions paid or if necessary, disinvesting.

The Fund defines liquid assets as assets that can be converted to cash within three months. Illiquid assets are those assets which will take longer than three months to convert to cash. As at 31 March 2022 the value of illiquid assets was £247m (31 March 2021, £116m).

All liabilities at 31 March 2022 are due within one year. The Fund does not have any financial instruments that have a refinancing risk as part of its treasury management and investment strategies.

19. Funding Arrangements

In line with the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013 the Fund's Actuary, Aon, undertakes a funding Valuation every three years for the purpose of setting employer contribution rates for the forthcoming triennial period. The last such Valuation took place as at 31 March 2019.

The key elements of NYPF's funding policy are:

- to ensure the long term solvency of the Fund, i.e. that sufficient funds are available to meet all pension liabilities as they fall due for payment
- to ensure that employer contribution rates are as stable as possible
- to minimise the long term cost of the scheme by recognising the link between assets and liabilities and adopting an investment strategy that balances risk and return
- to reflect the different characteristics of employing bodies in determining contribution rates where the Administering Authority considers it reasonable to do so
- to use reasonable measures to reduce the risk to other employers and ultimately to the council tax payer from an employer defaulting on its pension obligations

At the 2019 Valuation the aim was to achieve 100% solvency over a period of 21 years from April 2020 and to provide stability in employer contribution rates by spreading any increases in rates over a period of time. Solvency is achieved when the funds held, plus future expected investment returns and future contributions are sufficient to meet expected future pension benefits payable.

At the 2019 Triennial Valuation the Fund was assessed as 114% funded (90% at the 2016 Valuation). This reflected a surplus of £450m (deficit of £283m at the 2016 Valuation).

The common rate of employers' contributions is the average rate required from all employers calculated as being sufficient, together with contributions paid by employees, to meet all liabilities arising in respect of service after the Valuation date. For 2021/22 the common rate (determined at the 2019 Valuation) is 18.5% of pensionable pay.

Individual employers' rates will vary from the common contribution rate depending on the demographic and actuarial factors particular to each employer. Full details of the contribution rates payable can be found in the 2019 Triennial Valuation Report and the Funding Strategy Statement on the Fund's website.

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

	For Future Service Liabilities	
Investment Return	4.20%	per annum
Inflation	2.60%	per annum
Salary Increases	3.85%	per annum
Pensions Increases	2.10%	per annum

Future life expectancy based on the Actuary's Fund specific mortality review was:

	Male	Female
Current Pensioners	21.8	23.8
Future Pensioners (assumed current age 45)	23.4	25.6

Commutation Assumption

It is assumed that future retirees will take 75% of the maximum additional tax-free lump sum up to HMRC limits for pre-April 2008 service and for post-April 2008 service.

50:50 Option

It is assumed that no active members (evenly distributed across the age, service and salary range) will take up the 50:50 option in the LGPS 2014 scheme.

20. Actuarial Present Value of Promised Retirement Benefits

In addition to the Triennial Funding Valuation, the Actuary also undertakes a valuation of pension fund liabilities on an IAS19 basis every year using the same base data as the Valuation, rolled forward to the current financial year, taking account of changes in membership numbers and using updated assumptions. A statement prepared by the Actuary is attached as an **Appendix**.

21. Current Assets

	31st March 2022 £000	31st March 2021 £000
Debtors		
Investment Debtors		
Accrued Dividends	0	396
Withholding Taxes Recoverable	736	1,733
	<u>736</u>	<u>2,129</u>
Other Debtors		
Contributions due from Scheduled (Government) Bodies	11,863	10,791
Contributions due from Admitted Bodies	0	0
Pensions Rechargeable	759	752
Other	388	536
	<u>13,010</u>	<u>12,079</u>
Cash	21,742	11,494
	<u>21,742</u>	<u>11,494</u>
	<u>35,488</u>	<u>25,702</u>

(a) Long Term Debtors

	31st March 2022 £000	31st March 2021 £000
Long Term Debtors		
Reimbursement of Lifetime Tax Allowances	<u>0</u>	<u>203</u>

22. Current Liabilities

	31st March 2022 £000	31st March 2021 £000
Creditors		
Sundry Other Creditors	<u>5,934</u>	<u>7,548</u>
	<u>5,934</u>	<u>7,548</u>

23. Additional Voluntary Contributions (AVCs)⁰

We have been unable to obtain from our AVC provider Prudential the figures for market value of the AVCs as at 31 March 2022 and the contributions paid during the year 2021/22. The last available information to the Fund was as at 31 March 2020 where the market value of the AVCs was £20,222k and contributions paid directly to Prudential during the year 2019/20 was £2,047k.

24. Agency Services

The North Yorkshire Pension Fund does not operate Agency Services contracts.

25. Related Party Transactions

North Yorkshire County Council

The North Yorkshire Pension Fund is administered by North Yorkshire County Council. Consequently, there is a strong relationship between the Council and the Fund.

The Council incurred costs of £1.8m (£1.6m in 2020/21) in relation to the administration of the Fund and was subsequently reimbursed by the Fund for these expenses. The Council is also the single largest employer of members of the Fund and contributed £58.0m to the Fund in 2021/22 (£56.9m in 2020/21).

The Fund's cash holdings for cashflow purposes are invested with banks and other institutions by the treasury management operations of NYCC, through a service level agreement. During the year to 31 March 2022 the Fund had an average investment balance of £16.7m (£9.0m during 2020/21) and received interest of £31k (£42.6k received in 2020/21) on these funds. The Fund also held a cash investment with NYCC Treasury Management. The value of this investment at the end of 2021/22 was £nil (£100.3m in 2020/21).

Governance

As at 31 March 2022 there were no Pension Fund Committee Members who were also active members of the Fund. The Corporate Director – Strategic Resources, who was also the Treasurer of the Fund was an active member. Benefits for the Treasurer were accrued on exactly the same basis as for all other members of the Fund.

Key Management Personnel

The Code exempts local authorities from the key management personnel disclosure requirements of IAS 24. This exemption applies in equal measure to the accounts of the Fund. The disclosures required by The Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations can be found in the main accounts of NYCC.

26. Contingent Liabilities and Contractual Commitments

Outstanding capital commitments (investments) at 31 March 2022 were £380.1m (31 March 2021 £177.1m). These commitments relate to outstanding call payments due on unquoted limited partnership funds held in the private debt and infrastructure parts of the portfolio.

27. Contingent Assets

Four admitted body employers hold insurance bonds to guard against the possibility of being unable to meet their pension obligations. These bonds are drawn in favour of the Fund and payment will only be triggered in the event of an employer default.

28. Impairment Losses

The Fund had no material impairment losses at the year-end (£nil in 2020/21).

Statement of the Actuary

North Yorkshire Pension Fund**Statement of the Actuary for the year ended 31 March 2022****Introduction**

The Scheme Regulations require that a full actuarial valuation is carried out every third year. The purpose of this is to establish that the North Yorkshire Pension Fund (the Fund) is able to meet its liabilities to past and present contributors and to review employer contribution rates. The last full actuarial investigation into the financial position of the Fund was completed as at 31 March 2019 by Aon, in accordance with Regulation 62 of the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013.

Actuarial Position

1. The valuation as at 31 March 2019 showed that the funding level of the Fund had increased since the previous valuation with the market value of the Fund's assets as at 31 March 2019 (of £3,575.2M) covering 114% of the liabilities allowing, in the case of pre- 1 April 2014 membership for current contributors to the Fund, for future increases in pensionable pay.
2. The valuation also showed that the aggregate level of contributions required to be paid by participating employers with effect from 1 April 2020 was:
 - 19.3% of pensionable pay. This is the rate calculated as being sufficient, together with contributions paid by members, to meet the liabilities arising in respect of service after the valuation date (the primary rate),

Plus

- an allowance of 0.9% of pay for McCloud and cost management – see paragraph 9 below,

Less

- 1.6% of pensionable pay to remove surplus in excess of a funding level of 110% over a recovery period of 21 years from 1 April 2020 (which together with the allowance above comprises the secondary rate).
3. In practice, each individual employer's or group of employers' position is assessed separately and contributions are set out in Aon's report dated 30 March 2020 (the "actuarial valuation report"). In addition to the contributions certified, payments to cover additional liabilities arising from early retirements (other than ill-health retirements) will be made to the Fund by the employers.

Total contributions payable by all employers over the three years to 31 March 2023 are estimated to be:

Year from 1 April	% of pensionable pay	Plus total contribution amount (£M)
2020	19.3	1.2
2021	18.5	1.3
2022	17.1	1.4

4. The funding plan adopted in assessing the contributions for each employer is in accordance with the Funding Strategy Statement. Different approaches were adopted in relation to the calculation of the primary contribution rate, stepping of contribution changes and individual employers' recovery periods as agreed with the Administering Authority and reflected in the Funding Strategy Statement, reflecting the employers' circumstances.
5. The valuation was carried out using the projected unit actuarial method for most employers and the main financial actuarial assumptions used for assessing the funding target and the contribution rates were as follows.

Discount rate for periods in service	
Secure scheduled body employers *	4.2% p.a.
Intermediate funding target	3.8% p.a.
Ongoing Orphan employers	3.3% p.a.
Low risk funding target	1.3% p.a.
Discount rate for periods after leaving service	
Secure scheduled body employers *	4.2% p.a.
Intermediate funding target	3.8% p.a.
Ongoing Orphan employers	1.6% p.a.
Low risk funding target	1.3% p.a.
Rate of pay increases	3.35% p.a.
Rate of increase to pension accounts	2.1% p.a.
Rate of increases in pensions in payment (in excess of Guaranteed Minimum Pension)	2.1% p.a.

* The secure scheduled body discount rate was also used for employers whose liabilities will be subsumed after exit by a scheduled body.

In addition, the discount rate for already orphaned liabilities (i.e. where there is no scheme employer responsible for funding those liabilities and employer has exited the Fund) was 1.3% p.a.

The assets were valued at market value.

Further details of the assumptions adopted for the valuation, including the demographic assumptions, are set out in the actuarial valuation report.

6. The key demographic assumption was the allowance made for longevity. The post retirement mortality assumption adopted for the actuarial valuation was in line with standard self-administered pension scheme (SAPS) S2N mortality tables with appropriate scaling factors applied based on an analysis of the Fund's pensioner mortality experience, and included an allowance for improvements based on the 2018 Continuous Mortality Investigation (CMI) Projections Model (CMI2018), with s_k of 7.5 and parameter A of 0.0 assuming a long term annual rate of improvement in mortality rates of 1.5% p.a. The resulting average future life expectancies at age 65 (for normal health retirements) were:

	Men	Women
Current pensioners aged 65 at the valuation date	21.8	23.8
Current active members aged 45 at the valuation date	23.4	25.6

7. The valuation results summarised in paragraphs 1 and 2 above are based on the financial position and market levels at the valuation date, 31 March 2019. As such the results do not make allowance for changes which have occurred subsequent to the valuation date. The Administering Authority, in conjunction with the Actuary, monitors the funding position on a regular basis.
8. The formal actuarial valuation report and the Rates and Adjustments Certificate setting out the employer contribution rates for the period from 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2023 were signed on 30 March 2020. Other than as agreed or otherwise permitted or required by the Regulations and reflected in the Funding Strategy Statement as appropriate, employer contribution rates will be reviewed at the next actuarial valuation of the Fund as at 31 March 2022 in accordance with Regulation 62 of the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013.
9. There are a number of uncertainties regarding the Scheme benefits and hence liabilities
- **Increases to Guaranteed Minimum Pensions (GMPs):**
The 2019 valuation allows for the extension of the 'interim solution' for public service schemes to pay full inflationary increases on GMPs for those reaching State Pension Age (SPA) between 6 April 2016 and 5 April 2021. On 23 March 2021, the Government published a response to its consultation on the longer term solution to achieve equalisation for GMPs as required by the High Court judgement in the Lloyds Bank case. The response sets out its proposed longer term solution, which is to extend the interim solution further to those reaching SPA after 5 April 2021.

The results of the 2019 valuation do not allow for the impact of this proposed longer term solution. Based on approximate calculations, at a whole of fund level, the impact of providing full pension increases on GMPs for those members reaching State Pension Age after 5 April 2021 is an increase in past service liabilities of between 0.1% to 0.2% across the Fund as a whole.

▪ **Cost Management Process and McCloud judgement:**

Initial results from the Scheme Advisory Board 2016 cost management process indicated that benefit improvements / member contribution reductions equivalent to 0.9% of pay would be required. However, the cost management process was paused following the Court of Appeal ruling that the transitional arrangements in both the Judges' Pension Scheme (McCloud) and Firefighters' Pension Scheme (Sargeant) constituted illegal age discrimination. Government confirmed that the judgement would be treated as applying to all public service schemes including the LGPS (where the transitional arrangements were in the form of a final salary underpin) and a consultation on changes to the LGPS was issued in July 2020.

On 13 May 2021 Government confirmed the key elements of the expected changes to the LGPS to implement the McCloud judgement in a Written Ministerial Statement, although final Regulations are not expected to be come into force until 2023. After incorporating the potential costs of the McCloud remedy, the 2016 SAB cost management process has concluded, with no benefit improvements or member contribution changes being recommended under that process. However some uncertainty remains as the inclusion of McCloud costs in the cost management process is the subject of a Judicial Review.

The employer contributions certified from 1 April 2020 as part of the 2019 valuation include an allowance of 0.9% of pay in relation to the potential additional costs following the McCloud judgement / cost management process. This was a simplified approach which didn't take account of different employer membership profiles or funding targets and may be more or less than the assessed cost once the details of the LGPS changes arising from the McCloud judgement and the 2016 cost management process have been finalised.

Work on the 2020 cost management process has now been started, and it is possible that further changes to benefits and/or contributions may ultimately be required under that process, although the outcome is not expected to be known for some time.

▪ **Goodwin**

An Employment Tribunal ruling relating to the Teachers' Pension Scheme concluded that provisions for survivor's benefits of a female member in an opposite sex marriage are less favourable than for a female in a same sex marriage or civil partnership, and that treatment amounts to direct discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation. The chief secretary to the Treasury announced in a written ministerial statement on 20 July 2020 that he believed that changes would be required to other public service pension schemes with similar arrangements, although these changes are yet to be reflected in LGPS regulations. We expect the average additional liability to be less than 0.1%, however the impact will vary by employer depending on their membership profile.

10. This Statement has been prepared by the Actuary to the Fund, Aon, for inclusion in the accounts of the Fund. It provides a summary of the results of the actuarial valuation which was carried out as at 31 March 2019. The valuation provides a snapshot of the funding position at the valuation date and is used to assess the future level of contributions required.

This Statement must not be considered without reference to the formal actuarial valuation report which details fully the context and limitations of the actuarial valuation.

Aon does not accept any responsibility or liability to any party other than our client, North Yorkshire County Council, the Administering Authority of the Fund, in respect of this Statement.

11. The report on the actuarial valuation as at 31 March 2019 is available on the Fund's website at the following address:

<https://www.nypf.org.uk/Documents/Actuarial%20valuation%20report%202019.pdf>

Aon Solutions UK Limited

May 2022

Annual Governance Statement 2021/22

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November 2022

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF RESPONSIBILITY

1.1 Good governance can mean different things to people – in the public sector it means:

"Achieving the intended outcomes while acting in the public interest at all times"

Corporate governance generally refers to the processes by which an organisation is directed, controlled, led and held to account.

1.2 North Yorkshire County Council's (the County Council) governance framework aims to ensure that in conducting its business it:

- operates in a lawful, open, inclusive and honest manner,
- makes sure public money is safeguarded, properly accounted for and spent wisely
- has effective arrangements in place to manage risk
- meets the needs of North Yorkshire communities – secures continuous improvements in the way it operates.

1.3 Our governance framework comprises of the culture, values, systems and processes by which the County Council is directed and controlled. It brings together an underlying set of legislative and regulatory requirements, good practice principles and management processes. The full Governance Framework can be found at paragraph 3 in this document.

1.4 Each year the County Council is required to produce an Annual Governance Statement (AGS) which describes how its corporate governance arrangements have been working. To help us do this the County Council's Corporate Governance Officers Group and Audit Committee undertake a review of our Governance Framework and the development of the AGS.

1.5 It is crucial to the County Council's success that its governance arrangements are applied in a way that demonstrates the spirit and ethos of good governance – this cannot be achieved by rules and procedures alone. The County Council is expected to have a culture that places the public and integrity at the heart of its business.

1.6 This AGS is linked to the County Council's **Local Code of Corporate Governance (Local Code)** through the seven Principles of Corporate Governance in the Local Code. The Local Code is also consistent with the principles of the CIPFA/SOLACE Framework *Delivering Good Governance in Local Government (2016)* and is reviewed annually. Minor amendments have been made to the Local Code this year to ensure it represents continual corporate governance best practice. The current version was approved by the Audit Committee and the Chief Executive (as permitted in the Constitution under the Officers' Delegation Scheme) in March 2022. A copy of the Code can be obtained from the County Council website [here](#). The Audit Committee also review the County Council's corporate governance arrangements usually in June of each year alongside the Annual Governance Statement.

1.7 This AGS explains how the County Council has complied with its Local Code and also meets the requirements of Regulation 6(1) of the *Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015* in relation to the publication of an **Annual Governance Statement**.

1.8 This AGS confirms that the financial management arrangements within the County Council conform with the governance requirements of the CIPFA Statement on the *Role of the Chief Financial Officer in Local Government (2015)*. The AGS also makes reference to the County Council's compliance with the CIPFA *Financial Management (FM) Code (2019)* which applies from 1st April 2021.

1.9 Coronavirus has had an impact on the County Council since March 2020 which resulted in changes being made to governance arrangements. These included decision making arrangements and

County Council meetings, delivery of services and working practices, funding and emergency assistance.

- 1.10 The latest governance guidance issued by CIPFA is called Bulletin 06 Application of the Good Governance Framework 2020/21 and Meeting of the Principles of Good Governance – The Impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic. The updating of this Statement has taken the guidance into account and has been amended to conform where appropriate.

North Yorkshire Pension Fund

- 1.11 The governance arrangements and Final Accounts of the North Yorkshire Pension Fund (NYPF) are audited separately from the County Council. However, because the NYPF is administered by the County Council, the governance arrangements of the County Council also apply to the NYPF. This AGS therefore also forms part of the governance framework for the NYPF. However, there are also a number of additional documents that relate solely to the governance arrangements of the NYPF – these are **NOT** referred to further in this AGS as they relate only to the governance of the NYPF. For further details of the specific governance arrangements of the NYPF please refer to the NYPF website (www.nypf.org.uk).
- 1.12 NYPF is one of 11 members of the Borders to Coast Pensions Pool (BCPP). This Company is now in full operation and has assets under management. NYPF has assets of circa £2.7 billion as at 31 March 2022 invested with BCPP and further plans to increase this amount. BCPP has established governance rules and procedures including a Joint Committee and how it engages with shareholders. Administration of the NYPF and the Investment Strategy remain entirely within the remit of the North Yorkshire Pension Fund Committee.

2.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 2.1 North Yorkshire County Council is responsible for ensuring that resources are directed in accordance with agreed policy, according to priorities and, that there is sound and inclusive decision making. There is also clear accountability to the public for the use of those resources in order to achieve desired outcomes for service users and communities.
- 2.2 A key focus of the County Council's governance processes and structure is the attainment of sustainable economic, societal, and environmental objectives. The County Council's governance arrangements are the framework by which the County Council operates in order to achieve its objectives. The focus on sustainability and the links between governance and public financial management are crucial. Furthermore, the County Council in exercising its responsibilities takes into account the impact of current decisions and actions on future generations.
- 2.3 The Governance Framework operating during 2020/21 is considered to have provided reasonable and objective assurance that significant risks impacting on the achievement of the County Council's principal objectives would be identified and actions taken to avoid or mitigate their impact.
- 2.4 Having considered all the principles in the *CIPFA Code of Practice on Managing the Risk of Fraud and Corruption 2014*, on behalf of the County Council the signatories of this Statement are satisfied that the County Council has adopted a response that is appropriate for its fraud and corruption risks and commits to maintain its vigilance to tackle fraud.
- 2.5 Some issues that require further attention have, however, been identified and these are set out in **Section 7** together with details of how they will be addressed during 2020/21. Reports on progress will be submitted to the Audit Committee.

- 2.6 The impact of the Coronavirus has also been taken into account, with Section 7 reflecting the lessons learned and actions to be taken in the recovery from the Virus.
- 2.7 Local Government Reorganisation (LGR) in North Yorkshire has also been referenced as work to transition to the new arrangements is significant in scale and complexity. As a result it has featured strongly during this AGS period of 2021/22 and this will continue until vesting day on 1 April 2023 and beyond.
- 2.8 Recruitment and Resourcing has been referenced as recruitment to vacant posts across all services and roles is difficult and for some professional roles in short supply nationally, and frontline lower grade roles this is extremely challenging. Turnover in most north yorkshire councils and services is 16%-20%, and significantly higher in some services. This reflects the national position for local government and the wider public sector.

3.0 THE PURPOSE OF THE GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

- 3.1 The Governance Framework as detailed in the Local Code comprises the systems, processes, culture and values, by which the County Council is directed and controlled and the activities through which it accounts to, engages with and leads the community. It enables the County Council to monitor the achievement of its strategic objectives and to consider whether those objectives have led to the delivery of appropriate, cost effective services.
- 3.2 The **system of internal control** is a significant part of that Governance Framework and is designed to manage risk to a reasonable level rather than try to eliminate all risk of failure to achieve policies, aims and objectives. Because it is not possible to eliminate all risks, the system of internal control can therefore only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance of effectiveness. The system of internal control is based on a continuous process designed to identify and prioritise the risks that threaten the achievement of the County Council’s policies, aims and objectives, to evaluate the likelihood of those risks being realised and the impact should they be realised, and then to manage them efficiently, effectively and economically.
- 3.3 The overall Governance Framework, and in particular the system of internal control, described in this AGS, has been in place within the County Council for the year ended 31 March 2022 and up to the date of approval by the Audit Committee of this Statement alongside the Statement of Final Accounts on 28 November 2022.

4.0 THE GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK	
a) Developing codes of conduct which define standards of behaviour for Members and staff, and policies dealing with whistleblowing and conflicts of interest and that these codes and policies are communicated effectively	Governance in Action
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elected Members have to agree to follow a Code of Conduct and an ethical framework to ensure high standards in the way they undertake their duties. Members must complete a Register of Interests which is publicly available. The County Council has established a Standards Committee, which monitors the operation of the Code of Conduct. The Committee has in place procedures for the assessment, investigation and determination of complaints against Members (involving Independent Persons) and a procedure for granting dispensations. Staff operate to a corporate Behaviours Framework which is used to develop staff skills and monitor performance. A Manager’s Pocket Book is in place and outlines key behaviours for all managers in NYCC. 	Code of Conduct

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following the formation of the Brierley Group of commercial companies appropriate governance arrangements have been put in place. A Shareholder Sub Committee of Executive and a Shareholder Board to support the Shareholder Sub Committee, are in place. • There is a Local Code of Corporate Governance in place that is fully consistent with the CIPFA / SOLACE Framework <i>Delivering Good Governance in Local Government</i>. The Local Code defines: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the fundamental values and principles of corporate governance ○ the corporate governance framework and arrangements to deliver it within the County Council ○ arrangements for annual review and reporting of the framework. • Registers of interests, gifts and hospitality are also maintained for Members and officers. Guidance notes are produced to assist. Details of Related Party Transactions are sought from all Members and senior officers. • The County Council has approved and implemented a formal Whistleblowing Policy which is reviewed annually by the Audit Committee. • The County Council has a complaints procedure that is advertised by leaflets and on its website. The procedure includes targets for acknowledging and responding to complaints in full 	<p>Local Code of Corporate Governance</p> <p>Whistleblowing Policy</p> <p>Complaints Procedure</p>
<p>b) Ensuring compliance with relevant laws and regulations, internal policies and procedures, and that expenditure is lawful</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Assistant Chief Executive (Legal and Democratic Services) is the officer designated by the County Council as the Monitoring Officer and is responsible for performing the duties required by S.5 of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989 which relate to ensuring the legality of the County Council's operations and the duties in the Localism Act 2011 relating to the promotion of high ethical standards. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the Monitoring Officer is a member of the Management Board and attends or is represented, and monitors decision making at the County Council, Executive and all Committees. • The Corporate Director – Strategic Resources is the Chief Financial Officer for the purposes of S.151 of the Local Government Act 1972 • The requirements of the Data Protection and Freedom of Information legislation are overseen by the Corporate Information Governance Group (CIGG), the Corporate Director – Strategic Resources is the Senior Information Risk Owner (SIRO) for the County Council. The Corporate Director – Strategic Resources with support from CIGG has developed and implemented a comprehensive Information Governance Framework which continues to be reviewed and updated in light of further guidance and developments. • In accordance with the UK General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and Data Protection Act 2018, the County Council has adopted relevant policies and processes and appointed a Data Protection Officer (Veritau). Veritau provides internal audit and a range of related services to both the City of York Council and the County Council. Both authorities jointly own the company. For governance purposes, Veritau reports to the Audit Committee in the same way as an in-house function. 	<p>S.5 Local Government and Housing Act 1989</p> <p>Localism Act 2011</p> <p>S.151 Local Government Act 1972</p> <p>Data Protection Act 2018</p> <p>Freedom of Information Act 2000</p>

- The County Council operates an **Information Security Management System** which is certified to the requirements of ISO/IEC 27001 (Information Security). Compliance will continue to be monitored, and further review audits by BSI (British Standards Institute) will be carried out every six months.
 - the next full re-certification to the ISO/IEC 27001 will take place in December 2022 with regular annual assessments. The work to maintain this standard is coordinated by the Senior Information Security Compliance Officer working in conjunction with the Data Governance Team.
- In addition, the County Council operates an **Information Technology Service Management System** which was awarded re-certification to ISO/IEC 20000 in February 2022. The next re-certification will be in February 2025. ISO 20000 provides quality assurance to the processes, policies and procedures operated in the delivery of ICT Services to the County Council and is the only standard specifically aligned to Information Technology service delivery and service management
 - by achieving and maintaining certification of both standards this serves to deliver services which are compliant, quality assured, and provide continual improvement.
- The County Council is also certified to the **Public Sector Network (PSN)** Code of Connection. The certifications have enabled the County Council, for example, to be certified for connection to secure video conferencing with the Criminal Justice System. The certification also enabled our connection to the NHS.net and access to Department for Work and Pensions systems.
- The Corporate **Health and Safety** Policy is reviewed annually in May and the revised and approved Policy is then issued in June. The Policy takes account of recent Health and Safety Executive guidance relating to the management of health and safety and sets out the key responsibilities of staff.
 - each Directorate has a health and safety action plan which is reviewed on a quarterly basis to ensure that health and safety risks are identified and appropriately managed across the County Council
- The **Equality and Diversity Policy Statement** is reviewed annually and revised when necessary. The County Council uses equality impact assessments as part of ensuring that due regard is paid to eliminating unlawful discrimination, advancing equality of opportunity and fostering good relations. The County Council has also published equality information and objectives as required by the Equalities Act 2010.
- There is a comprehensive annual plan for **Employment Policies** to ensure that all policies and practices adhere to all relevant legislation. This year compliance with the National Minimum Wage Regulations was reviewed. All policy updates go through a full consultation with unions recognised by the County Council.
- Public bodies employing more than 250 staff are required to publish figures on the **gender pay gap**; gender bonus gap; the proportion of men and women receiving bonuses and the proportion of men and women in each quartile of the pay structure. The County Council publishes information annually relating to the gender pay gap. Information about this can be found on the County Council website. Public bodies are also required to comply with the public sector equality duty – information about what the Council does is at [Equal opportunities information | North Yorkshire County Council](#)
- **Internal Audit** operates in accordance with the Public Sector Internal Audit Standards (PSIAS) and the County Council’s **Audit Charter**. The annual work programme is set out in a risk based Audit

[Public Sector Network \(PSN\)](#)

[Health and Safety Policy](#)

[Equality and Diversity Policy Statement](#)

[Gender Pay Gap](#)

<p>Plan following consultation with individual Directorates and the External Auditor. The Audit Committee approves the Audit Plan and receives, thereafter, regular reports on its progress.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the Head of Internal Audit expresses an opinion on the County Council’s framework of governance, risk management and control on an annual basis. ○ during 2021/22, the Audit Plan included audits on a number of corporate themes, such audits are key to providing the appropriate assurance to the County Council that its overall governance arrangements remain effective. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Coronavirus related governance arrangements - in the Constitution the Chief Executive can be given delegated authority for decision making arrangements. At the beginning of the pandemic this delegated authority was invoked so that the County Council could continue to function. This decision making by the Chief Executive was done in full consultation with the Executive. The Council then quickly embraced the new regulations which allowed for virtual decision making meetings and Members continued to make decisions during the pandemic and the appropriate changes to the Constitution were made to ensure transparent decision making. Prior to the Local Authorities and Police and Crime Panels (Coronavirus) (Flexibility of Local Authority and Police and Crime Panel Meetings) (England and Wales) Regulations 2020 (“the 2020 Regulations”) being revoked in May 2021, full Council approved the ability for informal virtual meetings to continue and allowed the Chief Executive to continue operating by making emergency decisions whilst considering the views of Members. ● In 2019 CIPFA developed the Financial Management (FM) Code as historically the general financial management of a local authority has not been supported by a specific professional code. The FM code is designed to support good practice in financial management and help local authorities demonstrate financial sustainability. It is consistent with other CIPFA Codes in that it is based on principles rather than narrow prescription. The Code doesn’t, therefore, detail specific financial management processes that each organisation must follow. Instead, the local authority must demonstrate that the principles of the Code, the Financial Management Standards, are being satisfied. 	
<p>c) Documenting a commitment to openness and acting in the public interest</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● It is important to the County Council to present itself in an open and accessible manner to ensure that matters are dealt with transparently, in so far as the need for confidentiality allows ● A Council Plan and a Statement of Final Accounts are published annually to inform stakeholders and services users of the County Council's vision, ambitions and priorities for the next four years and the previous year’s achievements and outcomes ● A Medium Term Financial Strategy, the Annual Revenue Budget including its impact on Council Tax, are published and consulted on each year ● Effective channels of communication which reach all groups within the community and other stakeholders are maintained as well as offering a range of consultation methods; to this end the County Council has a Communications Strategy to support its LGR Transition Programme and an Engagement Promise <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the Engagement Promise is a statement of principles about how the County Council enables and encourages people to influence decisions. They are high level principles, so it is not anticipated that regular changes will be required but they are reviewed by officers annually 	<p>Council Plan</p> <p>Final Accounts</p> <p>Consultation and Community Engagement</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are also a variety of opportunities for the public to engage effectively with the County Council including attending meetings, opportunity to ask questions at meetings, written consultations, surveys, web chats with the Leader and Chief Executive. This all contributes to a commitment to openness, acting in the public interest and are documented where appropriate. 	
<p>d) Establishing clear channels of communication with all sections of the community and other stakeholders, ensuring accountability and encouraging open consultation</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elected Members have a significant role to play in ensuring compliance and propriety, either collectively (e.g. through the work of the Overview and Scrutiny Committees), and individually as local representatives, providing feedback from their constituents The County Council communicates the Vision of its purpose and intended outcomes for all stakeholders to enable accountability and encourage open consultation. To enable this, analysis of the County Council’s stakeholders is undertaken and relevant and effective channels of communication are developed. Key mechanisms include – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> publishing a Council Plan which sets out the Council’s vision, ambitions and priorities for the next four years the Council Plan, and annual Statement of Final Accounts also inform stakeholders and services users of the previous year’s achievements and outcomes opportunities for the public to engage effectively with the County Council including attending meetings and submitting petitions North Yorkshire Views is our online engagement community where residents can have their say and share ideas about the way the County Council operates. Consultation toolkit and on-line training package that provide advice to all staff about how to consult effectively an engagement promise setting out in simple terms how everyone who lives or works in the county, or uses the County Council’s services can influence decisions. maintaining a County Council website that provides access to information, delivers services and opportunities for public engagement, including delivery of information required by the transparency agenda using social media to inform and engage with residents for example, on development of services, provision of information, responding to concerns and issues publication of an e-newsletter, available by subscription or through the council website, covering news and information about the County Council and its services a partnership with newspaper publisher Johnston Press to provide a monthly round-up of news and information specific for the local area, for local readers communicating and engaging with staff across the County Council, through a number of different internal communications channels 	<p>Council Plan</p> <p>N Y Views</p> <p>Engagement promise</p>
<p>e) Developing and communicating a vision which specifies intended outcomes for citizens and service users and is used as a basis for planning</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The key corporate strategy documents (i.e. the Council Plan, Medium Term Financial Strategy and Revenue Budget), are reviewed and updated annually 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Terms of Reference of the Audit Committee require it to maintain an on-going assessment of the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal control environment within the County Council. The published Work Programme for the Audit Committee includes provision to review the impact of changes to service delivery and / or management processes on the governance arrangements of the County Council • The Members' Constitution Working Group supported and advised by the Monitoring Officer review the Constitution as required on an ongoing basis and conduct a formal review of the whole Constitution every four years. 	
f) Translating the vision into courses of action for the County Council, its commercial companies, its partnerships and collaborations	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on the Council Plan and Annual Budget / MTFs process, each Service sets out its detailed objectives, performance targets, available resources and risk assessment which are included in a Service Plan • Commercial Companies – the County Council has a number of companies which it uses to deliver specific services/functions. Along with the in-house traded services to schools, these companies are grouped together to form the 'Brierley Group'. A Shareholder Sub Committee of Executive and a Shareholder Board have been created to oversee the governance of the commercial companies and a number of delegations have been made to the Chief Executive for operational activities. Briefings have been provided for Members, Audit Committee and a further review is to take place on governance of commercial companies. Training has been made available to directors of the companies of their legal responsibilities under Company Law. • An annual review is carried out on partnership arrangements which considers a range of factors. This is reported to the Audit Committee as part of the County Council's approach to governance. 	Council Plan
g) Reviewing the effectiveness of the decision-making framework, including delegation arrangements, decision-making in partnerships, information provided to decision makers and robustness of data quality	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Constitution sets out how the County Council operates, how decisions are made and by whom, and the procedures that are followed to ensure that these are efficient, transparent and accountable to local people. The Constitution also includes the detailed Contract, Financial and Property Procedure Rules, Schemes of Delegation, Codes of Conduct. These are reviewed and updated when the need arises to ensure they are consistent with the contemporary operating requirements of the County Council. 	Constitution
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As indicated above, the Council has approved Budget and Policy Framework Procedure Rules, Contract Procedure Rules, Financial Procedure Rules, and Property Procedure Rules. The purpose of these rules is to set out a framework within which the County Council conducts its business affairs. These rules are applied and monitored by the Corporate Director – Strategic Resources and are designed to ensure that proper financial arrangements are in place and operational at all times across the County Council. They are reviewed by the Audit Committee on an annual basis. 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Partnership Arrangements – the County Council’s Constitution and Finance Procedure Rules cover the issues to be considered before the County Council becomes involved in a partnership (see paragraph i) below for further detail). ● Coronavirus Pandemic - in the Constitution the Chief Executive can be given delegated authority for decision making arrangements. At the beginning of the pandemic this delegated authority was invoked so that the County Council could continue to function. This decision making by the Chief Executive was done in full consultation with the Executive. The Council then quickly embraced the new Regulations which allowed for virtual decision making meetings and Members continued to make decisions during the pandemic, and the appropriate changes to the Constitution were made to ensure transparent decision making. Prior to the Local Authorities and Police and Crime Panels (Coronavirus) (Flexibility of Local Authority and Police and Crime Panel Meetings) (England and Wales) Regulations 2020 (“the 2020 Regulations”) being revoked in May 2021, full Council approved the ability for informal virtual meetings to continue and allowed the Chief Executive to continue operating by making emergency decisions whilst considering the views of Members. 	
<p>h) Measuring the performance of services and related projects and ensuring that they are delivered in accordance with defined outcomes and that they represent the best use of resources and value for money</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● There is an integrated Service Planning and Budget Process under which each Service in each Directorate sets out its detailed objectives, performance targets, available resources and risk assessment. These feed into both the Council Plan and the Annual Budget/MTFS process ● The Performance Management framework, continues to be refined with the aim of strengthening links from individual performance management through team plans and service plans to County Council ambitions and priorities. ● There is quarterly reporting of key performance information to Management Board and a quarterly meeting of the Executive and the Scrutiny Committee Chairs. This information brings together activity levels; financial information; quality issues; customer feedback; improvement areas; workforce; and compliments and complaints. Part of this approach is to ensure that the key components of value for money are considered together and that both senior management and Members can better understand and challenge key services and areas of County Council spending. This is supplemented by more frequent reporting and monitoring processes within Directorates. ● Comprehensive budgeting systems are applied across all Directorates. These systems are regularly reviewed and improved and include greater use of systems by budget managers and stakeholders into a more consolidated service. The Finance function is also regularly reviewed and improved where necessary. ● Priority has been given to frontline services in determining the savings programme as part of the Beyond 2020 Change Programme. A planned and prioritised approach has been taken and investments have been made in areas to aid with delivery of the savings and to deliver a modern Council that is fit for purpose. ● In the past benchmarking statistics have shown an overall level of high performance and value for money for the County Council. Ofsted benchmarking data tends to continue to show the County Council in a positive light and in other areas greater reliance is made on “softer” networking in order to identify areas of best practice across the County. An increased focus on team performance is also providing key management information to assess the productivity of staff and teams and ultimately services with a view to driving improvements in performance. This approach is 	

<p>incorporated into the quarterly monitoring reports provided to the Executive and will help to shape budget thinking on an on-going basis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The LGR Transition Programme and governance arrangements provide a framework to ensure effective change to the new North Yorkshire Council by 1 April 2023. The Programme is made up of a number of workstreams as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Corporate governance, Communications, engagement and branding, Culture, leisure and sport , Customer (including revenues and benefits), Devolution, Economic development, Finance, Housing, Human resources, ICT and digital, Locality, Organisational development, Planning, Property, Regulatory services and emergency planning, Waste, highways, parking and street scene <p>These workstreams also include several sub workstreams which work on matters related to that particular area. Examples of such work are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ ensure that there is a shadow budget and MTFs in place, and a common set of Financial, Procurement and Property Procedure Rules ➤ ensure that the new authority has a lawful constitution with robust policy frameworks in place ➤ develop the Values and Behaviours Framework for the new council ➤ Produce an Anti Money Laundering policy for the new council, incorporating the latest anti money laundering regulations ➤ ensure a joined up risk management approach is in place for the new council ➤ ensure coherent arrangements for the internal audit service are in place for the new council ● The Asset Management Strategy sets out key corporate processes (e.g. purchasing and disposal of property) including the adoption of a corporate approach to dealing with property needs. A Capital Project Management system (Gateway) is in place to improve the delivery of larger projects. This dovetails with the County Council’s property partners. This Strategy sets out the key role of property in supporting the County Council’s objectives. ● The County Council’s improvement priorities, as set out in the Council Plan and in its service performance plans and strategies, are reviewed regularly throughout the year. This is achieved through – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ quarterly reports on key service performance plus corporate issues such as personnel, finance and commendations / complaints are considered by Management Board, the Executive and Chairs of the Overview and Scrutiny Committees ○ regular reports to Corporate Directors and Executive Portfolio Holders ○ publication of an Annual Report on Overview and Scrutiny and statements to every Council meeting by the Scrutiny Committee Chairs 	
<p>i) Defining and documenting the roles and responsibilities of Members and management, with clear protocols for effective communication in respect of the authority, its commercial companies and partnership arrangements</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● As explained in paragraph 4(g) above as per the Constitution ● All 72 Councillors meet together as the County Council. Virtual meetings have been broadcast live online.. At its annual meeting in May each year the County Council appoints its Chairman. The Leader is elected by the County Council at its annual meeting every four years in the election year, and s/he appoints the Executive Members, and determines their portfolios. The Leader allocates 	<p>Constitution</p>

executive functions and maintains the Executive delegation scheme. The full Council is responsible for setting the budget and policy framework of the County Council. Elections were held in May 2022 to appoint 90 councillors who will run the County Council for 11 months. They will then be responsible for the new unitary Council of North Yorkshire in April 2023 for the following 4 years.

- The **Executive** is legally responsible for developing and making proposals to the County Council for the budget and the policy framework and taking the decisions to implement them once they are agreed. If the Executive wishes to make a decision that is outside the budget and policy framework, then this must be referred to the Council as a whole to decide. They are also responsible for all other functions not falling within the responsibility of the Council or any other committee. Each Member of the Executive has a portfolio responsibility that relates to a specific area(s) of the County Council's services and responsibilities. The Executive meets formally at least once a month but will hold informal meetings on a more regular basis as required to progress the business of the County Council
- The **Management Board** (which comprises the Chief Executive and all Corporate Directors plus Assistant Chief Executives) is responsible for implementing all County Council policies and decisions at officer level, providing advice to Members, for co-ordinating the use of resources and the work of the Directorates. The 'Role of Management Board' is set out formally within the Constitution. Circumstances permitting, the Management Board meets weekly.
- There are four **Overview and Scrutiny Committees** that support the work of the County Council and the Executive, together with a Scrutiny of Health Committee. Their roles and responsibilities are detailed in Article 6 of the Constitution.
- **Statutory Officers / Codes and Protocol** – the County Council employs officers to give advice, implement decisions and manage the day-to-day delivery of its services. Certain officers have a designated duty to ensure that the County Council acts within the law and uses its resources wisely. A Protocol on Member / Officer relations, is part of the Constitution and, amongst other documents, governs the relationships between Officers and Members of the Council.
- Pursuant to its powers under Section 101 of the Local Government Act 1972 the County Council arranges for certain of its functions (non-executive functions) to be discharged by officers of the Council, these are included in the **Officers Delegation Scheme**
- **Commercial Companies** – the County Council has a number of companies which it uses to deliver specific services/functions. Along with the in-house traded services to schools, these companies are grouped together to form the 'Brierley Group'. A Shareholder Sub Committee of Executive and a Shareholder Board have been created to oversee the governance of the commercial companies and a number of delegations have been made to the Chief Executive for operational activities. Briefings have been provided for Members, Audit Committee and a further review is to take place on governance of commercial companies. . Training has been made available to directors of the companies for their legal responsibilities under company law.
- **Partnership Arrangements** - the County Council's Constitution and Finance Procedure Rules contain a number of important steps to be considered before the County Council enters into a partnership, including the need for approval by the Executive or under the terms of the Delegation Schemes, of appropriate written governance arrangements and interaction with the County Council's decision making arrangements commensurate with the role of the partnership, the part played in it by the County Council, and the risks attached to that involvement. Detailed guidance is provided to Members and Officers who represent the County Council on external bodies. An annual report is made to the Audit Committee on the governance arrangements and work of

<p>partnerships. The Executive receives an 'issues' report when the Audit Committee determines there is a matter of concern relating to a partnership</p>	
<p>j) Ensuring that financial management arrangements conform to the governance requirements of the CIPFA Statement on the Role of the Chief Financial Officer in Local Government (2015) and, where they do not, explain why and how they deliver the same impact</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The statutory duties of the Corporate Director – Strategic Resources in relation to financial management derive from five principal sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Section 151 of the Local Government Act 1972 ○ Section 114 of the Local Government Financial Act 1988 ○ Local Government Act 2000 (particular decisions contrary to policy or budget) ○ Local Government Act 2003 (prudential limits for borrowing and investment) ○ Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 ● The Corporate Director – Strategic Resources (CD-SR) drafts a Medium Term Financial Strategy and presents it (at least) annually to the Executive and the Council; linked to this Strategy are the detailed Revenue Budget, Savings Plan, Capital Plan, Treasury Management arrangements and Prudential Indicators ● The CD-SR is responsible for determining the accounting procedures, the form of financial records and statements and for maintaining the financial accounts of the County Council. The CD-SR also ensures that proper accounting arrangements are established in all Directorates. Individual Corporate Directors are responsible for the satisfactory operation of financial and accounting systems, and associated controls, within their Directorates – this responsibility is defined in the Financial Procedure Rules. ● To support this process, there is an Assistant Director (qualified as an Accountant) allocated to each Directorate with specific responsibility for financial matters. The Assistant Director sits on the Management Team of the Service Directorate and Strategic Resources. ● It is the duty of all Service Managers within Directorates to plan and manage their budgets to meet the agreed bottom line budget figure for their Service Unit. This includes ensuring that adequate arrangements exist for monitoring revenue and capital budgets throughout the year, and taking action to adjust the budget to ensure that overall control of expenditure is maintained. The CD-SR is responsible for submitting a quarterly report to Executive on the overall Revenue Budget / Capital Plan position; this report is part of the Quarterly Performance and Improvement reporting arrangements ● The CD-SR prepares and publishes an annual Statement of Final Accounts that conforms to all statutory and professional requirements, codes of practice and timetables ● The County Council's appointed external auditor is Deloitte. They will publish an Annual Audit Letter on the completion of their audit that follows the end of each financial year 	<p>S.151 Local Government Act 1972</p> <p>S.114 Local Government Financial Act 1988</p> <p>Local Government Act 2000</p> <p>Local Government Act 2003</p> <p>Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under the <i>Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015</i>, the County Council has a legal responsibility to provide an adequate and effective internal audit of its records and control systems. The Council has delegated this responsibility to the CD-SR who provides the service through Veritau (Veritau provides internal audit and a range of related services to both the City of York Council and the County Council. Both authorities jointly own the company. For governance purposes, Veritau reports to the Audit Committee in the same way as an in-house function). The Head of Internal Audit is the CEO of Veritau. • Using a risk assessment methodology, the Head of Internal Audit produces an Annual Audit Plan for approval by the Audit Committee; progress against this Plan is also reported quarterly to the CD-SR and to the Audit Committee. In addition to carrying out the work specified in the Annual Audit Plan, Veritau also provides – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ advice and assistance to service managers in the design and implementation of internal controls ○ support to managers in the prevention and detection of fraud, corruption and other irregularities ○ advice and guidance on information governance related matters. • The Head of Internal Audit provides an audit opinion, based on the level of assurance gained by the work carried out, for each audit undertaken. The results of audit work in each Directorate are reported to the Audit Committee in accordance with an agreed programme. • The Head of Internal Audit also submits an Annual Report to the Audit Committee that includes his overall opinion on the adequacy and effectiveness of the framework of governance, risk management and control operating in the County Council as a whole. 	
<p>k) Ensuring effective arrangements are in place for the discharge of the monitoring officer function.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council has appointed the Assistant Chief Executive (Legal and Democratic Services) as Monitoring Officer. The role and duties of the Monitoring Officer are contained in the Council's Constitution and appropriate resources are made available for him/her to undertake the role. The Monitoring Officer is a member of the County Council's Management Board, and has sight of all Committee and Executive reports before they are presented to Members. 	
<p>l) Ensuring effective arrangements are in place for the discharge of the Head of Paid Service function</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council has appointed the Chief Executive as Head of Paid Service. The role and duties of the Head of Paid Service are contained in the Council's Constitution, and the Chief Executive leads the County Council's Management Team and appropriate resources are made available for him/her to undertake the role. 	
<p>m) Providing induction and identifying the development needs of Members and senior officers in relation to their strategic roles, supported by appropriate training</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing the skills of Members continues to be targeted through a Member Development Programme, a dedicated online learning site and a suite of resources and training events. There is also a specific induction programme for any newly elected Member(s) and comprehensive induction following the election. There are also regular Member seminars throughout the year on a whole series of areas in order to keep Members abreast of current issues and to ensure awareness of responsibilities for both County Council and individual Members. 	

<p>n) Reviewing the effectiveness of the framework for identifying and managing risks and for performance and demonstrating clear accountability</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The County Council's comprehensive and well established approach to risk management is laid out in the Corporate Risk Management Policy and its associated Strategy. Risk Registers are developed and maintained at Corporate, Directorate and Service Unit levels. The generic risk assessment methodology is also applied to specific key projects or areas of policy development. The risk prioritisation process is designed to identify key risks that are a threat to the achievement of objectives, evaluate risk controls and ensure risk reduction actions are embedded within Service Performance Plans. • Internal Audit (Veritau) review the effectiveness of the framework for identifying and managing risks on a regular basis. Any weaknesses identified are addressed and progress to rectify those weaknesses is monitored by the Corporate Risk Management Group as well as Internal Audit. • An annual progress report on risk management is made to the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee's role is to assess the effectiveness of the authority's risk management arrangements and to review progress on the implementation of risk management throughout the authority. • Corporate Directors provide an update on the progress of mitigating risks identified in their risk registers to Audit Committee once a year. • Clear accountability is shown in both the Corporate Risk Management Policy and Strategy and as part of the risk register process. • The Performance Management framework has been further refined in order to strengthen the links between individuals, teams and services. Benchmarking and best practice from other Authorities is an inherent part of the planning process to ensure that each plan can look for further improvements. The service planning process also involves identification of savings as an initial part of the generation of savings proposals for the Budget / MTFS. • There is quarterly reporting of key performance information to Management Board and a quarterly meeting of the Executive and the Scrutiny Committee Chairs. This information brings together activity levels; financial information; quality issues; customer feedback; improvement areas; workforce; and compliments and complaints. Part of this approach is to ensure that the key components of value for money are considered together and that both senior management and Members can better understand and challenge key services and areas of Council spending. This is supplemented by more frequent reporting and monitoring processes within Directorates. 	
<p>o) Ensuring effective counter fraud and anti-corruption arrangements are developed and maintained in accordance with the <i>Code of Practice on Managing the Risk of Fraud and Corruption (CIPFA, 2014)</i>.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The County Council has approved and implemented a formal Counter Fraud Strategy which is reviewed annually by the Audit Committee. The Strategy is designed to minimise the risk of fraud and corruption by adopting and maintaining measures which prevent fraud occurring, that ensure instances of fraud which do occur are detected promptly and enable robust action to be taken against any perpetrators. • The risks of fraud and corruption are kept under constant review. A formal Fraud and Loss Risk Assessment is also completed each year by Veritau and the results are report to the Audit Committee. Preventative measures are taken to address any new or emerging risks. 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where instances of fraud are detected, Veritau will work closely with management and other agencies to ensure that the allegations are fully investigated, the extent of any losses is quantified, evidence is properly collected for further action (including possible criminal or disciplinary action), losses are recovered where possible and appropriate measures are taken to prevent any further occurrences 	
<p>p) Ensuring an effective Scrutiny function is in place</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Constitution sets out how the County Council operates, how decisions are made and by whom, and the procedures that are followed to ensure that these are efficient, transparent and accountable to local people. The Executive is legally responsible for developing and making proposals to the Council for the budget and the policy framework and taking the decisions to implement them once they are agreed. If the Executive wishes to make a decision that is outside the budget and policy framework, then this must be referred to the Council as a whole to decide. They are also responsible for all other functions not falling within the responsibility of the Council or any other committee. Each Member of the Executive has a portfolio responsibility that relates to a specific area(s) of the County Council's services and responsibilities. The Executive meets formally at least once a month but will hold informal meetings on a more regular basis as required to progress the business of the County Council. There are four Overview and Scrutiny Committees that support the work of the Council and the Executive, together with a Scrutiny of Health Committee. Their roles and responsibilities are detailed in Article 6 of the Constitution and the Overview and Scrutiny Procedure Rules. These Committees are supported by a small team of officers including a Statutory Scrutiny Officer (the Democratic Services and Scrutiny Manager). The Overview and Scrutiny Committees have continued to meet virtually (both formally and informally) throughout the pandemic which has led to only minor disruption to the ways of working. In addition Scrutiny Board has coordinated scrutiny of the recovery from the pandemic and how it has changed the way in which the County Council and partner agencies and organisations work. Work will be undertaken to consider how to scrutinise the transitional functions that the County Council will be responsible for in creating the new unitary Council of North Yorkshire prior to vesting date. 	
<p>q) Ensuring that assurance arrangements conform to the governance requirements of the CIPFA Statement on the Role of the Head of Internal Audit (2019) and, where they do not, explain why and how they deliver the same impact</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Head of Internal Audit is responsible for reviewing and reporting on the adequacy and effectiveness of the County Council's governance, risk management and control framework. The objective is to provide independent and objective assurance to management and those charged with governance, including the Corporate Director – Strategic Resources and the Audit Committee. Where weaknesses in control are identified then Internal Audit will support management to make the necessary improvements. The Financial Procedure Rules provide the framework for internal audit activities within the County Council, and define the respective roles and responsibilities of management and the Head of Internal Audit as well as confirming Internal Audit's rights of access to premises, information, records and other documentation. The specific objectives, scope and approach to Internal Audit are set out in the Audit Charter which is reviewed annually and subject to approval by the Audit Committee. The <i>CIPFA Statement on the Role of the Head of Internal Audit</i> contains five principles which set out the governance arrangements necessary to ensure that the Head of Internal Audit (HIA) is able to operate effectively and perform his/her core duties. These five principles are: 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The HIA plays a critical role in delivering the organisation’s strategic objectives by championing best practice in governance, objectively assessing the adequacy of governance and management of existing risks, commenting on responses to emerging risks and proposed developments. - The HIA plays a critical role in delivering the organisation’s strategic objectives by giving an objective and evidence based opinion on all aspects of governance, risk management and internal control. - The HIA must be a senior manager with regular and open engagement across the organisation, particularly with the Leadership Team and with the Audit Committee. - The HIA must lead and direct an internal audit service that is resourced to be fit for purpose. - The HIA must be professionally qualified and suitably experienced. <p>The County Council’s arrangements for internal audit are assessed against the five principles on an annual basis and the HIA and Internal Audit were able to comply and operate in accordance with the five principles.</p>	
r) Undertaking the core functions of an audit committee, as identified in <i>Audit Committees: practical guidance for local authorities and police (CIPFA, 2022)</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A separate Audit Committee, which includes external independent Members, has been in operation since April 2006. (see section 5 below for activities during 2021/22). A key role of the Audit Committee is to act as the responsible body charged with ensuring that a sound system of governance and internal control operates throughout the County Council. In doing so, it provides independent assurance to the Council on the adequacy of the risk management framework and the associated control environment and independent scrutiny of the County Council’s financial and non-financial performance to the extent that it affects the Council’s exposure to risk and weakens the control environment. It also oversees the Procedure Rules that relate to Contracts, Finance and Property matters as well as Information Governance and Counter Fraud arrangements. It is also responsible for scrutinising the Treasury Management policies and activities of the County Council and for ensuring that arrangements exist to secure value for money. The appointment of external independent Members helps to bring additional knowledge and expertise to the working of the Audit Committee. 	
s) Ensuring that the County Council provides timely support, information and responses to External Auditors and properly considers audit findings and recommendations	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The County Council’s appointed External Auditor is Deloitte. The External Auditor attends Audit Committee meetings. • Each year the External Auditor provides an External Audit Plan which sets out their key objectives for the year which can include a review and report on Financial Statements including the Annual Governance Statement; providing an opinion on the Financial Statements and also the arrangements to secure value for money. • the External Auditor publishes an External Audit Report on the completion of their audit. • Throughout the year the County Council’s Members and Officers work with the External Auditor to address any concerns and risks highlighted by the external auditor. • Findings and recommendations made by the External Auditor receive an appropriate management response setting out how the County Council will address such recommendations and areas of concern. 	

<p>t) Incorporating good governance arrangements in respect of partnerships and other joint working and ensuring that they are reflected across the County Council's overall governance structures</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The County Council's Constitution and Finance Procedure Rules contain a number of issues to be considered before the County Council becomes involved in a partnership, including the need for approval by the Executive or under the terms of the Delegation Schemes, of appropriate written governance arrangements and interaction with the County Council's decision making arrangements commensurate with the role of the partnership, the part played in it by the County Council, and the risks attached to that involvement. An annual report is made to the Audit Committee on the governance arrangements and work of partnerships. Where the County Council is a substantial equity holder in a company (NYnet, Veritau, Yorwaste, Align Property Partners, Brierley Homes, First North Law, N Y Highways) it ensures appropriate governance arrangements are in place both within the company and as between the company and the County Council. These will be based on the Local Code but also take into account the operational circumstances of the company. 	<p>Local Code of Corporate Governance</p>

5.0 ACTIVITIES OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

5.1 During 2021/22 and up to the date this AGS was signed, the Audit Committee had met 6 times both formally and informally. During this period its activities included:-

- approved the Internal Audit Plan for 2021/22.
- considered the County Council's overall counter fraud arrangements together with the outcome of the annual Fraud risk assessment. The Committee also reviewed the work of Veritau in respect of the management of fraud risks including the results of investigations into matters reported via the County Council's whistleblowing facilities or directly by management. The Council's counter fraud policy framework and action plan have also been reviewed and updated.
- assessed the performance of the County Council's internal audit provider, Veritau. The Committee also considered the outcome of the internal audit quality assurance and improvement programme (QAIP). The Committee was pleased that internal audit practices continue to meet the required professional standards and therefore continued reliance could be placed on the results of internal audit work.
- continue to oversee the County Council's risk management arrangements and strategy
- continued to assess the adequacy and effectiveness of each Directorate's risk management arrangements through consideration of the risks and mitigating actions identified in each Directorate Risk Register.
- considered the annual report on partnership governance. The report included details of the County Council's current partnerships, changes which had occurred in the year and the arrangements in place to monitor the management and performance of key partnerships. The report lists the partnerships that were within the scope of the annual report. The reporting process helps to ensure that the governance arrangements of all high and medium risk partnerships are monitored on a regular basis.
- ensured that the ongoing work in relation to improvement issues on Corporate Governance, Information Governance (and in particular compliance with the UK General Data Protection Regulation and Data Protection Act), Business Continuity and Risk Management, was progressing

- considered the external audit plan prepared by Deloitte for the audit of the 2021/22 financial statements and the review of the County Council's arrangements for securing value for money;
- considered the arrangements made by the County Council for securing value for money, including the transition through Local Government Reorganisation which is seen as the largest contributing strand towards greater VfM.
- reviewed the progress made to implement the Procurement and Contract Management Strategy, and the Strategy Action Plan. . This included details of continuing actions taken in response to the Coronavirus pandemic including supply chain resilience (setting up the Supply Chain Resilience Board), wider supply chain support (Go4Growth) and preparation for Local Government Reorganisation.
- continued to scrutinise the Treasury Management arrangements of the County Council
- considered the Annual Report of the Head of Internal Audit expressing his opinion on the framework of governance, risk management and controls operating within the County Council.
- considered and approved the Statement of Accounts including the Annual Governance Statement of the County Council and the North Yorkshire Pension Fund submitted by the Corporate Director – Strategic Resources following detailed work by a sub group of the Committee.
- received details of the outcome of the review of the Property Procedure Rules. The amended Rules resulted in specific changes such as the simplification of the wording for compulsory purchase, and additions such as acquiring property by auctions and tenders.
- received details of the exceptional consultation issued by CIPFA on time limited changes to the *Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting 2019/20* to help alleviate delays to the publication of audited financial statements.
- received briefings on a number of topics including the Council's Treasury Management, Cyber and Information Security, the County Council's owned companies and the Pension Fund.
- received an induction session for new Members following local elections
- reviewed its Terms of Reference and its own effectiveness.
- reviewed arrangements for Corporate Governance within the County Council including approval of changes to the County Council's Local Code of Corporate Governance
- received training on relevant topics

5.2 All this work has been used in supporting the preparation of the County Council's (ie this) Annual Governance Statement for 2021/22.

6.0 REVIEW OF EFFECTIVENESS

6.1 The County Council has responsibility for formally conducting, at least annually, a review of the effectiveness of its governance framework including the system of internal control. The review relates to the Governance Framework which has been in place at the County Council for the year ended 31 March 2022 and up to the date of approval of the Statement of Accounts. Any issues identified as a significant governance issue are reported within the AGS, and the progress made by management in 2022/23 to address these issues will be reported regularly to the Audit Committee as the body charged with governance.

- 6.2 The review of effectiveness of governance and internal control systems is informed by the work of the Executive, the senior managers within the County Council who have responsibility for the development and maintenance of the governance environment; by the Internal Audit function (as carried out by Veritau) and the Insurance and Risk Management Service; comments made by External Auditors and other review agencies and inspectorates. The Corporate Governance Officers Group is responsible for co-ordinating the review.

Delivery/Operational Area of Assurance

- 6.3 Management Board and all of the Corporate Directors have reviewed their service areas in relation to the governance and internal control procedures and confirm that the functions they are responsible for comply and conform to the Governance Framework. Significant governance issues are provided in section 7.
- 6.4 In addition the County Council has identified a suite of key performance indicators to help assess the effectiveness of its arrangements. These are reported quarterly to the Executive, and include the outcome of external inspections (see below in paragraph 6.6 for further details).

Oversight of Management Activity

- 6.5 A range of reports are produced annually or throughout the year from those responsible for the oversight of management activity which provide assurance on the operation of elements of the governance framework, including those listed below:
- The latest published version of the Constitution, and on the County Council website (see link above)
 - Annual Report of the Standards Committee – The Standards Committee consider and approve the annual report on the work undertaken by the Committee which includes a review of ethical framework developments, Members attendance at Committees, dispensations and complaints. There are 2 independent persons on the Committee who provide independent assurance in respect of ethical behaviour and conduct. No significant ethical failings were found and the report was approved at Full Council.
 - Counter Fraud annual report (including fraud and loss risk assessment) - the Audit Committee received and considered the annual report prepared by Veritau and the actions being taken to mitigate possible fraud risks. No significant frauds or losses occurred during the period.
 - Internal audit - the 2021/22 Head of Internal Audit Report and Opinion - provided “substantial” assurance in relation to the County Council’s framework of governance, risk management and control.
 - Annual Report of the Audit Committee for the year ended 30 September 2021 – this is based on details of the work carried out by the Audit Committee and details of how the Audit Committee has fulfilled its Terms of Reference. See paragraph 5 above for further details of the activities of the Audit Committee.
 - Treasury Management and Investment Strategy Report- regular reports are provided to the Audit Committee throughout the year, with an Annual report presented to Full Council. This shows compliance with investment policy and strategy.
 - Annual Information Governance Report - the Audit Committee is provided with an annual update on developments in the County Council’s information governance arrangements and compliance with relevant legislation. Progress has been made in developing the County Council’s information governance arrangements during the year. However information governance continues to be identified as a high risk area on the corporate risk register and

by the internal auditors, Veritau. This is in part due to the consequences should the County Council suffer a serious data breach. See also Section 7 for further details.

- Annual Partnership Governance Report – the Audit Committee is provided with an annual update on partnerships and noted that in 2021/22 none of the partnerships were identified as being high risk and there had been no governance failures in the year.
- Risk Management – the Audit Committee is provided with annual reports on the adequacy and effectiveness of each Directorate’s risk management arrangements, and regular audits on the risk management strategy and process are also carried out. Internal Audit activities show that the Council is managing its risks appropriately and effectively.
- North Yorkshire Safeguarding Children’s Partnership (NYSCP) Annual Report (on their [website](#)) - the independent Scrutineer’s Annual Report detailed the work undertaken by the NYSCP in its first full year of operation (having replaced the North Yorkshire Children’s Trust and North Yorkshire Safeguarding Children Board). This included that the NYSCP. Executive agendas are gradually expanding to ensure a focus on what the Children’s Trust steered, across all five national Outcomes set out in the Children Act 2004 (Stay Safe, Be Healthy, Enjoy and Achieve, Make a Positive Contribution, Achieve Economic Wellbeing.); the structure of the Partnership; and the themes for future working based on agreed ambitions, namely, A Safe Life, A Happy Family Life, A Healthy Life and Achieving in Life.
- North Yorkshire Safeguarding Adults Board (NYSAB) Annual Report (on their [website](#)) - the latest annual report noted work including production of a ‘Risk Notification Return’ guidance document for providers; publication of the outcome of a Safeguarding Adults Review including recommendations; the co-production of a series of One minute guides with the North Yorkshire Safeguarding Children Partnership (NYSCP) and North Yorkshire Community Safety Partnership (NYCSP) on a variety of topics aimed at keeping people safe; activity during the online ‘Safeguarding Week’; and ambitions for the year ahead.
- Assurance is provided by the Monitoring Officer in relation to legality issues and a section 5 report is issued in circumstances where the County Council is not operating lawfully. No section 5 notices were issued during this period.
- Procurement and Contract Management - the Audit Committee is provided with an annual report on procurement and contract management activities. Activities this year included receiving details of continuing actions taken in response to the Coronavirus pandemic including supply chain resilience (setting up the Supply Chain Resilience Board), wider supply chain support (Go4Growth) and preparation for Local Government Reorganisation.
- Attendance Management Annual Report – sickness absence is measured in number of FTE days lost and was 6.5 days in 2020/21, amongst the lowest of county councils nationally. However, in the first 3 quarters of 2021/22 this increased significantly with a projected outturn figure of around 8.2 days, however this remains low in comparison with other similar benchmark councils which are looking to outturn at 12-16 days. Sickness absence was particularly low in 2021 at the start of pandemic, when large parts of the workforce moved to homeworking, with some absence due to self isolation requirements or employees being furloughed. NYCC has, along with other employers, seen a significant rise in sickness absence this year. The reasons for this are varied, for example postponed operations have recommenced resulting in further sickness absence for post-operative recovery, and it is likely that the extended demands of the pandemic will have had an impact on absence levels. This year there has also been a rise in infections other than Covid which have spiked due to less communal transmission of viruses during the pandemic.
- Numerous qualitative and quantitative returns have been provided to Government in response to Coronavirus.
- Assessment of compliance with the latest CIPFA Financial Management Code 2019 – the Audit Committee was provided with a report on a self-assessment and overview of

compliance with the FM Code. See the link [CIPFA Financial Management Code report to Audit Committee in December 2021](#) for full details. The assessment found a high level of compliance with the Standards and no areas of significant concern. However some areas for improvement were identified and details can be found within the report along with the responsible officer or information. A further report will be provided to Audit Committee on progress of the identified areas ahead of the deadline for full compliance.

Independent Oversight

6.6 Independent oversight includes the following:

- *Children and Families Services*

The formal letter from OFSTED regarding the June 2021 Focused Visits stated that “Highly confident senior leaders and managers have ensured that children’s services have continued to develop positively since the last inspection. Despite COVID and the resultant increase in the number of children being referred to children’s services, partnership work has flourished, the practice model is now fully embedded, and vulnerable children receive effective services from skilled and compassionate professionals who protect, help and support them”. This builds on North Yorkshire’s already outstanding status.

- *GCSE Examinations*

Due to Coronavirus, there is no data for 2021.

- *Care Market Quality Remains High*

Based on the most recent CQC overall inspection ratings, 83.3% of provision across the county is rated as “good” or better. This remains higher than regional levels (80.3%), but reduced significantly between quarters, down by 5.8%. For care home provision, the ratings are lower than the overall averages described above, but provision in North Yorkshire remains better than comparator averages. Inspection outcomes for in-house provision (Provider Services), is consistently significantly better than all comparator averages.

- *Public Satisfaction with Highways and Transportation*

The 2021 survey was disappointing for highways authorities in the public satisfaction survey across the whole country. The majority of figures suffered a drop in satisfaction levels. This means that although we saw a 4 point drop we retained a 2nd quartile status and dropped one place against a group of similar county councils and large unitary authorities (although there were 32 included this year and 29 last year.) Our drop of 4 points in this measure was better than the average of our peer group (a 5.1 drop) and slightly better than average overall (4.4 drop).

- *Ombudsman Investigations*

In 2021/22 there were 60 Ombudsman investigations received, 2 of which were then withdrawn. 48 decisions were made (some cases go across financial years), 12 of which were upheld.

7.0 SIGNIFICANT GOVERNANCE AND BUSINESS CHALLENGES

7.1 The governance and internal control arrangements can provide only reasonable and not absolute assurance that assets are safeguarded, that transactions are authorised and properly recorded, that material errors or irregularities are either prevented or would be detected within a timely period and that significant risks impacting on the achievement of the County Council’s objectives have been mitigated. It also needs to be recognised that the current external challenges to local government

and the wider public sector are such that there are an unparalleled number of business risks and challenges; an effective governance framework therefore helps but cannot by itself eliminate such issues.

7.2 On the basis of the review work carried out it was considered that the majority of the governance and internal control arrangements continue to be fit for purpose and the overall governance framework was effective during the financial year 2021/22. **There were, however, some areas identified which require attention either as a result of weaknesses or as a result of external challenges. The most significant of these areas (ie business challenges and Coronavirus recovery) are set out below in a spirit of ensuring continuous improvement of governance; internal control arrangements; and service delivery.**

7.3 At the time of writing the items included in the table below represent the list of key issues requiring attention in 2022/23 and beyond.

Significant Governance and Business Challenges requiring attention in 2022/23 and beyond	
Challenge	
A1	Information Governance To ensure the council continues to comply with its data protection, information governance and information security legislative, regulatory and statutory obligations (responsible officer: Senior Information Risk Owner)
Actions	
a)	Enhance existing IAO training packages, working groups, communications and guidance materials to support Information Asset Owners in undertaking their role (by Dec 2022)
b)	Develop internal policy, processes and procedures to reflect the updated Surveillance and Biometric Commissioners Code of Practice and implementing the ICOs Artificial Intelligence Data Protection Risk Toolkit (by Mar 2023)
c)	Research, understand and prepare for the proposed Data Protection and Digital Information Bill drafted by the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport, Home Office, Cabinet Office & Department of Health and Social Care (by Mar 2023)
d)	Continue to work with services to improve classification and retention of documents and where they should be stored to ensure maximum use is made of system opportunities, and set the baseline for the new North Yorkshire Council (by Mar 2023)
e)	Collaborate with services to improve classification, retention and sharing of documents by implementing the NHS Records Management Code of Practice, whilst improving user guidance and maximizing system opportunities in respect to digital document management (by Mar 2023)
f)	Ensure that Information Governance Framework policies are reviewed on an annual basis. (by Mar 2023)
g)	Continue to review lessons learnt from information incidents that have occurred to improve ongoing risk identification and management, and reduce or prevent the likelihood of reoccurrence going forward (by Mar 2023)
h)	Continue to be certified to high standards for Information Security (annual review Nov 2022)
i)	Work in partnership with other LGR councils and external stakeholders to ensure that the new North Yorkshire Council operates safely and legally from vesting day (Apr 2023)
Challenge	
A2	Covid Scarring Following the pandemic there are continuing concerns around people led services and in particular the Adult Social Care market, together with demand for welfare support and potential stress in families. The position is unclear and uncertain which creates challenges around determining medium and long term strategies. It is therefore difficult to provide measure to the actions listed below due to the uncertainty involved. (responsible officers: Management Board)

Actions	
a)	Monitor demand led services to gauge pressures in North Yorkshire residents and families, and determine required resource levels (ongoing)
b)	Carry out market engagement with supply chains to identify supply side issues including upwards price pressures (ongoing weekly through the Supply Chain Resilience Board)
c)	Continue with the corporate approach to supply chain resilience through the Supply Chain Resilience Board (ongoing through weekly meetings)
d)	Gather information from partners, particularly District Councils to determine welfare and benefits take up to identify if further action is required (Mar 2023)
e)	Constant review of ways of working across the Council to determine most effective service delivery (ongoing)
Challenge	
A3	Local Government Reorganisation Consideration has been given to local government reorganisation and the establishment of North Yorkshire Council on vesting day, 1st April 2023. A comprehensive programme of activity is in place for the delivery of LGR with a key focus on ensuring that the new Council is Safe and Legal on day 1 and there is minimal impact on service delivery for residents and customers (responsible officer: Chief Executive)
Actions	
a)	Prepare for a smooth transition of staff to the new council leading to the TUPE process through keeping staff updated and involved, and providing clarity on structure (Apr 2023)
b)	Production and approval of a new constitution for the new council (Feb 2023)
c)	Production and approval of a budget for the new Council (Feb 2023)
d)	Complete Senior Management appointments for new Council (Dec 2022)
e)	Key IT systems in place to support the new Council for vesting day (Apr 2023) followed by further work to identify a longer term systems architecture for the Council (beyond Apr 2023)
f)	Programme Management Office and approach in place to deliver the LGR Implementation plan (Apr 2023) and in order to deliver the subsequent transformation (beyond Apr 2023)
g)	Ensure that all customer interactions with the new Council are understood and addressed so that there is no service deterioration on vesting day (Apr 2023)
h)	Review, revise and agree governance arrangements for the new Council including size and format of relevant Committees, and ensure relevant training for Members.
Challenge	
A4	Financial Uncertainty The financial outlook for local government is still subject to significant uncertainty and volatility as a result of a number of external factors. These include: much higher levels of inflation, market pressures particularly linked to staffing issues, the continued fallout from Covid-19 and associated economic impacts along with the Government's plans for future funding frameworks for local government and specifically with Local Government Re-organisation (LGR) in North Yorkshire. The Medium Term Financial Strategy approved in February 2022 identifies a further £24m recurring savings will be required by 2024/25 for NYCC (responsible officer: Corporate Director Strategic Resources)
Actions	
a)	Use of specialist advisors and relevant professional organisation technical teams (e.g. Society of County Treasurers) to identify and understand the financial implications of government proposals (ongoing and as and when required)
b)	Explore potential future developments, in consultation with services, to enable timely identification of potential issues (ongoing)
c)	Anticipate change, prepare responses and create strategies as part of budget setting to identify the financial implications of different assumptions (Feb 2023)

d)	Twice a year review of reserves and maintenance of healthy reserve balances which can be used to offset short to medium term financial turbulence whilst enabling longer term management of financial challenges (Feb 2023)
e)	Management of an earmarked reserve to meet the direct costs of LGR (May 2027)
f)	Undertake robust financial forecasting with all services in-year to enable emerging issues to be captured and managed as appropriate (ongoing on a quarterly basis)
g)	Carry out modelling and consideration of a range of council tax issues including harmonisation, discounts and premiums and local support schemes (Feb 2023)
h)	Review impacts of cost of living pressures on communities and consider options (Mar 2023)
Challenge	
A5	Resourcing (recruitment and retention) Recruitment to vacant posts across all services and roles is difficult and for some professional roles in short supply nationally, and frontline lower graded roles this is extremely challenging. This is particularly problematic due to the increase in vacancies caused by high levels of turnover. Turnover in most north yorkshire councils and services is 16%-20%, and significantly higher in some services. This reflects the national position for local government and the wider public sector (ongoing) (responsible officers: Management Board)
a)	Continue to deploy a range of tools and resources to recruit to vacancies adapting the recruitment response to the role type. Continued use of creative recruitment campaigns with good use of social media (Sep 2023)
b)	Continue to review roles in services to expand those where recruitment is more likely, particularly entry level roles such as trainees and apprentices(ongoing)
c)	Continue to develop internal career pathways so staff can progress internally via qualifications and developments as needed (Sep 2023)
d)	Ensure pay is as competitive as possible within the confines of affordability, using available additional payments within the pay policy to attract and retain where necessary (Sep 2023)
e)	Have available an attractive employment offer including voluntary benefits, salary sacrifice and promote other benefits such as leave allowance and hybrid working where available (Apr 2023)
f)	Develop manager's skills for effective and positive staff management including engagement and support in order to assist retention and successful recruitment (ongoing)
g)	Continue to ensure the organisation is a 'good employer' through its actions and practice such as ensuring work/life balance is available and attainable to all employees (ongoing)

8.0 CONCLUSION

- 8.1 The County Council has in place strong governance arrangements which we are confident protect its interests and provide necessary assurances to our citizens and stakeholders. However, the County Council has a duty to seek continuous improvement and will take steps in 2022/23 to further enhance governance arrangements.
- 8.2 This includes the governance arrangements that have been put in place for Local Government Reorganisation (LGR) in North Yorkshire. This incorporates the programme for the delivery of LGR with the key focus of ensuring that the new Council is Safe and Legal on vesting day, 1st April 2023.
- 8.3 Issues that require attention have, however, been identified and these are set out in **Section 7** above together with details of how they will be addressed during 2022/23. Reports on progress will be submitted to the Audit Committee.

9.0 **SIGNATURES**

- 9.1 We, the undersigned, accept primary responsibility for the content of this Annual Governance Statement and will over the coming year, take steps to address the matters identified in Section 7 of this Statement to further enhance the governance arrangements of the County Council. We are satisfied that these steps will address the need for improvements that were identified in the significant governance and business challenges and will monitor their implementation and operation as part of the next annual review.

Signed:

Cllr Carl Les
Leader of the County Council

Date: 18th March 2024

Richard Flinton
Chief Executive

Date: 18th March 2024

- 9.2 I confirm that the Audit Committee (meeting on the 18 March 2024) was satisfied, on the basis of the information available to it, that this Annual Governance Statement for 2021/22 has been prepared and approved after due and careful enquiry.

Cllr Clifford Lunn
Chairman of the Audit Committee

Date: 18th March 2024

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Accruals

The concept that income and expenditure are recognised as they are earned or incurred, not as cash is received or paid.

Actuary

An actuary is an expert on pension scheme assets and liabilities. The Local Government Pension Scheme Actuary determines the rate of employer contributions due to the Pension Fund every three years.

Amortised

Written off over a suitable period of time (usually in line with the useful life of a fixed asset). This is a proxy for depreciation for intangible assets.

Appropriations

Amounts transferred from the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement through the Movement in General Fund Balance to revenue or capital reserves.

Asset Rental Charges

The County Council charges Asset Rentals to Services in order to reflect the economic costs of the assets they use in service provision. These charges do not impact on Council Tax.

Assets

Anything which has a monetary value e.g. property, investments or cash.

Assets Held for Sale

Those assets that are actively being marketed with the expectation that disposal will occur within a 12 month period.

Associate

An entity is an associate of a reporting authority if it has a participating interest and over whose operating and financial policies the reporting authority is able to exercise significant influence.

AVC

Additional Voluntary Contributions.

Benchmark

A measure against which investment performance is assessed. The benchmark may take the form of a "market index" where performance is measured by comparison with a particular market or where measurement is against an average established by reference to the performance of a peer group or league table.

BCF

Better Care Fund

Bid Price

In the context of stock trading on a stock exchange, the bid price is the highest price a buyer of a stock is willing to pay for a share of that given stock.

Bond

A type of investment where cash is exchanged for a certificate of debt issued by the government or company, promising regular payment on a specified date, or range of dates, usually involving a final lump sum capital payment at the time the bond is given up by the investor.

Budget

A statement of the County Council's expected level of service and spending over a set period, usually one year.

Callable Deposit

Deposit with a bank or building society for an agreed term but where the bank has the option of repaying the full amount at set intervals. For example, a three year deposit with six monthly calls.

Capital Expenditure

Expenditure on the acquisition of a fixed asset or expenditure which adds to, or enhances, the life or value of an existing fixed asset.

Capital Financing

Funds used to pay for capital expenditure. These funds can come from both external and internal sources.

Capital Plan

The proposed budget for capital expenditure and funding for the County Council.

Capital Receipts

Proceeds from the sale of Fixed Assets. These are used to finance new capital expenditure.

Carrying Amount

The amount at which an asset is recognised in the Balance Sheet.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

A Balance Sheet heading to identify both cash (or overdraft) and other highly liquid resources, these liquid resources are deemed to be short term investments that are held with maturity periods of three months or less and are for the purposes of cash management.

CCG

Clinical Commissioning Groups.

The Code

In relation to the financial statements The Code refers to the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting. The Code of Practice is based upon approved accounting standards and provides the accounting standards under which the Statement of Accounts are prepared.

CFR

Capital Financing Requirement.

CIPFA

The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy is the lead accountancy body for the Public Sector on accounting practice and the preparation of local authority Accounts.

CIPFA FM Code

Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy Financial Management Code. This Code sets the standards of financial management for Local Authorities.

Consolidation

The process of adjusting and combining financial information from the individual financial statements of a reporting authority and its subsidiaries. The overall aim is to prepare consolidated financial statements that present financial information for the group as a single entity.

Contingencies

Sums set aside to meet either the potential costs of activities expected to occur during the year, over and above those costs included in the services budget (pay and price), or items which are difficult to predict in terms of financial impact or timing (uncertain items).

Corporate Governance

The authoritative rules and controls in place within an organisation required to promote openness, inclusivity, integrity and accountability.

Council Tax

The means of raising money locally to pay for local authority services. This is a property based tax where the amount levied depends on the valuation of each dwelling.

Credit Rating

A published ranking, based on detailed financial analysis by a credit bureau, of an organisation's financial history, specifically relating to an organisation's ability to meet its debt obligations.

Creditors

Amounts owed by the County Council for goods or services that it has received but for which payment had not been made by the last day of the financial year (31st March).

Current Assets and Liabilities

Current assets are items that are owed to County Council and can be readily converted into cash. Current liabilities are items that are due for payment immediately or in the short term.

Current Service Cost IAS 19

Employer pension contributions charged during the year have been removed from the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and replaced with an amount (i.e. current service cost) which reflects the increase in the scheme liabilities expected to arise from employee membership of the scheme in the year of account.

Debtors

Amounts owed to the County Council at the last day of the financial year (31st March) where services have been delivered but payment has not been received.

Delegated Budgets

Budgets for which schools and other services have complete autonomy in spending decisions.

Depreciation

The measure of the wearing out, consumption, or other reduction in the useful economic life of a fixed asset, whether arising from use, age or obsolescence through technological or other changes.

DfE

Department for Education.

DLUHC

Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (formerly MHCLG - Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government).

DSG

Dedicated Schools Grant. A ring-fenced grant which can only be applied to expenditure properly included in the Schools budget.

Earmarked Reserves

These reserves represent monies set aside that can only be used for a specific purpose.

EFA

Expenditure & Funding Analysis

Expected Return on Assets

The average rate of return expected on the actual assets held by the Local Government Pension Fund.

Fair Value

A rational and unbiased estimate of the potential market price of a good, service or asset.

Finance Leases

Under a finance lease agreement, most of the risks and rewards associated with ownership are transferred to the lessee. The accounting policy is to recognise these assets.

FRS

Financial Reporting Standard

FVOCI

Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income

FVPL

Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

GAAP

Generally Accepted Accounting Practice.

Government Grants

Revenue grants and contributions are credited to the appropriate service Revenue Account where they relate to a specific service; general grants including capital grants are credited to non-specific grant income within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the extent that the conditions of the grant have been met.

HWRC

Household Waste Recycling Centre

IAS

International Accounting Standard

ICT

Information and Communications Technology.

IFRIC

Interpretations originated from the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee.

IFRS

International Financial Reporting Standards. Guidelines and rules set by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) that companies and organisations can follow when compiling financial statements.

Impairment

The worsening of an asset, through damage, dilapidation etc., which affects the value of that asset.

Income

Amounts which the County Council receives, or expects to receive, from any source. Income includes fees, charges, sales, capital receipts, government grants, the precept on Council Tax collection funds, Revenue Support Grant and National Non-Domestic Rate.

Income in Advance

Amounts received by the County Council during the current financial year relating to services to be delivered in the following financial year.

Intangible Assets

Assets that do not have physical substance but are identified and are controlled by the County Council through custody or legal rights.

Interest Cost

A financing charge reflecting the increases in the present value of Pension Fund scheme liabilities.

Investments

Short term investments comprise of deposits of funds with banks or similar institutions.

Investment Properties

Properties that are held for income or capital appreciation only, rather than used for any service delivery purposes.

ISAB

International Accounting Standards Board.

ISB

Individual School Budgets.

ISP

Internet Service Provider.

Joint Venture

An entity in which the reporting authority has an interest on a long term basis and is jointly controlled by the reporting authority and one or more entities under a contractual or other binding arrangement.

LAA

Local Area Agreement. A partnership with other public bodies involving the pooling of government grants to finance work towards jointly agreed objectives for local public services.

LAAP

Local Authority Accounting Panel. Bulletins issued by CIPFA to provide guidance on topical issues and accounting developments and when appropriate provide clarification on the detailed accounting requirements.

LASAAC

Local Authorities (Scotland) Accounts Advisory Committee.

LDDF

Learning Difficulties Development Fund.

LGPS

Local Government Pension Scheme.

LGR

Local Government Reorganisation.

LIBOR

The London Interbank Offered Rate. A daily reference rate based on the interest rates at which banks borrow unsecured funds from other banks in the London wholesale money.

LOBO

Lender Option Borrower Option. Financial instrument used to borrow from the money market such loans feature on initial fixed interest period followed by a specified series of calls where the lender has the option to request an interest rate increase. The borrower has the option of repaying the loan (at no penalty) or accepting the higher rate.

LPSA

Local Public Service Agreement.

LSP

Local Strategic Partnership. A non-statutory, multi-agency partnership, which matches a local authority boundary, and includes representatives from the public, private, community and voluntary sector.

LMS

Local Management of Schools.

Long Term Borrowing

Long term borrowing is loans that have been raised to finance capital expenditure.

Market Value

The monetary value of an asset as determined by current market conditions.

Mid-market price

The mid-point between the bid price and the offer price for a security based on quotations for transactions of normal market size by recognised market-makers or recognised trading exchanges.

Minimum Revenue Provision

The statutory minimum amount that must be charged to a Revenue Account in each financial year to repay external debt.

Minority Interest

The interest in a subsidiary entity that is attributable to the share held by, or on behalf of persons other than the reporting authority.

MTFS

Medium Term Financial Strategy

NAHT

National Association of Head Teachers.

NASUWT

National Association of Schoolmasters Union of Women Teachers.

National Non-Domestic Rate

The Government levies a standard rate on all properties used for commercial purposes. The rates are collected on behalf of the government by District Councils, and then redistributed nationally on the basis of resident population.

Net Book Value

The amount at which Fixed Assets are included in the Balance Sheet, i.e. their historical cost or current value less the cumulative amounts provided for depreciation.

Net Current Replacement Cost

The cost of replacing or recreating the particular asset in its existing condition and in its existing use, i.e. the cost of its replacement or of the nearest equivalent asset, adjusted to reflect the current condition of the existing asset.

Net Debt

This comprises cash in hand, cash overdrawn, short term investments and long term borrowing.

Net Realisable Value

The open market value of the asset in its existing use (or open market value in the case of non-operational assets) less the expenses to be incurred in realising the asset.

NEU

National Education Union (formerly NUT National Union of Teachers and ATL Association of Teachers and Lecturers).

NHS

National Health Service.

NJC

National Joint Council.

Non-Current Assets

Assets that yield benefits to the authority and the services it provides for a period of more than one year.

NYBEP

North Yorkshire Business and Education Partnership.

NYES

North Yorkshire Education Services.

NYnet Limited

A company providing broadband connectivity within North Yorkshire.

Past Service Cost

The increase in Pension Fund liabilities arising in the current period as a result of the introduction of, or improvement to, retirement benefits.

PFC

Pension Fund Committee.

PFI

Private Finance Initiative. A means of securing new assets and associated services in partnership with the private sector.

PIP

The Pending Issues Provision (PIP) was set up in 2008/09 as part of the budget and medium term financial strategy process to underpin a financial strategy that would ensure sufficient recurring funds are available in future years to meet the predicted year on year costs of the Waste Strategy.

The provision was funded by increasing the annual Council Tax charge in the three year period 2008/09 to 2010/11 by more than was strictly needed to pay for the annual cost of the County Council's services in those year's.

In addition to providing the longer term funding required for the Waste Strategy, the funding paid into the PIP but not yet drawn down by the Waste Strategy is available for non- recurring items of urgent expenditure and investment in services.

Portfolio

A block of assets managed by a fund manager, to an agreed performance specification, on behalf of an investor.

PPP

Public Private Partnership. A long-term contract between a private party and a government entity for providing a public asset.

Precept

The amount of money the County Council has to levy on Council Tax payers (via district collection funds) to pay for County Council services.

Prepayments

Amounts paid by the County Council in the current financial year that relate to goods and services not received until the following financial year.

Provisions

Provisions represent sums set aside for any liabilities of uncertain amount or timing that have been incurred.

PWLB

Public Works Loan Board. The Government agency set up to provide loans to Local Authorities to finance capital expenditure.

REFCUS (Revenue Expenditure funded from Capital under Statute)

Expenditure which may be properly capitalised, but which does not result in the creation of any fixed asset.

Reserves

There are two types of reserves, usable and unusable reserves. Usable reserves are those reserves that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation. Unusable reserves are other reserves, such as the revaluation reserve, that arise from accounting requirements.

Revenue Expenditure

Revenue expenditure is spending on the day to day running costs of the County Council. It includes expenditure on employees, premises, transport and supplies and services.

RICS

Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

RSG

Revenue Support Grant. Central Government grant support towards local government expenditure.

SEN

Special educational needs.

SEND

Special educational needs and disability.

SDT

Standard Desktop.

Section 151 Officer

The Officer designated to assume overall responsibility for the administration of the financial affairs of the County Council and for the preparation of the Council's Statement of Accounts.

Settlements and Curtailments

Settlements and liabilities settled at a cost materially different to the IAS 19 reserve during the year. Curtailments represent the cost arising from early payment of accrued pensions in respect of any redundancies during the year.

Simple Investment

The reporting authority's interest does not qualify the entity as a subsidiary, associate or a joint venture because the reporting authority has limited influence or its interest is not long term.

SIF

Special Investment Fund.

SIP

Statement of Investment Principles.

Subsidiary

An entity is a subsidiary of a reporting authority if the authority is able to exercise control over the operating and financial policies of the entity and is able to gain benefits / be exposed to risk of potential losses from this control.

Surplus Properties

Those properties that are not used in service delivery but neither do they meet the classification of investment properties or assets held for sale.

T&C

Technology and Change.

Term Deposit

A deposit held in a financial institution for a fixed term at a fixed rate.

TMP

Treasury Management Practices.

TMPS

Treasury Management Policy Statement.

VAT

Value Added Tax.

Veritau Limited

A company providing Internal Audit, Counter fraud and Information Governance Services.

VOICE

This is a union for Education Professionals.

Work in Progress

The value of rechargeable work which has not been recharged at the end of the financial year.

YDHTP

Yorkshire Dales and Harrogate Tourism Partnership.

Yorwaste Limited

A subsidiary waste disposal company.

YPO

Yorkshire Purchasing Organisation.