



Title of Report:	Annual Accounts 2021/22
Committee Report Submitted To:	Special Council Meeting
Date of Meeting:	26 September 2022
For Decision or For Information	For Decision

Linkage to Council Strategy (2021-25)	
Strategic Theme	Cohesive Leadership
Outcome	Council operates as one effective and efficient corporate unit with a common purpose and culture
Lead Officer	Chief Finance Officer

Budgetary Considerations	
Cost of Proposal	
Included in Current Year Estimates	YES/NO
Capital/Revenue	
Code	
Staffing Costs	

Screening Requirements	Required for new or revised Policies, Plans, Strategies or Service Delivery Proposals.		
Section 75 Screening	Screening Completed:	Yes/No	Date:
	EQIA Required and Completed:	Yes/No	Date:
Rural Needs Assessment (RNA)	Screening Completed	Yes/No	Date:
	RNA Required and Completed:	Yes/No	Date:
Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA)	Screening Completed:	Yes/No	Date:
	DPIA Required and Completed:	Yes/No	Date:

1.0 Purpose of Report

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to present the annual accounts for Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 for approval.

2.0 Background

- 2.1 Councils and other public bodies are required to prepare and submit to the Department for Communities (DfC) by 30 June each year their annual accounts for the previous financial period, I can confirm Council complied with this requirement. Under current regulation the approval of the accounts now occurs after completion of the audit meaning Council are approving what will eventually be published. Northern Ireland Audit Office (NIAO) are in the process of completing their work in this regard and the accounts are presented in conjunction with the reports from NIAO.

3.0 Detail

- 3.1 Attached as an appendix is a draft copy of the Annual Statement of Accounts for Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council. At the time of writing this report NIAO are still completing aspects of the audit therefore the accounts being approved may contain a few amendments when compared to the accounts appended, any such changes will be advised verbally at the Council meeting, these are not expected to be significant.
- 3.2 Income and Expenditure that was controlled by Budget Holders is £7,302k (page 85) surplus to budget. The surplus was supported by Central Government subventions that totaled £1,031k (incl furlough), rates finalisation of £1,129k and additional Rates Support Grant amounting to £810k. The Financial Recovery Reserve (previously COVID Recovery Reserve) was increased by £4,400k leaving a balance at 31 March 2022 of £8,888k.
- 3.3 The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES) recorded within the Annual Accounts includes expenses outside the control of Budget Holders. It includes property, provisions and pension revaluations and accumulated absences. Some of these adjustments are accounting entries or future long-term liabilities that are based on pension assumptions and will only materialize on retirements.
- 3.4 The main figure members will be interested in can be found in being the Movement in Reserves statement which details an in-year movement in the General Fund Summary of a decrease of £26k giving a carrying total of £4,505k. Under regulation we are recommended to carry a minimum fund balance in the range of 5% to 7.5% of our Net Operating Expenditure

(£57,064k) which translates into a recommended balance between £2,853k and £4,280k. Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council is compliant with these recommendations.

- 3.5 Whilst the result is slightly adverse it should be noted that in addition Council has increased other useable reserves by £5,391k to a total of £17,485k. The major contribution to this increase was the transfer into the Financial recovery reserve, the purpose of which is to mitigate any future losses which arise because of the post pandemic or inflationary pressures.

The breakdown of these reserves is shown in the table below:

Transfers to and from Earmarked Reserves (General Fund Appropriations)							
	01 April 2020	Transfers In	Transfers Out	31 March 2021	Transfers In	Transfers Out	31 March 2022
	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's
Repairs & Renewals Fund	743	500	0	1,243	540	0	1,783
Sinking Fund	4,151	913	0	5,064	0	0	5,064
Election Reserve	84	336	0	420	30	0	450
Area Planning Reserve (APR)	130	140	0	270	30	0	300
Reorganisation Reserve	409	200	0	609	391	0	1,000
Financial Recovery Reserve	0	4,488	0	4,488	4,400	0	8,888
Total Earmarked Reserves	5,517	6,577	0	12,094	5,391	0	17,485
Net Transfer (From) / To General Fund				(6,577)			(5,391)

- 3.6 The Financial Recovery Reserve of £8,888K relates to:

- Opening balance of £4,488k
- Central government subvention (incl. furlough) of £1,031k
- Rates finalisation of £1,129k
- Additional Rates Support Grant of £810k
- Transfers in year of £1,430k.

3.7 The Financial Performance Outturn is detailed in the following table:

Financial Performance - Outturn

For the year ended 31 March 2022 the Council decreased its General Fund by £26,346. The movement in the General fund is analysed in the table below:

		Actual	Budget	Variance
		£'000's	£'000's	£'000's
Cost of Services on Continuing Operations		(40,437)	(44,821)	4,384
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure		(2,026)	(2,045)	19
Net Operating Expenditure		(42,463)	(46,866)	4,403
Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income		55,710	52,866	2,844
Surplus on the Provision of Services		13,247	6,000	7,247
Minimum Revenue Provision		(6,835)	(6,000)	(835)
Surplus	Note 2a	6,412	0	6,412
Transfers to Landfill Regulation Reserve		(238)		
T/fers (to) / from Provision for Discount Rate Reserve		(620)		
T/fers (to) / from Usable Reserves		(5,391)		
Adjustments	Note 2a	(189)		
Movement in the General Fund		(26)	0	6,412
Balance brought forward		4,531		
General Fund as at 31st March 2022		4,505		

Recovery from Covid 19 was sluggish and continued to affect Council's ability to generate income from certain services.

Income receipts increased by £6.255 Million and expenditure increased by £1.848 Million compared to budget however it should be noted that additional activity at landfill resulted in an increase in both landfill tax paid (£1.997m) and landfill tax recouped (£2.102m) from customers when compared to budget. Council has also obtained income in excess of budget as detailed in the paragraph below.

	Leisure and Development	Environmental Services	Corporate Policy & Resources	Taxation & Non Specific Grant Income	Total
Additional Central Government Support Not Budgeted	Note 4a	Note 4a	Note 4a	Note 10	
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Department for Communities Covid Funding	689	0	0	0	689
Department for Agriculture and Rural Affairs	0	220	0	0	220
Furlough Grant HMRC	122	0	0	0	122
Totals recognised in the CIES	811	220	0	0	1,031

Wages and Salary costs were £1.913 Million favourable against budget due to continued gapping of posts and reduced overtime as premises were closed for a significant part of the year.

Premises costs were £0.650 Million unfavourable against budget caused by significant increases in material prices for repairs - £1.079 Million adverse. These losses were offset by utility reductions of £0.402 Million produced by continued working from home and premise closures for a significant part of the financial year.

Despite low diesel costs at the outset of the pandemic and significantly reduced travel only a modest positive variance of £0.044 Million was achieved on transport costs as rising repair and fuel prices continued throughout the year.

Council received an additional £1.129 Million of rates finalisation, £0.810 Million of additional Rates Support Grant and Covid 19 Support funding of £0.904 Million - all of which are included under Taxation and Non Specific Grant Funding - Note 10 refers.

4.0 **Recommendation**

It is recommended that the Council approves of the adoption of the annual statement of accounts as presented and where applicable any amendments notified during the meeting.



Causeway Coast & Glens Borough Council

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2022

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Narrative Report**Introduction**

These financial statements have been prepared in line with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2021 (the Code) and the Department for Communities Accounts Direction, Circular DOE Accounts Direction Circular LG 02/2022. It is the purpose of this foreword to explain, in an easily understandable way the financial facts in relation to the Council.

This Statement of Accounts explains Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council's finances during the financial year 2021/22 and its financial position at the end of that year. It follows approved accounting standards and is necessarily technical in parts.

The Narrative Report provides information about Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council including key issues affecting the Council and its accounts. The Narrative Report focuses on the matters that are of relevance to the principal users of the Statement of Accounts. As well as complementing and supplementing the information provided in the accounts, it also provides a look at the issues that have affected the Council's development, performance and position during 2021/22 and are likely to impact in the future.

Organisational Overview and External Environment

Causeway Coast and Glens borough encompasses the majority of the North Coast of Northern Ireland with over 140km of coastline with the North Atlantic from Lough Foyle to the Glens of Antrim. The area includes a World Heritage Site in the famous Giant's Causeway and also three areas of outstanding natural beauty taking in Binevenagh, the Causeway Coast and the Glens of Antrim. On top of this the borough is home to a number of prestigious events including the North-West 200, SuperCupNI (formerly the Milk Cup) and festivals such as The Auld Lammas Fair. Consequently the area attracts thousands of tourists and visitors every year.

The Borough has a population of just over 140,000 and covers an area of around 2,000 sq km making it the second largest Council in terms of area in Northern Ireland.

The Council has net expenditure of £57 million in 2021/22. It is structured into three strategic Directorates: Environmental Services, Leisure and Development, and Corporate Services. The Vision of Council is to maximise the benefits of our unique location and landscape by providing ambitious, accessible, innovative and efficient services which fulfill customer expectations.

Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council staff, led by 40 Councillors across seven District Electoral Areas (DEA's), carry out six principal duties:

- a civic leadership role to ensure a better quality of life for citizens;
- provision of a number of services and facilities including planning, leisure and recreation, waste collection and disposal, recycling and community services;
- promoting the arts, tourism, community and economic development;
- regulating and licensing activities relating to environmental health, consumer protection, building regulations and public safety;
- a representative role on a number of bodies and boards, including education, health and housing; and
- a consultative role in relation to functions conducted by other government bodies and agencies such as planning, water, roads and housing.

With our role in leading community planning in the Borough we have published the Causeway Coast and Glens Community Plan 2017 - 2030, outlining priorities for the Borough which will require collaboration with key partners to ensure delivery of these ambitions for the Borough.

Operational Model

Each year the Council must ensure it has the resources it needs to deliver services to the standard expected by its ratepayers. Budget plans are submitted to Council for approval regarding what is planned to be done and the estimated cost of providing these services. This helps Council understand what funding is required and where to strike the "rate " for the Borough to raise this level of revenue.

Governance

Governance looks at areas such as risks, opportunities, strategy, resource allocation and outlook. The Annual Governance Report included at part of these Annual Financial Statements gives details on all these areas and any implications or remedies implemented.

Corporate Risk

The Council has an embedded process to manage any risks and assist with the achievement of its strategic objectives alongside performance targets. The Corporate Risk Register plays an integral role in the production of the Corporate Strategy and is subject to review by the Audit Committee.

The Council's key corporate risks are:

- Reputational Risk.
- Covid 19
- Security threat to ICT systems.
- Finance
- Planning
- Law and Compliance

The operation of Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council is governed by the committee structure. At the top of the structure sits the full council which is supported by the working committees in each of the areas listed below:

Council

- Elected Members
- Chief Executive Mr D Jackson

Leisure & Development

- Director of Leisure & Development (Mr R Baker)
- Community & Culture
- Prosperity & Place
- Sport & Well-Being
- Tourism & Recreation
- Funding Unit
- Strategic Projects

Environmental Services

- Director of Environmental Services (Mr A McPeake)
- Estates
- Health & Built Environment
- Infrastructure
- Operations

Corporate Policy & Resources

- Director of Corporate Services (Mrs M Quinn)
- Members
- Registrar
- Corporate Services
- Performance *
- Legal Services *

Financial Services

- Interim Director of Finance (Mr M Smyth)

Planning

- Head of Service of Planning (Mrs D Dickson)

* These departments report directly to the Chief Executive and separately report to the Corporate Policy and Resources Committee - the remaining departments channel their reports via the Director of Corporate Services.

Further details of the Council's governance framework and arrangements are included in the Annual Governance Statement on pages 7 to 21

Strategic Performance

The requirement for the Council to have in place an annual Performance Improvement Plan is set out within the Performance Duty of the Local Government Act (NI) 2014. The Department for Communities decided that due to the Covid 19 pandemic, Councils in Northern Ireland were not required to have in place a Performance Improvement Plan for the period 2020/2021. This was because many Council facilities and services were not open or operational and therefore their performance could not be measured against targets.

Financial Statements

The Council's financial performance for the year ended 31 March 2022 is as set out in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and its financial position is as set out in the Balance Sheet and Cash Flow Statement.

Group Accounts

The Code requires Local Authorities to consider all their interests and to prepare a full set of group financial statements where they have material interests in subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. The Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council does not have material interests in such bodies and accordingly is not required to prepare group financial statements.

The Movement in Reserves Statement

This Statement, as set out on page 30 shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the Council, analysed into 'usable reserves' (i.e. those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and other reserves.

The 'Surplus or (deficit) on the provision of services' line shows the true economic cost of providing the Council's services, more details of which are shown in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. This is different from the statutory amounts required to be charged to the General Fund for Local Tax purposes. The 'Net increase / (decrease) before transfers to statutory and other reserves line shows the statutory General Fund Balance before any discretionary transfers to or from earmarked reserves undertaken by the Council.

The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

This statement, as set out on page 31 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. Councils raise taxation to cover expenditure in accordance with regulations; this may be different from the accounting cost. The taxation position is shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

The Balance Sheet

The Balance Sheet, as set out on page 32 shows the value as at the Balance Sheet date of the Council's assets and liabilities. The net assets of the Council (assets less liabilities) are matched by the reserves held by the Council. Reserves are reported in two categories.

The first category of reserves are usable reserves, i.e. : those reserves that the 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 authority 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 under regulations'.

The Cash Flow Statement

The Cash Flow Statement, as set out on page 33 shows the changes in cash and cash equivalents of the Council during the reporting period. The statement shows how the Council generates and uses cash and cash equivalents by classifying cash flows as operating, investing and financing activities.

The amount of net cash flows arising from **operating** activities is a key indicator of the extent to which the operations of the Council are funded by way of taxation and grant income or from the recipients of services provided by the Council.

Investing activities represent the extent to which cash outflows have been made for resources which are intended to contribute to the Council's future service delivery.

Cash flows arising from **financing** activities are useful in predicting claims on future cash flows by providers of capital (i.e. borrowing) to the Council.

Expenditure and Funding Analysis

The objective of the Expenditure and Funding Analysis as set out on page 48 is to demonstrate to ratepayers how the funding available to the authority (ie government grants, rates and business rates) 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. The Expenditure and Funding Analysis also shows how this expenditure is allocated for decision making purposes between the Council's directorates. Income and expenditure accounted for under generally accepted accounting practices is presented more fully in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Financial Performance

Outturn

For the year ended 31 March 2022 the Council decreased its General Fund by £26,346. The movement in the General fund is analysed in the table below:

	Actual	Budget	Variance
	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's
Cost of Services on Continuing Operations	(40,437)	(44,821)	4,384
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	(2,026)	(2,045)	19
Net Operating Expenditure	(42,463)	(46,866)	4,403
Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income	55,710	52,866	2,844
Surplus on the Provision of Services	13,247	6,000	7,247
Minimum Revenue Provision	(6,835)	(6,000)	(835)
Surplus	Note 2a	6,412	0
Transfers to Landfill Regulation Reserve	(238)		
T/fers (to) / from Provision for Discount Rate Reserve	(620)		
T/fers (to) / from Usable Reserves	(5,391)		
Adjustments	Note 2a	(189)	
Movement in the General Fund		(26)	0
Balance brought forward		4,531	
General Fund as at 31st March 2022		4,505	

Recovery from Covid 19 was sluggish and continued to affect Council's ability to generate income from certain services.

Income receipts increased by £6.255 Million and expenditure increased by £1.848 Million compared to budget however it should be noted that additional activity at landfill resulted in an increase in both landfill tax paid (£1.997m) and landfill tax recouped (£2.102m) from customers when compared to budget. Council has also obtained income in excess of budget as detailed in the paragraph below.

	Leisure and Development	Environmental Services	Corporate Policy & Ressources	Taxation & Non Specific Grant Income	Total
Additional Central Government Support Not Budgeted	Note 4a	Note 4a	Note 4a	Note 10	
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Department for Communities Covid Funding	689	0	0	0	689
Department for Agriculture and Rural Affairs	0	220	0	0	220
Furlough Grant HMRC	122	0	0	0	122
Totals recognised in the CIES	811	220	0	0	1,031

Wages and Salary costs were £1.913 Million favourable against budget due to continued gapping of posts and reduced overtime as premises were closed for a significant part of the year.

Premises costs were £0.650 Million unfavourable against budget caused by significant increases in material prices for repairs - £1.079 Million adverse. These losses were offset by utility reductions of £0.402 Million produced by continued working from home and premise closures for a significant part of the financial year.

Despite low diesel costs at the outset of the pandemic and significantly reduced travel only a modest positive variance of £0.044 Million was achieved on transport costs as rising repair and fuel prices continued throughout the year.

Council received an additional £1.129 Million of rates finalisation, £0.810 Million of additional Rates Support Grant and Covid 19 Support funding of £0.904 Million - all of which are included under Taxation and Non Specific Grant Funding - Note 10 refers.

Unusual charges or income

Section 19(3) of the Local Government Finance Act (Northern Ireland) 2011 allows the Department for Communities to issue capitalisation directions to the councils. This permits specified items of expenditure normally classified as revenue to be treated as capital expenditure.

Revenue expenditure funding capital under statute (REFCUS)

REFCUS is applied in circumstances where Council incurs capital expenditure on assets which are not owned by the Council directly.

	2021/22
	£'000's
Public Realm Capital Schemes accounted for within Asset Under Construction written off (Note 11 refers)	366
Capital Grants awarded to Community Groups	257
Total Gross Capital Expenditure subject to REFCUS	623
Capital Grants released from Capital Grants Received in Advance (Note 23a refers)	(1,134)
Net Increase in General Fund / Decrease in Capital Adjustment Account	(511)

Capital Expenditure

Capital Expenditure amounted to £4,126,410 during the year - (Note 11a refers). The main items of capital expenditure are set out below.

	2021/22	2020/21
	£'000's	£'000's
Portush Public Realm Schemes	0	157
North Pier Portrush	0	55
Garvagh Forest Bike Trails	0	1
Harbours	395	164
ICT Equipment including Intangible Licences	0	5
Public Realm Projects	831	0
Magilligan Community Centre	0	22
Sport & Well Being Projects	11	0
Peace IV Capital Projects	15	77
Various Building	0	193
Other Vehicles	258	297
Environmental Services Projects	161	372
Leisure and Development Projects	1,938	1,089
Finance System	147	0
Civic Projects	60	4
Planning Projects	236	132
Refuse Vehicles	0	1,501
Car Parks	0	161
Village Renewal Projects	75	1,031
	11a / 11b	4,127
		5,261

Borrowings

For the 2021/22 year Council has an authorised borrowing limit of £80 million. This is based on the Council's forecast capital expenditure plans over the medium to long term. There were no new loans drawn down in 2021/22.

The Council's net debt position is as follows:

Net Debt		2021/22	2020/21
		£'000's	£'000's
Short Term Borrowing	15a	4,869	5,298
Long Term Borrowing	15b	56,476	61,378
Total Borrowings	15b	61,345	66,676
Cash And Cash Equivalents	25c	18,440	11,181
Total Investments and Cash Equivalents		18,440	11,181
Total Net Debt		42,905	55,495

Provisions

During the year, landfill provision showed a decrease of £590,040.

The primary cause of the reduction in landfill provision was the changes to the discount rates Council are required to apply to future cashflows. This resulted in a reduction of £889,978. Provision of £340,519 was made in relation to landfill capacity of which £40,581 was utilised in year.

Pensions

In 2015 as a consequence of Local Government Reform Planning staff previously employed by Central Government became employees of the Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council. Most of these staff remain members of the Civil Service Pension Scheme and contributions of £245,106 (2021-£249,412) were made by Council on their behalf to this pension scheme.

Employees of the former Legacy Councils continued as members of the NILGOSC pension scheme and Council contributed £3,350,598 (2021-£3,338,845) in regular payments to this scheme together with payments of £169,717 (2021- £0) in respect of early year retirement payments.

The NILGOSC pension liability decreased by £17,625,000 from £56,903,000 to £39,278,000 (Note 21c to the accounts refers).

Post Balance Sheet Events

Subsequent to the year end a fire took place at the Dunluce Centre a facility on which a sale has been agreed. The purchaser intends developing the site and the damage caused does not in any way hinder their plans. The facility is covered by Council insurance and can be reinstated should the development be cancelled.

Going Concern

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Significant changes in Accounting Policies

There have been no changes in accounting policies (as described from page 34 to 47) from the previous year.

Significant changes in Statutory Functions

There have been no changes to statutory functions from the previous year.

Outlook**Rates set for ensuing year**

Council passed a rates increase of 3.49% for 2022/23 (2.49% 2021/22).

Economic Climate

Since its formation in 2015 Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council has strove to deliver the expected efficiencies resulting from Local Government Reform. In doing so the Council has faced significant budgetary challenges in particular the pressures on Central Government to cut costs leading to a reduction in Central Government funding. In addition we are now seeing inflationary pressures beginning to increase placing additional strain on already stretched resources.

Brexit, "The Protocol" and Covid 19

Whilst still unclear what the long term local implications will be, the combination of the Protocol and Covid 19 are having a significant impact on the construction industry in particular. Supply chain difficulties are increasing the costs of materials to the detriment of both recurrent repairs and maintenance costs and the capital program. Evidence would also suggest these costs are being influenced by shortages of HGV drivers - this may impinge on providing drivers for refuse vehicles.

Energy and fuel costs are also projected to increase over the immediate short term which will add considerable cost to Council's premise and fleet costs.

It is too early to understand the full implication of Brexit on jobs and investment in the Borough.

Statement of the Council's and Chief Financial Officer's Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts**The Council's Responsibilities**

Under Section 1 of the Local Government Finance Act (Northern Ireland) 2011 a council shall make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs. A council shall designate an officer of the council as its chief financial officer and these arrangements shall be carried out under the supervision of its chief financial officer.

Under Regulation 7 of the Local Government (Accounts and Audit) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015 the Council, or a Committee, is required by resolution, to approve the accounts.

These accounts were approved by the Chief Executive on the 26th September 2022.

The Chief Financial Officer's Responsibilities

Under Regulation 8 of the Local Government (Accounts and Audit) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015, the Chief Financial Officer is responsible for the preparation of the Council's Statement of Accounts in the form directed by the Department for Communities.

The accounts must give a true and fair view of the income and expenditure and cash flows for the financial year and the financial position as at the end of the financial year.

In preparing this Statement of Accounts, the Chief Financial officer is required to:

- observe the Accounts Direction issued by the Department for Communities including compliance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom
- follow relevant accounting and disclosure requirements and apply suitable accounting policies on a consistent basis, and
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent.

The Chief Financial Officer is also required to:

- keep proper accounting records that are up-to-date, and
- take reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Annual Governance Statement**Scope of Responsibility**

Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council is responsible for ensuring that its business is conducted in accordance with the law and proper standards, and that public money is safeguarded and properly accounted for, and used economically, efficiency and effectively.

Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council also has a duty under Local Government (Best Value) Act (Northern Ireland) 2002 to make arrangements for continuous improvement in the way in which its functions are exercised, having regard to a combination of economy, efficiency and effectiveness.

In discharging this overall responsibility, Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council is responsible for putting in place proper arrangements for the governance of its affairs, facilitating the effective exercise of its functions, which includes arrangements for the management of risk.

Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council has prepared an Annual Governance Statement which is consistent with the principles of the CIPFA/SOLACE Framework Delivering Good Governance in Local Government. This statement explains how Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council meets the requirements of Regulation 4 of the Local Government (Accounts and Audit) Regulations (Northern Ireland 2015) in relation to the publication of a statement on internal control.

The Purpose of the Governance Framework

Council's governance framework comprises the systems and processes, and culture and values, by which the Council is directed and controlled and its activities through which it accounts to, engages with and leads the community. It enables Causeway Coast and Glens Borough 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.

The system of internal control is a significant part of that framework and is designed to manage risk to a reasonable level. It cannot eliminate all risk of failure to achieve policies, aims and objectives and can therefore only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance of effectiveness. The system of internal control is based on an ongoing process designed to identify and prioritise the risks to the achievement of the Council's policies, aims and objectives, to evaluate the likelihood of those risks being realised and the impact should they be realised, and to manage them efficiently, effectively and economically.

The governance framework has been in place for the year ended 31 March 2022 and up to the date of approval of the financial statements.

The governance framework

The key elements of the systems and processes that comprise the Council's governance arrangements include the following:

1. Identifying and communicating the Council's vision of its purpose and intended outcomes for citizens and service users.

Council has produced a new Corporate Strategy for 2021-2025 in February 2021.

This Corporate Strategy was developed following a consultation process involving Councillors and senior managers within Council although the process was significantly delayed due to the pandemic. Council staff were asked for their comments on the new Strategy document via the Staff Newsletter. Further effective public consultation, however, proved difficult due to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic but a copy of the new Corporate Strategy has been placed on the Council website with the Council welcoming any comments on it from the public. A hard copy of the Council Strategy will not be published at this time.

The new Corporate Strategy sets out the Council's Vision for the Borough, its Mission Statement and priority Strategic Themes. The Council has identified five priority strategic themes as follows:

- Cohesive Leadership
- Local Economy
- Improvement and Innovation
- Healthy, Active and Engaged Communities
- Climate Change and Our Environment

Outcomes and indicators have been developed under each priority theme and these will provide a framework for decision and investments across the timeframe of the Corporate Strategy. However, the delay in the development of the new Corporate Strategy caused by the impact of the pandemic enabled Council to identify and factor into the new Strategy the challenges and impacts on the Council and our Borough of the Covid-19 pandemic. As a result it is recognized that the Strategy should be seen as a "living" document and be reviewed on a regular basis (at least annually). It must evolve to meet the emerging understanding and context created by the impacts of Covid-19 in our area.

Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council was tasked by the Local Government Act (NI) 2014 to lead, maintain and facilitate the community planning process in Causeway Coast and Glens. It has worked with its Statutory Partners to develop the Causeway Coast and Glens Community Plan. The Community Plan was formally signed off by the Community Planning Strategic Partnership in April 2017 and was formally launched in June 2017.

Ten Councillors were nominated to participate on behalf of Council on the Strategic Partnership and they have been closely involved in the work of the Community Planning Partnership.

The development of the Community Plan involved; a detailed statistical analysis of the Causeway Coast and Glens area; an extensive community engagement/consultation exercise; the establishment of thematic working groups to develop population outcomes and indicators; mutual agreement by the members of the Community Planning Strategic Partnership of the final version of the Plan.

The next stage in the process of community planning involved taking the outcomes identified within the Plan and developing a Delivery Plan, which identified actions necessary to achieve the Population Outcomes in the Plan. This work commenced in June 2017, and finalized in June 2018 with the launch of the Delivery Plan for the Community Plan.

This Delivery Plan identified 44 practical collaborative actions to take forward the high level outcomes identified in the Community Plan itself. The Delivery Plan was based on the work of a number of Delivery Design Groups which included representatives from the statutory partners along with a range of support partners from other appropriate organisations.

A review of the Delivery Plan was undertaken in 2020 and, although this was challenging due to the pandemic, a full review was completed and a revised Delivery Plan with 34 actions was adopted by the Community Planning Partnership in December 2020.

The community planning process also involved the implementation of a monitoring and reporting process overseen by the Strategic Partnership and this commenced in June 2018. Each Action Lead identified in the Delivery Plan was required to complete a report card outlining progress on their action. This reporting process takes place on a quarterly basis with summarised reports on progress submitted and considered by the Strategic Community Planning Partnership at their quarterly meetings.

The legislation also requires the publication of a Statement of Progress every two years from the publication of the Community Plan. Causeway Coast and Glens first Statement of Progress was published in November 2019 and, on the whole, was able to demonstrate positive changes within the Borough. The second Statement of Progress was published in November 2021.

The Strategic Partnership are now in the process of undertaking a review of the Community Plan Strategic Framework as well as again reviewing the Delivery Plan to assess and meet the challenges of Covid-19 and the current cost of living impacts.

Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council has commenced work on a new Local Development Plan (LDP) for the Borough. The LDP is the spatial reflection of the Community Plan and provides an opportunity to develop a new planning framework specific to Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council area, balancing the development needs of the Borough with the protection of our built and natural assets.

Following publication of the LDP: Preferred Options Paper (POP) in June 2018 for comment, during 2019/20 the Planning Department analysed the representations received and commenced the drafting of strategic planning policies to be published in the LDP: Draft Plan Strategy.

Towards the end of the 2019/20 and throughout 2020/21 reporting period Government/Public Health Agency (PHA) advice in relation to the Covid-19 outbreak resulted in the postponement of planned LDP Consultee and Stakeholder Meetings and Member Workshops. However, this work has resumed during the end of Q2 of 2021/22 reporting period. As a result of the delays an updated Timetable has been agreed with the Planning Appeals Commission and the Department for Infrastructure. In addition, due to the implications of the Covid restrictions, the Statement of Community Involvement has been updated and agreed with DfI to reflect changes to availability of documents. Public Consultation on the Draft Plan Strategy will be undertaken in line with the Council's published LDP Timetable and any future Government/PHA advice.

During 2021/22 work continued on research and analysis of evidence. Topic-based papers have been circulated to internal and external stakeholders for comment. Draft policies for the LDP Draft Plan Strategy have been presented to Members at workshops for input and discussion and only one workshop remains to be held. The Planning Steering Group met in January 2022 and agreed the first set of draft policies. Sustainability Appraisal days took place in March 2022 in relation to this first batch of policies. To date the LDP Draft Plan Strategy continues to progress.

2. Reviewing the Council's vision and its implications for the Council's governance arrangements.

The vision of the Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council over the 2021-2025 timeframe is to

“Maximise the benefits of our unique location and landscape by providing ambitious, accessible, innovative and efficient services which fulfil customer expectations”

The mission of the Council for 2021-2025 is to

“Improve the quality of life and well-being for all of our citizens and visitors by:

- Providing effective and sustainable local public services.
- Improving economic prosperity.
- Ensuring local communities are at the heart of decision making.
- Protecting, promoting and enhancing our unique natural environment and assets.
- Advocating for the area and our citizens in both local and international arenas.

The Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council will deliver its services and meet its responsibilities to ratepayers and communities across the Council area by adhering to the following values : Fairness, Excellence, Sustainability and Efficiency, Empowerment and Improvement.

The strategic themes identified in the Council's Corporate Strategy for 2021-25 were designed to ensure the vision is realised, with each objective having a series of sub-objectives.

The strategic themes are as follows:-

- Cohesive Leadership
- Local Economy
- Improvement and Innovation
- Healthy, Active and Engaged Communities
- Climate Change and our Environment.

All reports presented to Council identify the Strategic Theme, ensuring alignment with Council objectives. A template has been developed for Committee and Council reports which clearly identifies the linkage to the Council Strategy with officers required to identify the Strategic Theme and Outcome the subject of the report will contribute to.

The corporate risk register identifies the factors which could prevent achievement of these objectives and each risk is assigned to a member of the Strategic Leadership Team (SLT). The Corporate Risk Register is updated by SLT and presented to Audit Committee on a quarterly basis.

3. Measuring the quality of services for users through the Citizen Satisfaction Survey, for ensuring they are delivered in accordance with the Council's objectives and for ensuring that they represent the best use of resources.

Council is committed to providing quality services aligned to its strategic objectives and has commenced developing business plans for all key services.

The business plan template requires officers to identify relevant actions under each Strategic Theme and related Outcome. These actions are supported by key performance indicators, timescales, lead officers, identification of internal and external partners and how the action links to the Council's Performance Plan.

Council continue to monitor, review and take corrective action as necessary in striving to achieve maximum satisfaction with council services, within the allocated resources.

During the year Council considered all available information in deciding how best to deliver the services within the area.

Council revised its Comments, Complaints and Compliments Policy in 2018 to include a process to deal with complaints made against the Chief Executive. A copy of the revised policy is available on Council's website.

As part of the Corporate Performance Improvement Plan for 2019/20 Council committed to the following Improvement Objective:

"We will introduce a robust arrangement for engaging with our citizens."

The citizen survey was delayed due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

In June 2021, through the 2021/22 Performance Improvement Plan, Council began to work on an Improvement Objective to increase our levels of engagement with citizens. Primary amongst this was the development, rollout, and completion of CCG's first Citizen's Survey. A target of 2,000 responses was set together with a commitment to report to Council with results and outcomes before the end of March 2022.

The Citizen's Survey was opened on 24th November 2021 and then closed on 7th January 2022. An invitation leaflet to take part was delivered to every domestic address in the Borough. A promotional video was developed and issued through Council's social media channels and local press and media were also utilised.

Council have received 2,268 responses in total, with an excellent completion rate of 82%. For a population the size of Causeway Coast and Glens, this is a statistically significant number, which means that a high degree of confidence (95%) that the views expressed will be in line with those of the population as a whole.

870 respondents took the opportunity to provide further comments on any aspects of the Council's performance. This has provided an additional wealth of information and valuable qualitative data. The areas mentioned the most in the additional comments were Council facilities, recycling, litter, car parking and swimming.

4. Defining and documenting the roles and responsibilities of the executive, non-executive, scrutiny and officer functions, with clear delegation arrangements and protocols for effective communication.

The roles and responsibilities of the Members of Council are defined by the Northern Ireland Code of Local Government Conduct, which is now mandatory, effective from 28th May 2014.

Training continues to be delivered to all members, as soon as they come into office.

All internal policies and procedures are available on Council's staff intranet for information, and are also included as part of the induction process for all new employees.

All Directors report to Council on a monthly basis, on areas of responsibility, and ensure Council are kept informed of progress within each service area.

In terms of decision making, all decisions taken by Committee are ratified by full council, with the exception of Planning Committee which has full council powers. There are 6 committees of Council and the meeting schedule is as follows:

- Tuesday Week 1 – Council Meeting
- Tuesday Week 2 – Environmental Services Committee
- Thursday Week 2 – Finance Committee
- Tuesday Week 3 – Leisure and Development Committee
- Tuesday Week 4 – Corporate Policy and Resources Committee
- Wednesday Week 4 – Planning Meeting
- Quarterly – Audit Committee

Scrutiny is provided by the Audit Committee, Internal Audit (co-sourcing arrangement) and the Local Government Auditor.

There are also a number of Sub-Committees and working groups which have either Terms of Reference agreed by Council, or are tasked with a particular project.

Council currently communicates with wider stakeholders through various engagement processes, meetings, Council Website, Social Media and through press and media releases. Internal communication systems include Council's intranet, Staff newsletter, email, written correspondence, working group minutes and a mixture of formal and informal team meetings.

Council developed a Citizens Newsletter in 2017/18 and this continued to be produced and circulated to all households in the Borough during 2021/22.

5. Developing, communicating and embedding codes of conduct, defining the standards of behaviour for members and staff.

Codes of Conduct of Members

The Northern Ireland Local Government Code of Conduct for Councillors came into force on 28th May 2014. All members have been trained on the code, with training provided to new and co-opted members as soon as possible.

Council adopted a Gifts and Hospitality Policy for Elected Members and Employees in March 2022 which has been circulated to all Members and Employees and annual reminders will be issued. A register of gifts and hospitality is maintained by the Democratic Services Department and this is updated when relevant information is provided by a member of staff and elected members.

Codes of Conduct for Officers

Council has adopted the revised "Code of Conduct for Local Government Officers", issued by the Local Government Staff Commission as a statutory recommendation for adoption by all councils and promulgated under the authority of the Local Government Staff Commission under Section 40(4) (f) of the Local Government Act (NI) 1972.

The Code of Conduct is signed by employees on appointment and is covered as part of the Induction process for new employees

During the 2021/22 year 280 employees received training in the revised Code. In 2022/23 face to face training for all front-line staff in operational areas will be delivered, following the relaxation of Covid restrictions.

When new employees commence employment with the Council the Code of Conduct is sent out with their Main Statement of Terms and Conditions. Employees are asked to confirm, in writing, that they have received and read a copy of the Code. Job Descriptions within Council also require employees as part of their duties and responsibilities to adhere to the Code of Conduct for Local Government Officers.

Existing members of staff have access to these documents on the intranet. New policies and procedures are brought to the attention of staff and are also available via the Council's intranet system.

The induction process for all new staff includes a detailed explanation of specific policies on staff conduct, including travelling and subsistence expenses, disciplinary and grievance policies and procedures, absence and sickness reporting, Data Protection, Freedom of Information, Equality and Good Relations and Health and Safety at Work.

Other supplementary codes of practice relating to the conduct expected of employees are available to staff via the Council's intranet system.

6. Reviewing and updating standing orders, standing financial instructions, a scheme of delegation and supporting procedure notes/manuals, which clearly define how decisions are taken and the processes and controls required managing risks.

Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council operates a system of standing orders for the regulation of the proceedings of the Council and Council business. Standing Orders were revised twice during 2021/2022 which resulted in two amendments being made. Council also adopted the revised scheme of allowances for members during the year.

The Standing Orders are included within the Council's Constitution. A Council is required, under section 2 of the Local Government Act (Northern Ireland) 2014, to prepare and keep up to date a Constitution. Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council adopted a new Constitution on 22nd September 2015. This Constitution governs how the Council operates, how decisions are made, and the procedures which are to be followed to ensure efficiency, transparency and accountability to local people. Some of these processes are required by the law, while others are a matter for the Council to choose. This is updated as and when required, following the revision of Standing Orders and the Scheme of Allowances. The Scheme of Delegation was approved by Council in November 2020, and the Council Constitution was also updated in January 2022.

The Constitution is divided into sixteen Articles which set out the basic rules governing the Council's business. More detailed procedures and codes of practice are provided in separate Rules and Protocols within the document.

The Scheme of Delegation for Development Management, Development Plan, Enforcement and Other Planning Functions and the Protocol for the Operation of the Planning Committee took effect from 1st April 2015 on the transfer of Planning functions to local government.

The Scheme of Delegation and the Protocol were reviewed during 2021/22. The Scheme of Delegation for the Planning Department was reviewed by the Planning Committee and agreed by DfI and implemented on 05 July 2021. The Protocol for the Operation of the Planning Committee was reviewed by the Planning Committee and implemented on 23 February 2022.

A financial policy manual was approved by Council in June 2020. Detailed policies and procedures in relation to Purchasing and Procurement including expenditure limits and authorisation signatures are in place, reviewed periodically and updated as required. A revised Procurement Policy was approved by Council in March 2021, the main outcome being the lowering of the expenditure limit requiring Council approval to £10,000.

Council has a Risk Management Strategy, which requires the identification of Corporate and Departmental Risks, the assessment of, impact and likelihood of those risks and explicitly reports the controls in place to mitigate the identified risks. Council has Corporate and Departmental risk registers in place, and these are reviewed regularly. The Corporate Risk Register is reviewed by SLT and presented to the Audit Committee quarterly. The current Information Risk Management Policy was agreed by Audit Committee in September 2018. There have been no updates since.

An initial Treasury Management Strategy Statement was approved by Council in December 2014. The policy was developed in the context of the Local Government Finance Act (NI) 2011 and the local Government (Capital Finance and Accounting) Regulations (NI) 2011 and includes the key principles of CIPFA's Treasury Management in the Public Sector Code of Practice and taking guidance from Council's Treasury Management Advisers. A revised Treasury Management Strategy is approved by Council annually, the statement for 2021/2022 being presented at Finance Committee in June 2021. The Annual Treasury Management Strategy statement sets out the expected treasury management operations for the year.

7. Undertaking the core functions of an Audit Committee, as identified in CIPFA's Audit Committees - Practical Guidance for Local Authorities.

Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council operate a committee system, with the Audit Committee meeting once per quarter.

Representation on the Audit Committee is based on the d'hondt system, with 16 elected members, representative of each political party grouping in Council, and 1 Independent Advisor. All meetings are attended by the Director of Corporate Services, Internal Auditor (In-house) relevant Council officers, along with the contracted Internal Auditor (Co-sourcing Partner currently Moore NI). The Audit Committee Terms of Reference have been documented and approved by Council. These were reviewed and agreed in December 2021, to ensure compliance with CIPFA best practice. The Terms of Reference set out the scope of the Committee in relation to Audit Activity, Regulatory Framework and Accounts.

The Evaluation of the Internal Audit Procurement exercise is listed as a Report Item for Decision on the Agenda for Audit Committee Wednesday 21st September 2022.

The Audit Committee met on four occasions between April 2021 and March 2022, this included Internal Auditors and the NIAO representation (An open invitation is extended to the Northern Ireland Audit Office to attend all meetings). Following each meeting, minutes are circulated and approved by Council.

The internal audit function for Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council is provided by both in-house Internal Audit and by Moore NI through an Internal Audit co-sourcing arrangement.

Various aspects of operating activities were sampled and examined to ensure the appropriate legislation, policies and procedures were adhered to and expenditure was lawful. Internal audit reports include award of assurance levels and recommendations for improvement. These audit reports are presented to the Audit Committee throughout the year. The Internal Audit Service operates to the Public Sector Internal Audit Standards 2013.

8. Ensuring compliance with relevant laws and regulations, internal policies and procedures, and that expenditure is lawful.

The Legal Services Department in Causeway Coast and Glens currently consists of one full time solicitor, one (Corporate) solicitor for Land and Property and a paralegal. Derry City and Strabane District Council Legal Services Department is retained to assist with prosecutions and advice. The land and property solicitor is currently engaged in working through the Councils legal title to its property and in registering the Councils unregistered land as well as dealing with all land and property matters.

There remains the requirement for specialist legal advice on occasion in relation to corporate issues and human resources advice and Planning.

Internal policies and procedures are updated and renewed as and when required to reflect legislative changes and agreed recommendations by both Internal and External Auditors and are circulated to the relevant staff when reviewed. Internal Policies and Procedures would also be available on the Staff Intranet.

In terms of lawful expenditure, workshops and special council meetings are held to discuss the proposals for the Estimates for the forthcoming year. This covers both capital and revenue expenditure. Internal audit and Local Government Annual reports (including statutory audit) are also examined and discussed at these meetings, as well as the meetings of the Audit Committee. Council are issued with a summary report which forms the basis for discussion and decision making at the meetings.

A standard report template is used for all committee reports, which includes a section to report on cost implications.

As previously mentioned, Council appointed Moore NI as part of a co-sourcing internal audit arrangement. The Internal Audit plan covers a range of Council's main activities, financial and otherwise. Various aspects of operating activities have been sampled and examined to ensure that appropriate legislation, policies and procedures are adhered to and expenditure is lawful. Internal audit reports including award of assurance levels and recommendations for improvement are reported to both Council and the Audit Committee.

In terms of service specific compliance, service departments are kept up to date in the following ways

- In house legal services
- Subscription to on line expertise e.g. HR - Legal-Island Email Service and Croners On-line Employment Law Information Service and Advice Line.
- Legal advice when required - Council subscribe to DAS – Employment advice as part of the annual Insurance programme.
- Officer meetings – Service specific
- Various Forum
- Training and development

The Chief Executive is also the Council's Chief Financial Officer, as required by Section 1, of the Local Government Finance Act (Northern Ireland) 2011. The Chief Financial Officer is charged with ensuring the lawfulness and financial prudence of decision making, providing advice, and guidance and ensuring that expenditure is incurred lawfully.

The financial management arrangements conform with the governance requirements of CIPFA Statement on the Role of the Chief Financial Officer in Local Government (2010) as set out in the Application Note to Delivering Good Governance in Local Government Framework. The CFO is also supported by suitably qualified and experienced staff (including qualified accountants) within the finance function to ensure that decisions made by the CFO are based on sound technical knowledge and understanding.

9. Whistle-blowing and other processes for receiving and investigating complaints from the public.

Council has a Raising Concerns Policy and an Anti-fraud Bribery and Corruption Policy. The Whistle-blowing policy was reviewed and updated in line with Raising Concerns good practice guide for the Northern Ireland public sector issued by the Northern Ireland Audit Office and was ratified at full Council on 5th January 2021. The Anti-Fraud Bribery and Corruption Policy was approved by Council in July 2015 and was reviewed by Audit Committee in December 2021, and approved by Council in January 2022.

All staff are informed of the policies and copies are included in the Staff Induction Pack and available on the Staff Intranet. Raising Concerns/Whistle-blowing is a standing item at the quarterly Audit Committee meetings.

Council also operates a formal scheme for public complaints and suggestions. These are referred to the relevant department and responded to within set deadlines, with the opportunity to have complaints referred to a higher level in the organisation where the complainant is not satisfied with the response. Where a complainant remains dissatisfied he/she is advised to contact the Northern Ireland Ombudsman.

There were three notifications of concerns received and followed up by Internal Audit during the year all of which have been reported to the Audit Committee.

10. Identifying the development needs of Members and senior officers in relation to their strategic roles, supported by appropriate training.

Council has a limited training and development budget for both members and staff.

All relevant conferences and courses are circulated to Councillors at Council meetings. An Elected Members' Conference Attendance Policy was agreed by Council on 23rd February 2016.

Each Councillor has an allocated amount of money set aside for conferences and courses and capacity building. This covers course fees, travel and subsistence. This is monitored on a monthly basis to ensure the budget is not exceeded. This may include further education leading to a recognised qualification.

Council agreed an action plan for elected member development in February 2020 Council is working towards NI Charter for elected member development and will be assessed in November 2022. A training needs analysis was carried out for Elected Members in March 2021 and a programme of training will be developed for consideration by the Elected Member Development Steering Group. The programme of training will continue to be reviewed and further training arranged.

Alongside the Elected Member Development a Leadership and Management Development framework has been developed for Senior Officers. In addition a range of Strategic Learning and Development Priorities have been identified and learning is delivered and budgets allocated in accordance with these priorities. They are, Role Related training, Mandatory Training, Leadership & Management Development, Team Development & Core Skills, Further Education and Other.

Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council are progressing on a consistent and co-ordinated approach to learning and development.

11. Establishing clear channels of communication with all sections of the community and other stakeholders, ensuring accountability and encouraging open consultation.

Council consults with various bodies in relation to important strategic or policy development matters. Provisions are in place for communication in various formats and languages if requested.

Council has communicated with citizens and stakeholders by utilising the following methods:-

A Citizens Survey has been developed in conjunction with APSE Performance Networks and this will be used to consult with citizens in relation to the performance of the Council and to identify improvements across Council services. The Citizen's Survey was opened on 24th November 2021 and then closed on 7th January 2022. Council have received 2,268 responses in total, with an excellent completion rate of 82%. For a population the size of Causeway Coast and Glens, this is a statistically significant number, which means that we can have a high degree of confidence (95%) that the views expressed will be in line with those of the population as a whole. As part of the survey response, 870 respondents took the opportunity to provide further comments on any aspects of the Council's performance.

Community Planning Sessions – Strategic and Local, Establishment of Thematic Working Groups, Community Information events and Public Meetings, Statutory Partner Engagement, Citizen Surveys, Council Strategy, Website and Social Media, Council and Committee Meetings, Improved access to agenda, reports and minutes via website, Press Releases and Public Advertisements, Leaflets and Publications – including e-zine, and the annual publication of the Citizens' Newsletter.

Council meetings are open to the press and members of the public. Agenda, Reports and minutes are published on the Council's website and made available at the Council Offices. Audio recordings of Council and Committee meetings are uploaded to Council website 2 days following the meeting. In May 2020, in accordance with Covid Legislation, Council and Committee meetings have been held remotely. These arrangements continue.

Council also received and responded to 633 Requests for Access to Information during 2021/22

Review of Effectiveness

The Council has responsibility for conducting, at least annually, a review of the effectiveness of its system of internal control. The review of effectiveness is informed by the work of the Senior Managers within Council who have responsibility for the development and maintenance of the governance environment, the Internal Audit's Annual Report, and also by comments made by the external auditors

The Audit Committee includes elected member representatives of the political membership of Council and an Independent Member. Under the terms of reference for the Audit Committee, they are charged with responsibility for ensuring good stewardship of the Council's resources, and committed to making the Council, its working groups and departments more responsive to the audit function.

The Internal Auditor provides an independent opinion on the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal control system. The Internal Auditor forwards draft reports to the relevant Director/Head of Service, for Management comments, and responses. The reports are co-ordinated by the Internal Auditor and then issued in their final format, presented to the Audit Committee initially and then to Council.

The Chief Executive has responsibility for preparing the Annual Governance Statement. In preparing this statement, he has considered the governance framework and system of internal controls in place. The Chief Executive leads the Council's SLT to collectively have involvement in and oversight of the processes involved in maintaining and reviewing the effectiveness of the governance framework. In producing this statement, full regard has been made to the register of interest for both Councillors and employees, reports of the internal and external auditor and the Corporate Risk Register.

The following process has been applied in maintaining and reviewing the effectiveness of the governance framework:

- **The Authority** - a committee structure was in place within Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council during 2021/22. A Finance Committee was added to the structure during 2019/20 to enhance the review and scrutiny of Council finances.
- **The Executive** – Service and Corporate Risk Registers, Operational Policies and Procedures, Regular Management Meetings and Communication, Internal and External Audit reports, Administrative procedures (including segregation of duties) and Management Supervision.
- **The Audit Committee** – The audit committee is a standing committee of Council, meeting quarterly, with 16 elected members and 1 independent member. All meetings attended by the Director of Corporate Services, relevant officers, Internal Audit and External Audit.
- **The Internal Audit Function** - The review of the effectiveness of the Audit, Risk and Governance of the Council is also informed by the Annual Internal Audit Opinion for the year.

The Audit, Risk & Governance Manager, in line with PSIAS, is required to provide an opinion as to the adequacy and effectiveness of the governance, risk management and control environment. In giving this opinion, it should be noted that assurance can never be absolute.

Internal Audit can provide a satisfactory level of assurance as to adequacy and effectiveness of the governance, risk management and control environment. Overall, there is a satisfactory system of governance, risk management and control. While there may be some residual risk identified this should not significantly impact on the achievement of system objectives.

The opinion given is satisfactory, however there are a number of recommendations currently progressing that have been identified through internal audit work. Three internal audits in the 2021/22 received a limited assurance rating being Estates & Facilities Servicing, Legal Services, and Risk Management. Control issues brought forward from prior years and continue to be identified during internal audit work include:

- The significance and number of financial risks both internal and external to the Council, if not carefully managed could result in a risk of governance issues for Council. Internal audit identified issues to be addressed in relation to budget management, the implementation of the medium-term financial strategy, breaches of legislation and management override of controls in place for the Council. Timing and accuracy of financial information continue to raise concern.
- Recommendations in relation to the Business Continuity Planning are continuing to progress.

The Audit, Risk & Governance Manager Opinion is based on

- The completion of audits in the 2021/22 audit plan, advisory work undertaken and annual assurance statements from the senior leadership team on compliance with risk management and internal control systems.
- Internal Audit has performed follow up reviews in areas that received a limited level of assurance in previous years including the management of Agency staff and Council corporate credit card procedures.
- Management have improved in relation to the consideration and implementation of prior year recommendations and progress has been made in addressing the more significant recommendations highlighted by Internal Audit and subsequent progress tracking.
- Evidence set out in the review of the Directors Assurance Statements regarding the assurances and processes used by directors to determine their sign off procedures.
- The effects of any significant changes in the organisation's risk profile, objectives or systems and the requirement for Internal Audit involvement.
- Reviewed and considered matters arising from reports to the Council committees.

- **Other explicit review/assurance mechanisms**

Health and Safety: Reviews of Health and Safety by professional qualified officers, the Corporate Health and Safety Committee, and various Health and Safety sub committees.

External funding: throughout the year is subject to independent audits from relevant funders i.e. Europe, Government Departments, SEUPB etc.

Local Government Auditor: work carried out by the Local Government Auditor during 2020/21 is also used by the Council as an additional assurance mechanism.

The Chief Executive has been advised through quarterly SLT and Audit Committee on the implications of the result of the review of the effectiveness of the governance framework and a plan to address weaknesses and ensure continuous improvement of the systems is in place.

The Role of the Chief Financial Officer

The Chief Financial Officer is also the Chief Executive and as such is the key member of the Leadership Team, helping it to develop and implement strategy and to resource and deliver the Council's strategic objectives sustainably and in the public interest.

The Chief Financial Officer is actively involved in, and able to bring influence to bear on, all material business decisions to ensure immediate and longer term implications, opportunities and risks are fully considered, and aligned with the authority's financial strategy.

He leads the promotion and delivery of good financial management so that public money is safeguarded at all times and used appropriately, economically, efficiently and effectively.

Specifically he leads and directs the finance function, and is supported, in so doing, by professionally qualified and suitably experienced staff embedded within the Finance Department.

The Council is satisfied that appropriate financial management arrangements are in place in order to conform with the governance requirements of the CIPFA Statement on the Role of the Chief Financial Officer in Local Government (2010) as set out in the Application Note to "Delivering Good Governance in Local Government: A Framework".

Update on Significant Governance Issues that were declared in 2020/21

Six governance issues were reported in 2021, three of these governance issues have reduced in significance being Reputational Risk, Covid 19 Risk, and Planning Risk, the further three risks have rolled forward into 2021/22 as significant governance issues for 2021/22 being Finance, ICT (Digital and Cyber listed below) and Compliance and Regulation.

In terms of Planning, during 2021/22 the actions from the Planning Review have been progressed and a Planning Review Steering Group established to oversee the implementation of the recommendations from the Report. Performance in delivering timely decisions has improved with provisional published statistics for the period Q1-Q3 of 2021/22 confirming substantial improvement in the average processing time for major planning applications with average processing times faster than the Northern Ireland average.

Significant Governance Issues in 2021/22

In addition to those areas, noted by Internal Audit above, the following governance issues have been identified:

1 Finance

Finance continues to be listed as a key corporate risk on the corporate risk register. The Northern Ireland Audit Office's audit strategy identifies Financial Resilience as a risk factor for 2021/22. Council continue to face a range of budget pressures including inflation, energy and utility cost pressures affecting front line services and increases in wages and pension contributions. Council will continue to seek ways to maximize available cost savings and increase income generation opportunities.

The Draft Medium Term Financial Plan is currently progressing, and it is envisaged this will be finalised in Autumn 2022.

In addition to the general fund, Council have established a number of reserves, including a Reorganisation Reserve and a Repair and Renewal Fund. The Former Covid Recovery has been augmented and "re-badged" as a Financial Recovery Reserve.

A new finance system is planned to be operational in the coming months, which will streamline operational processes and generate real time reports.

2 Digital and Cyber

Council recognize the Digital and Cyber risk in the current environment. Council takes the security of users' data and infrastructure very seriously. Council are committed to providing an environment that is safe, secure, and available to all users. SSL certificates are used to encrypt data between the user and the server along with industry-standard software to protect against malicious attacks, as well as virus scanning. Developer access to the server is restricted to a limited set of IPs. The server hosting location has 24/7 manned presence and controlled access with trained professionals accompanying authorised visitors on site. There is comprehensive fully alarmed CCTV surveillance, which operates on a 24/7 basis. A mandatory comprehensive Cyber security awareness training programme has been rolled out to all staff.

3 Compliance / Regulation

Procurement has been identified in the NIAO 2021/22 audit strategy as a risk factor. The Report to Those Charged with Governance 2020/21 also identified Procurement as a Priority 1. During the year, Council engaged external expertise to provide assistance and guidance in relation to procurement exercises. Council has appointed a Procurement Officer who will continue to monitor progress to ensure compliance with prior year recommendations.

A Data Protection Officer was employed during the year.

The Minister for Communities directed NIAO to undertake an extraordinary audit of the accounts of Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council concentrating on land disposals and easements and related asset management policies and procedures.

Northern Ireland's Local Government Auditor published a report on the 7th July 2022 summarising the findings of an extraordinary audit of Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council.

The NIAO report follows direction from the Communities Minister in November 2020, for an extraordinary audit of the accounts of the Council, concentrating on land disposals and easements, and related asset management policies and procedures. It details the findings and recommendations emanating from the audit of land disposals and easements since the Council was formed in April 2015.

The report details four key themes found during the audit:

- The Council failed to demonstrate that it obtained best price in the transacting of land disposals and easements;
- There were significant governance failings in the Council's transacting of land disposals and easements;
- The behaviour of some Senior Council Officers has fallen short of the standards expected in a public body, and
- The Council failed to have adequate policies and procedures in place to protect its assets.

Two specific cases, where a number of significant failings were evident, are highlighted by the report, relating to an easement granted in 2016 at Ballyreagh Road, Portstewart and a disposal of land in 2016 at Castleroe Road, Coleraine.

The failings identified in both cases included;

- A failure to demonstrate that best price was obtained;
- Inadequate information presented by Senior Council Officers to Committees and Council to enable them to make informed decisions;
- Inadequate records kept of key matters; and
- The conduct of some Senior Council Officers falling well short of expected standards.

As a consequence of the issues found as part of the audit the Local Government Auditor stated that, in both cases, there is a case for finding the easement/ disposal has not been granted lawfully.

In response to these findings, the report makes a number of recommendations. These include:

- An independent review of the Council's governance arrangements, overseen by the Department for Communities,
- The provision of enhanced training to elected Members, to facilitate their understanding of the level of challenge and scrutiny needed when holding Council Officers to account.
- Council should take appropriate action where it has been demonstrated from that the behaviour of Senior Council Officers has fallen short of the standards expected of an official in a public body, and suggest Officers are referred to the relevant professional bodies as appropriate.
- The Department for Communities should carry out a detailed consideration of its responsibilities for this Council in light of the significant failings identified by this audit and take the required appropriate action, using its powers to intervene if necessary.

Council are progressing the recommendations contained within the Extraordinary Audit at pace in conjunction with steps to address the additional governance issues raised within this governance statement to

"further enhance our compliance with governance and health and safety regulations. We are satisfied that these steps will address the need for improvements that were identified in our review of effectiveness and will monitor their implementation and operation as part of our next annual review."

4 Recruitment and Retention of Staff

In the current economic climate there are challenges in terms of recruitment and retention of staff, coupled with the ongoing negotiations regarding terms and conditions, may lead to a number of positions unfilled which could have an impact on service delivery. To address these issues, Council have committed to entering into meaningful negotiation with the Trade Unions, seek to fill posts at the earliest opportunity. Council are rolling out a number of initiatives and development opportunities with the aim of retaining and developing existing staff, which assists with Business continuity and retention of Corporate memory.

Signed

Clerk and Chief Executive
Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council

Date : 26th September 2022

Signed

Mayor of the Council
Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council

Date : 26th September 2022

On behalf of the Audit Committee and by the Chief Executive

Certificate of the Chief Financial Officer

I certify that:

- (a) the Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31 March 2022 on pages 30 to 83 has been prepared in the form directed by the Department for Communities and under the accounting policies set out on pages 34 to 47.
- (b) in my opinion the Statement of Accounts gives a true and fair view of the income and expenditure and cash flows for the financial year and the financial position as at the end of the financial year ending 31st March 2022.

David Jackson
Chief Financial Officer



Date : 26th September 2022

Council Approval of Statement of Accounts

These accounts were approved by resolution of the Council on 26th September 2022

Ivor Wallace
Mayor of the Council



Date : 26th September 2022

Remuneration Report For The Year Ended 31st March 2022**Introduction**

The Local Government (Accounts and Audit) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015 require larger local government bodies to prepare a remuneration report as part of the statement of accounts.

Allowance And Remuneration Arrangements**Councillors**

Allowances are payable by councils to councillors and committee members under Part 3 of the Local Government Finance Act (Northern Ireland) 2011 and The Local Government (Payments to Councillors) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2012, which came into operation on 1 April 2012.

Guidance and determinations on Councillors' Allowances applicable from 1 April 2021 were issued by the Department for Communities on 28 March 2022 (Circular LG 10/2022). Details of the allowances paid to individual councillors are published on the Council's website.

Following local elections on 2nd May 2019, 462 councillors were elected to the 11 new councils for a four year term. CCAG had 40 councillors in 2021/22.

Senior Employees

The remuneration of senior employees employed by the Council is determined by the Council in line with that determined by the National Joint Council (NJC) for Local Government Services. Senior employees are those staff who are members of the Executive Management Team/Strategic Leadership Team.

Council appointments of employees are made in accordance with the Local Government Staff Commissions' Code of Procedures on Recruitment and Selection, which requires appointment to be on merit and on the basis of fair and open competition.

Unless otherwise stated below, the officials covered by this report hold appointments which are open-ended.

Allowances Paid To Councillors

The total amount paid to Councillors by way of allowances in 2021/22, under Part 3 of the Local Government Finance Act (Northern Ireland) 2011 and the Local Government (Payments to Councillors) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2012 was:

Table 1: Total Allowances paid to councillors in (audited information)

Allowance Type	2021/22		2020/21	
	Total Allowances	Councillors Receiving	Total Allowances	Councillors Receiving
	£	Numbers	£	Numbers
Basic Allowance	619,440	40	602,842	40
Special Responsibility Allowances	35,253	19	28,473	19
Mayor's Allowance	12,000	1	12,000	1
Deputy Mayor's Allowance	5,301	1	5,100	1
Dependents' carers allowance	0	1	846	1
Mileage	11,985	14	6,886	12
Courses/ Conferences Visits (registration & joining fees)	5,588	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Costs	5,937	0	0	0
Total Allowances	695,504		656,147	

Details of the allowances paid to individual councillors in 2021/22 are published on the council website at:

<https://www.causewaycoastandglens.gov.uk/council/publications-policies/councillor-allowances-2021-2022>

A suitably qualified person sits as an Independent Member of the Audit Committee. The role is to help promote the highest standards in the financial management of the Council and thereby ensure the accountability of public funds. Payments of £250 per meeting and travel costs of £22.50 per meeting were made during the year – totalling £1,068.00

Remuneration Of Senior Employees

The remuneration of senior employees covers the Strategic Leadership Team. The following table provides details of the remuneration paid to senior employees in 2021/22:

Table 2: Remuneration of Senior Employees (including salary)][audited information]

Officers	2021/22				2020/21			
	Salary	Bonus Payments	Benefits in Kind	Total	Salary	Bonus Payments	Benefits in Kind	Total
	£'000's	£'000's	nearest £100	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	nearest £100	£'000's
Chief Executive <i>Mr D Jackson</i>	120 to 125	0	0	120 to 125	115 to 120	0	0	115 to 120
Director of Corporate Services <i>Mrs M Quinn</i>	90 to 95	0	0	90 to 95	90 to 95	0	0	90 to 95
Director of Leisure and Development <i>Mr R Baker</i>	90 to 95	0	0	90 to 95	85 to 90	0	0	85 to 90
Director of Environmental Services <i>Mr A McPeake</i>	90 to 95	0	0	90 to 95	85 to 90	0	0	85 to 90

Councils are required to disclose the relationship between the remuneration of the highest paid member of the Strategic Leadership Team and the median remuneration of the Councils workforce.

The banded remuneration of the highest paid member of the Strategic Leadership Team in the financial year 2021/22 was £120,000 to £125,000. This was 4.79 times the median remuneration of the workforce, which was £25,418.

Table 3: Relationship between the remuneration of the highest paid member of the Executive Management Team/Strategic Leadership Team and the median remuneration of the Councils workforce (audited information)

	2021/22	2020/21
Salary Band of Highest Paid member of the Senior Leadership Team	£120,000 to £125,000	£110,000 to £115,000
Median Total Remuneration	£25,418	£24,560
Ratio	4.79	4.66

In 2021/22, and 2020/21, no employee received remuneration in excess of the highest paid member of the Strategic Leadership Team.

Total remuneration includes salary, bonus payments and benefits in kind.

Salary

"Salary" includes gross salary, overtime, and any ex gratia payments

Bonus Payments

Bonus payments are based on performance levels attained and are made as part of the appraisal process. Bonuses relate to the performance in the year in which they become payable to the individual. There were no bonuses paid in 2021/22.

Benefits in Kind

The monetary value of benefits in kind covers any benefits provided by the employer and treated by HM Revenue and Customs as a taxable emolument. There were no benefits in kind paid in 2021/22.

Exit Packages for staff

The number of exit packages provided to all staff by the Council during 2021/22 together with total cost per band and total cost of the compulsory and other redundancies are set out in the table below:

Table 4: Exit Packages in (audited information)

Severance Package Cost Band	2021/22				2020/21			
	Compulsory Redundancies	Other departures agreed	Total Exit Packages	Total Cost of Packages	Compulsory Redundancies	Other departures agreed	Total Exit Packages	Total Cost of Packages
				£'000's				£'000's
£0 to £20,000	0	9	9	48	0	12	12	52
£20,001 to £40,000	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	25
£40,001 to £60,000	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	43
£60,001 to £80,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
£80,001 to £100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
£100,001 to £150,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
£150,001 to £200,000	0	1	1	194	0	0	0	0
£200,001 to £250,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
£250,001 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	0	10	10	242	0	14	14	120

Pension Benefits

The Local Government Pension Scheme (Northern Ireland) (the Scheme) which is a funded defined benefit pension scheme, which provides retirement benefits for council employees on a "career average revalued earnings" basis from 1 April 2015. Prior to that date benefits were built up on a "final salary" basis.

From 1 April 2015, a member builds up retirement pension at the rate of 1/49th pensionable pay for each year. Pension benefits in relation to membership between 1 April 2009 and 31 March 2015 were built up at the rate of 1/60th pensionable pay for each year of membership. There is no automatic lump sum provided in respect of membership after 31 March 2009. Pension benefits in relation to any membership before 1 April 2009 were built up at the rate of 1/80th (pension) and 3/80ths (tax-free lump sum) of pensionable pay for each year of membership up to 31 March 2009. At retirement, members may give up some pension for additional lump sum, subject to HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) limits. The conversion rate is £12 additional lump sum for every £1 of pension given up.

Councillors have been able to join the Scheme since May 2011. The Scheme application is modified to reflect the fact that Councillors hold an elected office. Councillor members have always accrued pension on a career average basis. Prior to 1 April 2015 pension was accrued at a rate of 1/60th and thereafter at a rate of 1/49th.

The Scheme is funded by contributions made by employees, Councillors and Council. Prior to 1 April 2009, a member's contribution rates were fixed at 6% of their pensionable remuneration (except for those who were entitled to contribute to the Scheme at 5% before 1 February 2003 and have remained in continuous employment). Tiered member contribution rates, determined by the whole-time equivalent rate of pay, were introduced from 1 April 2009. From 1 April 2015, the member contribution rates are determined on the actual rate of pay.

The ranges for the bands for tiered contribution rates are revised by the Department for Communities in April each year in accordance with the increase applied to a pension in payment. The bands, effective from 1 April 2021, were as follows:

Table 5: Employee Contribution Rates

Band	Salary Range	Employee Contribution Rate
	£	%
1	£0 - £15,000	5.50%
2	£15,001 - £23,000	5.80%
3	£23,001 - £38,400	6.50%
4	£38,401 - £46,600	6.80%
5	£46,601 - £92,300	8.50%
6	More than £92,300	10.50%

Employers' contribution rates are determined by the Fund's actuary every three years at the triennial valuation. A formal triennial actuarial valuation of the Fund as at 31 March 2019 was carried out in 2020/21 and set the employer contribution rates for the 3 years commencing 1 April 2020 as follows:

Table 6: Employer Contribution Rates

Year	Employer Contribution Rate
	%
1 April 2020 - 31 March 2021	19.50%
1 April 2021 - 31 March 2022	19.50%
1 April 2022 - 31 March 2023	19.50%

The Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2014 were made on 27 June 2014 and The Local Government Pension Scheme (Amendment and Transitional Provisions) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2014 were made on 30 June 2014. Both sets of regulations were effective from 1 April 2015.

Councillors have only been able to join the Scheme since May 2011 and therefore have not accrued significant benefits thus far. However, the in-year pension contributions made by the Council for all councillors during 2021/22 was £117,182 (2020/21- £114,055).

The value of pension benefits of the most senior management of the Council accrued during the year was as follows:

Table 7: Pension Benefits of senior staff in (audited information)

Officers	Accrued Pension at Pension age as at 31/03/2022 and related lump sum £'000's	Real increase in pension and related lump sum at pension age £'000's	CETV	CETV	Real
			31/03/2022 £'000's	31/03/2021 £'000's	Increase in CETV £'000's
Chief Executive <i>Mr D Jackson</i>	25 to 30 plus Lump Sum 0	0 to 2.5 Plus Lump Sum 0	378	336	19
Director of Corporate Services <i>Mrs M Quinn</i>	35 to 40 plus Lump Sum 35 to 40	2.5 to 5 Plus Lump Sum 2.5 to 5.0	492	454	14
Director of Leisure & Development <i>Mr R Baker</i>	35 to 40 Plus Lump Sum 0	0 to 2.5 Plus Lump Sum 0	524	484	17
Director of Environmental Services <i>Mr A McPeake</i>	30 to 35 Plus Lump Sum 35 to 40	0 to 2.5 Plus Lump Sum 0 to 2.5	454	418	15

The Cash Equivalent Transfer Value (CETV)

This is the actuarially assessed capitalised value of the pension scheme benefits accrued by a member at a particular point in time. The benefits valued are the member's accrued benefits and any contingent spouse's pension payable from the scheme. It is a payment made by a pension scheme or arrangement to secure pension benefits in another pension scheme or arrangement when the member leaves a scheme and chooses to transfer the pension benefits they have accrued in their former scheme. The pension figures shown relate to the benefits that the individual has accrued as a consequence of their total membership of the pension scheme, not just their service in a senior capacity to which disclosure applies. CETVs are calculated in accordance with The Occupational Pension Schemes (Transfer Values) (Amendment) Regulations and do not take account of any actual or potential reduction to benefits resulting from Lifetime Allowance Tax which may be due when pension benefits are taken.

The real increase in the value of the CETV

This reflects the increase in CETV effectively funded by the employer. It does not include the increase in accrued pension due to inflation, contributions paid by the employee (including the value of any benefits transferred from another pension scheme or arrangement) and uses common market valuation factors for the start and end of the period.

However, the real increase calculation uses common actuarial factors at the start and end of the period so that it disregards the effect of any changes in factors and focuses only on the increase that is funded by the employer.

David Jackson
Chief Financial Officer

Date : 26th September 2022

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of the Causeway Coast and Borough Glens Borough Council**Opinion on Financial Statements**

I have audited the financial statements of Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council for the year ended 31 March 2022 under the Local Government (Northern Ireland) Order 2005. The financial statements comprise the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, Movement in Reserves Statement, Balance Sheet, Cash Flow Statement and the related notes including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting on the United Kingdom supported by UK adopted international accounting standards.

I have also audited the information in the Remuneration Report that is described in that report as having been audited.

In my opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view, in accordance with relevant legal and statutory requirements and the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2021-22, of the financial position of the Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council as at 31 March 2022 and its income and expenditure for the year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the Local Government (Accounts and Audit) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015 and the Department for Communities' directions issued thereunder.

Basis of opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) (UK). My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of this certificate. My staff and I are independent of Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Financial Reporting Council's Revised Ethical Standard, and have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. I believe that the audit evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, I have concluded that Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

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

The going concern basis of accounting for Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council is adopted in consideration of the requirements set out in the CIPFA Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting, which require entities to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements where it anticipated that the services which they provide will continue into the future.

My responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Chief Financial Officer with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other Information

The other information comprises the information included in the Statement of Accounts other than the financial statements, the parts of the Remuneration Report described in that report as having been audited, and my audit certificate and report. The Chief Financial Officer is responsible for the other information included in the Statement of Accounts. My opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in my report, I do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

I have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matters

In my opinion:

- the part of the Remuneration Report to be audited has been properly prepared in accordance with the Department for Communities' directions made under the Local Government (Accounts and Audit) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015; and
- the information given in the Statement of Accounts for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 is consistent with the financial statements.

Matters on which I report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, I have not identified material misstatements in the Statement of Accounts.

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

- in my opinion
- the Annual Governance Statement
 - does not reflect compliance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2021-22;
 - does not comply with proper practices specified by the Department for Communities;
 - is misleading or inconsistent with other information I am aware of from my audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept; or
- the Statement of Accounts and the part of the Remuneration Report to be audited are not in agreement with the accounting records; or
- I have not received all of the information and explanations I require for my audit, or
- I issue a report in the public interest under Article 9 of the Local Government (Northern Ireland) Order 2005; or
- I designate under Article 12 of the Local Government (Northern Ireland) Order 2005 any recommendation made to the Council; or
- I exercise the other special powers of the auditor under Article 19 to 21 of the Local Government (Northern Ireland) Order 2005.

Responsibilities of the Chief Financial Officer for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of the Council's and Chief Financial Officer's Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts, the Chief Financial Officer is responsible for:

- the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view;
- such internal controls as the Chief Financial Officer determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error;
- assessing Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Chief Financial Officer anticipates that the services provided by Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council will not continue to be provided in the future.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

My responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with the Local Government (Northern Ireland) Order 2005 and the Local Government Code of Audit Practice.

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

I design procedures in line with my responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of non-compliance with laws and regulation, including fraud.

My procedures included:

- obtaining an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework applicable to Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council through discussion with management and application of extensive public sector accountability knowledge. The key laws and regulations I considered included the Local Government (Northern Ireland) Order 2005;
- making enquires of management and those charged with governance on Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council's compliance with laws and regulations;
- making enquiries of internal audit, management and those charged with governance as to susceptibility to irregularity and fraud, their assessment of the risk of material misstatement due to fraud and irregularity, and their knowledge of actual, suspected and alleged fraud and irregularity;
- completing risk assessment procedures to assess the susceptibility of Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur. This included, but was not limited to, an engagement director led engagement team discussion on fraud to identify particular areas, transaction streams and business practices that may be susceptible to material misstatement due to fraud. As part of this discussion, I identified potential for fraud in the posting of unusual journals;
- engagement director oversight to ensure the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence, capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with the applicable legal and regulatory framework throughout the audit;

- documenting and evaluating the design and implementation of internal controls in place to mitigate risk of material misstatement due to fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations;
- designing audit procedures to address specific laws and regulations which the engagement team considered to have a direct material effect on the financial statements in terms of misstatement and irregularity, including fraud. These audit procedures included, but were not limited to, reading Council and committee minutes, and agreeing financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation and approvals as appropriate, and
- addressing the risk of fraud as a result of management override of controls by:
 - performing analytical procedures to identify unusual or unexpected relationships or movements;
 - testing journal entries to identify potential anomalies, and inappropriate or unauthorised adjustments;
 - assessing whether judgements and other assumptions made in determining accounting estimates were indicative of potential bias; and
 - investigating significant or unusual transactions made outside of the normal course of business.

A further description of my responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website.

www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities

This description forms part of my certificate.

This report is made solely to the Members of the Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council in accordance with the Local Government (Northern Ireland) Order 2005 and for no other purpose, as specified in the Statement of Responsibilities of the Local Government Auditor and Local Government Bodies.

Certificate

I certify that I have completed the audit of the accounts of Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government (Northern Ireland) Order 2005 and the Local Government Code of Audit Practice.

On 30 November 2020, in line with Article 22 of the Local Government (Northern Ireland) Order 2005, the Minister for Communities directed me to undertake an extraordinary audit of the accounts of Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council concentrating on land disposals and easements and related asset management policies and procedures. I published my report on 7 July 2022, making eight recommendations to address the issues identified during the audit.

Colette Kane
Local Government Auditor
Northern Ireland Audit Office
1 Bradford Court
Galwally
Belfast
BT8 6RB
Date:

Core Financial Statements

The Movement in Reserves Statement (MIRS)

		General Fund Summary £'000's	Other Fund Balances & Reserves £'000's	Capital Receipts Reserve £'000's	Total Usable Reserves £'000's	Total Unusable Reserves £'000's	Total Council Reserves £'000's
At 31 March 2020		3,770	5,517	0	9,287	90,398	99,685
Movement in reserves during the year							
(Deficit) on the provision of services	CIES	(1,484)	0	0	(1,484)	0	(1,484)
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	CIES	0	0	0	0	(7,713)	(7,713)
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure		(1,484)	0	0	(1,484)	(7,713)	(9,197)
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding under regulations	3c / 26	8,822	0	14	8,836	(8,836)	0
Net increase / (decrease) before transfers to Statutory and Other Reserves		7,338	0	14	7,352	(16,549)	(9,197)
Transfers (to) / from Statutory and Other Reserves	3a / 26	(6,577)	6,577	(14)	(14)	14	0
Increase / (decrease) in year	2a / 3	761	6,577	0	7,338	(16,535)	(9,197)
At 31 March 2021	BS	4,531	12,094	0	16,625	73,863	90,488
(Deficit) on the provision of services	CIES	(221)	0	0	(221)	0	(221)
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	CIES	0	0	0	0	33,313	33,313
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure		(221)	0	0	(221)	33,313	33,092
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding under regulations	3b / 26	5,775	0	249	6,024	(6,024)	0
Net increase / (decrease) before transfers to Statutory and Other Reserves		5,554	0	249	5,803	27,289	33,092
Transfers (to) / from Statutory and Other Reserves	3a / 26	(5,580)	5,391	(249)	(438)	438	0
Increase / (decrease) in year	2a / 3	(26)	5,391	0	5,365	27,727	33,092
At 31 March 2022	BS	4,505	17,485	0	21,990	101,590	123,580

Core Financial Statements

The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES)

	Notes	2021/22		2020/21			
		Gross Expenditure £'000's	Gross Income £'000's	Net Expenditure £'000's	Gross Expenditure £'000's	Gross Income £'000's	Net Expenditure £'000's
Service Expenditure							
Leisure and Development	4a/4b	25,394	10,625	14,769	22,124	7,599	14,525
Environmental Services	4a/4b	38,276	9,244	29,032	37,655	7,866	29,789
Corporate Policy and Resources	4a/4b	10,351	355	9,996	9,870	967	8,903
Planning	4a/4b	2,551	1,391	1,160	2,241	1,204	1,037
Cost of Services on Continuing Operations	4a/4b & App 1	76,572	21,615	54,957	71,890	17,636	54,254
Other Operating Expenditure	8	0	211	(211)	4	0	4
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	9	3,889	1,571	2,318	3,944	1,174	2,770
Net Operating Expenditure		80,461	23,397	57,064	75,838	18,810	57,028
Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income	10	0	56,843	(56,843)	0	55,544	(55,544)
Deficit on the Provision of Services		80,461	80,240	(221)	75,838	74,354	(1,484)
Surplus/(Deficit) on revaluation of non-current assets	11c			9,265			(1,379)
Remeasurements of the Net Defined Benefit Liability	21b			24,048			(6,334)
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure				33,313			(7,713)
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure				33,092			(9,197)

Core Financial Statements

The Balance Sheet (BS)

	Note	2021/22 £'000's	2020/21 £'000's
Property, Plant and Equipment	11a / 11b	215,027	211,021
Investment Property	11a / 11b	9,685	8,605
Intangibles	11a / 11b	127	60
Long Term Debtors	12a	867	958
LONG TERM ASSETS		225,706	220,644
Inventories	14	174	168
Short Term Debtors	12b	7,210	7,020
Cash and Cash Equivalents	25c	18,440	11,181
CURRENT ASSETS		25,824	18,369
Short Term Borrowing	15a	4,869	5,298
Short Term Creditors	18a	10,371	10,135
Short Term Provisions	19a/b	0	0
CURRENT LIABILITIES		15,240	15,433
Long Term Provisions	19a/b	13,345	13,935
Long Term Borrowing	15b	56,476	61,378
Other Long Term Liabilities	21c	39,278	56,903
Donated Assets Account	22	81	81
Capital Grants Receipts in Advance	23	3,530	795
LONG TERM LIABILITIES		112,710	133,092
NET ASSETS		123,580	90,488
Capital Receipts Reserve	26	0	0
General Fund	2a	4,505	4,531
Earmarked Reserves	3a	17,485	12,094
USABLE RESERVES		21,990	16,625
Capital Adjustment Account	3b / 3c	51,156	49,865
Revaluation Reserve	3b / 3c	84,617	77,235
Investment Property Revaluation Reserve	3b / 3c	8,521	7,651
Pension Reserve	3b / 3c	(39,278)	(56,903)
Accumulated Absences Account	3b / 3c	(1,024)	(725)
Provisions Discount Rate Reserve	3b / 3c	0	(620)
Landfill Regulations Reserve	3b / 3c	(2,402)	(2,640)
UNUSABLE RESERVES		101,590	73,863
NET WORTH		123,580	90,488

Core Financial Statements**The Cashflow Statement (CF)**

	Note	2021/22 £'000's	2020/21 £'000's
Net Deficit on the Provision of Services	CIES	(221)	(1,484)
Adjustment for non-cash movements	25a	14,039	18,030
Adjust for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities	25b	(1,383)	(761)
Net cash flows from operating activities		12,435	15,785
Cash flows from Investing Activities	25e	155	(4,838)
Net Cash flows from Financing Activities	25f	(5,331)	(5,451)
Net increase or decrease in cash and cash equivalents		7,259	5,496
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	25c	11,181	5,685
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	25c	18,440	11,181

1 a Accounting Policies

The preceding accounts have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out below.

General Principles

The Statement of Accounts summarises the Council's transactions for the 2021/22 financial year and its position at the year-end of 31 March 2022. The Council is required to prepare an annual Statement of Accounts in a form directed by the Department for Communities in accordance with regulations 3 (7) and 8 in the Local Government (Accounts and Audit) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015 in accordance with proper accounting practices.

These practices primarily comprise the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2021/22 supported by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The accounting convention adopted in the Statement of Accounts is principally historical cost, modified by the revaluation of certain categories of non-current assets and financial instruments. The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2021/22 also requires disclosure in respect of the accounting policies set out below:

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**i) Accruals of Income and Expenditure**

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the Council transfers the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the purchaser and it is probable that economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the Council.

Revenue from the provision of services is recognised when the Council can measure reliably the percentage of completion of the transaction and it is probable that economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the Council.

Penalty Charge Notice (PCN) income is recognised upon receipt of payment.

Royalties due from gas extraction are paid a year in arrears from metered outflows. Current year royalties are estimated on the basis of prior year receipts. Council does not offset estimated royalties from gas extraction against future discounted outflows in determining landfill provisions on the basis of prudence.

Supplies are recorded as expenditure when they are consumed – where there is a gap between the date supplies are received and their consumption, they are carried as inventories on the Balance Sheet.

Expenses in relation to services received (including services provided by employees) are recorded as expenditure when the services are received rather than when payments are made.

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

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 it is doubtful that debts will be settled, the balance of debtors is written down and a charge made to revenue for the income that might not be collected.

ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value. In the Cash Flow Statement, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Council's cash management.

iii) Contingent Assets

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

iv) **Contingent Liabilities**

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

v) **Employee Benefits**

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 (e.g. cars) for current employees, and are recognised as an expense in the year in which employees render service to the Council. An accrual is made for the cost of holiday entitlements earned by employees but not taken before the year-end and which employees can carry forward into the next financial year.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are amounts payable as a result of a decision by the Council to terminate an officer's employment before the normal retirement date or an officer's decision to accept voluntary redundancy and are charged on an accruals basis to the Non Distributed Costs line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement at the earlier of:

- a) when the offer cannot be withdrawn or
- b) when the related restructuring costs are incurred.

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

Post Employment Benefits

Employees of the Council are members of the Northern Ireland Local Government Officers' Pension Fund administered by the Northern Ireland Local Government Officers' Superannuation Committee. The scheme provides defined benefits to members (retirement lump sums and pensions), earned as employees worked for the Council.

The Northern Ireland Local Government Officers' Pension Fund

The Northern Ireland Local Government Officers' Pension Fund is accounted for as a defined benefits scheme.

The liabilities of the Northern Ireland Local Government Officers' Pension Fund attributable to the Council are included in the Balance Sheet on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method – i.e. an assessment of the future payments that will be made in relation to retirement benefits earned to date by employees, based on assumptions about mortality rates, employee turnover rates, etc., and projections of projected earnings for current employees.

Liabilities are discounted to their value at current prices, using a discount rate based on the Aon Hewitt GBP Select AA Curve using the duration of the Council's liabilities. The curve is derived as follows:

- The corporate curve is composed of an underlying swap curve plus a credit spread curve. The credit spread curve is fitted from all prices on iBoxx bonds.
- Aon Hewitt receive data from iBoxx and use all corporate bonds from the UK market, which have an average rating of AA from the three ratings agencies (Moody's, S&P and Fitch). The corporate yield curve is made by adding a credit spread curve to the standard Aon Hewitt swap curve.

The assets of the Northern Ireland Local Government Officers' pension fund attributable to the Council are included in the Balance Sheet at their fair value:

- quoted securities – current bid price
- unquoted securities – professional estimate
- property – market value
- unitised securities – current bid price

The change in the net pensions liability is analysed into eight components:

Within the Cost of Services

Current Service Cost – the increase in the present value of the defined benefit obligation (liabilities) resulting from employee service in the current period.

Past Service Cost – (where applicable) the change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation for employee service in prior periods, resulting from a plan amendment (the introduction or withdrawal of, or changes to, a defined benefit plan) or a curtailment (a significant reduction in the number of employees covered by the plan).

Any Gains or Losses on Settlement – (where applicable) arising where a council enters into a transaction that eliminates all further legal or constructive obligations for part or all of the benefits provided under a defined benefit plan.

Within Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure

Net Interest on the Net Defined Benefit Liability (Asset) – the change in the net defined benefit liability (asset) that arises from the passage of time,

Within Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure (Remeasurements)

The Return on Plan Assets - excluding amounts recognised in the Net Interest on the Net Defined Benefit Liability (Asset). This includes interest, dividends and other income derived from the plan assets, together with realised and unrealised gains or losses on the plan assets, less any costs of managing plan assets, and any tax payable by the plan itself other than tax included in the actuarial assumptions used to measure the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

Actuarial Gains and Losses – changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from: a) experience adjustments (the effects of differences between the previous actuarial assumptions and what has actually occurred) and b) the effects of changes in actuarial assumptions.

Within the Movement in Reserves Statement Appropriations

Contributions by Scheme Participants – the increase in scheme liabilities and assets due to payments into the scheme by employees (where increased contribution increases pension due to the employee in the future).

Contributions by the Employer - the increase in scheme assets due to payments into the scheme by the employer.

In relation to retirement benefits, statutory provisions require the General Fund balance to be charged with the amount payable by the Council to the pension fund or directly to pensioners in the year, not the amount calculated according to the relevant accounting standards. In the Movement in Reserves Statement, appropriations are made 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.

Discretionary Benefits

The Council also has restricted powers to make discretionary awards of retirement benefits in the event of early retirements. Any liabilities estimated to arise as a result of an award to any member of staff are accrued in the year of the decision to make the award and accounted for using the same policies that are applied to the Northern Ireland Local Government Officers' pension fund.

vi) **The Principal Civil Service Pension Schemes**

As a result of Local Government Reform on 1 April 2015, staff that transferred from Central Government to the Council retained membership of the Northern Ireland Civil Service (NICS) Pension Scheme. The schemes provides defined benefits to members (retirement lump sums and pensions). However, the arrangements for the NICS Pension Scheme mean that liabilities for these benefits cannot ordinarily be identified specifically to the Council. The scheme is therefore accounted for as if it were a defined contribution scheme and no liability for future payments of benefits is recognised in the Balance Sheet.

vii) **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:

- a) 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
- b) 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.

The financial statements may subsequently be adjusted up to the date when they are authorised for issue. This date will be recorded on the financial statements and is usually the date the Local Government Auditor issues their certificate and opinion. Where material adjustments are made in this period they will be disclosed.

Events taking place after the date of authorisation for issue are not reflected in the Statement of Accounts.

viii) **Exceptional Items**

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

ix) **Financial Instruments**

Most financial instruments held by Councils would fall to be classified into just one class of financial liability and two classes of financial assets:

Financial Liabilities

Amortised Cost

Financial Assets

Loans and Receivables

Available for Sale

Financial Liabilities

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

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

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

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

Financial Assets

Financial assets are classified into two types:

- a) loans and receivables – assets that have fixed or determinable payments but are not quoted in an active market
- b) available-for-sale assets – that have a quoted market price and/or do not have fixed or determinable payments.

Loans and Receivables

Loans and receivables are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the Council becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measured at fair value. They are then measured at their amortised cost. Annual credits to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for interest receivable are based on the carrying amount of the asset multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument. For most of the loans that the Council has made, this means that the amount presented in the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal receivable (plus accrued interest) and interest credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is the amount receivable for the year in the loan agreement.

Statutory provisions require that the impact of soft loans on the General Fund 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 Fund Balance is managed by a transfer to or from the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Where assets are identified as impaired because of a likelihood arising from a past event that payments due under the contract will not be made, the asset is written down and a charge made to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The impairment loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the revised future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate.

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

x) **Foreign Currency Translation**

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

xi) Government Grants and Contributions

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

- a) the Council will comply with the conditions attached to the payments, and
- b) the grants or contributions will be received.

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

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

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

xii) Intangible Assets

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

Internally generated assets are capitalised where it is demonstrable that the project is technically feasible and is intended to be completed (with adequate resources being available) and the Council will be able to generate future economic benefits or deliver service potential by being able to sell or use the asset. Expenditure is capitalised where it can be measured reliably as attributable to the asset and restricted to that incurred during the development phase (research expenditure is not capitalised).

Expenditure on the development of websites is not capitalised if the website is solely or primarily intended to promote or advertise the Council's goods or services.

Intangible assets are measured initially at cost. Amounts are only revalued where the fair value of the assets held by the Council can be determined by reference to an active market. In practice, no intangible asset held by the Council meets this criterion, and they are therefore carried at amortised cost. The depreciable amount of an intangible asset is amortised over its useful life to the relevant service line(s) in Cost of Services on Continuing Operations in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. An asset is tested for impairment whenever there is an indication that the asset might be impaired – any losses recognised are posted to the relevant service line(s) in Cost of Services on Continuing Operations in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or abandonment of an intangible asset is posted to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Where expenditure on intangible assets qualifies as capital expenditure for statutory purposes, amortisation, impairment losses and disposal gains and losses are not permitted to have an impact on the General Fund Balance. The gains and losses are therefore reversed out of the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement and posted to the Capital Adjustment Account and (for any sale proceeds greater than £10k) the Capital Receipts Reserve.

xiii) Inventories & Long Term Contracts

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

Long Term contracts are accounted for on the basis of charging the surplus or deficit on the provision of services with the value of works and services received under the contract during the financial year.

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

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

xv) Landfill Allowance Schemes

The Landfill Allowances Scheme operates under the Landfill Allowances Scheme (Northern Ireland) Regulations 2005. Local Authorities are allocated annual target figures for the maximum amount of biodegradable municipal waste that can be sent to landfill but there are no tradable allowances. It is not a 'cap and trade' scheme since landfill allowances are not tradable. For this reason, landfill allowances are not recognised as assets on the Balance Sheet.

xvi) Leases

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

Where a lease covers both land and buildings, the land and buildings elements are considered separately for classification.

Arrangements that do not have the legal status of a lease but convey a right to use an asset in return for payment are accounted for under this policy where fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of specific assets.

The Council as Lessee***Finance Lease:***

Property, plant and equipment held under finance leases is recognised on the Balance Sheet at the commencement of the lease at its fair value measured at the lease's inception (or the present value of the minimum lease payments, if lower). The asset recognised is matched by a liability for the obligation to pay the lessor. Initial direct costs of the Council are added to the carrying amount of the asset. Premiums paid on entry into a lease are applied to writing down the lease liability. Contingent rents are charged as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

Lease payments are apportioned between:

- a) a charge for the acquisition of the interest in the property – applied to write down the lease liability, and
- b) a finance charge (debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement)

Property, Plant and Equipment recognised under finance leases is accounted for using the policies applied generally to such assets, subject to depreciation being charged over the lease term if this is shorter than the asset's estimated useful life.

The Council is not required to raise district rates to cover depreciation or revaluation and impairment losses arising on leased assets. Instead, a prudent annual provision is made from revenue towards the deemed capital investment in accordance with statutory requirements. Depreciation and impairment losses are therefore replaced by a revenue provision in the General Fund Balance, by way of an adjusting transaction with the Capital Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement for the difference between the two.

Operating Leases:

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as an expense of the services benefiting from use of the leased property, plant or equipment. Charges are made on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease, even if this does not match the pattern of payments (e.g., there is a rent-free period at the commencement of the lease).

The Council as Lessor

Finance Leases

Where the Council grants a finance lease over a property or an item of plant or equipment, the relevant asset is written out of the Balance Sheet as a disposal. At the commencement of the lease, the carrying amount of the asset in the Balance Sheet (whether Property, Plant and Equipment or Assets Held for Sale) is written off to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of the gain or loss on disposal. A gain, representing the Council's net investment in the lease, is credited to the same line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement also as part of the gain or loss on disposal (i.e. netted off against the carrying value of the asset at the time of disposal), matched by a lease asset (long term debtor) in the Balance Sheet.

Lease rentals receivable are apportioned between:

- a) a charge for the acquisition of the interest in the property – applied to write down the lease asset (long term debtor) together with any premiums received, and
- b) finance income (credited to the Financing and Investment income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement).

The gain credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on disposal is not permitted by statute to increase the General Fund Balance and will be required to be treated as a capital receipt. Where a premium has been received, this is posted out of the General Fund Balance to the Capital Receipts Reserve in the Movement in Reserves Statement. Where the amount due in relation to the lease asset is to be settled by the payment of rentals in future financial years, this is posted out of the General Fund Balance to the Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve in the Movement in Reserves Statement. When the future rentals are paid, the element for the charge for the acquisition of the interest in the property is used to write down the lease asset (debtor). At this point, the deferred capital receipts are transferred to the Capital Receipts Reserve.

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

Operating Leases

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

xvii) Disposals and Non-Current Assets Held for Sale

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

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

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

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

Amounts received for a disposal are categorised as capital receipts and credited to the Capital Receipts Reserve. Receipts are appropriated to the Reserve from the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

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

xviii) Overheads and Support Services

The costs of overheads are charged to those that benefit from the service in accordance with the costing principles of the Local Authority Code of Practice.

xix) Property, Plant and Equipment

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

Recognition

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

Measurement

Assets are initially measured at cost, comprising:

- a) the purchase price
- b) any costs attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management
- c) the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located

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

The cost of assets acquired other than by purchase is deemed to be its fair value, unless the acquisition will not increase the cash flows of the Council. In the latter case, where the asset is acquired via an exchange, the cost of the acquisition is the carrying amount of the asset given up by the Council.

Donated assets are measured initially at fair value. The difference between fair value and any consideration paid is credited to the Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income line of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, unless the donation has been made conditionally. Until conditions are satisfied, the gain is held in the Donated Assets Account. Where gains are credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, they are reversed out of the General Fund Balance to the Capital Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

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

- a) infrastructure, vehicles, plant & equipment and intangibles – depreciated historical cost.
- b) all other assets – fair value, determined as the amount that would be paid for the asset in its existing use (existing use value – EUV)

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

Assets included in the Balance Sheet at fair value are revalued 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. Increases in valuations are matched by credits to the Revaluation Reserve to recognise unrealised gains. Exceptionally, gains might be credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement where they arise from the reversal of a loss previously charged to a service.

The Revaluation Reserve contains revaluation gains recognised since 1 April 2008 only, the date of its formal implementation. Gains arising before that date have been consolidated into the Capital Adjustment Account.

Impairment

Assets are assessed at each year-end 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:

- a) 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), with any excess charged to the service line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.
- b) where there is no balance in the Revaluation Reserve, the carrying amount of the asset is written down against the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

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

The same accounting treatment is applied to revaluation losses as a result of a general fall in asset prices across the board as opposed to a consumption of economic benefit specific to an asset as is in the case of impairment losses.

Depreciation

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

Depreciation is calculated on the following bases:

- a) vehicles, plant and equipment – a percentage of the value of each class of assets in the Balance Sheet, as advised by a suitably qualified officer
- b) infrastructure – straight-line allocation over estimated useful lives.

Componentisation

Where an item of Property, Plant and Equipment asset has major components whose cost is significant in relation to the total cost of the item, the components are depreciated separately.

Revaluations

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

xx) Heritage Assets

Heritage Assets are assets with historical, artistic, scientific, technological, geophysical or environmental qualities that are held and maintained principally for their contribution to knowledge and culture.

Heritage Assets are those assets that are intended to be preserved in trust for future generations because of their cultural, environmental or historic associations - they would be held by this authority in pursuit of our overall objectives in relation to the maintenance of heritage.

xxi) Provisions

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

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

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

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

xxii) Reserves

The Council sets aside specific amounts as reserves for future policy purposes or to cover contingencies. Reserves are created by appropriating amounts out of the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement. When expenditure to be financed from a reserve is incurred, it is charged to the appropriate service in that year against the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The reserve is then appropriated back into the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement so that there is no net charge against District Rates for the expenditure.

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

xxiii) Charges to Revenue for Non-Current Assets

Charges to revenue for non-current assets e.g. services, support services and trading accounts are debited with the following amounts to record the cost of holding fixed assets during the year:

- a) depreciation attributable to the assets used by the relevant service
- b) revaluation and impairment losses on assets used by the service where there are no accumulated gains in the Revaluation Reserve against which the losses can be written off
- c) amortisation of intangible fixed assets attributable to the service.

The Council is not required to raise District Rates to cover depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses or amortisations. However, it is required to make an annual provision from revenue to contribute towards the reduction in its overall borrowing requirement equal to an amount calculated on a prudent basis determined by the Council in accordance with statutory guidance. Depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses and amortisations are therefore replaced by minimum revenue provision (MRP) in the General Fund Balance, by way of an adjusting transaction with the Capital Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement for the difference between the two.

xxiv) Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute (REFCUS)

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

xxv) Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Direction (REFCUD)

Section 19(3) of the Local Government Finance Act (Northern Ireland) 2011 allows the Department for Communities to issue capitalisation directions to the councils. This permits specified items of expenditure normally classified as revenue to be treated as capital expenditure. The costs of transition associated with the Reform of Local Government were allowed for capitalisation. The council received approval from the Department to capitalise such costs during the year.

Costs qualifying under REFCUD are charged to the relevant service in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account and their effects on the General Fund are then mitigated by transfer between the General Fund and the Capital Adjustment Account.

xxvi) Value Added Tax

All expenditure and income, irrespective of whether it is revenue or capital in nature, is shown net of Value Added Tax, unless it is irrecoverable.

xxvii) **Fair Value Measurement**

The Council measures some of its non-financial assets such as surplus assets and investment properties and some of its financial instruments such as equity shareholdings [other financial instruments as applicable] at fair value at each reporting date. Fair value is 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. The fair value measurement assumes that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- a) in the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- b) in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The Council measures the fair value of an asset or liability using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest. When measuring the fair value of a non-financial asset, the authority takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use. The authority uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

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

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

1 b) **Accounting Standards That Have Been Issued but Have Not Yet Been Adopted**

The Code of Practice requires that the Council discloses information relating to the impact of an accounting change that will be required by a new standard that has been issued but not yet adopted.

For 2021/22, the following accounting standards have been issued but not yet adopted within the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting.

It is not anticipated that these accounting changes will impact on the financial statements.

- Definition of a Business: Amendments to IFRS 3 Business Combinations
- Interest Rate Benchmark Reform: Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7
- Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2: Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16.

1 c Critical Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies

In applying accounting policies set out from 1a above the Council has had to make certain judgements about complex transactions or those involving uncertainty about future events. The critical judgement made in the Statement of Accounts is:

There is a high degree of uncertainty about future levels of funding for local government. However, the Council has determined that this uncertainty is not yet sufficient to provide an indication that the assets of the Council might be impaired as a result of a need to close facilities and reduce levels of service provision.

1 d Assumptions Made About the Future and Other Major Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

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

The items in the Council's Balance Sheet at 31 March 2022 for which there is a significant risk of material adjustment in the forthcoming financial year are as follows:

i) Property, Plant and Equipment

Assets are depreciated over useful lives that are dependent on assumptions about the level of repairs and maintenance that will be incurred in relation to individual assets. Whilst the current economic climate is uncertain the Council believes it will be able to sustain its current spending on repairs and maintenance, and hence the useful lives assigned to assets are reasonable.

ii) Provisions

Council has made an estimate of £13,345,278 based on professional historical reports, experience, current trends and other relevant factors in relation to landfill sites.

iii) Pensions Liability

Estimation of the net liability to pay pensions depends on a number of complex judgements relating to the discount rate used, the rate at which salaries are projected to increase, changes in retirement ages, mortality rates and expected returns on pension fund assets. A firm of consulting actuaries is engaged to provide the Council with expert advice about the assumptions to be applied.

iv) Fair Value Measurement

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets (ie Level 1 inputs), their fair value is measured using valuation techniques (eg quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets or the discounted cash flow (DCF) model). Where possible, the inputs to these valuation techniques are based on observable data, but where this is not possible judgement is required in establishing fair values. These judgements typically include considerations such as uncertainty and risk. However, changes in the assumptions used could affect the fair value of the Council's assets and liabilities.

Where Level 1 inputs are not available, the Council employs relevant experts to identify the most appropriate valuation techniques to determine fair value (for example for investment properties, the Council's Chief Valuation Officer and External Valuer.)

Information about the valuation techniques and inputs used in determining the fair value of the Council's assets and liabilities is disclosed in notes 19,20 and 21 below.

The Council uses the discounted cash flow (DCF) model to measure the fair value of some of its investment properties and financial assets.

The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement include management assumptions regarding rent growth, vacancy levels (for investment properties) and discounts rates - adjusted for regional factors (for both investment properties and some financial assets)

Significant changes in any of the unobservable inputs would result in a significantly lower or higher fair value

2 Expenditure and Funding Analysis

This note provides a reconciliation of the main adjustments to Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund to arrive at the amounts in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The relevant transfers between reserves are explained in the Movement in Reserves Statement

2 a Total Adjustments

	2021/22				2020/21	
Services	Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund Appendix 1 £'000's	Adjustments between the Funding and accounting Basis Appendix 1 / Note 2b £'000's	Net Expenditure in the CIES Appendix 1 £'000's	Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund Appendix 1 £'000's	Adjustments between the Funding and accounting Basis Note 2c £'000's	Net Expenditure in the CIES Appendix 1 £'000's
Leisure and Development	8,317	6,452	14,769	7,247	7,278	14,525
Environmental Services	22,867	6,165	29,032	22,306	7,483	29,789
Corporate Policy and Resources	8,323	1,673	9,996	7,446	1,457	8,903
Planning	930	230	1,160	907	130	1,037
Net Cost of Services	40,437	14,520	54,957	37,906	16,348	54,254
Other Operating Expenditure	0	(211)	(211)	0	4	4
Statutory Provision for Capital Investment	6,835	(6,835)	0	6,858	(6,858)	0
Financing and Investment Income and	2,026	292	2,318	2,238	532	2,770
Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income	(55,710)	(1,133)	(56,843)	(54,797)	(747)	(55,544)
Other Income and Expenditure	(46,849)	(7,887)	(54,736)	(45,701)	(7,069)	(52,770)
(Surplus) / deficit on the Provision of Services	(6,412)	6,633	221	(7,795)	9,279	1,484

Reconciliation of General Fund Reserve and Net Expenditure Charged to it

	2021/22	2020/21
	£'000's	£'000's
Opening General Fund Balance	4,531	3,770
In year adjustments *	(189)	0
	4,342	3,770
(Deficit) on the Provision of Services Chargeable to the General Fund	2a	6,412
Transfers (to) / from Unusable Reserves	3	(858)
Net Increase before transfers to Statutory and Other Reserves	MIRS	5,554
T/fers (to) / from Usable Reserves	3	(5,391)
Increase / (decrease) in year	3 / MIRS	163
Closing General Fund Balance	MIRS	4,505

Reconciliation of Unusable Reserves and Net Expenditure Charged to them

	2021/22	2020/21
	£'000's	£'000's
Opening Unusable Reserves	73,863	90,398
In year adjustments *	189	0
	74,052	90,398
(Deficit) on the Provision of Services Chargeable to Unusable Reserves	2a	(6,633)
T/fers (to) / from Landfill Regulation Reserve	3b / 3c	238
T/fers (to) / from Provision for Discount Rate Reserve	3b / 3c	620
Transfers to / (from) Unusable Reserves	858	457
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding under regulations	MIRS	(5,775)
Other Comprehensive Income	CIES	33,313
Increase / (decrease) in year	MIRS	27,538
Closing Unusable Reserve Balances	MIRS	101,590

In year adjustments *

In the prior year £165,790 of capital grant was written off and historic depreciation was overstated by £23,618 - a combined transfer of £189,407 between the General Fund and the Capital Adjustment Account is made in year to reflect this. In terms of the Capital Financing Requirement (Note 16 refers) the grant is stated at £166 (£'000,s) in the prior year and the historic depreciation is dealt with via a current year adjustment (rounded) £26 (£'000's).

2 b Adjustments between the Funding and Accounting Basis by type - 2021/22

		2021/22			
		Adjustments	Adjustments	Adjustments	Adjustments
		capital	pension	Accum	between the
		purposes	purposes	Absences	Funding and
		Appendix 1	Appendix 1	Appendix 1	accounting
		£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	Basis
Services		Appendix 1	Appendix 1	Appendix 1	Appendix 1
		£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's
Leisure and Development	4a	4,771	1,553	128	6,452
Environmental Services	4a	3,578	2,350	237	6,165
Corporate Policy and Resources	4a	591	1,156	(74)	1,673
Planning	4a	17	205	8	230
Net Cost of Services	4a	8,957	5,264	299	14,520
Other Operating Expenditure	8	(211)	0	0	(211)
Statutory Provision for Capital Investment	16	(6,835)	0	0	(6,835)
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	9	(867)	1,159	0	292
Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income	10	(1,133)	0	0	(1,133)
Other Income and Expenditure		(9,046)	1,159	0	(7,887)
(Surplus) / Deficit on the Provision of Services		(89)	6,423	299	6,633

2 c Adjustments between the Funding and Accounting Basis by type - 2020/21

		2020/21			
		Adjustments	Adjustments	Adjustments	Adjustments
		capital	pension	Accum	between the
		purposes	purposes	Absences	Funding and
		Appendix 1	Appendix 1	Appendix 1	accounting
		£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	Basis
Services		Appendix 1	Appendix 1	Appendix 1	Appendix 1
		£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's
Leisure and Development	4b	6,282	913	83	7,278
Environmental Services	4b	6,018	1,371	94	7,483
Corporate Policy and Resources	4b	717	681	59	1,457
Planning	4b	18	99	13	130
Net Cost of Services	4b	13,035	3,064	249	16,348
Other Operating Expenditure	8	4	0	0	4
Statutory Provision for Capital Investment	16	(6,858)	0	0	(6,858)
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	9	(498)	1,030	0	532
Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income	10	(747)	0	0	(747)
Other Income and Expenditure		(8,099)	1,030	0	(7,069)
(Surplus) / Deficit on the Provision of Services		4,936	4,094	249	9,279

- i) Adjustments to General Fund Balances to meet the requirements of generally accepted accounting practices, this column adds in depreciation and impairment and revaluation gains and losses in the services line (Note 4 refers) and for:
- ii) Other operating expenditure – adjusts for capital disposals with a transfer of income on disposal of assets and the amounts written off for those assets - Note 8 refers.
- iii) Financing and investment income and expenditure - the statutory charges for capital financing ie Minimum Revenue Provision and other revenue contributions are deducted from financing and investment income and expenditure as these are not chargeable under generally accepted accounting practices - Note 9 refers.
- iv) Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income and Expenditure – Capital grants are adjusted for income not chargeable under generally accepted accounting practices. Revenue grants are adjusted from those receivable in the year to those receivable without conditions or for which conditions were satisfied throughout the year. The Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income and Expenditure line is credited with capital grants receivable in the year without conditions or for which conditions were satisfied in the year - Note 10 refers.

3 a Transfers to and from Earmarked Reserves (General Fund Appropriations)

	01 April 2020	Transfers In	Transfers Out	31 March 2021	Transfers In	Transfers Out	31 March 2022
	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's
Repairs & Renewals Fund	743	500	0	1,243	540	0	1,783
Sinking Fund	4,151	913	0	5,064	0	0	5,064
Election Reserve	84	336	0	420	30	0	450
Area Planning Reserve (APR)	130	140	0	270	30	0	300
Reorganisation Reserve	409	200	0	609	391	0	1,000
Financial Recovery Reserve	0	4,488	0	4,488	4,400	0	8,888
Total Earmarked Reserves	5,517	6,577	0	12,094	5,391	0	17,485
Net Transfer (From) / To General Fund				(6,577)			(5,391)

Reserve	Purpose
Repairs and Renewals Fund	Repair and renewing council property
Sinking Fund	Redeeming commercial loans
Election Reserve	Equalising the effect of election expenses (4 yearly)
Area Planning Reserve (APR)	Equalising the effect of APR expenses (10 yearly)
Reorganisation Reserve	Equalising the effect of ongoing reorganisation expenses.
Financial Recovery Reserve	To offset future expenditure and income losses attributable to post Covid 19 recovery including inflationary pressures.

Reconciliation of Movement on General Fund to adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis

		2021/22	2020/21
		£'000's	£'000's
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations	MIRS	5,775	8,822
Net Transfer (From) / To General Fund	3a	(5,391)	(6,577)
Deficit on the provision of services	CIES	(221)	(1,484)
Transfer to Usable Reserve re earlier years		(189)	0
Movement on General Fund	2a	(26)	761

3 b Detailed Summary of Unusable Reserves - Current Year

	Capital Adjustment Account	Revaluation Reserve	Investment Property Revaluation Reserve	Pension Reserve	Accumulated Absences Account	Provisions Discount Rate Reserve	Landfill Regulations Reserve	Totals
	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's
At 1 April 2021	49,865	77,235	7,651	(56,903)	(725)	(620)	(2,640)	73,863
Capital	89	0	0	0	0	0	0	89
Pension	0	0	0	(6,423)	0	0	0	(6,423)
Accumulated Absences	0	0	0	0	(299)	0	0	(299)
Transfers to Usable Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	620	238	858
Adjust between accounting basis & funding under regulations	89	0	0	(6,423)	(299)	620	238	(5,775)
Other Comprehensive Transfers between Unusable	0	9,265	0	24,048	0	0	0	33,313
Transfer to Usable Reserve re earlier	1,013	(1,883)	870	0	0	0	0	0
	189	0	0	0	0	0	0	189
At 31 March	51,156	84,617	8,521	(39,278)	(1,024)	0	(2,402)	101,590

3 c Detailed Summary of Unusable Reserves - Prior Year

	Capital Adjustment Account	Revaluation Reserve	Investment Property Revaluation Reserve	Pension Reserve	Accumulated Absences Account	Provisions Discount Rate Reserve	Landfill Regulations Reserve	Totals
	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's
At 1 April 2020	53,982	79,933	7,151	(46,475)	(476)	(772)	(2,945)	90,398
Capital	(4,936)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(4,936)
Pension	0	0	0	(4,094)	0	0	0	(4,094)
Accumulated Absences	0	0	0	0	(249)	0	0	(249)
Transfer to Usable Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	152	305	457
Adjust between accounting basis & funding under regulations	(4,936)	0	0	(4,094)	(249)	152	305	(8,822)
Other Comprehensive Transfers between Unusable Transfers between Unusable	0	(1,379)	0	(6,334)	0	0	0	(7,713)
	819	(1,319)	500	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
At 31 March	49,865	77,235	7,651	(56,903)	(725)	(620)	(2,640)	73,863

Capital Adjustment Account

The Capital Adjustment Account absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for the consumption of non-current assets and for the acquisition, construction or enhancement of those assets under statutory provisions.

The Account is debited with the cost of acquisition, construction or enhancement as depreciation, impairment losses and amortisations are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, with reconciling postings from the Revaluation Reserve to convert fair value figures to an historic cost basis.

Prior to the creation of an Investment Property Revaluation Reserve this Account contained accumulated gains and losses on Investment Properties and gains recognised on donated assets that have yet to be consumed by the Council.

The Account also used to contain revaluation gains accumulated on Property, Plant and Equipment before 1 April 2008, the date that the Revaluation Reserve was created to hold such gains - an in year adjustment has been made to remove such movements to the Revaluation Reserve.

Revaluation Reserve

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

- i) revalued downwards or impaired and the gains are lost
- ii) used in the provision of services and the gains are consumed through depreciation, or
- iii) disposed of and the gains are realised.

Formerly the reserve contained only revaluation gains accumulated since 1 April 2008, the date the reserve was created. Accumulated gains arising before that date were consolidated into the balance on the Capital Adjustment Account.

The purpose of this reserve is to build up a balance based on the revaluation (upwards or downwards) of individual assets. All such revaluations (excluding impairment losses that have been debited to Surplus/(Deficit) on the Provision of Services) are mirrored in Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure. It is a fundamental principle of this reserve that it never becomes negative. If an asset was held at current value when derecognised, the balance held on the Revaluation Reserve is written off to the Capital Adjustment Account.

Investment Property Revaluation Reserve

Investment Property changes in fair value are credited to Financing and Investment Income in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (Note 9 refers) and consequently result in an unrealised gain or loss in the General Fund Balance. Such revaluation gains and losses are not permitted by statutory arrangements to have an impact on the General Fund and consequently these gains are reversed to the Investment Property Revaluation Reserve to separately identify and reflect the cumulative movement on Investment Property assets.

Pension Reserve

Refer to Note 21

Accumulated Absences Account

The Accumulated Absences Account absorbs the differences that would otherwise arise on the General Fund balance from accruing for compensated absences earned but not taken in the year e.g. staff annual leave entitlement carried forward at the end of the financial year. Statutory arrangements are expected to require that the impact on the General Fund is neutralised by transfers to or from this Accumulated Absences Account.

Provisions Discount Rate Reserve (PDRR)

The Provisions Discount Rate Reserve is a negative reserve created in 2017/18 to cover the arrangement, put in place by the Department for Communities in its amendment to the 2017/18 accounts direction (Circular LG 05/18 which was issued on 8 March 2018), to allow mitigation of the impact of changes to the discount rate on landfill provisions for the Councils landfill sites at Craighulliar and Crosstagherty.

Subject to agreement with the Department, this arrangement allows a council to spread the cost of the impact of discount rate changes over a period of not more than 6 years. Notwithstanding the foregoing Council decided to reverse the remaining balance on this reserve to the general fund in the current year.

Landfill Regulations Reserve

Additional Landfill costs that were not allowed for by councils arose from the amendment of the Landfill Regulations (NI) 2003 by the Landfill (Amendment) Regulations (NI) 2011, affecting all sites that closed after the target transposition date for the Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC).

The Department for Communities' accounts direction (Circular LG 16/12 issued in May 2012) provides an option to spread costs for the affected landfill sites, creating a negative reserve within the financial statements of the particular council.

The Department for Communities has put in place a financial arrangement to allow for mitigation of specific approved costs relating to the closure and aftercare of the councils landfill sites over a set period of time. The approved costs and period of time are those agreed between the Council and the Department's Environment Policy Division in conjunction with the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA). The agreements are set out below.

Closure Costs - Drumaduff Landfill Site (Limavady)

Any landfill engineering closure costs in excess of £2,820,312 (currently estimated to be £1,473,202) may be spread in set proportions over a period of ten years commencing in the financial year in which the engineering works to close the landfill site start. The engineering work to close the Drumaduff site has not yet commenced.

Aftercare Costs - Drumaduff Landfill Site

Any landfill aftercare costs in excess of £773,680 (currently estimated to be £1,617,696) may be spread in set proportions over a period of ten years commencing in the financial year in which the engineering works to close the landfill site finish. This is based on an estimated aftercare provision of 30 years. The actual period of aftercare can only be agreed between NIEA and the Council after a full assessment is carried out as part of the closure works.

Covid Related Grant Funding

4 c Service Revenue Grant Income shown above include the following Covid related grants	Leisure and Development	Environmenta I Services	Corporate Policy and Resources	Planning	2021/22
	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's
Department for Communities Covid Funding (Dfc)	689	0	0	0	689
Department for Agriculture and Rural Affairs (DAERA)	0	220	0	0	220
Furlough Grant HMRC	122	0	0	0	122
Total Covid Related Grants applied to Direct Services	811	220	0	0	1,031

Service Revenue Grant Income shown above include the following Covid related grants	Leisure and Development	Environmenta I Services	Corporate Policy and Resources	Planning	Total Note 2c
	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's
Department for Communities Covid Funding (Dfc)	511	1,339	627	0	2,477
Department for Agriculture and Rural Affairs (DAERA)	0	1,678	0	0	1,678
Department for Communities Scheme of Emergency Funding AI	0	0	25	0	25
Furlough Grant HMRC	804	70	0	0	874
Total Covid Related Grants applied to Direct Services	1,315	3,087	652	0	5,054

In addition Dfc provided funding of £903,982 (2021-£1,987,587) not allocated to service areas and therefore accordingly treated as Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income - Note 10 refers.

d Revenue from contracts with service recipients

Implementation of IFRS 15 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers has had no impact on the Council's revenue recognition for contracts with customers.

Amounts included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for contracts with service recipients comprise:

	2021/22	2020/21
	£'000's	£'000's
Leisure and Development	2,186	1,588
Environmental Services	371	311
Rental Income from Investment Property	614	582
Total included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account	3,171	2,481

5 Cost of Services on Continuing Operations**5 a General power of competence**

Prior to Local Government Reform on 1st April 2015, expenditure for special purposes was limited under Section 40 of the Local Government Finance Act (Northern Ireland) 2011. This section was repealed by Schedule 10 of the Local Government Act (Northern Ireland) 2014.

Under Section 79 of the Local Government Act (Northern Ireland) 2014, the Council has the power to do anything that individuals generally may do. Councils have the power to do this with or without charge. The power of competence is not limited to benefitting the area or its residents nor is it limited by existing powers.

The actual expenditure under the power of competence amounted to £0 during 2021/22 (2020/21 - £0).

5 b External Audit Fees

	2021/22	2020/21
	£'000's	£'000's
External Audit Fees	84	82
Performance Audit Fees	22	6
National Fraud Initiative (NFI)	0	1
Extraordinary Audit	90	30
	196	119

6 Council as Lessor:**6 a Finance Leases (Council as Lessor)**

The Council has no finance leases where the Council acts as lessor.

6 b Operating Leases (Council as Lessor)

The Council, in accordance with its statutory and discretionary responsibilities, leases out property and equipment under operating leases for the following purposes:

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

Rental income recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the current year amounts to £779,557 (2021-£721,582).

The lease contracts are all non-cancellable and do not include an extension option. The lease agreement terms are between 1 to 120 years. Future minimum lease income is set out below:

	2021/22		2020/21	
	Land and Buildings £'000's	Vehicles, Plant and Equipment £'000's	Land and Buildings £'000's	Vehicles, Plant and Equipment £'000's
Minimum lease rentals receivable:				
No later than 1 year	703	0	609	0
Later than 1 year and no later than 5 years	2,692	0	2,466	0
Later than 5 years	54,121	0	54,978	0
	57,516	0	58,053	0

The assets leased by the Council to third parties are included in the following categories of Property, Plant and Equipment with carrying values of:

	2021/22		2020/21	
	Land and Buildings £'000's	Vehicles, Plant and Equipment £'000's	Land and Buildings £'000's	Vehicles, Plant and Equipment £'000's
Cost	11,426	0	10,926	0
Reclassifications / Transfers	0	0	0	0
Accumulated depreciation and impairments at 1 April	(92)	0	(92)	0
Depreciation charge for the year	0	0	0	0
Impairments	0	0	500	0
Revaluations	250	0	0	0
Net Book Value	11,584	0	11,334	0

In some instances parts of buildings have been leased to third parties. In these circumstances no attempt has been made to apportion costs, accumulated depreciation nor depreciation charge for the year to the area occupied by such third parties as such costs are trivial.

Council as Lessee:**6 c Finance Leases (Council as lessee)**

The Council had no lessee finance leases during the current nor the preceding year.

6 d Operating Leases (Council as lessee)

The expenditure charged to services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement during the year in relation to operating leases was:

	2021/22			2020/21		
	Land and Buildings £'000's	Vehicles, Plant and Equipment £'000's	Total £'000's	Land and Buildings £'000's	Vehicles, Plant and Equipment £'000's	Total £'000's
Minimum lease payments	72	60	132	77	60	137
Contingent rentals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less: Sublease payments receivable	0	0	0	0	0	0
	72	60	132	77	60	137

The future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases in future years are set out below:

	2021/22			2020/21		
	Land and Buildings £'000's	Vehicles, Plant and Equipment £'000's	Total £'000's	Land and Buildings £'000's	Vehicles, Plant and Equipment £'000's	Total £'000's
Minimum lease rentals payable:						
No later than 1 year	33	60	93	31	60	91
Later than 1 year and no later than 5 years	127	239	366	123	239	362
Later than 5 years	478	263	741	432	144	576
	638	562	1,200	586	443	1,029

7 Employee Costs and Member Allowances**7 a Employee Costs**

	2021/22	2020/21
	£'000's	£'000's
Salaries and Wages	17,607	17,516
Employer's National Insurance Contributions	1,664	1,603
Employer's Superannuation	3,235	3,225
Employer's Superannuation - Civil Service Scheme	245	249
Apprentice Levy	74	73
Total Employee Costs	22,825	22,666

In addition to the staff costs noted above Agency Staff costs amounted to £7,834,555 (2020/21- £6,132,502).

The Council's current contribution rate to the NILGOSC scheme is 19.50%. At the last actuarial valuation, dated 31 March 2019, the Fund's assets as a whole were sufficient to meet 112% (2016: 91%) of the liabilities accrued up to that date.

7 b Average Number of Employees - where FTE represents fulltime equivalent employees

	2021/22	2020/21
	FTE	FTE
Leisure and Recreational Services	157	174
Environmental services	268	278
Corporate Policy and Resources	95	94
Planning and Development Services	45	42
Total Number	565	588

	2021/22	2020/21
	Actual	Actual
	Numbers	Numbers
Full-time numbers employed	487	501
Part-time numbers employed	127	143
Total Number	614	644

7 c Senior Employees' Remuneration

	2021/22	2020/21
	Number	Number
Salary Bands		
£50,001 to £60,000	16	15
£60,001 to £70,000	5	4
£70,001 to £80,000	0	0
£80,001 to £90,000	0	2
£90,001 to £100,000	3	1
£100,001 to £110,000	0	0
£110,001 to £120,000	0	1
£120,001 to £130,000	1	0
Total Number	25	23

7 d Northern Ireland Civil Service Pension Arrangements

As a result of Reform on 1st April 2015, staff transferred from Central Government to the Council are members of the Northern Ireland Civil Service Pension Scheme.

The Northern Ireland Civil Service Pension arrangements are unfunded multi-employer defined benefit schemes but the Department for Communities is unable to identify its share of the underlying assets and liabilities. The most up to date actuarial valuation was carried out as at 31 March 2019. This valuation is then reviewed by the Scheme Actuary and updated to reflect current conditions and rolled forward to the reporting date of the Department of Finance Superannuation and Other Allowances Resource Accounts as at 31 March 2022.

For 2021/2022 employers' contributions of £245,106 (2020/21-£249,412) were payable to the NICS pension arrangements at one of four rates in the range 20.8% to 26.3% of pensionable pay, based on salary bands. The scheme's Actuary reviews employer contributions every four years following a full scheme valuation. A new scheme funding valuation based on data as at 31 March 2021 was completed by the Actuary during 2021/22. This valuation was used to determine employer contribution rates for the introduction of a new career average earning scheme from April 2015 to existing pensioners. The contribution rates are set to meet the cost of the benefits accruing during 2021/22 to be paid when the member retires, and not the benefits paid during this period to existing pensioners.

Employees can opt to open a partnership pension account, a stakeholder pension with an employer contribution. None of the employees transferring from Central Government to the Council exercised this option.

Contributions due to the partnership pension providers at the reporting period to date were £NIL. Contributions prepaid at that date were £NIL.

8 Other Operating Expenditure

		2021/22	2020/21
		£'000's	£'000's
(Profit) / Loss on sale of Non Current Assets *	11e	(211)	4
Totals		(211)	4

* All elements of Other Operating Expenditure form part of Capital Adjustments adjusted via Capital Adjustment Account - notes 2a and 2b refer.

9 **Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure**

	2021/22			2020/21		
	Gross Expenditure £'000's	Gross Income £'000's	Net Expenditure £'000's	Gross Expenditure £'000's	Gross Income £'000's	Net Expenditure £'000's
Government Loan Interest	2,219	0	2,219	2,417	0	2,417
Commercial Loan interest	468	0	468	471	0	471
Investment Income	0	87	(87)	0	92	(92)
Pensions interest cost ~	1,159	0	1,159	1,030	0	1,030
Investment Property Income and Expenditure	40	614	(574)	23	582	(559)
Investment Property Expenditure	3	0	3	3	0	3
Depreciation of Equipment **						
Changes in Fair Value of Investment	0	870	(870)	0	500	(500)
Totals	3,889	1,571	2,318	3,944	1,174	2,770

~ Pension Interest Cost forms part of Pension adjustments and is adjusted via Pension Adjustments and the Pension Reserve - notes 3b and 3c refer.

** Changes in Fair Value of Investment Properties and Investment Property Equipment Depreciation forms part of Capital Adjustments adjusted via The Capital Adjustment Account and The Investment Property Revaluation Reserve - notes 3b and 3c refer.

10 **Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income**

	2021/22 £'000's	2020/21 £'000's
Rates	49,601	47,085
Finalisation - Prior Year	(923)	(195)
Finalisation - Current Year	1,129	923
	49,807	47,813
Rates Support Grant	2,933	3,044
De-Rating Grant	1,687	1,583
Transferring Functions Grant	378	369
Covid 19 Funding Support **	904	1,988
Total General Grants	5,902	6,984
Capital Grant Receivable*	23a	1,134
Totals	56,843	55,544

* Capital Grant Receivable forms part of Capital Adjustments adjusted via Capital Adjustment Account - notes 3b and 3c refer. See also Note 23a.

** Covid 19 Funding Support was received in both financial years and under Dfc direction was to be treated as current year income and immediately transferred to an earmarked reserve - the now renamed Financial Recovery Reserve.

11a Current Year Cost, Depreciation and Net Book Values

Cost	Land		Infrastructure	Vehicles, Plant & Equipment	Community	PP&E Under	Surplus	Heritage	Total PP&E	Investment	Intangible	TOTAL
	Assets	Assets	Assets	Assets	Assets	Construction	Assets	Assets	Properties	Assets		
	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's
As at 01 April 2021	47,445	130,885	16,584	23,986	2,390	4,903	3,045	1,800	231,038	8,605	201	239,844
Additions (Note 16)	0	0	0	682	0	3,445	0	0	4,127	0	0	4,127
Revaluation increases/ decreases to Revaluation Reserve	1,787	674	(150)	0	0	0	609	0	2,920	0	0	2,920
Revaluation increases/ decreases to Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(43)	163	0	0	0	0	0	0	120	0	0	120
Change in fair value of Investment Properties	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	870	0	870
Derecognition - Disposals	0	(37)	0	(388)	0	0	0	0	(425)	0	0	(425)
Derecognition - Other	0	0	0	0	0	(366)	0	0	(366)	0	0	(366)
Reclassifications & Transfers	232	1,799	1,048	1,663	135	(4,890)	(294)	0	(307)	210	97	0
As at 31 March 2022	49,421	133,484	17,482	25,943	2,525	3,092	3,360	1,800	237,107	9,685	298	247,090

Depreciation	Land		Infrastructure	Vehicles, Plant & Equipment	Community	PP&E Under	Surplus	Heritage	Total PP&E	Investment	Intangible	TOTAL
	Assets	Assets	Assets	Assets	Assets	Construction	Assets	Assets	Properties	Assets		
	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's
As at 01 April 2021	0	395	4,536	15,086	0	0	0	0	20,017	0	141	20,158
Depreciation Charge	0	6,325	770	1,698	0	0	0	0	8,793	0	30	8,823
Depreciation written out on Revaluation Reserve	0	(6,038)	(307)	0	0	0	0	0	(6,345)	0	0	(6,345)
Depreciation written out on Revaluation taken to Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Derecognition - Disposals	0	(7)	0	(379)	0	0	0	0	(386)	0	0	(386)
As at 31 March 2022	0	676	4,999	16,405	0	0	0	0	22,080	0	171	22,251

Net Book Values

As at 31 March 2022	49,421	132,808	12,483	9,538	2,525	3,092	3,360	1,800	215,027	9,685	127	224,839
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11b Prior Year Cost, Depreciation and Net Book Values

	Land	Buildings	Infrastructure Assets	Vehicles, Plant & Equipment	Community Assets	PP&E Under Construction	Surplus Assets	Heritage Assets	Total PP&E	Investment Properties	Intangible Assets	TOTAL
	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's
As at 01 April 2020	48,570	143,066	12,534	20,910	2,390	7,895	1,020	1,810	238,195	8,105	196	246,496
Additions (Note 16)	0	0	0	1,991	0	3,265	0	0	5,256	0	5	5,261
Revaluation increases/ decreases to Revaluation Reserve	(61)	(4,164)	(222)	0	0	0	(3,572)	(10)	(8,029)		0	(8,029)
Revaluation increases/ decreases to Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(84)	(21)	0	0	0	0	(3,379)	0	(3,484)	0	0	(3,484)
Change in fair value of Investment Properties	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	500
Derecognition - Disposals	0	0	0	(221)	0	0	0	0	(221)	0	0	(221)
Derecognition - Other	0	0	0	0	0	(679)	0	0	(679)	0	0	(679)
Reclassifications & Transfers	(980)	(7,996)	4,272	1,306	0	(5,578)	8,976	0	0	0	0	0
As at 31 March 2021	47,445	130,885	16,584	23,986	2,390	4,903	3,045	1,800	231,038	8,605	201	239,844

Depreciation	Land	Buildings	Infrastructure Assets	Vehicles, Plant & Equipment	Community Assets	PP&E Under Construction	Surplus Assets	Heritage Assets	Total PP&E	Investment Properties	Intangible Assets	TOTAL
	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's
As at 01 April 2020	0	159	4,143	13,681	0	0	0	0	17,983	0	101	18,084
Depreciation Charge	0	6,586	693	1,608	0	0	0	0	8,887	0	40	8,927
Depreciation written out on Revaluation Reserve	0	(6,350)	(300)	0	0	0	0	0	(6,650)	0	0	(6,650)
Derecognition - Disposals	0	0	0	(203)	0	0	0	0	(203)	0	0	(203)
As at 31 March 2021	0	395	4,536	15,086	0	0	0	0	20,017	0	141	20,158

Net Book Values

As at 31 March 2021	47,445	130,490	12,048	8,900	2,390	4,903	3,045	1,800	211,021	8,605	60	219,686
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11c Revaluation Reserve

2022	Land		Infrastructure	Vehicles, Plant & Equipment	Community	PP&E Under	Surplus	Heritage	Total PP&E	Investment	Intangible	TOTAL
	£'000's	£'000's	Assets	£'000's	Assets	Construction	Assets	Assets	£'000's	Properties	Assets	
As at 01 April 2021	22,417	53,972	2,603	0	183	0	(3,572)	1,632	77,235	7,651	0	84,886
Adjustments*	(275)	(4,762)	0	0	0	0	5,037	0	0	0	0	0
As at 1 April as restated	22,142	49,210	2,603	0	183	0	1,465	1,632	77,235	7,651	0	84,886
Revaluation increases/ decreases to Revaluation Reserve @ cost	1,787	674	(150)	0	0	0	609	0	2,920	0	0	2,920
Change in fair value of Investment Properties	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	870	0	870
Depreciation written out on Revaluation Reserve	0	6,038	307	0	0	0	0	0	6,345	0	0	6,345
Excess of depreciation on revalued amounts over historic values	0	(1,647)	(236)	0	0	0	0	0	(1,883)	0	0	(1,883)
As at 01 April 2022	23,929	54,275	2,524	0	183	0	2,074	1,632	84,617	8,521	0	93,138

Balances and movements on Total PP&E plus Intangible Assets reflect the contributions by each asset category to the Revaluation Reserve.

Balances and movements on Investment Properties reflect the changes to the Investment Property Reserve.

Adjustments * The reclassification of Land and Buildings as Surplus assets requires the transfer of the associated Revaluation Reserves.

2021	Land		Infrastructure	Vehicles, Plant & Equipment	Community	PP&E Under	Surplus	Heritage	Total PP&E	Investment	Intangible	TOTAL
	£'000's	£'000's	Assets	£'000's	Assets	Construction	Assets	Assets	£'000's	Properties	Assets	
As at 01 April 2020	22,478	52,868	2,762	0	183	0	0	1,642	79,933	7,151	0	87,084
Revaluation increases/ decreases to Revaluation Reserve @ cost	(61)	(4,164)	(222)	0	0	0	(3,572)	(10)	(8,029)	0	0	(8,029)
Change in fair value of Investment Properties	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	500
Depreciation written out on Revaluation Reserve	0	6,350	300	0	0	0	0	0	6,650	0	0	6,650
Excess of depreciation on revalued amounts over historic values	0	(1,082)	(237)	0	0	0	0	0	(1,319)	0	0	(1,319)
As at 01 April 2021	22,417	53,972	2,603	0	183	0	(3,572)	1,632	77,235	7,651	0	84,886
			2021/22	2020/21								

Revaluation increases/ decreases to Revaluation Reserve @ cost

2,920 (8,029)

Depreciation written out on Revaluation Reserve

6,345 6,650

Rounding

Surplus/(Deficit) on revaluation of non-current assets

9,265 (1,379)

11d Impairment / Impairment Reversal Charged to CIES (Notes 3a and 3b refer).

2022	Land	Buildings	Infrastructure	Vehicles, Plant & Equipment	Community	PP&E Under	Surplus	Heritage	Total	Investment	Intangible	TOTAL
	£'000's	£'000's	Assets	Assets	Assets	Construction	Assets	Assets	PP&E	Properties	Assets	£'000's
Cost	(43)	163	0	0	0	0	0	0	120	0	0	120
Depreciation written back	0	(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1)	0	0	(1)
Net Impairment Reversal / (Impairment)	(43)	162	0	0	0	0	0	0	119	0	0	119

2021	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
	Cost	(84)	(21)	0	0	0	0	(3,379)	0	(3,484)	0	0
Net Impairment Reversal / (Impairment)	(84)	(21)	0	0	0	0	(3,379)	0	(3,484)	0	0	(3,484)

This note quantifies by asset class the amount of Net Impairment Reversal/ (Impairment) charged to the CIES (Notes 4a and b also refer).

The Council carries out a rolling programme that ensures that all Property, Plant and Equipment required to be measured at fair value is revalued at least every five years.

11 e	Disposal of non current assets	2022	2021
		£'000's	£'000's
	Cost of assets disposed	(425)	(221)
	Depreciation eliminated on disposal	386	203
	Carrying amount of non-current assets sold	(39)	(18)
	Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	250	14
	(Profit) / Loss on sale of non current assets	(211)	4

Note 8 refers.

11 f Derecognition - Other

Expenditure of £366,060 on a number of projects was derecognised and treated as revenue.

11 g Heritage Assets

The Council's Heritage Assets are reported in this year's Balance Sheet at amounts supplied by a professional valuer on the 31st March 2019. A further valuation of civic regalia concluded in the 2020/21 resulting in an overall devaluation within heritage assets of £9,710.

11 h Fair Value Hierarchy for Surplus Assets

Details of the Council's surplus assets and information about the fair value hierarchy as at 31st March 2022 and 2021 are as follows:-

2021/22 Recurring fair value measurements using:	Quoted Prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Other significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Fair value as at 31 March 2022
	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's
Type 1	0	0	0	0
Type 2	0	3,360	0	3,360
Type 3	0	0	0	0
Total	0	3,360	0	3360

Prior year surplus assets included the Dunluce Centre, Killyrammer Community Centre, Lands at Laurel Hill, and the Foyle Ferry Terminal. Additional surplus lands have been identified in year and are recorded at Fair Values supplied by LPS.

Dungiven Sports Pavilion was sold through the year under the D1 Public Sector Disposal process resulting in net proceeds of £229,281. In addition Council elected to redeem a Government Loan against this asset which crystallised a one off Loan Repayment of £42,975 (associated interest of £8,479 and principal of £34,496)

2020/21 Recurring fair value measurements using:	Quoted Prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Other significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Fair value as at 31 March 2021
	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's
Type 1	0	0	0	0
Type 2	0	3,045	0	3,045
Type 3	0	0	0	0
Total	0	3045	0	3045

Transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy

There were no transfers between Levels 1 and 2 during the year.

Valuation Techniques used to Determine Level 2 and 3 Fair Values for Surplus Assets

Significant observable inputs – Level 2

Based on market values provided by a suitably qualified expert.

Significant observable inputs – Level 3

Council holds no assets at this level of categorisation.

Transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy

There were no transfers between Levels 2 and 3 during the year.

Highest and best use of surplus assets

In estimating the fair value of the Council's surplus assets, the highest and best use of the assets is their current use.

Valuation Techniques

There has been no change in the valuation techniques used during the year for surplus assets.

11 i Valuation Process for Investment Property

Property held by the Council solely for the purpose of generating rental income and/or capital appreciation is recognised as Investment Property and revalued annually.

Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the investment property are recognised in Note 9 "Financing and Investment and Expenditure".

Council's principal investment property is the land at the Giant's Causeway Visitor Centre and the market valuation is derived on the basis of future rental income from the National Trust.

11 j Intangible Assets

Intangible Assets comprise Computer and Telephony Licences £29,783 (2021 - £59,665) and Route Optimisation Work £97,157 (2021-Nil).

12 Debtors

12 a Long Term Debtors	2022	2021
	£'000's	£'000's
Public Sector Debtors	818	903
Employee Loans	49	55
Total Long-Term Debtors	867	958

12 b Short Term Debtors	2022	2021
	£'000's	£'000's
Public Sector Debtors	1,581	1,669
Employee Loans	71	63
Revenue Grants due from the public sector	2,569	2,790
Capital Grants due from the public sector	618	782
Trade Receivables	1,884	1,165
Impairment loss - Trade receivables	(29)	(4)
Prepayments & Accrued Income	206	144
Other	310	411
Total Short-Term Debtors	7,210	7,020

Total Debtors	8,077	7,978
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12 c Trade debtors inclusive of impairment can be analysed by age as follows:	2022	2021
	£'000's	£'000's
Less than three months	1,700	1,116
Three to six months	122	26
Six months to one year	11	19
More than one year	22	0
Total Aged Trade Receivables after Impairment Provision	1,855	1,161

13 Investments

All deposits held by Council at 31 March 2022 are due to mature within three months of deposit and are treated as cash and cash equivalents within Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council's Balance Sheet - Note 25c refers. Accordingly, Council does not hold any Short or Long Term Investments as defined by the Code.

14	Inventories	2022	2021
		£'000's	£'000's
	Fuel	86	64
	Central Stores	88	104
	Total	174	168

15 Borrowings

15 a	Short Term Borrowing	2022	2021
		£'000's	£'000's
	Loans re-payable within one year	4,869	5,298
	Total Short Term Borrowing	4,869	5,298

£34,496 of government loans were redeemed early (Note 11h refers).
Council did not draw down any new Loan finance during 2021/22.

15 b	Long Term Borrowing	2022	2021
		£'000's	£'000's
	Between 1 and 2 years	4,504	4,871
	Between 2 and 5 years	13,032	14,196
	Between 5 and 10 years	12,022	13,318
	In more than 10 years	26,918	28,993
	Total Long Term Borrowing	56,476	61,378
	Total Borrowing	61,345	66,676

15 c	Analysed over:	2022	2021
		£'000's	£'000's
	Government Loans	51,345	56,676
	Commercial Loans	10,000	10,000
		61,345	66,676

Interest rates on Government Loans range between 1.14% to 16.25%
Interest rates on Commercial Loans range between 4.45% to 4.99 %

16 Capital Expenditure

Capital Expenditure		2022	2021
		£'000's	£'000's
Opening Capital Financing Requirement		78,912	82,302
Capital Investment			
Non Current Assets	11a / 11b	4,127	5,261
Net Revenue Expenditure funded from capital under statute	4a / 4b	257	627
Historical depreciation adjustment	2a	(26)	
Sources of Finance			
Capital Receipts	MIRS / 26a	(250)	(14)
Government Grants and Other Contributions Released	10	(1,133)	(747)
Movement in Grants received in advance	25e	(2,735)	99
Capital Grant Disposal	23a	(3)	(166)
Transfers to Sinking Fund	3	0	(913)
Sums set aside from Revenue			
Direct Revenue Contributions	11a,11b,11f	(366)	(679)
Minimum Revenue Provision	2	(6,835)	(6,858)
Closing Capital Financing Requirement		71,948	78,912

Explanation of Movements in Year	2022	2021
	£'000's	£'000's
Decrease in underlying need to borrow	(6,964)	(3,390)
Increase/(decrease) in Capital Financing Requirement	(6,964)	(3,390)

17 Future Capital Commitments

The Council has an ongoing programme of capital works and the estimated cost of these schemes are as follows:

	Gross Cost	Grant Aid	Net Cost
	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's
Schemes underway	2,983	1,018	1,965
Other Commitments	5,819	3,038	2,781
Total	8,802	4,056	4,746

Other commitments relate to capital schemes which have been tendered and are subject to contract approval.

18 Creditors

18 a Short Term Creditors	2022	2021
	£'000's	£'000's
Public Sector Creditors	944	1,015
Employee Creditors	1,224	795
Loan Interest Payable	448	482
Capital Creditors	18	18
Receipts in advance	3,585	3,514
Trade creditors	2,657	2,226
Accruals and Other	439	503
Deferred Revenue Grants **	1,056	1,582
Total Short Term Creditors	10,371	10,135

Deferred Revenue Grants ** includes £852,283 (2021-£1,513,555) of funding from Central Government given for Community Support in response to the Covid 19 pandemic.

18 b Council has no long term creditors in the current year nor the preceding year.

18 c Payment of Invoices

The Council has a target of paying supplier invoices within 30 calendar days. During the year the Council paid 25,956 invoices totalling £55,671,462 (2020/21 paid 21,066 invoices totalling £43,791,261).

	2022	2021
Total Invoices paid	25,956	21,066
Paid within 30 days	23,839	18,361
% within 30 days	92%	87%
Paid within 10 days	17,823	14,614
% within 10 days	69%	69%
After 30 days	2,117	2,705
% after 30 days	8%	13%
Number of Disputed Invoices	134	248
Average Payment Days	16.27 days	17.02 days

19 Provisions**19 a Current Year**

Provisions	At 1 April 2021 £'000's	Increase in provision during year £'000's	Utilised during year £'000's	Unused amounts reversed £'000's	Interest cost and/or discount rate changes £'000's	At 31 March 2022 £'000's
Landfill Provision	13,935	341	(41)	0	(890)	13,345
	13,935	341	(41)	0	(890)	13,345
	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's
Current Provisions	0	0	0	0	0	0
Long Term Provisions	13,935	341	(41)	0	(890)	13,345
	13,935	341	(41)	0	(890)	13,345

19 b Comparative Year Provisions

Provisions	At 1 April 2020 £'000's	Increase in provision during year £'000's	Utilised during year £'000's	Unused amounts reversed £'000's	Interest cost and/or discount rate changes £'000's	At 31 March 2021 £'000's
Landfill Provision	13,154	780	(895)	0	896	13,935
	13,154	780	(895)	0	896	13,935
	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's
Current Provisions	0	0	0	0	0	0
Long Term Provisions	13,154	780	(895)	0	896	13,935
	13,154	780	(895)	0	896	13,935

Landfill closure & aftercare

Landfill provisions are in place in respect of all council landfill sites at Craigahulliar (Portrush), Crosstagherty (Ballymoney) and Drumaduff (Limavady). The provisions cover the estimated future costs of closure and subsequent aftercare for at least 30 years following closure. RPS Consulting Engineers submitted formal closure reports to the Council for each site, which included the cost estimates used in the calculation of the provision. A revised Craigahulliar closure plan was submitted to Council in March 2019. The provisions, which are based on current cost prices, have been discounted using prescribed discount rates in accordance with IAS37. The basis of the discounts rates was amended by DfC in 2018/19 to reflect interest rates and inflation. The amendment mitigates the impact of changes to the discount rate by creating a negative landfill provisions discount rate reserve (note 3b&c).

During the year changes to the discount rates resulted in decreases to the provisions of £889,978 (2021 -increases to the provisions of £895,759. The provisions by site are set out below.

Landfill Site	Closure		At 31 March	Closure		At 31 March
	Costs	Aftercare Costs	2022	Costs	Aftercare Costs	2021
	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's
Craigahulliar	2,166	3,382	5,548	2,250	3,557	5,807
Crosstagherty	203	751	954	238	809	1,047
Drumaduff	4,578	2,265	6,843	4,611	2,470	7,081
	6,947	6,398	13,345	7,099	6,836	13,935

20 Financial Instruments

The Council has no material exposure to any of the risk types identified below in its dealings with Financial Instruments.

Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to the Council's customers. Customers are assessed, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors, with individual credit limits being set in accordance with internal ratings in accordance with parameters set by the Council. The provision for bad and doubtful debts reflects the Council's assessment of the risk of non-payment by trade debtors and, as such, there is no further additional estimated exposure to default and inability to collect.

Trade debtors are aged in Note 12 c to these accounts.

There is no historical experience of default in relation to deposits with banks and other financial institutions. Therefore there is no estimated exposure to risk of default.

Liquidity Risk

As the Council has ready access to borrowings from the Department of Finance's Consolidated Fund, there is no significant risk that it will be unable to raise finance to meet its commitments under Financial Instruments. The maturity analysis of financial liabilities is included in notes 15 to 19. All trade and other payables are due for payment within one year.

Market Risk**Interest rate risk**

The Council has no material risk exposure in terms of its exposure to interest rate movements on its borrowings and investments.

Foreign exchange risk

The Council received minimal grant receipts denominated in euros and these were lodged at spot rates and thus has no material exposure to loss arising from movements in exchange rates.

Fair Value of Soft Loans and Government Loans

The Council is in receipt of loans from the Department of Finance (Government Loans) that differ from the prevailing market rates. The fair value of these loans together with Market Loans is analysed as follows for the current year - Government Loans in the prior year were disclosed at premature redemption values.

	2022	2021
	£'000's	£'000's
Government Loans	42,475	56,855
Market Loans	12,543	13,739
Total	55,018	70,594

The Council has not made any loans, at less than market rates (soft loans), to any voluntary or other external body.

21 Retirement Benefits**21 a Participation in the Northern Ireland Local Government Officers' Pension Fund.**

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

The Council participates in the Northern Ireland Local Government Officers' Pension Fund administered by the Northern Ireland Local Government Officers' Superannuation Committee. This is a funded scheme, meaning that the Council and employees pay contributions into a fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the pension's liabilities with investment assets.

21 b Transactions relating to retirement benefits - Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Charges:

The Council recognises the cost of retirement benefits in the Cost of Services on Continuing Operations when they are earned by employees, rather than when the benefits are eventually paid as pensions.

However, the charge the Council is required to make against district rates is based on the cash payable in the year, and the real cost of retirement benefits is reversed out in the adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations line, in the Movement on Reserves Statement.

The following transactions have been made in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations line, in the Movement on Reserves Statement during the year:

	Note	2022	2021
		£'000's	£'000's
Net cost of services:			
Current service cost	21 c	8,639	6,448
Net operating expenditure:			
Net Interest on net defined benefit Liability (asset)	9	1,159	1,030
Total Post-employment Benefits charged to the Surplus or Deficit on		9,798	7,478
Movement in Reserves Statement:			
Reversal of net charges made for retirement benefits in accordance with IAS 19 and the Code		(9,798)	(7,478)
Actual amount charged against the general fund balance for pensions			
Employers' contributions payable to scheme	21 c	3,375	3,384
Net charge to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		(6,423)	(4,094)
The service cost figures include an allowance for administration expenses of £0.			
Remeasurements recognised in Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure			
	Note	2022	2021
		£'000's	£'000's
Liability gains/(losses) due to change in assumptions	21 c	16,100	(42,064)
Liability experience gains/(losses) arising in the year	21 c	2,417	0
Actuarial gains/(losses) on plan assets	21 c	(615)	1,885
Remeasurement Gain / (Loss)	21 c	6,146	33,845
Total gains/(losses) recognised in Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure		24,048	(6,334)

21 c Assets and liabilities in relation to retirement benefits

Reconciliation of present value of the scheme liabilities:	Note	2022	2021
		£'000's	£'000's
Balance as at 1 April		247,053	199,692
Current service cost	21 b	8,639	6,448
Interest cost		5,148	4,550
Contributions by members		1,098	1,107
Remeasurement (gains) and losses:			
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	21 b	(16,100)	42,064
Actuarial gains/losses arising from demographic changes	21 b	(2,417)	0
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising on liabilities from experience	21 b	615	(1,885)
Estimated unfunded benefits paid		(31)	(31)
Estimated benefits paid		(4,915)	(4,892)
Balance as at 31 March		239,090	247,053

Reconciliation of present value of the scheme assets:	Note	2022	2021
		£'000's	£'000's
Balance as at 1 April		190,150	153,217
Interest Income		3,989	3,520
Contributions by members		1,098	1,107
Contributions by employer		3,344	3,353
Contributions in respect of unfunded benefits		31	31
Remeasurement gain/(loss)		6,146	33,845
Unfunded benefits paid		(31)	(31)
Benefits paid		(4,915)	(4,892)
Balance as at 31 March		199,812	190,150

The actual return on scheme assets in the year was a gain of £10,135,000 (2020/2021- gain of £37,365,000)

Fair Value of Plan Assets	2022	2021
	£'000's	£'000's
Equity investments	85,719	88,039
Government Bonds	49,354	44,875
Corporate Bonds	4,396	23,008
Multi Asset Credit	26,175	0
Property	19,981	16,923
Other	6,194	7,226
Cash	7,993	10,079
	199,812	190,150

The above asset values are at bid value as required by IAS 19.

The amounts included in the fair value of plan assets for property occupied by the Council was £0.

The Council's share of the Net Pension Liability (included in the Balance Sheet):

	2022	2021
	£'000's	£'000's
Fair Value of Employer Assets	199,812	190,150
Present value of funded defined benefit obligation	(239,090)	(247,053)
Net asset/(liability) arising from the defined benefit obligation	(39,278)	(56,903)
Amount in the Balance sheet:		
Liabilities	(39,278)	(56,903)
Assets	0	0
Net Asset/(Liability)	(39,278)	(56,903)

21 d Scheme history

Analysis of scheme assets and liabilities	2022	2021
	£'000's	£'000's
Fair Value of Assets in pension scheme	199,812	190,150
Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligation	(239,090)	(247,053)
Surplus/(deficit) in the Scheme	(39,278)	(56,903)

Amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	2022	2021
	£'000's	£'000's
Actuarial gains/(losses)	24,048	(6,334)
Remeasurements recognised in the Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	24,048	(6,334)

Experience gains and (losses) on assets	6,146	33,845
Experience gains and (losses) on liabilities	17,902	(40,179)

The liabilities show the underlying commitments that the Council has in the long run to pay retirement benefits. The total liability of £239,090,000 has a substantial impact on the net worth of the Council as recorded in the Balance Sheet, resulting in a net liability of £39,278,000.

Analysis of projected amount to be charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for the year to 31 March 2023

	2023
	£'000's
Projected current cost	8,122
Net Interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset)	1,041
	9,163

The total contributions expected to be made to the Northern Ireland Local Government Officers' Pension Fund by the Council in the year to 31 March 2023 is £9,163,000.

History of experience gains and losses

The actuarial gains identified as movements on the Pensions Reserve 2021/22 can be analysed into the following categories, measured as a percentage of opening assets or liabilities for that year.

	2022	2021
		%
Experience gains and (losses) on Assets	3.08%	17.80%
Experience gains and (losses) on Liabilities	(7.49%)	16.26%

21 e 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 the future years dependent on assumptions about mortality rates, salary levels, etc. The Council's Fund liabilities have been assessed by Aon Hewitt Limited, an independent firm of actuaries, estimates for the Council Fund being based on data pertaining to the latest full valuation of the scheme as at 31 March 2020.

Mortality assumptions:

Longevity at 65 current pensioners:

Men	21.8 years	21.9 years
Women	25.0 years	25.1 years

Longevity at 65 for future pensioners (aged 45 at accounting date):

Men	23.2 years	23.3 years
Women	26.4 years	26.5 years
Inflation/Pension Increase Rate	3.10%	2.70%
Salary Increase Rate	4.60%	4.20%
Pension accounts revaluation rate	3.10%	2.70%
Discount Rate	2.80%	2.10%

21 f Major categories of plan assets as percentage of total plan assets

The Northern Ireland Local Government Officers' Pension Fund's assets consist of the following categories, by proportion of the total assets held:

	2022	2021
	%	%
Equity investments	42.90	46.30
Government Bonds	24.70	23.60
Corporate Bonds	2.20	12.10
Property	10.00	8.90
Multi Asset Credit	13.10	0.00
Other	3.10	3.80
Cash	4.00	5.30
	100.00	100.00

21 g Sensitivity Analysis

The results of the actuary's report shown above are sensitive to the assumptions used.

The approximate impact of changing the key assumptions on the present value of the funded defined benefit obligation as at 31 March 2022 and the projected service cost for the year ending 31 March 2023 is set out below.

In each case, only the assumption mentioned is altered; all other assumptions remain the same and are as summarised in Note 21.e.

On the grounds of materiality no sensitivity analysis has been applied to unfunded benefits.

	Positive Movement	Negative Movement
Adjustment to Discount Rate	0.1% p.a	(0.1%) p.a
Present Value of total obligation £'000's	234,416	243,010
% change in present value of total obligation	(1.8%)	1.8%
Projected Service Cost £'000's	7,862	8,390
Approximate % change in projected service cost	(3.2%)	3.3%
Adjustment to salary increase rate	0.1% p.a	(0.1%) p.a
Present Value of total obligation £'000's	239,668	237,758
% change in present value of total obligation	0.4%	(0.4%)
Projected Service Cost £'000's	8,122	8,122
Approximate % change in projected service cost	0.0%	0.0%
Adjustment to pension increase rate	0.1% p.a	(0.1%) p.a
Present Value of total obligation £'000's	242,055	235,371
% change in present value of total obligation	1.4%	(1.4%)
Projected Service Cost £'000's	8,390	7,862
Approximate % change in projected service cost	3.3%	(3.2%)
Adjustment to mortality age rate increase rate	(1 Year)	1 Year
Present Value of total obligation £'000's	247,068	230,358
% change in present value of total obligation	3.5%	(3.5%)
Projected Service Cost £'000's	8,447	7,797
Approximate % change in projected service cost	4.0%	(4.0%)

21 h The Northern Ireland Civil Service (NICS) Pension Arrangements

The Northern Ireland Civil Service Pension arrangements are unfunded multi-employer defined benefit schemes but the Council is unable to identify its share of the underlying assets and liabilities. The most up to date actuarial valuation was carried out as at 31/03/2021. This valuation is then reviewed by the Scheme Actuary and updated to reflect current conditions and rolled forward to the reporting date of the DoF Superannuation and Other Allowances Resource Accounts as at 31 March 2021.

Guaranteed Minimum Pension (GMP) is a portion of pension that was accrued by individuals who were contracted out of the state pension prior to 6 April 1997. At present there is an inequality of benefits between male and female members who have GMP. Although the Government intends that GMP should be equalised, at present it is not clear how this equalisation will be implemented. In July 2014 the Government stated an intention to develop fully considered proposals and to publish guidance when this work is completed, but no target date was given. The impact of any liabilities relating to the Council is therefore uncertain and no provision has been made in these financial statements.

During the the year Council made contributions of £245,106 (2020/21- 249,412) to the Northern Ireland Civil Service Pension Scheme (Note 7e refers.)

22 Donated Assets Account

22 a	Donated Assets Account	Note	2021/22	2020/21
			£'000's	£'000's
	Opening balance		81	81
	Closing Balance		81	81

22 b Analysis of Donated Assets Account

The balance of the Donated Assets Account represents donations received that have yet to be recognised as income, as they have conditions attached to them, which will require the donated assets to be returned, if conditions are not met. The balances at the year end are as follows:

Donated Assets Account	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		£'000's	£'000's
John Onslow Springhall Bequest		81	81
		81	81

Council received a cash bequest to be utilised for operational and/or capital improvements to "Flowerfield Arts Centre".

23 Capital Grants Received in Advance

23 a	Capital Grants Received in Advance	Government	Non Government	Total
		£'000's	£'000's	£'000's
	Opening balance at 01 April 2020	265	629	894
	Add: new capital grants received in advance (condition of use not met)	736	78	814
	Less: amounts released to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Capital Grants	10	(747)	(747)
	Less: amounts released to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Service Grants	(166)	0	(166)
	Closing Balance at 31 March 2021	88	707	795
	Add: new capital grants received in advance (condition of use not met)	3,872	0	3,872
	Less: amounts released to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Capital Grants	10	(56)	(1,134)
	Less: amounts released to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Service Grants	(3)	0	(3)
	Closing Balance	2,879	651	3,530

23 b Analysis of Capital Grants Receipts in Advance Balance

The balance of Capital Grants Receipts in Advance represents grants received that have yet to be recognised as income, as they have conditions attached to them, which will require the grant to be repaid, if conditions are not met. The balances at the year end are as follows:

Analysis of Capital Grants Receipts in Advance Balance		2021/22	2020/21
		£'000's	£'000's
Portrush Public Realm	Government	32	32
Village Renewal	Government	0	28
The Inclusive Cycle	Government	0	28
Levelling Up Refund	Government	483	0
Covid Recovery Grant - Small Settlement	Government	2,250	0
Grant for Mowers - to be purchased	Government	50	0
Portrush Recreation Grounds	Government	64	0
Benone Beach	Non Government	33	33
Waterways Ireland	Non Government	0	56
Peace Schemes	Non Government	618	618
		3,530	795

24 Contingencies

In accordance with the Code (and IAS 37), Councils should disclose by way of note if there is a possible obligation arising from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the authority, or a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because:

- a) it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation, or
- b) the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Landfill Provisions

Provision has been made in the accounts for landfill closure and aftercare costs based on reports from RPS Consulting Engineers. Until the necessary engineering works begins to close the landfill sites, however, there is uncertainty surrounding the actual final closure and aftercare costs and as a consequence the current landfill closure and aftercare provisions may change.

Legal Issues

Whilst Council is involved in various legal cases no provision has been made for future economic outflows that may or may not ensue as a result of litigation. Council has adopted this approach as it considers significant detrimental outflows unlikely and impossible to estimate.

25 Notes to the cash flow statement**25 a Analysis of Adjustments to Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services**

Adjustment to surplus or deficit on the provision of services for	Notes	2021/22 £'000's	2020/21 £'000's
Depreciation & Amortisation of non-current assets	11a / 11b	8,823	8,927
Impairment & downward revaluations (& non-sale derecognitions) of	11d	(119)	3,484
(Increase)/Decrease in Stock	14	(6)	7
(Increase)/Decrease in Debtors	12	(263)	(853)
Increase/(Decrease) in Creditors	18a	271	1,430
Increase/(Decrease) in Interest Creditors/Debtors	18a	(34)	(37)
Pension fund adjustments	21b	6,423	4,094
Carrying amount of non-current assets sold	11e	38	18
WIP written off to Net Cost of Services	11a	366	679
Contributions to Other Reserves/Provisions	19a / 19b	(590)	781
(Increase)/Decrease in Fair Value of Investment Property	9	(870)	(500)
Total Adjustments for Non Cash Movements		14,039	18,030

25 b Adjust for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities

Notes	2021/22 £'000's	2020/21 £'000's
Proceeds from the sale of PP&E, investment property and intangible	(250)	(14)
Capital grants included in "Taxation & non-specific grant income"	(1,133)	(747)
Total Investing and Financing Adjustments	(1,383)	(761)

25 c Cash and Cash Equivalents

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and in bank and short term deposits and investments (considered to be cash equivalents), net of outstanding bank overdrafts. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period as shown in the statement of cash flows can be reconciled to the related items in the Balance Sheet as follows:

	2021/22	2020/21
	£'000's	£'000's
Cash and Bank balances	5,429	2,871
Short Term Deposits (considered to be Cash Equivalents)	13,011	8,310
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	18,440	11,181

25 d Cash Flow Statement-Operating Activities

The cash flows from operating activities include:

	2021/22	2020/21
	£'000's	£'000's
Interest received	87	93
Interest paid	2,721	2,924

25 e Cash flows from Investing Activities

	2021/22	2020/21
	£'000's	£'000's
Purchase of PP&E, investment property and intangible assets	(4,127)	(5,261)
Opening Capital Creditors	(18)	(131)
Closing Capital Creditors	18	18
Proceeds from the sale of PP&E, investment property and intangible assets	250	14
Capital grants & contributions included in Taxation & non specific grant income	1,133	747
Opening Capital Grant Debtors	782	656
Closing Capital Grant Debtors	(618)	(782)
Movement in Grants received in advance	2,735	(99)
Net Cash flows from Investing Activities	155	(4,838)

25 f Cash flows from Financing Activities

	2021/22	2020/21
	£'000's	£'000's
Repayment of Short and Long Term Borrowing	(5,331)	(5,451)
Net Cash flows from Financing Activities	(5,331)	(5,451)

26 Usable Reserves**26 Capital Receipts Reserve**

These are capital receipts which have originated primarily from the sale of assets which have not yet been used to finance capital expenditure.

The Capital Receipts Reserve is credited with the proceeds from fixed asset sales and other monies defined by statute as capital receipts. These are originally credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of the gain/loss on disposal and posted out via the Movement in Reserves Statement to the Capital Receipts Reserve. The reserve is written down when resources are applied to finance new capital expenditure or set aside to reduce the Council's capital financing requirement (or used for other purposes permitted by statute).

Capital Receipts Reserve	Notes	2021/22	2020/21
		£'000's	£'000's
Movement			
Proceeds of sale		250	14
Capital Receipts used to finance capital expenditure		(250)	(14)
Net Movement		0	0
At 31 March		0	0

27 Significant Trading Operations

The council considers its only significant trading operations to be the provision of car parking and camping and caravanning facilities

Significant Trading Operations	2021/22	2021/22	2020/21	2020/21
	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's
	Turnover	Profit/(Loss)	Turnover	Profit/(Loss)
Car Parking Facilities	1,621	778	2,024	1,457
Camping and Caravanning Facilities	3,892	1,813	2,682	1,017
Totals	5,513	2,591	4,706	2,474

Car Parking forms an integral part of Environmental Services - Infrastructure Appendix 1.

Camping and caravanning facilities form an integral part of Tourism within the Leisure and Recreation segment as disclosed under Appendix 1.

28 Agency Services

The Council acts as a Lead Partner for various schemes, projects or Committees. The common characteristic of these projects or Committees is that Council finances the project expenditure and is subsequently reimbursed. The following represents expenditure paid by Council (and hence income receivable) for the current and previous financial years together with amounts outstanding and included within short term debtors - Note 12b.

As a consequence of the relationship described above these financial statements only include that expenditure which relates to Council's share of costs associated with the project or Committee. In the case of fully funded projects no income or expenditure is recognised in these financial statements.

	2021/22	2021/22	2021/22	2020/21	2020/21	2020/21
	Income / Year end Debtors	Income / Year end Debtors	Council's	Income / Year end Debtors	Income / Year end Debtors	Council's
	Expenditure	/ (Creditors)	share of	Expenditure	/ (Creditors)	share of
	£'000's	£'000's	costs	£'000's	£'000's	costs
			£'000's			£'000's
Peace IV	83	1,476	0	486	1,292	0
Rural Development Programme	110	72	0	375	131	0
Totals	193	1,548	0	861	1,423	0

Council acted as Lead in programmes or Joint Committees, administering £408,307 of funds at a total cost to Council of £0.

29 Related Party Transactions

A Related Party transaction is a transfer of resources or obligations between related parties, regardless of whether a price is charged. Related Party transactions exclude transactions with any other entity that is a related party solely because of its economic dependence on the Council or the Government of which it forms part. A related party is one that has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. This includes cases where the related party entity and another entity are subject to common control but excludes providers of finance in the course of their normal business with the Council and Trade Unions in the course of their normal dealings with the Council. In addition where the relationship with the Council and the entity is solely that of an Agency these are not deemed to be Related Party transactions - Note 27 refers.

Transactions with related parties not disclosed elsewhere in these financial statements are set out below (detailing the name of the body and the amount of the transaction [if any]). Note that related party relationships where control exists are disclosed irrespective of whether there have been transactions between the related parties.

29 a Community Group payments greater than £5,000.

Council paid a total of £1,261,615 (2021 - £1,078,968) in grants to 188 (2021 - 163) community associations. Only 40 (2021 - 43) of these organisations received amounts of £5,000 or more, those with Elected Member involvement are detailed as follows:

Name of Body	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21
	No. of Elected Members	No. of Elected Members	£	£
Causeway Citizens Advice Bureau	2	2	411,840	300,983
Limavady Sports Council	2	2	0	0
RADAR Project	10	10	0	0
Ballymoney Sports Advisory Committee	2	2	0	0
Portstewart Community Association	2	Nil	5,766	5,368
Riverside Theatre University of Ulster Coleraine	3	3	0	126,133
Portrush Heritage Group	1	1	7,090	8,060
Causeway Coast & Glens Heritage Trust	4	4	42,000	8,632
Garvagh Museum	1	1	8,750	0
Coleraine Street Pastors	1	1	0	5,000
Kilrea TH Management Committee	1	1	0	0

29 b Community Group payments less than £5,000 but including Council representation .

Council paid grants of under £5,000 to 120 community groups. These grants in total cost £215,313.

29 c Group or Joint Committees payments where Council is a member

		2021/22	2020/21
Name of Body	Lead Council	£	£
NI Local Government Association		51,815	44,809
National Association of Councillors		3,200	3,200
North West Regional Waste Management Group	Derry City and Strabane	75,706	75,208
Office for Product Safety and Standards grant scheme	Causeway Coast & Glens	223,289	0

29 d Payments to Other Councils

		2021/22	2020/21
Name of Council		£	£
Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council		48,815	13
Belfast City Council		89,244	7,126
Derry City & Strabane District Council		153,708	80,566
Fermanagh & Omagh District Council		24,780	160
Mid & East Antrim Borough Council		49,665	14,751
Mid-Ulster District Council		27,464	25,351
Ards and North Down		28,109	1,569
Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon		24,675	1,042
Lisburn and Castlereagh		102,230	48,494
Newry Mourne and Down District Council		28,258	25,919

The figure of £153,708 to Derry City & Strabane District Council includes £75,706 paid in relation to the North West Regional Waste Management Group - Note 29c refers.

The total of £576,948 paid to Councils includes the figure of £223,289 which has been paid to all ten Council listed via the OPSS Grant Scheme administered by Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council on behalf of DAERA - Note 29c refers.

29 e Department for Communities

Council receives annual grants from the Department of Communities. During 2021/22 it received £5,903,046 (2020/21-£6,984,028) Note 10 refers.

29 f Causeway Coast and Glens Policing and Community Safety Partnership

Council is represented by 10 Councillors on the Causeway Coast and Glens Policing and Community Safety Partnership, one of which acts as Chairperson. During 2021/22 council made net contributions of £79,066 (2020/21 £71,204) to the running costs of the partnership. Council provides legal, financial and personnel services to the Partnership for which it received £385,167 in 2021/22 (2020/21 £376,494).

29 g Employee Car Loans

Council makes car loans available to employees who are designated essential car users i.e. for whom it is essential to have access to a car to carry out their duties.

The total amount outstanding in respect of car loans to designated employees at 31st March 2022 was £83,756 (at 31st March 2021 - £85,001).

Events after the Reporting Period

There were no events occurring after 31st March 2022 which require adjustment to the Council's financial statements or additional disclosures.

The Chief Financial Officer authorised these financial statements for issue on

NON AUDITED APPENDIX

- 1 The purpose of this appendix is to provide additional analysis of the income & expenditures for each of the Council's Reporting Committees as reported in monthly Management accounts. Annual Accounting Adjustments do not form part of Management accounts & are therefore separately disclosed in this appendix to reconcile Management accounts to the annual financial statements.

1 a Detailed Income & Expenditure Analysis for the year ended 31 March 2022 - Leisure & Development

Service Heading	Management Accounts			Annual Adjustments							Financial Statements 2021/22			
	Gross Expenditure £'000's	Gross Income £'000's	Net Expenditure £'000's	Impairment Reversal, Capital Total Gross Grants & Profit on							Gross Expenditure per CIES £'000's	Gross Income per CIES £'000's	Net Expenditure per CIES £'000's	
				Capital	Pension	Accumulated Absences	Expenditure Adjustments	sale of Fixed Assets	Net Adjustments	Net				
														£'000's
Community & Culture	2,921	1,590	1,331	180	230	3	413	0	413	0	413	3,334	1,590	1,744
Prosperity & Place	3,332	2,192	1,140	206	116	(8)	314	0	314	0	314	3,646	2,192	1,454
Leisure & Development Management	621	171	450	0	106	(7)	99	0	99	0	99	720	171	549
Sport & Wellbeing	6,728	2,122	4,606	3,209	761	138	4108	180	3928	180	3928	10,836	2,302	8,534
Tourism & Recreation	4,833	4,360	473	1,187	292	2	1481	0	1481	0	1481	6,314	4,360	1,954
Funding Unit	208	10	198	169	48	0	217	0	217	0	217	425	10	415
Strategic Projects	119	0	119	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	119	0	119
Leisure & Development	18,762	10,445	8,317	4,951	1,553	128	6,632	180	6,452	180	6,452	25,394	10,625	14,769

1 b Detailed Income & Expenditure Analysis for the year ended 31 March 2022 - Environmental Services

Service Heading	Management Accounts			Annual Adjustments							Financial Statements 2021/22			
	Gross Expenditure £'000's	Gross Income £'000's	Net Expenditure £'000's	Impairment Reversal, Capital Total Gross Grants & Profit on							Gross Expenditure per CIES £'000's	Gross Income per CIES £'000's	Net Expenditure per CIES £'000's	
				Capital	Pension	Accumulated Absences	Expenditure Adjustments	sale of Fixed Assets	Net Adjustments	Net				
														£'000's
Estates	3,657	261	3,396	625	433	53	1111	112	999	112	999	4,768	373	4,395
Health & Build Environment	3,745	1,932	1,813	23	557	(18)	562	0	562	0	562	4,307	1,932	2,375
Infrastructure	1,754	2,089	(335)	1,156	99	(5)	1250	(8)	1258	(8)	1258	3,004	2,081	923
Operations	21,856	4,622	17,234	1,892	1,108	217	3217	14	3203	14	3203	25,073	4,636	20,437
Environmental Services Business Support	572	0	572	0	125	(4)	121	0	121	0	121	693	0	693
Environmental Services Central Management	409	222	187	0	28	(6)	22	0	22	0	22	431	222	209
Environmental Services	31,993	9,126	22,867	3,696	2,350	237	6,283	118	6,165	118	6,165	38,276	9,244	29,032

1 c Detailed Income & Expenditure Analysis for the year ended 31 March 2022 - Corporate Policy & Resources

Service Heading	Management Accounts			Annual Adjustments						Financial Statements 2021/22		
	Gross Expenditure £'000's	Gross Income £'000's	Net Expenditure £'000's	Capital £'000's	Pension £'000's	Accumulated Absences £'000's	Total Gross Expenditure Adjustments £'000's	Impairment Reversal, Capital Grants & Profit on sale of Fixed Assets £'000's	Net Adjustments £'000's	Gross Expenditure per CIES £'000's	Gross Income per CIES £'000's	Net Expenditure per CIES £'000's
Democratic & Registration	1,678	278	1,400	10	285	(5)	290	0	290	1,968	278	1,690
Corporate Support Services	3,164	34	3,130	135	466	(45)	556	0	556	3,720	34	3,686
* Performance	1,964	39	1,925	446	165	1	612	0	612	2,576	39	2,537
* Financial Services	1,585	4	1,581	0	233	(25)	208	0	208	1,793	4	1,789
* Legal Services	287	0	287	0	7	0	7	0	7	294	0	294
Corporate Policy & Resources	8,678	355	8,323	591	1,156	(74)	1,673	0	1,673	10,351	355	9,996

* These departments report directly to the Chief Executive and separately report to the Corporate Policy and Resources Committee - the remaining departments channel their reports via the director of corporate services.

1 d Detailed Income & Expenditure Analysis for the year ended 31 March 2022 - Planning & Non Service Items

Service Heading	Management Accounts			Annual Adjustments						Financial Statements 2021/22		
	Gross Expenditure £'000's	Gross Income £'000's	Net Expenditure £'000's	Capital £'000's	Pension £'000's	Accumulated Absences £'000's	Total Gross Expenditure Adjustments £'000's	Impairment Reversal, Capital Grants & Profit on sale of Fixed Assets £'000's	Net Adjustments £'000's	Gross Expenditure per CIES £'000's	Gross Income per CIES £'000's	Net Expenditure per CIES £'000's
Planning	2,321	1,391	930	17	205	8	230	0	230	2,551	1,391	1,160
Service Totals	61,754	21,317	40,437	9,255	5,264	299	14,818	298	14,520	76,572	21,615	54,957
Other Operating Expenditure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	211	(211)	0	211	(211)
Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure	2,727	701	2,026	3	1,159	0	1,162	870	292	3,889	1,571	2,318
Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income	0	55,710	(55,710)	0	0	0	0	1,133	(1,133)	0	56,843	(56,843)
Surplus on the provision of services	64,481	77,728	(13,247)	9,258	6,423	299	15,980	2,512	13,468	80,461	80,240	221
Minimum Revenue Provision reported to Management			6,835									
Surplus that should be reported to Management			(6,412)									
Landfill Discount Factors not reported to Management			(890)									
			(7,302)									
Management Account Adjustments												
Annual Adjustments		13,468										
MRP already reported		(6,835)										
Adjustments not reported via Management Accounts			6,633									
Other Adjustments			890									
Total Adjustments from Management Accounts			7,523									
Deficit per CIES on the provision of services			221									

1 e Detailed Income & Expenditure Analysis for the year ended 31 March 2021 - Leisure & Development

Service Heading	Management Accounts			Annual Adjustments						Financial Statements 2020/21		
	Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure	Capital	Pension	Accumulated Absences	Expenditure Adjustments	Impairment Reversal, Capital		Net Expenditure per CIES	Gross Income per CIES	Net Expenditure per CIES
								Total Gross	Grants & Profit on sale of Fixed Assets			
£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's
Community & Culture	2,875	1,744	1,131	186	137	15	338	0	338	3,213	1,744	1,469
Prosperity & Place	2,293	1,246	1,047	402	79	2	483	0	483	2,776	1,246	1,530
Leisure & Development Management	764	254	510	0	64	6	70	0	70	834	254	580
Sport & Wellbeing	5,168	1,537	3,631	4,166	440	45	4651	0	4651	9,819	1,537	8,282
Tourism & Recreation	3,471	2,819	652	1,209	172	11	1392	0	1392	4,863	2,819	2,044
Funding Unit	200	(1)	201	319	21	4	344	0	344	544	(1)	545
Strategic Projects	75	0	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	0	75
Leisure & Development	14,846	7,599	7,247	6,282	913	83	7,278	0	7,278	22,124	7,599	14,525

1 f Detailed Income & Expenditure Analysis for the year ended 31 March 2021 - Environmental Services

Service Heading	Management Accounts			Annual Adjustments						Financial Statements 2020/21		
	Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure	Capital	Pension	Accumulated Absences	Expenditure Adjustments	Impairment Reversal, Capital		Net Expenditure per CIES	Gross Income per CIES	Net Expenditure per CIES
								Total Gross	Grants & Profit on sale of Fixed Assets			
£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's
Estates	3,278	332	2,946	649	249	18	916	0	916	4,194	332	3,862
Health & Build Environment	3,073	1,373	1,700	23	323	18	364	0	364	3,437	1,373	2,064
Infrastructure	1,445	2,422	(977)	3,668	56	10	3734	9	3,725	5,179	2,431	2,748
Operations	20,434	2,807	17,627	1,693	657	41	2391	6	2,385	22,825	2,813	20,012
Environmental Services Business Support	508	6	502	0	70	6	76	0	76	584	6	578
Environmental Services Central Management	1,419	911	508	0	16	1	17	0	17	1,436	911	525
Environmental Services	30,157	7,851	22,306	6,033	1,371	94	7,498	15	7,483	37,655	7,866	29,789

1 g Detailed Income & Expenditure Analysis for the year ended 31 March 2021 - Corporate Policy & Resources

Service Heading	Management Accounts			Annual Adjustments						Financial Statements 2020/21		
	Gross Expenditure £'000's	Gross Income £'000's	Net Expenditure £'000's	Capital £'000's	Pension £'000's	Accumulated Absences £'000's	Total Gross Expenditure Adjustments £'000's	Impairment Reversal, Capital Grants & Profit on sale of Fixed Assets £'000's	Net Adjustments £'000's	Gross Expenditure per CIES £'000's	Gross Income per CIES £'000's	Net Expenditure per CIES £'000's
Democratic & Registration	1,576	255	1,321	10	161	3	174	0	174	1,750	255	1,495
Corporate Support Services	3,394	666	2,728	240	260	30	530	0	530	3,924	666	3,258
Performance	1,884	18	1,866	457	95	3	555	0	555	2,439	18	2,421
Financial Services	1,443	28	1,415	10	165	23	198	0	198	1,641	28	1,613
Legal Services	116	0	116	0	0	0	0	0	0	116	0	116
Corporate Policy & Resources	8,413	967	7,446	717	681	59	1,457	0	1,457	9,870	967	8,903

These departments report directly to the Chief Executive and separately report to the Corporate Policy and Resources Committee - the remaining departments channel their reports via the director of corporate services.

1 h Detailed Income & Expenditure Analysis for the year ended 31 March 2021 - Planning & Non Service Items

Service Heading	Management Accounts			Annual Adjustments						Financial Statements 2020/21		
	Gross Expenditure £'000's	Gross Income £'000's	Net Expenditure £'000's	Capital £'000's	Pension £'000's	Accumulated Absences £'000's	Total Gross Expenditure Adjustments £'000's	Impairment Reversal, Capital Grants & Profit on sale of Fixed Assets £'000's	Net Adjustments £'000's	Gross Expenditure per CIES £'000's	Gross Income per CIES £'000's	Net Expenditure per CIES £'000's
Planning	2,111	1,204	907	18	99	13	130	0	130	2,241	1,204	1,037
Service Totals	55,527	17,621	37,906	13,050	3,064	249	16,363	15	16,348	71,890	17,636	54,254
Other Operating Expenditure	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	4	4	0	4
Financing & Investment Income & Expenditure	2,911	674	2,237	3	1,030	0	1033	500	533	3,944	1,174	2,770
Taxation & Non-Specific Grant Income	0	54,797	(54,797)	0	0	0	0	747	(747)	0	55,544	(55,544)
(Surplus) / Deficit on the Provision of Services	58,438	73,092	(14,654)	13,057	4,094	249	17,400	1,262	16,138	75,838	74,354	1,484
MRP & sinking fund movement reported to Management			6,858									
Deficit that should be reported to Management			(7,796)									
Management Account Adjustments												
Annual Adjustments		16,138										
MRP already reported		(6,858)										
Total Adjustments from Management Accounts			9,280									
Deficit per CIES on the provision of services			1,484									