



CYNGOR SIR  
YNYS MÔN  
ISLE OF ANGLESEY  
COUNTY COUNCIL

**GŴYS A RHAGLEN**

**SUMMONS AND AGENDA**

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for a

**CYFARFOD O GYNGOR  
SIR YNYS MÔN**

**MEETING OF THE ISLE OF  
ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL**

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on

**DYDD MAWRTH, 3 RHAGFYR 2024**

**TUESDAY, 3 DECEMBER 2024**

**→ am 2:00 o'r gloch yp ←**

**→ at 2:00 pm ←**

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## **A G E N D A**

### **1. MINUTES**

To submit for confirmation, the draft minutes of the following meetings of the County Council: -

- 26 September 2024
- 6 November 2024 (Extraordinary)

### **2. DECLARATION OF INTEREST**

To receive any declaration of interest from any Member or Officer in respect of any item of business.

### **3. TO RECEIVE ANY ANNOUNCEMENTS FROM THE CHAIRPERSON, LEADER OF THE COUNCIL OR THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE**

### **4. NOTICE OF MOTION PURSUANT TO RULE 4.1.13.1 OF THE CONSTITUTION**

- **To submit the following Notices of Motion by Councillor Kenneth P Hughes: -**
  - *"We call on Anglesey County Council to adopt a blanket policy of objection to the development of solar farms in the countryside of Ynys Môn."*
  - *"We call on Anglesey County Council in view of the uncertainty in the agricultural industry to reaffirm its commitment to Ynys Môn agriculture by ensuring that all repairs to agricultural buildings in the small Holdings Estate of the County Council are carried out as a matter of urgency. Also, a review of the funding formula for the small Holding Estate is instigated".*
- **To submit the following Notice of Motion by Councillor Derek Owen: -**

*"We call on Anglesey County Council to seek an urgent meeting with the Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero, Ed Milliband, to enable him to confirm the start date for the Wylfa Newydd project on the Wylfa site, Cemaes Bay.*

*The Wylfa site is the best site in Europe to host nuclear power station or stations.*

*This follows on from the letter sent from the Llanbadrig Community Council seeking answers recently."*

**5. PRESENTATION OF PETITIONS**

To receive any petition in accordance with Paragraph 4.1.11 of the Constitution.

**6. ANNUAL TREASURY MANAGEMENT REVIEW FOR 2023/24**

To submit the report of the Director of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer, as presented to the Executive on 22 October 2024.

**7. STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2023/24 AND ISA 260 REPORT**

To submit the following, as presented to the Governance and Audit Committee on 27 November 2024: -

- The report of the Director of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer – Statement of Accounts 2023/2024.
- The report of the Head of Profession - HR and Transformation – Annual Governance Statement 2023/2024.
- The report of External Audit on the 2023/2024 financial statement. (ISA 260 report).

**8. POLITICAL BALANCE OF COMMITTEES**

To submit the report of the Head of Democracy.

**9. STATEMENT OF GAMBLING POLICY 2025 – 2028**

To submit the report of the Head of Regulation and Economic Development.

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**ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL**

**Minutes of the hybrid meeting held on 26 September 2024**

- PRESENT:** Councillor Glyn Haynes (Chair)  
Councillor Non Dafydd (Vice-Chair)
- Councillors Geraint Bebb, Paul Ellis, Jeff Evans, Neville Evans, Douglas M Fowlie, Trefor LI Hughes MBE, Aled Morris Jones, Carwyn Jones, Dyfed W Jones, Gwilym O Jones, John Ifan Jones, Robert LI Jones, Pip O'Neill, Llio A Owen, Gary Pritchard, Dylan Rees, Alun Roberts, Dafydd Roberts, Keith Roberts, Margaret Murley Roberts, Ken Taylor, Dafydd Rhys Thomas, Alwen Watkin, Ieuan Williams, Robin Williams, Sonia Williams, Arfon Wyn.
- IN ATTENDANCE:** Chief Executive,  
Director of Function (Council Business)/Monitoring Officer,  
Director of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer,  
Director of Social Services,  
Director of Education, Skills and Young People,  
Head of Profession (Human Resources) and Transformation,  
Head of Adults' Services,  
Head of Highways, Property and Waste,  
Head of Regulation and Economic Development,  
Head of Housing Services,  
Head of Democracy,  
Legal Services Manager (MY),  
Communications Officer (GJ),  
Committee Officer (MEH)  
Webcasting Committee Services Officer (FT).
- ALSO PRESENT:** Mr. Dilwyn Evans – Chair of the Governance and Audit Committee (for item 11).  
Mr Trefor Owen – Chair of the Standards Committee (for item 12).
- APOLOGIES:** Councillors Jackie Lewis, Euryrn Morris, Derek Owen, Nicola Roberts, Liz Wood.  
  
Deputy Chief Executive

**1. NOMINATION TO BE LEADER OF THE COUNCIL AND PRESENTATION**

In accordance with paragraph 2.7.3.2 of the Constitution, having already submitted a written presentation (manifesto) to the Chief Executive, five working days before full Council (which has been supported by two other Councillors to the Chief Executive), an oral presentation was given by Councillor Gary Pritchard on his vision and values.

**2. APPOINT A LEADER OF THE COUNCIL**

It was unanimously **RESOLVED** that Councillor Gary Pritchard be elected Leader of the Isle of Anglesey County Council in accordance with Article 7 and in particular the rules of procedure contained under Paragraphs 2.7.3 of the Council's Constitution.

Councillor Dylan Rees, as Chair of the Plaid Cymru Group, congratulated Councillor Gary Pritchard on his election as Leader of the Council. He wished to pay tribute to the former Leader, Llinos Medi for the work she achieved as Leader and congratulated her on her election as Member of Parliament for Ynys Môn.

Councillor Aled Morris Jones said that he hoped that the new Leader will ensure that the Wylfa project gathers momentum and that a nuclear site can be built on the Wylfa site. The Leader assured that pressure will be made that a new nuclear site will be built on the Wylfa site

Councillor Robert Llewelyn Jones said that he hoped that the new Leader will endeavour to ensure that this Council reaches the targets of zero net carbon neutral by 2030. The Leader said that there is a commitment by the Council to achieve zero net by 2030 and work will need to be undertaken across all services together with partner organisations.

### **3. DEPUTY LEADER / LEADERS OF THE COUNCIL**

**The Leader of the Council informed the Council that he had appointed Councillor Robin Williams to serve as Deputy Leader.**

### **4. MEMBERSHIP OF THE EXECUTIVE**

**The Leader named the following as the Members chosen to serve on the Executive along with their Portfolio responsibilities:-**

**Councillor Gary Pritchard (Leader)** with Portfolio responsibility for Economic Development;

**Councillor Robin Williams (Deputy Leader)** with Portfolio responsibility for Finance and Housing;

**Councillor Neville Evans** with Portfolio responsibility for Leisure, Tourism and Maritime;

**Councillor Carwyn Jones** with Portfolio responsibility for Corporate Business and Customer Experience;

**Councillor Dyfed Wyn Jones** with Portfolio responsibility for Children (Social Services) Young People and Families;

**Councillor Alun Roberts** with Portfolio responsibility for Adults' Services (Social Services) and Community Safety;

**Councillor Dafydd Roberts** with Portfolio responsibility for Education and the Welsh Language;

**Councillor Nicola Roberts** with Portfolio responsibility for Planning, Public Protection and Climate Change;

**Councillor Dafydd Rhys Thomas** with Portfolio responsibility for Highways, Waste and Property.

## **5. MINUTES**

The minutes of the following meetings of the Isle of Anglesey County Council were confirmed as correct:-

- 21 May, 2024 (Ordinary Meeting) a.m.
- 21 May, 2024 (Annual Meeting) p.m.

## **6. DECLARATION OF INTEREST**

None received.

## **7. TO RECEIVE ANY ANNOUNCEMENTS FROM THE CHAIRPERSON, LEADER OF THE COUNCIL OR THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE**

The Chair made the following announcements:-

- Congratulations extended to the organisers of the Anglesey Show on another successful show this year;
- Congratulations extended to all the competitors from the Island who were successful at the Royal Welsh and the Urdd and National Eisteddfodau.
- Congratulations extended to the Island's children and young people on their success with GCSEs, A Levels, and other level 2 and 3 qualifications over the summer. Best wishes to those young people leaving their homes for universities and colleges across Wales and beyond.
- As the Council is a Corporate Parent, the Chair congratulated the Looked After Children on their recent GCSE successes and other attainments. Most have secured college placements; work experience or apprenticeship opportunities and one young man who has just started at the University of Bolton. The Chair wished to thank to all the staff, teachers, parents and foster parents who have supported the young people.
- Congratulations extended to Isaak Floyd-Eve, who was a year 13 pupil at Holyhead High School, on winning the Goronwy Jones Prize for the best A-level candidate in Physics throughout Wales.
- Congratulations extended to Holyhead's Mabli Blackshaw on representing the Wales U16 football team at just 12 years old. Mabli recently played for Wales against Ireland in Dublin.
- Congratulations extended to Jenna Seddon, Rhosneigr on winning the women's fire lighter race, part of the Ring of Fire Running festival in August.
- Congratulations extended to Gethyn Evans, Bryngwran the first male in the Holyhead Breakwater 5-mile race in August.
- Congratulations extended to Gareth Cadwaladr, Digital Services Manager at the Council, who has cycled over 700 miles from Sweden to the Netherlands with a group of friends to raise money for the Blood Cancer UK charity. They have managed to raise over £2,600 for the charity so far.

- The Chair paid tribute to Mr Elfed Roberts from the Council's Finance Department who has reached a remarkable milestone of working for the Council for 50 years.
- The Chair said that the Authority has successfully upgraded the Disability Confident membership, and the Council is known as a Disability Confident Employer. Many thanks to those staff who were involved in this important development.
- Congratulations extended to Councillor Jeff Evans on his recent success in the Town Crier championships.
- The Chair extended his best wishes to the former Leader of the Council, Llinos Medi at the start of her work as a Member of Parliament for Anglesey.

\* \* \* \*

Condolences extended to the families and friends of Humphrey Pickering, Stephen and Katherine Burch who lost their lives in a car accident in Beaumaris at the end of August. Despite the sadness of the incident, the reaction of local residents is a sign of the strength of the community.

Condolences extended to the families of staff members who have recently passed away :-

- Tony Jones who worked for the Council for many years and was active in the community through his work with MonFM;
- Einir Williams, a highly respected head of Spanish, Deputy Head of the 6th form and BAC Teacher at Ysgol David Hughes, and
- Hilda Owen, who was an experienced and hardworking member of the special care team at Canolfan Addysg y Bont.

Condolences extended to any Member or the County Council and Staff who had suffered a bereavement.

Members and Officers stood as silent tribute.

## **8. PRESENTATION OF PETITIONS**

No petitions received.

## **9. ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT 2023/24**

The report of the Head of Profession (Human Resources) and Transformation as submitted to the Executive on 24 September, 2024 was presented for the Council's acceptance.

The Portfolio Member for Corporate and Customer Experience said that it was a pleasure to be able to present such a positive report in which 93% of the Council's planned work as set out in the annual delivery document has been achieved. The one key action not completed relates to the launch of the Council's new digital tenant's portal to improve means of contact for the Council's tenants which has been delayed due to technical reasons and will now be launched in the first half of the year. Councillor Carwyn Jones highlighted some of the individual achievements under each strategic objective saying that the challenge now is to maintain this high level of performance into the future.

Councillor Aled Morris Jones referred to the Council Tax Premium to facilitate the restoration of empty homes, but he considered that it was unfair some local residents are



facing having to pay double Council Tax as they are in the process of selling inherited properties and some young people taking additional period to renovate houses.

In response, the Leader said that he considered that the Council Tax Premium has worked well, and the additional premium has enabled the resources to contribute to bringing houses into the Council Housing Stock and assisting first-time buyers in the shared equity to allow them to be able to buy their first home. Whilst accepting that there are examples of people who inherit a property and unable to sell within the timeframe and people unable to complete renovations, the Finance Department do consider these examples when there is a reason a property is empty.

**It was unanimously RESOLVED to adopt the Annual Performance Report 2023/2024.**

**10. ANNUAL DIRECTOR'S REPORT ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SOCIAL SERVICES 2023/24**

Submitted – the report of the Director of Social Services.

The Director of Social Services reported that the Annual Report is a statutory report which highlights the successes within the Social Services Department. He said that there are financial challenges, especially within Children's Services which is overspending at present, and measures are currently being undertaken to be able to open a further Cartref Clyd provision for looked after children. He further referred that there are projects within Children's and Adults' Services to keep people within their local communities which they can access through third sector services and not having to access statutory services that are costly. The Director of Social Services wished to thank the staff of the Children's and Adults' Services for their work.

**It was unanimously RESOLVED to accept the Annual Director's Report on the Effectiveness of Social Services 2023/2024.**

**11. ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GOVERNANCE & AUDIT COMMITTEE 2023/24 – CHAIR'S REPORT**

The report of the Chair of the Governance and Audit Committee as presented to the Governance and Audit Committee on 27 June, 2024 was presented for the Council's acceptance.

Mr Dilwyn Evans, Chair of the Governance and Audit Committee said that the report meets the requirements of the Committee's Terms of Reference that it report annually to the Full Council on its findings, conclusions and recommendations concerning the adequacy and effectiveness of the Council's governance, risk management and internal control frameworks, financial reporting arrangements, complaints handling and internal and external audit functions. The Committee's activities within 2023/2024 are detailed within the report. He wished to thank the Members of the Governance and Audit Committee and the staff that supports the Committee.

**It was unanimously RESOLVED to approve the Annual Report of the Governance and Audit Committee for 2023/2024.**

**12. ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STANDARDS COMMITTEE 2023/24**

The report of the Director of Function (Council Business)/Monitoring Officer was presented for the Council's acceptance.

The Annual Report of the Standards Committee was presented by Mr Trefor Owen, Chair of the Standards Committee.

Mr Owen said that he has recently been appointed as Chair of the Standards Committee and he wished to thank the previous Chair, Mr Rhys Davies, for his work. Mr Owen explained that this is the third annual report of the Standards Committee to the County Council to be made in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government and Elections (Wales) Act 2021. Mr Owen detailed that the report outlines the duties of the Standards Committee, and he highlighted the work undertaken with the County Council Members, Group Leaders and the Town and Community Councils in discharging its duties. Mr Owen further said that the report outlines the work the Committee has undertaken in accordance with its responsibilities in 2023/2024 and the Committee's Work Programme for 2024/2025 was submitted for the Council's approval.

**It was unanimously RESOLVED:-**

- **To approve the Annual Report of the Standards Committee;**
- **To approve the Standards Committee's Work Programme for 2024/25, whilst accepting that some additional matters may be included, in accordance with demand.**

### **13. CHANGES TO THE CONSTITUTION - SCHEME OF DELEGATION TO OFFICERS**

The report of the Head of Regulation and Economic Development and the Director of Function (Council Business)/Monitoring as presented to the Executive on 23 July, 2024 was presented for the Council's acceptance.

The Leader said the report requests a Scheme of Delegation in relation to the Council carrying out its statutory functions in relation to any development which is a National Significance Infrastructure Project (NSIP). The Council through the Energy Island Programme (EIP) is engaging with a range of developers that are interested in constructing and operating low carbon developments on the Island which were highlighted within the report. Due to the examination timetable being set by the Planning Inspectorate it is not possible to align the deadlines for the Council to submit representations and evidence with the Council's committee cycle. For this reason, it is requested that the Council supports a scheme of delegation that allows the Head of Regulation and Economic Development to carry out all statutory functions of the Council in relation to NSIP. The examination timetable confirmed by the Planning Inspectorate does not allow sufficient time for the translation of the Council's submission by the submission date hence the request to depart from the requirements of the Council's Welsh Language policy to allow for the Welsh translation of the Council's submissions to the examination process to follow after the submission date. This will not affect the Council's compliance with the statutory service delivery of Welsh Language standards which provide for the Welsh/bilingual communication with the public and other persons in Wales. A Welsh version of the Council's submissions will be provided at all times and no documentation will be published or made available publicly until a Welsh translation is available.

**It was unanimously RESOLVED:-**

- **To delegate to the Head of Regulation and Economic Development, in consultation with the Leader (or such delegated to a Portfolio Holder as may be nominated by the Leader), to carry out all the Council's statutory functions in relation to any development which is a National Significant Infrastructure Project**

**(NSIP) and requires a Development Consent Order (DCO) as defined under Act Planning 2008 as amended by the Secretary of State;**

- **The Director of Function (Council Business)/Monitoring Officer, in consultation with the Head of Regulation and Economic Development, to update section 3.5.3.10 of the Constitution to reflect the delegation given by the decision;**
- **Permission to deviate from the requirements of the Council's Welsh Language Policy to allow the Welsh translation of the Council's comments to be sent to the Planning Inspectorate after their submission in English. (This exception is required because the NSIP examination timetable does not include sufficient time for the Council's comments to be translated by the submission date).**

#### **14. CHANGES TO THE CONSTITUTION - CONCERNS AND COMPLAINTS POLICY AND CONTRACT PROCEDURE RULES**

The report of the Director of Function (Council Business)/Monitoring Officer and the Director of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer as presented to the Executive on 24 September 2024 was presented for the Council's acceptance.

The Portfolio Member for Corporate and Customer Experience explained that the current Concerns and Complaints Policy (CPP) and Contract Procedure Rules (CPRs) are currently included in the Council's Constitution and thus require full Council approval for any proposed changes. There is no legal requirement to include the CCP/CPRs in the Constitution nor an expectation to do so from the Council's regulators.

The Council must publish a Concerns and Complaints Policy (CCP) which aligns with the current model provided by the Public Services Ombudsman for Wales (PSOW) and which follows the standards and good practice guidance of the Ombudsman's Complaints Standards Authority, as set out in the report.

There are legislative changes to come in relation to procurement matters and the Council's CPRs must be amended to align with the statutory requirements.

To assist the process of updating these documents, it is proposed that the CCP and CPRs be removed from inclusion in the Constitution and that they, along with supporting documents, shall instead be published in a prominent position on the Council's website. In removing from the Constitution, it would also mean that any changes to the documents could be made by a decision of the Executive, rather than full Council. This change would enable more timely review and amendment and would introduce a more flexible and responsive process. Publishing the CPP/CPRs and documentation on the Council's website will also ensure transparency as well as clarity and accessibility for the public when they wish to pursue the complaints process and for contractors/businesses wishing to bid for Council contracts.

**It was unanimously RESOLVED:-**

- **To remove the following from the Constitution:-**
  - **Concerns and Complaints Policy**
  - **Contract Procedure Rules and**
  - **Delegate authority to the Monitoring Officer to make any consequential amendments arising from these decisions.**

- That the Concerns and Complaints Policy, and the Contract Procedure Rules (together with all supporting documents relevant to each) shall be readily available on the Council's website.
- Any future amendments to the Concerns and Complaints Policy and the Contract Procedure Rules shall no longer be matters reserved to full Council and shall, instead, be approved by:-
  - the Executive; or by
  - the Monitoring Officer\*, under existing delegation, where those changes do not provide for any local choice, or where the changes are minor.

*\*Any changes to the Contract Procedure Rules shall always be subject to consultation with the Director of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer.*

## 15. DRAFT ANGLESEY LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN DELIVERY AGREEMENT

The report of the Head of Regulation and Economic Development, as presented to the Planning Policy on 18 July, 2024 was presented for the Council's acceptance.

The Deputy Leader, in the absence of the Portfolio Holder for Planning, Public Protection and Climate Change said that the report provides a summary of the comments received during the public consultation process on the draft Delivery Agreement for the replacement Local Development Plan (LDP) for Anglesey. The Delivery Agreement outlines the Community Involvement Scheme setting out how and when stakeholders and the community can become involved in the plan-making process and a timetable for preparing a Local Development Plan. The consultation process was undertaken from 23 May, 2024 to 4 July, 2024 and steps taken to raise awareness of the consultation process was highlighted within the report. The response to the consultation was disappointing with a total of 85 responses were received during the public consultation period, although 34 of the responses submitted online contained no comments; 35 partial web responses were also received with many only including contact details. A total of 8 full web responses were received in addition to 8 full digital response via email. He noted that following the comments received it is proposed that no significant modifications were required to the Delivery Agreement.

Councillor Aled Morris Jones said that the new Local Development Plan should accommodate that dwellings can be built on the outskirts of smaller villages that will address local need as was similar within Planning Policy 50 in the previous Local Development Plan for Anglesey.

**It was unanimously RESOLVED:-**

- To note the comments received during the six-week public consultation period, as well as the Local Planning Authority's response to them (Annex A);
- To endorse the final draft of the Delivery Agreement (Annex B) and to support its submission to Welsh Government for approval.

The meeting concluded at 3.35 pm

**COUNCILLOR GLYN HAYNES  
CHAIR**

# ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL

## Minutes of the Extraordinary meeting held on 6 November 2024

**PRESENT:** Councillor Glyn Haynes (Chair)  
Councillor Non Dafydd (Vice-Chair)

Councillors Geraint Bebb, Paul Ellis, Jeff M Evans, Neville Evans, Douglas Massie Fowlie, Kenneth P Hughes, T LI Hughes MBE, Carwyn Jones, John Ifan Jones, R LI Jones, A M Jones, G O Jones, Dyfed Wyn Jones, Euryrn Morris, Pip O'Neill, Llio Angharad Owen, Gary Pritchard, Dylan Rees, Alun Roberts, Dafydd Roberts, Keith Roberts, Margaret Murley Roberts, Nicola Roberts, Dafydd Rhys Thomas, Alwen Pennant Watkin, Ieuan Williams, Robin Williams, Sonia Williams and Arfon Wyn

**IN ATTENDANCE:** Chief Executive,  
Deputy Chief Executive,  
Director of Function (Council Business)/Monitoring Officer,  
Director of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer,  
Head of Regulation and Economic Development,  
Head of Highways, Waste and Property,  
Head of Democracy,  
Chief Economic Development Officer (THJ),  
Team Leader Building Control (AR),  
Communications Officer (GJ),  
Committee Officer (MEH),  
Webcasting Committee Services Officer (FT).

**APOLOGIES:** Councillors Jackie Lewis, Derek Owen, Ken Taylor and Liz Wood

### 1. DECLARATION OF INTEREST

Councillor Alwen P Watkin declared a personal interest in item 4 – To authorise and fund unanticipated repair works and following legal advice she was able to take part in the discussion and voting thereon.

### 2. TO RECEIVE ANY ANNOUNCEMENTS FROM THE CHAIRPERSON, LEADER OF THE COUNCIL OR THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

The Chair made the following announcements:-

The Chair congratulated Councillor Kenneth P Hughes on his recent election as an Elected Member for the Talybolion Ward.

\* \* \* \*

The Chair extended his condolences to the family of the former Councillor Jim Evans who has passed away recently. He said that Mr Evans was a former Chair of the Council and a former Postmaster in Llanfairpwll.

Members of the Council paid tribute to Mr Jim Evans and said that he was well respected for his work as an Elected Member and within the community of Llanfairpwll.

Members and Officers stood as silent tribute.

### **3. EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC**

**It was RESOLVED to adopt the following;-**

**“Under Section 100(A)(4) of the Local Government Act 1972, to exclude the press and public from the meeting during the discussion on the following item on the grounds that it may involve the disclosure of exempt information as defined in Schedule 12A of the said Act and in the attached Public Interest Test.”**

### **4. TO AUTHORISE AND FUND UNANTICIPATED REPAIR WORKS**

The report of the Head of Regulation and Economic Development was presented for consideration.

The Chief Executive reported that in March 2024 the Council served notices, pursuant to Section 78 of the Building Act 1984 on the owners of three adjacent buildings, requiring them to carry out emergency works to their properties in order to ensure public safety.

Two of the owners carried out the works but the third did not.

Consequently, the Council was compelled to step in and will be seeking recovery of the cost.

In carrying out the said works it became clear that the condition of the buildings, and one of those buildings in particular, was considerably worse than originally thought. Further independent engineering expert evidence was commissioned identifying serious structural weaknesses. This evidence has been shared with the owners from whom a response is awaited, with regard to their intentions. It is to be hoped that this work will be carried out without need for further active intervention by the Council. However, if the owners fail to act, the Council will apply to the Magistrates' Court under Section 77 of the Building Act 1984 for an order to close the building and compel the owners to undertake the required works. Should they fail to act, though, the Council will undertake the remaining emergency works and seek to recover the costs of such works from the property owners.

The release of funding from the Council's general balances is therefore required to ensure that the Council is in a position to carry out these works should it be necessary to do so.

The considerable work put in by Council Officers in addressing works needed to ensure the safety of the building, for now, and any legal proceedings required was acknowledged by the Members of the County Council. Officers provided responses to questions by Members with regard to the arrangements in place to ensure public safety and the recovery of public money expended on private property.

**It was RESOLVED to:-**

- **Note the dangerous condition of the building and the immediate risk to public safety requiring urgent action.**

- Authorises the release of a maximum of £500,000 from the Council's general balances to enable urgent structural works to be undertaken to maintain public safety.
- Authorise officers to pursue such legal proceedings as they consider reasonable to recover the costs incurred by the Council in undertaking remedial works to the building/s and to fund any unrecovered legal costs.
- Granting an exception "for contracts involving such urgency that it is not possible to comply with these Rules" and these works will require an exemption given the urgency.

The meeting concluded at 10.50 am

**COUNCILLOR GLYN HAYNES  
CHAIR**

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## ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL

<b>REPORT TO:</b>	<b>COUNTY COUNCIL</b>
<b>DATE:</b>	<b>3 DECEMBER 2024</b>
<b>SUBJECT:</b>	<b>ANNUAL TREASURY MANAGEMENT REVIEW FOR 2023/24</b>
<b>PORTFOLIO HOLDER(S):</b>	<b>COUNCILLOR R WILLIAMS – DEPUTY LEADER &amp; FINANCE PORTFOLIO HOLDER</b>
<b>LEAD OFFICER(S):</b>	<b>MARC JONES – DIRECTOR OF FUNCTION (RESOURCES) / SECTION 151 OFFICER</b>
<b>CONTACT OFFICER(S):</b>	<b>JEMMA ROBINSON - JemmaRobinson@ynysmon.llyw.cymru</b>

### **Nature and reason for reporting**

To comply with regulations issued under the Local Government Act 2003 and with the Council's Treasury Management Scheme of Delegation for 2023/24 (Appendix 10 of the Treasury Management Strategy Statement 2023/24). In accordance with the Scheme of Delegation, this report was scrutinised by the Governance & Audit Committee on 19 September 2024 and forwarded to the Executive Committee without comments on 22 October 2024. The Executive Committee resolved to forward the report to the full Council without any further comment.

## **1. Introduction**

The Council is required by regulations issued under the Local Government Act 2003, to produce an annual treasury management review of activities and the actual prudential and treasury indicators for 2023/24. This report meets the requirements of both the CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management (the Code) and the CIPFA Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities (the Prudential Code).

During 2023/24, the minimum reporting requirements were that the full Council should receive the following reports:-

- an annual treasury strategy in advance of the year (received on 9 March 2023);
- a mid-year treasury update report (received on 7 March 2024);
- an annual review following the year describing the activity compared to the strategy (this report).

In addition, the Council has received quarterly treasury management update reports (quarter one and quarter three) which were received and approved by the Portfolio Holder.

The regulatory environment places responsibility on Members for the review and scrutiny of treasury management policy and activities. This report is, therefore, important in that respect as it provides details of the outturn position for treasury activities and highlights compliance with the Council's policies previously approved by Members.

This Council confirms that it has complied with the requirement under the Code to give prior scrutiny to all of the above treasury management reports by the Governance & Audit Committee before they were reported to the full Council. Member training on treasury management issues was undertaken on 15 September 2023 in order to support members' scrutiny role.

The Section 151 Officer confirms that borrowing was only taken out for capital purposes and the statutory borrowing limit (the authorised limit) was not breached.

Furthermore, the report sets out the following outcomes in the financial year 2023/24:-

- External factors – including a review on the economy, the interest rate performance during the year;
- Internal factors – including the performance of capital expenditure, the impact on the reserves and cash balances, risk appetite to investments, the borrowing taken by the Council and the impact on the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR);
- The Treasury Management Strategy in 2023/24 – including the debt management of the Council, and the Council’s borrowing and investments during the year;
- Controlling Treasury Management – what are the Prudential Indicators and how are they measured;
- Comparison in Prudential Indicators – a comparison on the actual Prudential Indicators compared to the forecast at the beginning of the year;
- Looking forward to 2024/25 and beyond; and
- Conclusion.

## 2. A Review of the Year – External Factors

**2.1 Interest Rates** – By March 2023, Bank Rate had finished at 5.25%. Bank Rate increased steadily throughout 2023/24, starting at 4.25% and finishing at 5.25%.

**2.2 The Economy – United Kingdom** - Against a backdrop of stubborn inflationary pressures, the Russian invasion of Ukraine and war in the Middle East, UK interest rates have continued to be volatile right across the curve, from Bank Rate through to 50-year gilt yields, for all of 2023/24.

Markets have sought an end to central banks’ on-going phase of keeping restrictive monetary policy in place on at least one occasion during 2023/24 but, to date, only the Swiss National Bank has cut rates and that was at the end of March 2024.

UK, EZ and US 10-year yields have all stayed stubbornly high throughout 2023/24. Inflation is easing, albeit gradually, but labour markets remain very tight by historical comparisons, making it an issue of fine judgment as to when rates can be cut.

The Bank of England sprung no surprises in their March meeting, leaving interest rates at 5.25% for the fifth time in a row and, despite no Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) members no longer voting to raise interest rates, it retained its relatively hawkish guidance. The Bank’s communications suggest the MPC is gaining confidence that inflation will fall sustainably back to the 2.0% target. However, although the MPC noted that “the restrictive stance of monetary policy is weighing on activity in the real economy, is leading to a looser labour market and is bearing down on inflationary pressures”, conversely it noted that key indicators of inflation persistence remain elevated, and policy will be “restrictive for sufficiently long” and “restrictive for an extended period”.

Of course, the UK economy has started to perform a little better in Q1 2024, but is still recovering from a shallow recession through the second half of 2023. Indeed, Q4 2023 saw negative Gross Domestic Produce (GDP) growth of -0.3% while y/y growth was also negative at -0.2%.

But it was a strange recession. Unemployment is currently sub 4%, against a backdrop of still over 900k of job vacancies, and annual wage inflation is running at above 5%. With gas and electricity price caps falling in April 2024, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) measure of inflation - which peaked at 11.1% in October 2022 – is now due to slide below the 2% target rate in April and to remain below that Bank of England benchmark for the next couple of years, according to Capital Economics. The Bank of England still needs some convincing on that score, but upcoming inflation and employment releases will settle that argument shortly. It is noted that core CPI was still a heady 4.5% in February and, ideally, needs to fall further.

Shoppers largely shrugged off the unusually wet weather in February, whilst rising real household incomes should support retail activity throughout 2024. Furthermore, the impact of higher interest rates on household interest payments is getting close to its peak, even though fixed rate mortgage rates on new loans have shifted up a little since falling close to 4.5% in early 2024.

From a fiscal perspective, the further cuts to national insurance tax (from April) announced in the March Budget, will boost real household disposable income by 0.5 - 1.0%. After real household disposable income rose by 1.9% in 2023, Capital Economics forecast it will rise by 1.7% in 2024 and by 2.4% in 2025. These rises in real household disposable income, combined with the earlier fading of the drag from previous rises in interest rates, means GDP growth of 0.5% is envisaged in 2024 and 1.5% in 2025. The Bank of England is less optimistic than that, seeing growth struggling to get near 1% over the next two to three years.

As for equity markets, the FTSE 100 has risen to nearly 8,000 and is now only 1% below the all-time high it reached in February 2023. The modest rise in UK equities in February was driven by strong performances in the cyclical industrials and consumer discretionary sectors, whilst communications and basic materials have fared poorly.

### 3. A Review of the Year – Internal Factors

**3.1 Capital Expenditure and financing 2023/24** - The Council undertakes capital expenditure on long-term assets. These activities may either be:-

- Financed immediately through the application of capital or revenue resources (capital receipts, capital grants, revenue contributions etc.), which has no resultant impact on the Council's borrowing need; or
- Financed from borrowing: if insufficient financing is available, or a decision is taken not to apply resources, the capital expenditure will give rise to a borrowing need.

The actual capital expenditure forms one of the required prudential indicators. The table below shows the actual capital expenditure and how this was financed:-

	<b>2023/24 Estimate (£'m)</b>	<b>2023/24 Actual (£'m)</b>
General Fund capital expenditure	48	31
Housing Revenue Account (HRA) capital expenditure	20	20
<b>Total Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>51</b>
General Fund financed in year by Grants & Contributions	35	23
HRA financed in year by Grants & Contributions	8	7
General Fund financed in year by Council Resources	5	4
HRA financed in year by Council Resources	12	13
<b>General Fund capital expenditure financed by borrowing</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>HRA capital expenditure financed by borrowing</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

The main reason for the underspend was the large underspend against the projects listed below:-

Scheme	Underspend £'m	Comment
Capital works due to Reinforced Autoclaved Aerated Concrete (RAAC)	1.014	The RAAC issues required the Council to commit to expenditure, without any certainty on additional funding, in order to ensure the safety of everybody at the schools affected. Discussions then took place with the WG in respect of additional funding, and, in the latter part of 2023/24, the Authority was awarded £1.695m of additional grant funding for capital works relating to RAAC. The grant funding was used to fund capital expenditure on RAAC works to date, and the remaining on education buildings in 2023/24, replacing funding from the Authority's own resources. The funding saved by the Authority from this grant will now be used to fund remaining RAAC works in 2024/25.
Additional Learning Needs (ALN) Grant	0.372	In 2022/23, the Authority was awarded £0.476m of grant funding to support learners with ALN. There was minimal expenditure in 2022/23, and expenditure incurred in 2023/24 resulted in an £0.111m underspend.  Similarly, the allocation for 2023/24 resulted in a £0.261m underspend, with WG allowing a carry forward of £0.108m to complete committed works.
Disabled Access Education Buildings	0.134	This is due to disabled adaptations being completed in all secondary schools except one. The remaining secondary school is on hold pending the outcome of feasibility studies. Works to primary schools are completed as and when required.  Though substantial investment has been undertaken, further work may be required in the future to address the needs of individuals not yet known to us and, therefore, the underspend is required to be slipped to 2024/25.
Various Flood Schemes	1.009	Some schemes are ongoing and span across different financial years. Others have seen delays and time extensions for completion agreed by WG to carry forward the funding, and other schemes have completed.
Levelling Up Fund	6.151	The tendering process resulted in bids received being much higher than budget, which then resulted in having to retender the works with reduced scope to a manageable level. Ultimately, this resulted in delays to the schemes and, out of the underspend, £4.905m is requested to carry forward to complete the committed schemes.
Holyhead Regeneration Townscape Heritage Initiative (THI) Phase II	0.625	There has been a general slowdown this financial year and an underspend was predicted, as per previous monitoring reports. As a result, the majority of the spend will be in 2024/25.
Waste Management Recycling Equipment	0.256	The service has reviewed and prioritised its capital spend in line with their strategy and 5-year financial plan and is now procuring four items of plant and machinery. However, the potential lead time after successful tenders mean that the plant and machinery are unlikely to be delivered this financial year, however, the funding is fully committed.

Scheme	Underspend £'m	Comment
Maritime Infrastructure	0.178	The scheme is currently in the re-design stage and, due to timing, the budget is requested to roll forward into 2024/25 in order to complete the scheme. This is in line with previous monitoring reports.
Visitor Infrastructure	0.194	Underspend was expected, as per prior monitoring reports, due to match funding being required for Shared Prosperity Fund grant and it being beneficial to the region to maximise grant expenditure this year and provide our match funding next financial year. It is, therefore, requested to carry this over to financial year 2024/25.
Low Carbon Heat Grants (LCHG)	3.805	Due to the late award of the LCHG and, as discussed in paragraph 3.1, £5.744m was secured in 2023/24, with £1.939m expenditure incurred.
Capital works to existing assets	0.503	The remaining budget has been committed to works that span 2023/24 and 2024/25.
Upgrade Public Conveniences	0.280	The service is in the process of developing a public conveniences improvement plan, which will give a better idea of the capital requirements in the next financial year. It is also envisaged that further grant funding for capital works to public conveniences may be forthcoming, and part of this budget could again be used as match funding if the opportunity arises.
Vehicles & Gritters	0.771	The budget for gritters was not spent due to the availability to procure suitable vehicles.  Other vehicles were ordered before year end, however, due to the lead time in delivery, they will be received post year end and, so, the budget will be required to slip to financial year 2024/25.

**3.2 Reserves and Cash balances** - The Council's cash balances comprise revenue and capital resources and cash flow monies. The Council's core cash resources comprised as follows:-

Usable Reserves and Provisions	Draft 31-Mar-2024 £'m	Final 31-Mar-2023 £'m
Council fund general reserve	15.604	14.039
Earmarked reserves	16.779	19.637
Housing Revenue Account (HRA) reserve	8.189	12.107
HRA capital reserve	0.509	0.00
School reserves	5.577	6.716
Capital receipts Reserves	2.390	1.908
Capital Grant Unapplied	0.464	0.407
North Wales Economic Ambition Board Reserve	0.587	0.000
<b>Total Usable Reserves</b>	<b>50.099</b>	<b>54.814</b>
<b>Provisions</b>	<b>4.703</b>	<b>5.037</b>
<b>Total Usable Reserves and Provisions</b>	<b>54.802</b>	<b>59.851</b>

**3.3 Externalisation of borrowing** – The Council’s underlying need to borrow for capital expenditure is termed the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR). This figure is a gauge of the Council’s debt position. The CFR results from the capital activity of the Council and the resources utilised to pay for the capital spend. It represents the 2023/24 capital expenditure financed by borrowing, and prior years’ capital expenditure funded by borrowing which has not yet been paid for by revenue or other resources. Part of the Council’s treasury activities is to address the funding requirements for this borrowing need. Depending on the capital expenditure programme, the Treasury Service organises the Council’s cash position to ensure sufficient cash is available to meet the capital plans and cash flow requirements. This may be sourced through borrowing from external bodies (such as the Government, through the Public Works Loan Board (PWLB), or the money markets) or utilising temporary cash resources within the Council. There was no externalisation of borrowing in the 2023/24 financial year.

**3.3.1 Gross borrowing and the CFR** - In order to ensure that borrowing levels are prudent over the medium term and only for a capital purpose, the Council should ensure that its gross external borrowing does not, except in the short term, exceed the total of the capital financing requirement in the preceding year plus the estimates of any additional capital financing requirement for the current and next two financial years. This essentially means that the Council is not borrowing to support revenue expenditure.

The internal borrowing strategy has now been implemented over the last few years. The gross borrowing of £122.4m at 31 March 2024 is less than the forecast CFR for the following two years:-

	<b>Actual 2023/24 £'m</b>	<b>Estimated 2024/25 £'m</b>	<b>Estimated 2025/26 £'m</b>
Capital Financing Requirement	146.7	154.5	170.8

**3.3.2 Internal borrowing** - is when over the medium term, the investment rates are expected to continue to be below long-term borrowing rates. This means that value for money considerations would indicate that value could best be obtained by avoiding new external borrowing and by using internal cash balances to finance new capital expenditure, or to replace maturing external debt. This would maximise short term savings. The Internal borrowing figure is the difference between the CFR and the Gross Borrowing Position. As can be seen in the table below, at the beginning of the year the internal borrowing position was £20.3m. There were no new PWLB loans in the year and £1.0m principal repayments. This has resulted in the Internal borrowing position at 31 March 2024 now being £24.3m:

	<b>31 March 2023 Actual £'m</b>	<b>31 March 2024 Actual £'m</b>
Gross borrowing position	123.8	122.4
CFR	144.1	146.7
(Under) / overfunding of CFR	(20.3)	(24.3)

**3.4 Other Borrowing-** During the year, the Council did not enter into any other short-term borrowings.



**3.5 Debt Repayments** – There were three PWLB loans that matured during the year. £1m matured 16 January 2024 and was repaid on this date. The loan was originally taken in May 1995 at an interest rate of 8.5%. £0.569m matured 31 March 2024, was repaid on 2 April 2024 and is, therefore, accounted for as being outstanding as at 31 March 2024. The loan was originally taken in October 1993 at an interest rate of 7.875%. £0.285m matured 31 March 2024, was repaid on 2 April 2024 and is, therefore, accounted for as being outstanding as at 31 March 2024. The loan was originally taken in May 1995 at an interest rate of 8.5%.

**3.6 Investments** – The expected investment strategy was to keep to shorter term deposits (up to 364 days) although the ability to invest out to longer periods was retained. Cash balances were expected to be up to £62.3m, ranging between £31.6m and £62.3m. The interest budget of £1.423m that was set for 2023/24 was based on estimated cash balances and likely investment return based on Base rate. However, with interest rates rising to above what was anticipated at the time of producing the 2023/24 budget and, hence, providing more opportunities for investment of surplus cash, average balances of £48.7m returned £1.831m, at an average interest rate of 4.32%.

Investment returns picked up throughout the course of 2023/24 as central banks, including the Bank of England, continued to respond to inflationary pressures that were not transitory, and realised that tighter monetary policy was called for. Starting April at 4.25%, Bank Rate moved up in stepped increases of either 0.25% or 0.5%, reaching 5.25% by August. By the end of the financial year, no further increases were anticipated.

Part of the Council's deposits were held in no notice deposit accounts, which pay interest at rates near the prevailing base rate, £16.602m at 4.11% on 31 March 2024 (31 March 2023 £11.521m at 1.25%). There were three other short-term investments as at 31 March 2024 - £15.0m at an interest rate of 5.18% (£30.0m at 3.96% as at 31 March 2023). All investments were for under 1 year.

The investments that were outstanding as at 31 March 2023, matured in financial year 2023/24 and were reinvested on the same date. Details of all new investments in the year, with their respective interest rates, are detailed in the table below:-

Counter Party	Start Date	End Date	Interest Rate	Amount	Investment Principal at 31 March 2024
			%	£	£
National Westminster Bank Fixed Term	11/1/2023	11/7/2023	4.10%	10,000,000	-
National Westminster Bank Fixed Term	11/7/2023	11/1/2024	5.88%	10,000,000	-
National Westminster Bank Fixed Term	11/1/2024	11/3/2024	5.25%	10,000,000	-
National Westminster Bank Fixed Term	11/3/2024	11/6/2024	5.23%	5,000,000	5,000,000
Santander	10/2/2023	10/5/2023	4.00%	7,500,000	-
Santander	10/5/2023	10/11/2023	4.76%	7,500,000	-
Santander	10/11/2023	9/2/2024	5.34%	5,000,000	-
Santander	9/2/2024	9/5/2024	5.19%	5,000,000	5,000,000
Nationwide Building Society	6/4/2023	6/7/2023	4.17%	5,000,000	-
Nationwide Building Society	6/7/2023	8/1/2024	5.47%	5,000,000	-
Nationwide Building Society	8/1/2024	8/4/2024	5.11%	5,000,000	5,000,000
Goldman Sachs	22/12/2022	22/6/2023	3.83%	7,500,000	-
Goldman Sachs	22/6/2023	22/12/2023	5.52%	7,500,000	-
Wakefield Council	22/8/2023	22/9/2023	5.23%	5,000,000	-
Wrexham County Borough Council	25/10/2022	25/4/2023	3.80%	5,000,000	-
Wrexham County Borough Council	25/04/2023	25/10/2023	4.30%	5,000,000	-

**3.7 Treasury Position at 31 March 2024** – The Council’s debt and investment position is organised by the Treasury Management Service in order to ensure adequate liquidity for revenue and capital activities, security for investments and to manage risks within all treasury management activities. Procedures and controls to achieve these objectives are well established both through Member reporting detailed in the summary, and through officer activity in accordance with the Treasury Management Strategy 2023/24. The upper limits for fixed rate and variable rate exposures were not breached during the year. The borrowing and investment figures for the Council as at the end of the 2022/23 and 2023/24 financial years are as follows: -

	31 MARCH 2023			31 MARCH 2024		
	£'m	Average Rate (%)	Average Maturity (years)	£'m	Average Rate (%)	Average Maturity (years)
Debt PWLB	119.6	4.54	29.15	118.5	4.47	30.9
Debt Non-PWLB	4.2	0	3.73	3.9	0	4.49
<b>Total</b>	<b>123.8</b>			<b>122.4</b>		
CFR	144.1			146.7		
Over / (under) borrowed	(20.3)			(24.3)		
Fixed term investments (all < 1 year, managed in house and fixed rate)	30.000	3.96		15.000	5.18	
No notice investments (all managed in house)	11.521	1.25		16.602	4.11	
<b>Total Investments</b>	<b>41.521</b>	<b>3.21</b>		<b>31.602</b>	<b>4.62</b>	

Borrowing is further broken down by maturity as:-

	31 MARCH 2023		31 MARCH 2024	
	£'m	% of total	£'m	% of total
Total borrowing	123.8	100	122.4	100
Under 12 months	2.3	1.9	1.2	1.0
1 – 3 years	3.3	2.7	5.0	4.1
4 – 6 years	5.6	4.5	3.5	2.8
7 – 10 years	3.8	3.1	4.3	3.5
10 years and above	108.8	87.8	108.4	88.6

There have been no new borrowings taken out in the year (long or short term). Debt repayments have been as described in point 3.5 above. Therefore, the movement in the categories above are simply as per the loan maturity dates.

#### 4. The Council’s Treasury Management Strategy in 2023/24

**4.1 Debt rescheduling** - No rescheduling was done during the year as the average 1% differential between PWLB new borrowing rates and premature repayment rates made rescheduling unviable.

**4.2 Borrowing in advance of need** – During the year, the Council did not borrow more than, or in advance of, its needs, purely to profit from the investment of the extra sums borrowed.



- 4.3 Investment Policy** – The Council’s investment policy is governed by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government investment guidance, which has been implemented in the annual Treasury Management Strategy Statement approved by the Council on 9 March 2023. This policy sets out the approach for choosing investment counterparties and is based on credit ratings provided by the three main credit rating agencies, supplemented by additional market data (such as rating outlooks, credit default swaps, bank share prices etc.). The investment activity during the year conformed to the approved strategy and the Council had no liquidity difficulties. When the Council invests its surplus cash, the most important aspect of the investment is security, followed by liquidity and then the yield. This essentially means that the main priority is the safety of the cash, followed by how readily available the cash is should the Council require it, followed by the percentage interest rate return that the Council will receive for the investment. The strategy on investing surplus cash would be to borrow short term with other Local Authorities to maximize returns in a secure way.
- 4.4 Borrowing strategy and control of interest rate risk** - During 2023/24, the Council maintained an under-borrowed position. This meant that the capital borrowing need (the Capital Financing Requirement) was not fully funded with loan debt, as cash supporting the Council’s reserves, balances and cash flow was used as an interim measure. This strategy was prudent as investment returns were very low and minimising counterparty risk on placing investments also needed to be considered.
- 4.5 Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) Policy** – In 2022/23, the Council implemented its new MRP policy after seeking advice from its Treasury advisor. The policy is a more prudent measure with the MRP charge reflecting more closely the change in asset values. The new policy can be seen in Appendix 6 of the Treasury Management Strategy Statement 2023/24, that was approved by full Council on 9 March 2023.

## 5. Controlling Treasury Management

The following Prudential indicators are contained in Appendix 11 of the Treasury Management Strategy Statement. See below a brief explanation of what the indicators are and how they are calculated. Section 6 of this report analyses the differences between the Actual and the forecast Prudential Indicators for 2023/24.

- **Capital expenditure – Estimates of Capital Expenditure** - This is the forecast Capital Expenditure from 2023/24 to 2026/27 and is based on the Capital Programme for 2023/24 and the Capital Strategy for 2024/25.
- **The Council’s borrowing need (the Capital Financing Requirement - CFR)** - Another prudential indicator is the Council’s (CFR). The CFR is simply the total historic outstanding capital expenditure which has not yet been paid for from either revenue or capital resources. It is, essentially a measure of the Council’s underlying borrowing need. Any capital expenditure above, which has not immediately been paid for through a revenue or capital resource, will increase the CFR. The CFR does not increase indefinitely, as the (MRP) is a statutory annual revenue charge which, broadly, reduces the borrowing need in line with each asset’s life and, so, charges the economic consumption of capital assets as they are used.
- **Prudence - Gross Debt and the CFR** - The Council needs to ensure that its gross debt does not, except in the short term, exceed the total of the CFR in the preceding year plus the estimates of any additional CFR for 2023/24 and the following two financial years. This allows some flexibility for limited early borrowing for future years but ensures that borrowing is not undertaken for revenue purposes.

- **External Debt - The authorised limit for external debt** - A further key prudential indicator represents a control on the maximum level of borrowing. This represents a limit beyond which external debt is prohibited, and this limit needs to be set or revised by the full Council. It reflects the level of external debt which, while not desired, could be afforded in the short term, but is not sustainable in the longer term. This is the statutory limit determined under Section 3 (1) of the Local Government Act 2003. The Government retains an option to control either the total of all councils' plans, or those of a specific council, although this power has not yet been exercised. The Section 151 Officer reports that the Council complied with this prudential indicator in the current year and does not envisage difficulties for the future. This view takes into account current commitments, existing plans and the proposals in the budget report. The Authorised Limit is set annually in the Treasury Management Strategy Statement and is approved by full Council.
- **The operational boundary** - This is the limit beyond which external debt is not normally expected to exceed. In most cases, this would be a similar figure to the CFR, but may be lower or higher depending on the levels of actual debt and the ability to fund under-borrowing by other cash resources. Periods where the actual position is either below or over the boundary are acceptable subject to the authorised limit not being breached. The Operational Limit is set annually in the Treasury Management Strategy Statement and is approved by full Council.
- **Affordability - Ratio of financing costs to net revenue stream** - This indicator identifies the trend in the cost of capital (borrowing and other long term obligation costs net of investment income) against the net revenue stream.

## 6. Prudential Indicators Actual vs Expected

- 6.1 During 2023/24, the Council complied with its legislative and regulatory requirements. The key data for actual prudential and treasury indicators, detailing the impact of capital expenditure activities during the year, with comparators, are as follows:-

Data for actual prudential and treasury indicators	2022/23 Actual £'m	2023/24 Original £'m	2023/24 Actual £'m
<b>Capital Expenditure</b>			
• Non-HRA	29.510	15.110	30.768
• HRA	11.180	31.847	19.806
• <b>Total</b>	<b>40.690</b>	<b>46.957</b>	<b>50.574</b>
<b>Total Capital Financing Requirement:</b>			
• Non-HRA	105.825	116.576	108.545
• HRA	38.287	60.101	38.151
• <b>Total</b>	<b>144.112</b>	<b>176.677</b>	<b>146.696</b>
<b>Gross Borrowing</b>	123.800	159.610	122.400
<b>External Debt</b>	123.800	159.610	122.400
<b>Investments</b>			
• Longer than 1 year	0	0	0
• Under 1 year	41.522	15.000	31.603
• <b>Total</b>	<b>41.522</b>	<b>15.000</b>	<b>31.603</b>
Financing costs as a proportion of net revenue stream – Council Fund	3.11%	2.23%	3.16%
Financing costs as a proportion of net revenue stream – HRA	7.26%	21.14%	5.09%

**6.2** The first Prudential Indicator in the above table is the Capital Expenditure. The forecast Capital Expenditure at the time of producing the Prudential indicators for 2023/24 was £46.957m. However, the actual expenditure was £50.574m. The prudential indicator was based on the estimates of capital spend from various sources for 2023/24, at the time of writing the report. In reality, the final capital budget approved for 2023/24 was £37.962m, made up of general fund £24.205m and HRA £13.557m. However, this budget does not include any slippage amounts from the previous year and also the fact that, throughout the year, additional schemes are added to the capital programme, hence why the non-HRA capital expenditure is higher than what was originally budgeted for. Please refer to paragraph 3.1 in this report for the final non-HRA capital budget compared with the actual expenditure and the reasons for the actual underspend against budget.

**6.3** The second Prudential Indicator in the above table is the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR). The Council's underlying borrowing need (CFR) is not allowed to rise indefinitely. Statutory controls are in place to ensure that capital assets are broadly charged to revenue over the life of the asset. The Council is required to make an annual revenue charge called, the Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP), to reduce the CFR. This is, effectively, a repayment of the borrowing need. This differs from the treasury management arrangements which ensure that cash is available to meet capital commitments. External debt can also be borrowed or repaid at any time, but this does not change the CFR. The total CFR can also be reduced by:-

- the application of additional capital financing resources (such as unapplied capital receipts); or
- charging more than the statutory revenue charge (MRP) each year through a Voluntary Revenue Provision (VRP).

The forecast CFR at the time of producing the Prudential Indicators for 2023/24 was £176.677m. However, the actual CFR was significantly lower at £146.696m. The anticipated CFR for HRA included £20m of borrowing in 2023/24. There was no new borrowing for HRA in 2023/24 and, therefore, the reduction in the HRA CFR is due to no borrowing in 2023/24 for HRA. One of the reasons for the reduced non-HRA CFR was the reduced amount of Unsupported Borrowing needed in relation to the Sustainable Communities for Learning programme in 2023/24. The expenditure was mainly funded by grant, hence reducing the need for borrowing. Another reason was that additional grants were awarded during the year to subsidise other funding sources, such as Supported Borrowing. This meant less Supported Borrowing was needed and therefore reducing the CFR figure. However, in future years, this subsidised funding source will be used to fund the Capital Expenditure in 2024/25 and will increase the CFR.

**6.4** The Authorised Borrowing Limit (£210m) and the Operational Boundary (£205m) were not breached during the year, with the amount of External debt peaking at £123.8m only.

**6.5** The Financing costs, as a proportion of net revenue stream for the General Fund (3.16%) was slightly higher than anticipated (2.23%) which is due to the financing costs being higher than anticipated at the time of producing the indicator. The Financing costs, as a proportion of net revenue stream for the HRA (5.09%), was lower than the anticipated total (21.14%) which is due to the financing costs being significantly lower than expected at the time of producing the proposed indicator for 2023/24 (attributed to both the change in MRP calculation, resulting in a lower MRP charge and reduced borrowing requirements).

## 7. Looking forward to 2024/25 and beyond

- 7.1 On 7 March 2024, the full Council approved the Treasury Management Strategy Statement for 2024/25. The Strategy Statement was based on the Capital Strategy, and it is now forecast that the Council will need to borrow an additional £9.049m in 2024/25 for the General Fund and converting £15m of internal borrowing to external borrowing, a total of £17.7m in 2025/26 and a further total of £12.0m in 2026/27 to fund its Capital Programme, noting that the majority of the borrowing is forecast to fund the HRA capital programme. This additional borrowing will affect the Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) being charged to fund the capital financing costs. In 2024/25 the forecast MRP is £1.2m, in 2025/26 £1.5m and £1.7m in 2026/27.
- 7.2 On 8 April 2024, the Isle of Anglesey County Council invested £5m with Goldman Sachs International Bank for 6 months, with an interest rate of 5.29%.
- 7.3 On 9 May 2024 a £5m investment with Santander matured and was rolled over for a further 6 months, with an interest rate of 5.07%.
- 7.4 On 9 May 2024, the Isle of Anglesey County Council invested 5m with National Westminster Bank Plc for 3 months, with an interest rate of 5.23%.
- 7.5 On 11 June 2024, a £5m investment with National Westminster Bank Plc matured and was rolled over for a further 6 months, with an interest rate of 5.23%.
- 7.6 There are no principal repayments of PWLB borrowing due by the Isle of Anglesey County Council in the 2024/25 financial year.
- 7.7 The interest receivable budget of £0.885m that was set for 2024/25 was the estimated balances of liquid cash and investment balances and an estimate of an average interest rate. Interest received to quarter 1 of 2024/25 was £465k and is anticipated that the interest receivable budget can be met in 2024/25.
- 7.8 The latest interest rate forecast from Link Group (as at July 2024) can be seen in the table below:-

Bank Rate	Now	Jun 2024	Sep 2024	Dec 2024	Mar 2025	Jun 2025	Sep 2025	Dec 2025	Mar 2026	Jun 2026	Sept 2026	Dec 2026	Mar 2027
Link Group	5.25%	5.25%	5.00%	4.50%	4.00%	3.50%	3.25%	3.25%	3.25%	3.25%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%

## 8. Conclusion

The Council's Treasury Management performance during the year was in line with the strategy of low risk, low return investments and a planned approach to borrowing designed to minimise interest charges.

The performance against the Prudential Indicators set by the Council show that the Council's Treasury Management activities are being undertaken in a controlled way which ensure the financial security of the Council and do not place the Council at any significant financial risk in terms of unaffordable or excessive borrowing.

The Council's Treasury Management Strategy and its performance against the strategy take into account the external economic factors and it is constantly reviewed to ensure that it is the most appropriate strategy moving forward.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

The Council is requested to note the contents of the Annual Treasury Management review for 2023/24 which confirms that the Treasury Management activities undertaken during 2023/24 were in accordance with the Treasury Management Strategy statement for 2023/24 and that the limitations set out in the strategy were complied with.

### **Background papers:**

Treasury Management Strategy Statement 2023/24

Prudential and Treasury Indicators 2023/24

Treasury Management Mid-Year Review Report 2023/24

Capital Outturn Report 2023/24

**R MARC JONES**

**DIRECTOR OF FUNCTION (RESOURCES) & SECTION 151 OFFICER**

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<b>ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL</b>	
<b>REPORT TO:</b>	<b>ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL</b>
<b>DATE:</b>	<b>3 DECEMBER 2024</b>
<b>SUBJECT:</b>	<b>STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2023/24</b>
<b>PORTFOLIO HOLDER(S):</b>	<b>COUNCILLOR ROBIN W. WILLIAMS – DEPUTY COUNCIL LEADER &amp; PORTFOLIO HOLDER - FINANCE</b>
<b>LEAD OFFICER(S):</b>	<b>R MARC JONES, DIRECTOR OF FUNCTION (RESOURCES) / SECTION 151 OFFICER</b>
<b>CONTACT OFFICER(S):</b>	<b>CLAIRE KLIMASZEWSKI</b> <a href="mailto:ClaireKlimaszewski@ynysmon.gov.wales">ClaireKlimaszewski@ynysmon.gov.wales</a>
<b>Nature and reason for reporting</b>	
Covering report for the presentation of the Statement of Accounts, commenting on the main issues arising since presentation of the draft Statement of Accounts 2023/24.	

## 1. Background

- 1.1 The Isle of Anglesey County Council's draft Statement of Accounts (SoA) 2023/24 was presented to the Council's external auditors, Audit Wales, for audit on 28 June 2024. The detailed audit work is now substantially complete.
- 1.2 Subject to the Isle of Anglesey County Council's confirmation, the Accounts will be signed by the Director of Function (Resources) / Section 151 Officer and the Council's Chair and will be published following the receipt of the Auditor's final opinion.

## 2. Revised Welsh Government Deadline

- 2.1 The statutory deadline for the completion of the Audited Accounts for the financial year 2023/24 was extended to 30 November 2024 for all Welsh Councils. The Statement of Accounts will be considered by full Council on 3 December 2024, and signed shortly after. This is slightly outside the suggested deadline, but ahead of many other councils in Wales.

## 3. Amendments to the Accounts since the Draft Accounts were published in June 2024

- 3.1 Audit Wales conducted a thorough review, testing the financial transactions in relation to 2023/24 and of the draft Statement of Accounts. The timescale for closing the accounts and the production of the Statement of Accounts is limited. A detailed audit is, therefore, essential to provide assurance that the Statement of Accounts is materially correct and represents a true and fair view of the financial performance for the year. New audit standards were implemented for 2022/23 and beyond, which resulted in changes to how the audit was conducted, with a focus on more material and high-risk areas, in addition to testing accuracy and completeness as usual. The audit team were highly professional and organised.
- 3.2 The audit testing identified some changes needed, and all material errors which the audit team recommended were amended to ensure that the Accounts are materially correct. A summary of the material changes or corrections is included in Audit Wales' ISA260 Audit report in Appendix 3.

- 3.3** None of the amendments to the Statement of Accounts affected the outturn, which reported a draft underspend of £1.732m to the Executive on 23 July 2024. The final outturn, therefore, remains the same, at an underspend of £1.732m. The significant majority related to changes on the balance sheet or expenditure in relation to grant income which had a nil impact on revenue.
- 3.4** The first correction related to the statutory accounting adjustments in relation to the movements in the pension fund between 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2024. The net figure of £11.161m is correct in the Council's financial system. However, for the purpose of the comprehensive income and expenditure statement (CIES) – other comprehensive income and expenditure at the end of the CIES on page 12 of the SoA, the figure needed to be split between the remeasurement of the pension fund of (£59.453m) and the Net Pension Asset write-off of £71.144m. These were presented in the draft accounts with the positive and negative figures the wrong way around. This is explained further in note 4b, section 4 on page 21 of the SoA.
- 3.5** An error in the CIES was included on the gross expenditure and gross income line for Children's services. This related to £1.406m which was accounted for as expenditure and grant income for the Childcare 30 hours scheme. There was a net nil impact on the total figure in the CIES for Children's services, hence outturn was not affected. Following research about the scheme, it was found that this related to the Welsh Government's (WG) Childcare 30 hours offer which is not one of the Council's functions. Gwynedd Council made payments to parents / carers or to providers for Gwynedd, Conwy and Anglesey as an agent of WG. Historically, Gwynedd supplied information to the Council on the values paid in relation to Anglesey and, while no transactions were made by the Council or to the Council, the information supplied led to the values being included in the SoA. On 1 October 2024, WG terminated the agency arrangement with Gwynedd and now processes the payments direct. The costs of the scheme and income from WG should not have been reported in the SoA.
- 3.6** Accruals, amounting to £1.160m, for the purchase of low carbon heat pumps from the low carbon heat grant (LCHG) were removed from the final SoA as the terms of the vesting certificate were not met. This resulted in the value of assets under construction being reduced. This also affected other sections of the SoA, as noted in Appendix 3 of the audit report on page 20. A document was produced to assure the auditors that this error was limited to the LCHG. The projects which are part of the LCHG will be closely monitored for 2024/25 and beyond.
- 3.7** Appendix 3, pages 18 to 28 of the audit report, highlights several other amendments. The backlog on the payment of invoices resulted in significant time pressures to complete the SoA deadline for the draft statement of accounts 2023/24, which limited the time available for a comprehensive review to be undertaken, prior to submitting the accounts for audit. The review was undertaken post submission, and the errors identified were all reported to Audit Wales and are included in the audit report.

#### **4. Recommendations**

- 4.1** To accept the Statement of Accounts 2023/24 and authorise the Chair of the County Council and the Director of Function (Resources) / Section 151 Officer to sign the accounts

**MARC JONES**  
**DIRECTOR OF FUNCTION (RESOURCES) / SECTION 151 OFFICER**  
**3 December 2024**



# Ynys Môn


# THE ISLE OF Anglesey

## Statement of Accounts 2023/24



[www.ynysmon.llyw.cymru](http://www.ynysmon.llyw.cymru)

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## Narrative Report

The Statement of Accounts is produced annually to give electors, local taxpayers, Members of the Council, employees and other interested parties, clear information about the Council's finances.

This narrative report, which is a key section of the accounts, aims to provide an effective guide to the most significant matters reported in the accounts. This is in order to provide a fair, balanced, and easy to understand explanation of the Council's financial position and to assist in the interpretation of the financial statements.

The Accounts and Audit (Wales) Regulations 2014 came into force on 31 March 2015, as amended by the Accounts and Audit (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2018. These regulations require Welsh Local Authorities to prepare a Statement of Accounts in accordance with these regulations and proper practices.

**The Statement of Accounts consist of: -**

**Core Financial Statements: -**

The Statement of Accounts includes the core financial statements, which are: -

1. **The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES)** – 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.
2. **Expenditure and Funding Analysis (EFA)** – shows the information in the CIES but also provides the accounting adjustments which are cancelled out in Note 6 to ensure that these adjustments are not funded by Council Taxpayers. The first column of the Expenditure and Funding Analysis provides the real impact of the year's financial performance on the Council and HRA's balances and reserves.
3. **The Movement in Reserves Statement (MIRS)** – shows the movement in the year of reserves held by the Council, analysed between 'usable' and 'unusable' reserves. The statement shows the true economic cost of providing the Authority's services and how those costs are funded from the various reserves.
4. **The Balance Sheet** – shows the value as of the Balance Sheet date of the assets and liabilities recognised by the Authority. The net assets are matched by reserves held by the Authority.
5. **The Cash Flow Statement** – shows the changes in cash and cash equivalents of the Council during the reporting period.

### The Isle of Anglesey County Council Vision and Priorities

The Isle of Anglesey County Council is a unitary authority and serves a population of approximately 69,000, situated on the north coast of Wales with an area of 276 square miles. Anglesey is by far the largest island in Wales, and the seventh largest in the British Isles. Anglesey is also the largest island in the Irish Sea by area, and the second most populous island in the British Isles.

The Council is a politically led organisation and has adopted a Leader and Cabinet model. The Council had 35 elected Members representing 14 multi-Member wards on 31 March 2024. Elections were held on 5 May 2022 for all Council seats, following which the successful candidates formed the full Council, which will remain in place until early May 2027. Plaid Cymru is the controlling party in the Council with more Plaid Cymru Councillors than any other group or party.

### The Council Plan 2023/28

The Council Plan 2023/28 highlights that the Council's long-term vision continues as "Creating an Anglesey which is healthy and prosperous where people can thrive". The strategic objectives of the new Council plan are:

- To increase opportunities to learn and use the Welsh language;
- To protect and support the vulnerable;
- To raise educational attainment and achievement;
- To work with partners to increase quality, affordable and accessible homes;

- To promote opportunities to develop the island's economy;
- To respond to the climate change crisis, tackle change and work towards being a net zero organisation by 2030.

The Council Plan 2023/28 can be found on the website at the web address:

[Council Plan and performance \(gov.wales\)](https://www.gov.wales)

## **Financial Scenario**

All 22 councils in Wales received a better-than-expected funding settlement from Welsh Government for 2023/24, at an all-Wales average of an increase of 7.9%, with Anglesey receiving an increase of 7.9%. This helped the Council increase funding for demand-led services, such as social care, and to increase capacity in services which had been subject to nearly a decade of budget cuts. In addition, to fund certain policy decisions that the Welsh Government wish Councils to implement, the main one being the funding of the real living wage for care staff.

The Council set a balanced budget for 2024/25, which required a 9.5% increase in Council Tax and the use of £4.425m of the Council's own reserves. There is still a significant amount of uncertainty surrounding the financial position for 2025/26, but current estimates suggest that the funding available will not be sufficient to meet the increased costs due to inflation and increasing demand for Council services.

## **The Budget**

The Council's Budget and Medium-Term Financial Strategy for 2023/24 was adopted by the Council at its meeting on 9 March 2023, and it provides an overall picture of the financial position of the Council and ensures that the Council funding is allocated to meet its priorities. The Medium-Term Financial Strategy is available at: -

[a Medium Term Financial Strategy and Budget 202324.pdf \(anglesey.gov.uk\)](#) – item 10.

The settlement was better than anticipated during the majority of the budget planning stage and provided the Council with £123.665m, which was an increase in cash terms of £9.067m (7.9%). The Council resolved to increase the Band D Council Tax by 5%, which increased the charge for a Band D property to £1,435.86.

The revenue budget was set at £174.569m, which was to be funded by the settlement, council tax and £3.780m use of reserves. The Council also resolved to approve the Capital Strategy 2023/24 and the Initial Capital Programme 2023/24 of £37.962m, as well as the Treasury Management Strategy Statement for 2023/24.

## **Budget Monitoring**

The Council has a well-established procedure for monitoring the budgets. This allows the Council to mitigate any overspending and the impact likely to occur on services. Additional funding from reserves where possible, could be provided for instances where demand for a service is required. Both the Revenue and Capital information, alongside HRA, are reported to the Finance Scrutiny Subgroup, the Scrutiny Committee and then the Executive on a quarterly basis, which facilitates a level of challenge as well as being able to mitigate any impact that is likely to occur on services.

## **Performance**

[Isle of Anglesey County Council](#) - Agenda Item 5

## Revenue Expenditure 2023/24

The Statement of Accounts sets out the Council's spending and funding in line with accounting requirements. The Council measures financial performance against planned activity in the form of the Council's management accounts. In 2023/24, the Council reported an underspend of £1.732m against a planned activity of £174.569m (net budget).

The table below reflects the final budget for 2023/24 and actual income and expenditure against it: -

Services	Annual Budget £'000	Outturn £'000	Variance £'000
Education, Young People and Skills	64,047	63,423	624
Adult Services	35,780	35,195	585
Children's Services	13,133	14,536	(1,403)
Housing	2,833	2,770	63
Highways, Waste, Property	20,219	19,891	328
Regulation	6,635	5,953	682
Transformation	7,280	6,642	638
Resources	3,962	3,936	26
Corporate Services and Corporate Finance	20,680	20,491	189
<b>Total Council Fund</b>	<b>174,569</b>	<b>172,837</b>	<b>1,732</b>

The impact of an underspend means that the Council increased its general reserves by £1.732m. In addition to this, the net impact of funding released from general balances during the year and the release of earmarked reserves back to general balances was an increase of £166k in the level of general balances. As at 31 March 2024, the level of general balances stood at £15.605m, however, £4.425m will be used to balance the 2024/25 budget, leaving the general balances at £11.180m.

## Summary of Movements in Council Reserves 2023/24

	Council Fund General Reserve	Council Fund Earmarked Reserves	School Reserves	Capital Receipts Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve	NWEAB Reserves	Housing Revenue Account (HRA) Reserve	Housing Revenue Account (HRA) Capital Receipts Reserve	Total Usable Reserves
Items impacting on the Council's Reserve 2023/24	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Opening Balance on Council General Reserve 1 April 2023	(14,039)	(19,637)	(6,716)	(1,908)	(407)	-	(12,107)		(54,814)
Net over / (underspend) 2023/24	(1,732)	-	-	-	-	-	4,073		2,341
Council Balance after over / (underspend)	(15,771)	(19,637)	(6,716)	(1,908)	(407)	-	(8,034)		(52,473)
Net transfers from/(to) Reserves for approved funding	166	3,120	1,139	(482)	(57)	(587)	(155)	(509)	2,635
<b>General Reserve Balance at 31 March 2024</b>	<b>(15,605)</b>	<b>(16,517)</b>	<b>(5,577)</b>	<b>(2,390)</b>	<b>(464)</b>	<b>(587)</b>	<b>(8,189)</b>	<b>(509)</b>	<b>(49,838)</b>



## Capital Expenditure

The capital programme supports the Council's wider objective to deliver services and to support economic growth.

In March 2023, the Council approved a Capital Programme for non-housing services of £24.405m for 2023/24, and a Capital Programme of £13.557m for the Housing Revenue Account (HRA). In addition, in June 2023, the Executive approved capital slippage of £13.477m to be brought forward from 2022/23, bringing the Capital Programme for non-housing services to £33.532m and £17.907m for the HRA. Since the budget setting process, there have been additional schemes added to the programme, most of which are grant funded, which amounted to £15.089m, along with the HRA budget being increased by £1.26m. This brings the total Capital budget for 2023/24 to £67.788m.

The programme has made steady progress in year, achieving a delivery rate of 72%. It is expected that most of the remaining schemes will be delivered in the next financial year. From this total spend of £49.030m, £29.542m was capitalised and added to the value of assets in the Council's Balance Sheet. The remainder was charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, as it was either in support of assets that are not in direct Council ownership (£4.972m) or did not increase the value of the capital assets (£14.516m).

The table below details the capital expenditure, per service: -

Services	2023/24 £'000	2022/23 £'000
Education, Young People and Skills	13,159	12,799
Adult Services	296	403
Housing	1,450	700
Housing HRA	19,806	11,180
Highways, Waste, Property	7,049	7,264
Regulation	6,784	7,321
Transformation	486	1,023
<b>Total Council Fund</b>	<b>49,030</b>	<b>40,690</b>

A note of the Authority's current borrowing facilities and capital borrowing: -

Funded By	2023/24 £'000	Percentage %
Unsupported Borrowing	38	0.08%
Supported Borrowing	3,049	6.22%
Capital Grants	24,987	50.96%
Capital Receipts	98	0.20%
Revenue Contribution	12,645	25.79%
REFCUS grants	4,347	8.87%
Loan	135	0.28%
Capital Reserve	3,731	7.61%
<b>Total</b>	<b>49,030</b>	<b>100%</b>

As at 31 March 2024, the Authority had £122.410m of External Borrowing (excluding accrued interest of £2.105m). At the end of the financial year, the Authority's Capital Financing Requirement (CFR), which essentially is a measure of the Council's underlying borrowing need, was £145.754m, which indicates that the Council has used £23.344m of its own surplus cash balances to fund capital expenditure. In the Treasury Management Strategy Statement for 2023/24, the Authorised Borrowing Limit approved by the Council was £205m, therefore, the Authority is well within its borrowing limit.

## **Reserves, financial performance, and financial position**

The Council's General Fund balance as at 31 March 2024 stood at £15.605m, which equates to 8.9% of the net revenue budget for 2023/24. The Council's financial strategy aims to hold a minimum of 5% of the net revenue budget as General Balances (£8.730m). As a result, the Council's General Balance is higher than the target. However, with the current inflationary pressures causing a cost-of-living crisis and increased costs facing the Council, this surplus provides more financial stability for the Council.

The financial performance for 2023/24 showed a net underspend of £1.732m. This is made up of overspends from some services such as an overspend of £1.403m in Children's Services which has experienced increased demand. The Highways, Waste and Property Service underspent by £328k. The significant majority of this was from the Waste Service due to surplus income which includes additional income from the sale of recyclable material which also has a positive impact on the environment. The increase in the Bank of England interest rate is benefitting the Council as the interest receivable from its investment of surplus funds is generating significantly higher levels of interest than in previous years.

However, increased interest rates will negatively impact the Council when borrowing in the future for capital projects. No borrowing was taken out in 2023/24 and the Council will use cash balances for as long as possible to save on borrowing costs though this reduces the amount available to invest.

## **Housing Revenue Account**

The Council's Housing Revenue Account balance stood at £8.698m including the capital receipts reserve at 31 March 2024. The reserve is earmarked to fund the cost of the development of new properties as set out in the Council's 30-year HRA Business Plan. This balance will delay the need for the HRA to borrow for refurbishing or building new council dwellings.

## **Provisions**

The Council's total provisions amounted to £5.037m on 1 April 2023. During the year, the balance decreased by £334k to £4.703m. Insurance coverage was increased to £456k in line with estimated need. The total short-term provisions amounted to £456k, to accommodate expected future costs that may arise from past liabilities. The total provision for Penhesgyn Waste Site was reduced by £88k due to the cost of improvement works undertaken on the landfill site in 2023/24. The Gwynedd and Anglesey Additional Learning Needs and Inclusion Service was utilised during the year. Details of the movements in provisions are shown in Note 21 of the Accounts - Provisions.

## **Pensions**

**Teachers' Pension Scheme** – Teachers employed by the Council are members of the Teachers' Pension Scheme, administered by the Department for Education. The scheme provides teachers with specified benefits upon their retirement and the Council contributes towards the costs by making contributions based on a percentage of members' pensionable salaries.

**Local Government Pension Scheme** - As part of the terms and conditions of employment of its officers and other employees, the Council offers retirement benefits by participating in the Gwynedd Pension Fund defined benefit scheme which is administered by Gwynedd Council. 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. Benefits will not actually be payable until employees retire, but the Council has a commitment to make the payments to the Pension Fund that need to be disclosed at the time that the employees earn their future entitlement.



There are two valuations completed for the pension fund. These are completed by an Actuary which is a pension valuation specialist. The first is the funding valuation which is completed every three years. This is important as it considers the actual assets that the fund is invested in at the valuation date and assesses whether the returns on the assets will fully fund the value of all future payments to members based on all benefits earned up to the valuation date. The present value of the liabilities are then discounted, so that the value are converted to their value as at the valuation date. If the valuation calculates that the pension fund is not fully funded then the Council's contributions rates will increase to move towards 100% funding over an agreed time period. If the valuation shows the scheme is more than 100% funded then contributions into the pension fund may reduce.

The second valuation is the accounting valuation (used for the purpose of these accounts) which is more theoretical and projects what the Council's liability or asset would be if the pension fund would cease to exist. This valuation is based on assets and obligations at the balance sheet date. It is theoretical because of the rules and regulations to protect the pension fund to ensure that it exists for as long as the pension fund obligations require and due to the assumptions the Actuary is required to make. This is based on accounting requirements which do not affect the Council's actual funds. The results of the funding valuation only affect council funds.

The pension accounting valuation is the value reported each year in the Council's statement of accounts. Some charges affect the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, CIES and the valuation at the end of the financial year is reported in the balance sheet. However, these are offset by adjustments in the movement in reserves statement to cancel them out so that the council tax is not required to fund these statutory accounting adjustments.

Historically, the Council's balance sheet has shown that the value of the Pension Fund as a significant liability. The fair value of all the Pensions Fund investments are offset against the present value of the obligations of the Pension Fund though typically it is not enough to cover of all the estimated present value of the pension obligations.

Similar to last year, the Actuary's accounting valuation has determined that the value of the assets exceeds the value of the liabilities and that the Pension Fund is in a net asset position. In drawing up the valuation, the Actuary uses the yield rate on Government Gilts as the discount rate for future liabilities. As this rate increases, the discount rate increases, which has the overall effect of reducing the current value of future liabilities. For 2023/24 the discount factor which is linked to quality UK corporate bonds is 4.85%. This is then compared with the fair value (often market value) of fund assets.

However, the pensions accounting standard IAS19 which was updated by IFRIC14 does not permit reporting a pension net asset for defined funded benefits pensions such as the Gwynedd Pension Fund, as the Council cannot realise the value of the asset at this point. In determining the carrying value on the Balance Sheet, the Council has applied the prudence concept and has the adjusted net asset position on funded obligations from £71.144m to £0. However, the actuary has advised that the net liability of unfunded obligations should be shown on the balance sheet. Therefore, a liability of £10.522m is included in the long-term pensions liability on the balance sheet funded by the pensions unusable reserve. The full results of the accounting valuation is reported in the Local Government Pensions note 34 on page 49.

## **Going Concern**

The accounts are prepared on the 'going concern' basis. This means that the accounts have been prepared on the basis of the Council continuing in its current form into the future. The Isle of Anglesey County Council was created by statute / law in 1996 and will continue in its current form until changed by statute.

## **STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS**

### **The Isle of Anglesey County Council's responsibilities**

The Isle of Anglesey County Council is required to: -

- make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to secure that one of its officers has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs. In this Council, that officer is the Director of Function (Resources) who is also the designated Section 151 Officer;
- manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient, and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets;
- approve the Statement of Accounts.

### **The Section 151 Officer's responsibilities**

The Section 151 Officer is responsible for the preparation of the Council's Statement of Accounts in accordance with proper practices as set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom ("The Code").

In preparing this Statement of Accounts, the Section 151 Officer has: -

- selected suitable accounting policies and then applied them consistently;
- made judgements and estimates that were reasonable and prudent;
- complied with CIPFA Local Authority Code of Practice.

The Section 151 Officer has also: -

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

### **Certificate**

I certify that this Statement of Accounts gives a true and fair view of the financial position of the Isle of Anglesey County Council at the accounting date and its income and expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2024: -

**Signed:**

**Richard Marc Jones FCPFA**

**DIRECTOR OF FUNCTION (RESOURCES) AND SECTION 151 OFFICER**

**Signed:**

**Councillor Glyn Haynes**

**CHAIR ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL**

**Date:**

## **The report of the Auditor General for Wales to the members of Isle of Anglesey County Council**

### **Opinion on financial statements**

I have audited the financial statements of:

- Isle of Anglesey Council

for the year ended 31 March 2024 under the Public Audit (Wales) Act 2004.

Isle of Anglesey County Council's financial statements comprise the Expenditure and Funding Analysis, the Movement in Reserves Statement, the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement, the Movement on the Housing Revenue Account Statement, the Housing Revenue Account Income and Expenditure Statement and the related notes, including the material accounting policies.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and UK adopted international accounting standards as interpreted and adapted by the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2023-24.

In my opinion, in all material respects, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the financial position of Isle of Anglesey County Council as at 31 March 2024 and of its income and expenditure for the year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with legislative requirements and UK adopted international accounting standards as interpreted and adapted by the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2023-24.

### **Basis of opinion**

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

My staff and I are independent of the [name of local government body and the group] in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit of the financial statements in the UK including the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard, and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

### **Conclusions relating to going concern**

In auditing the financial statements, I have concluded that the 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 Isle of Anglesey County Council's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

My responsibilities and the responsibilities of the responsible 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 annual report other than the financial statements and my auditor's report thereon. The Responsible Financial Officer is responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. 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 knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If I identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, I am required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, I am required to report that fact.

I have nothing to report in this regard.

### **Opinion on other matters**

In my opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of my audit:

- the information contained in the Narrative Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements and is in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2024;
- The information given in the Governance Statement for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements and is in accordance with guidance.

### **Matters on which I report by exception**

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of Isle of Anglesey County Council and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, I have not identified material misstatements in the Narrative Report or the Governance Statement.

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

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

### **Responsibilities of the responsible financial officer for the financial statements**

As explained more fully in the Statement of Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts, the responsible financial officer is responsible for:

- the preparation of the Isle of Anglesey County Council's statement of accounts, which give a true and fair view and comply with proper practices;
- maintaining proper accounting records;
- internal controls as the responsible financial officer determines is necessary to enable the preparation of statements of accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error;
- assessing the Isle of Anglesey County 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 responsible financial officer anticipates that the services provided by Isle of Anglesey Council 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 Public Audit (Wales) Act 2004. 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 an auditor's report 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.

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

My procedures included the following:

- Enquiring of management, the head of internal audit and those charged with governance, including obtaining and reviewing supporting documentation relating to Isle of Anglesey County Council's policies and procedures concerned with:
  - identifying, evaluating and complying with laws and regulations and whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance;
  - detecting and responding to the risks of fraud and whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud; and
  - the internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- Considering as an audit team how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements and any potential indicators of fraud. As part of this discussion, I identified potential for fraud in the following areas: posting of unusual journals;
- Obtaining an understanding of Isle of Anglesey County Council's framework of authority as well as other legal and regulatory frameworks that Isle of Anglesey County Council operates in, focusing on those laws and regulations that had a direct effect on the financial statements or that had a fundamental effect on the operations of Isle of Anglesey County Council.
- Obtaining an understanding of related party relationships.

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

- reviewing the financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with relevant laws and regulations discussed above;
- enquiring of management, and legal advisors about actual and potential litigation and claims;
- reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- in addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, testing the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessing whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluating the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

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

The extent to which my procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is affected by the inherent difficulty in detecting irregularities, the effectiveness of Isle of Anglesey County Council's controls, and the nature, timing and extent of the audit procedures performed.

A further description of the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website [www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities). This description forms part of my auditor's report.

### **Other auditor's responsibilities**

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

## Certificate of completion of audit

I certify that I have completed the audit of the accounts of Isle of Anglesey County Council in accordance with the requirements of the Public Audit (Wales) Act 2004 and the Auditor General for Wales' Code of Audit Practice.

Adrian Crompton  
Auditor General for Wales

1 Capital Quarter  
Tyndall Street  
Cardiff, CF10 4BZ

The maintenance and integrity of Isle of Anglesey County Council's website is the responsibility of the Accounting Officer; the work carried out by auditors does not involve consideration of these matters and accordingly auditors accept no responsibility for any changes that may have occurred to the financial statements since they were initially presented on the website.

## COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

This statement shows the accounting cost in the year of providing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the amount to be funded from taxation. The Services reported below are based on the organisational structure of the Council. The Council raises taxation to cover expenditure in accordance with regulations, which may be different from the accounting cost. The taxation position is shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

2023/24			Services	Note	2022/23		
Gross Expenditure £'000	Gross Income £'000	Net Expenditure £'000			Restated Gross Expenditure £'000	Restated Gross £'000	Net Expenditure £'000
86,965	(16,625)	70,340	Education, Young People and Skills		84,301	(16,540)	67,761
50,771	(14,649)	36,122	Adult Services		48,246	(13,242)	35,004
20,661	(5,689)	14,972	Children's Services		22,207	(7,088)	15,119
9,756	(7,810)	1,946	Housing		8,168	(7,187)	981
35,261	(9,553)	25,708	Highways, Property and Waste		33,479	(9,921)	23,558
17,000	(10,635)	6,365	Regulation and Economic		16,910	(9,691)	7,219
7,157	(302)	6,855	Transformation		7,509	(340)	7,169
26,527	(16,244)	10,283	Resources		27,838	(16,803)	11,035
2,144	(181)	1,963	Council Business		2,347	(217)	2,130
1,145	(773)	372	Corporate and Democratic Costs		3,384	(723)	2,661
742	-	742	Corporate Management		673	-	673
27	-	27	Non-distributed costs		93	-	93
14,978	(21,479)	(6,501)	Housing Revenue Account (HRA)		14,982	(19,942)	(4,960)
<b>273,134</b>	<b>(103,940)</b>	<b>169,194</b>	<b>Deficit on Continuing Operations</b>		<b>270,137</b>	<b>(101,694)</b>	<b>168,443</b>
		17,738	Other operating expenditure	10			15,570
		9,013	Financing and investment income and expenditure	11			10,990
		(208,221)	Taxation and non-specific grant Income	12			(189,647)
		<b>(12,276)</b>	<b>(Surplus)/Deficit on Provision of Services</b>				<b>5,356</b>
		14,102	Impairment losses on non-current assets charged to the Revaluation Reserve				10,822
		(50,441)	Surplus on revaluation of non-current assets				(12,139)
		71,144	Write-off Net Pension Asset	9c & 34			19,814
		(59,453)	Re-measurement of net Pension liability	9c & 34			(156,270)
		<b>(24,648)</b>	<b>Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure</b>				<b>(137,773)</b>
		<b>(36,924)</b>	<b>Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure</b>				<b>(132,417)</b>

<sup>1</sup> The Write-off Net Pension Asset and Re-measurement for 2022/23 have been restated. Please see note 4b, section 4, page 21 for more information.

## EXPENDITURE AND FUNDING ANALYSIS

The Expenditure and Funding Analysis (EFA) aims to show the real impact of the year's financial performance on the Council's balances. The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES) includes many accounting adjustments, such as depreciation and pension adjustments, which, by law, are not allowed to be funded by Council Tax. These are not true costs which affect Council usable balances. To ensure that these accounting costs do not affect Council taxpayers and Council funds, these costs are cancelled out in the EFA and are also shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement (MIRS) and Note 6.

2023/24			Services	2022/23		
Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund and HRA Balances - A = C - B	Adjustments between Funding and Accounting Basis - B	Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement - C		Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund and HRA Balances - A = C - B	Adjustments between Funding and Accounting Basis - B	Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement - C
£'000	£'000	£'000		£'000	£'000	£'000
63,418	6,922	70,340	Education, Young People and Skills	60,297	7,464	67,761
35,341	781	36,122	Adult Services	31,720	3,284	35,004
14,640	332	14,972	Children's Services	13,388	1,731	15,119
1,917	29	1,946	Housing	354	627	981
19,853	5,855	25,708	Highways, Property and Waste	16,305	7,253	23,558
5,201	1,164	6,365	Regulation and Economic	4,917	2,302	7,219
6,334	521	6,855	Transformation	5,883	1,286	7,169
10,195	88	10,283	Resources	10,353	682	11,035
1,925	38	1,963	Council Business	1,853	277	2,130
1,361	(989)	372	Corporate and Democratic Costs	3,430	(769)	2,661
731	11	742	Corporate Management	695	(22)	673
-	27	27	Non-distributed costs	-	93	93
9,489	(15,990)	(6,501)	Housing Revenue Account (HRA)	(1,404)	(3,556)	(4,960)
<b>170,405</b>	<b>(1,211)</b>	<b>169,194</b>	<b>Net Cost of Services</b>	<b>147,791</b>	<b>20,652</b>	<b>168,443</b>
(165,429)	(16,041)	(181,470)	Other Income and Expenditure	(144,605)	(18,482)	(163,087)
<b>4,976</b>	<b>(17,252)</b>	<b>(12,276)</b>	<b>(Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services</b>	<b>3,186</b>	<b>2,170</b>	<b>5,356</b>
(54,814)			Opening General Fund and HRA balance at 1 April	(58,000)		
4,976			Less Surplus on General Fund and HRA Balance in Year	3,186		
<b>(49,838)</b>	Comprised of:		<b>Closing Council Fund Balances and HRA Balance at 31 March</b>	<b>(54,814)</b>	Comprised of:	
(41,140)	Council Fund			(42,707)	Council Fund	
(8,698)	HRA			(12,107)	HRA	
<b>(49,838)</b>				<b>(54,814)</b>		



## MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

This Statement 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 (Deficit)/Surplus 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 Council Fund Balance for Council Tax setting purposes and the Housing Revenue Account for rent setting purposes. The 'Net (Decrease)/Increase before transfers to earmarked reserves' line shows the in-year movement on the Council Fund and Housing Revenue Account balances before any discretionary transfers to or from earmarked reserves are made by the Council.

	Council Fund Balance	Earmarked Council Fund Reserves (Note 7)	Capital Receipts Reserve (Note 8)	Capital Grants Unapplied	Schools Balances (Note 7)	NWEAB Reserves	Total Council Fund Usable Reserves	HRA Balance (Supplementary Financial Statements)	HRA Capital Receipts Reserve	Total HRA Usable Reserves	Total Usable Reserves	Total Unusable reserves (Note 9)	Total Reserves (of the Council)
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
<b>Balance 1 April 2022</b>	12,278	23,181	2,381	-	7,827	-	45,667	12,333	-	12,333	58,000	214,233	272,233
<b>Movement in reserves during the year</b>													
Adjustment to opening balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) on provision of services	(12,468)	-	-	-	-	-	(12,468)	7,112	-	7,112	(5,356)	-	(5,356)
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	137,773	137,773
<b>Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure</b>	<b>(12,468)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(12,468)</b>	<b>7,112</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,112</b>	<b>(5,356)</b>	<b>137,773</b>	<b>132,417</b>
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations (Note 6)	9,956	-	(448)	-	-	-	9,508	(7,338)	-	(7,338)	2,170	(2,170)	-
<b>Net Increase/ (Decrease) before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves</b>	<b>(2,512)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(448)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(2,960)</b>	<b>(226)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(226)</b>	<b>(3,186)</b>	<b>135,603</b>	<b>132,417</b>
Transfers to/(from) Earmarked Reserves (Note 7)	4,273	(3,544)	(25)	407	(1,111)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>(Decrease) / Increase In Year</b>	<b>1,761</b>	<b>(3,544)</b>	<b>(473)</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>(1,111)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(2,960)</b>	<b>(226)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(226)</b>	<b>(3,186)</b>	<b>135,603</b>	<b>132,417</b>
<b>Balance 31 March 2023</b>	<b>14,039</b>	<b>19,637</b>	<b>1,908</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>6,716</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>42,707</b>	<b>12,107</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12,107</b>	<b>54,814</b>	<b>349,836</b>	<b>404,650</b>
<b>Movement in reserves during the year</b>													
<b>Adjustment to opening balance</b>													
Surplus/(Deficit) on provision of services	(150)	-	-	-	-	-	(150)	12,426	-	12,426	12,276	-	12,276
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,647	24,647
<b>Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure</b>	<b>(150)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(150)</b>	<b>12,426</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12,426</b>	<b>12,276</b>	<b>24,647</b>	<b>36,923</b>
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations (Note 6)	(1,337)	-	482	(407)	-	-	(1,262)	(16,499)	509	(15,990)	(17,252)	17,252	-
<b>Net Increase/(Decrease) before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves</b>	<b>(1,487)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>(407)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,412)</b>	<b>(4,073)</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>(3,564)</b>	<b>(4,976)</b>	<b>41,899</b>	<b>36,923</b>
<b>Net transfer to/(from)</b>													
Transfers to/(from) Reserves	3,053	(3,120)	-	464	(1,139)	587	(155)	155	-	155	-	-	-
<b>(Decrease) / Increase In Year</b>	<b>1,566</b>	<b>(3,120)</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>(1,139)</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>(1,567)</b>	<b>(3,918)</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>(3,409)</b>	<b>(4,976)</b>	<b>41,899</b>	<b>36,923</b>
<b>Balance 31 March 2024</b>	<b>15,605</b>	<b>16,517</b>	<b>2,390</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>5,577</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>41,140</b>	<b>8,189</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>8,698</b>	<b>49,838</b>	<b>391,735</b>	<b>441,573</b>

## BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2024

The Balance Sheet shows the value of the assets and liabilities recognised by the Council as at the Balance Sheet date. 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 is 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 can only be used to fund capital expenditure or repay debt). The second category of reserves is those that the Council is not able to use to provide services. This category of reserves includes reserves that hold unrealised gains and losses, where amounts would only become available to provide services if the assets are sold (for example the Revaluation Reserve) and reserves that hold timing differences shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement line 'Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations'.

	Note	31 March 2024 £'000	31 March 2023 £'000
Property, plant and equipment	13	540,785	487,064
Heritage assets	15	2,413	2,431
Investment property	16	7,484	6,579
Intangible assets		261	357
Long-term debtors	18	1,032	1,234
<b>Long-term Assets</b>		<b>551,975</b>	<b>497,665</b>
Assets held for sale		619	1,065
Inventories		401	392
Short-term debtors	18	50,651	38,855
Short-term Investments	35a	-	22,500
Cash and cash equivalents	19	32,107	19,740
<b>Current Assets</b>		<b>83,778</b>	<b>82,552</b>
Short-term borrowing	35b	(3,341)	(4,111)
Short-term creditors	20	(40,161)	(34,569)
Short-term provisions	21	(456)	(702)
Short-term grants receipts in advance	30	(10,487)	(4,735)
<b>Current Liabilities</b>		<b>(54,445)</b>	<b>(44,117)</b>
Long-term creditors	20	(166)	(158)
Long-term provisions	21	(4,247)	(4,335)
Long-term borrowing	35b	(121,175)	(121,557)
Long-term grants receipts in advance	30	(3,625)	(5,400)
Other long-term liabilities	34	(10,522)	-
<b>Long-term Liabilities</b>		<b>(139,735)</b>	<b>(131,450)</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>		<b>441,573</b>	<b>404,650</b>
Usable reserves	MIRS	49,838	54,814
Unusable reserves	9	391,735	349,836
<b>Total Reserves</b>		<b>441,573</b>	<b>404,650</b>

## CASH FLOW STATEMENT – FOR YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

The Cash Flow Statement shows the changes in cash and cash equivalents of the Council during the financial year. 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 that 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.

	Note	2023/24 £'000	2022/23 £'000
<b>Net Surplus / (Deficit) on the provision of services</b>		<b>12,276</b>	<b>(5,356)</b>
Non Cash Items charged to the Income and Expenditure Accounts	22	37,140	45,148
Cash items not charged to the Income & Expenditure Account	22	(11,980)	(11,388)
Movements in Net Current Assets	22	(2,359)	1,634
Adjustments for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities	22	(26,076)	(20,815)
<b>Net cash flows from operating activities</b>		<b>9,001</b>	<b>9,223</b>
<b>Net cash flows from investing activities</b>	23	<b>4,518</b>	<b>(32,387)</b>
<b>Net cash flows from financing activities</b>	24	<b>(1,152)</b>	<b>(1,574)</b>
<b>Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>12,367</b>	<b>(24,738)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		19,740	44,478
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year</b>	19	<b>32,107</b>	<b>19,740</b>

## NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

### NOTE 1 - NOTE TO THE EXPENDITURE AND FUNDING ANALYSIS

2023/24

Adjustments from General Fund to Arrive at the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement amounts	Adjustments for Capital Purposes	Net Change for the Pensions Adjustments	Other Differences	Total Adjustments
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Education, Young People and Skills	7,784	(42)	(820)	6,922
Adult Services	624	(38)	195	781
Children's Services	222	(22)	132	332
Housing	1	(5)	33	29
Highways, Property and Waste	5,796	(20)	79	5,855
Regulation and Economic	1,101	(24)	87	1,164
Transformation	484	(12)	49	521
Resources	-	(10)	98	88
Council Business	-	(5)	43	38
Corporate and Democratic Costs	(11)	(978)	-	(989)
Corporate Management	-	-	11	11
Non-distributed costs	-	27	-	27
Housing Revenue Account (HRA)	(16,093)	(14)	117	(15,990)
<b>Net Cost of Services</b>	<b>(92)</b>	<b>(1,143)</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>(1,211)</b>
Other Income and Expenditure from the Funding Analysis	(16,014)	(27)	-	(16,041)
<b>Difference between General Fund and HRA (Surplus) or Deficit and the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (Surplus) or Deficit</b>	<b>(16,106)</b>	<b>(1,170)</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>(17,252)</b>

2022/23

Adjustments from General Fund to Arrive at the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement amounts	Adjustments for Capital Purposes	Net Change for the Pensions Adjustments	Other Differences	Total Adjustments
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Lifelong Learning	4,328	2,783	353	7,464
Adult Services	558	2,674	52	3,284
Children's Services	322	1,387	22	1,731
Housing	125	501	1	627
Highways, Property and Waste	5,916	1,355	(18)	7,253
Regulation and Economic Development	1,040	1,271	(9)	2,302
Transformation	446	839	1	1,286
Resources	16	709	(43)	682
Council Business	-	286	(9)	277
Corporate and Democratic Costs	1	(770)	-	(769)
Corporate Management	-	-	(22)	(22)
Non-distributed costs	-	93	-	93
Housing Revenue Account (HRA)	(4,465)	905	4	(3,556)
<b>Net Cost of Services</b>	<b>8,287</b>	<b>12,033</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>20,652</b>
Other Income and Expenditure from the Funding Analysis	(21,706)	3,224	-	(18,482)
<b>Difference between General Fund and HRA (Surplus) or Deficit and the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (Surplus) or Deficit</b>	<b>(13,419)</b>	<b>15,257</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>2,170</b>

## **NOTE 2 – ACCOUNTING STANDARDS THAT HAVE BEEN ISSUED BUT HAVE NOT YET BEEN ADOPTED**

The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2023/24 (the Code) requires disclosure of the expected impact of any accounting standards that have been issued but not yet adopted.

The new or amended standards which have been issued but not yet adopted are: -

### **a) IFRS 16 Leases issued in January 2016**

The implementation of IFRS 16 – Leases, has been deferred to the financial year 2024/25. IFRS 16 will introduce significant changes to accounting for leases. In particular, for property, plant, equipment, and similar assets leased in by local authorities. Local authorities will be required to identify all significant leased assets in and to include these on each authority's balance sheets as though owned by each Council from 1 April 2024.

This will impact the accounts for 2024/25 by introducing two new category of assets on the balance sheet – Right of Use Assets for both short-term and long-term leases into the Council. Two categories will also be created for Right of Use Liabilities again split between long-term and short-term. The assets and liabilities of the Council will be increased by transferring operational assets into the Council from revenue to the balance sheet. This is not expected to affect the Council Fund or HRA balances as the leases will be funded by the services leasing assets into the Council. The budgets will be transferred from services for the annual repayments due on leased assets.

Finance leases will be largely unaffected apart from assets leased out or in at peppercorn rates and sub-contracted finance leases.

### **b) Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to IAS 1) issued in January 2020. The amendments:**

- specify that an entity's right to defer settlement must exist at the end of the reporting period
- clarify that classification is unaffected by management's intentions or expectations about whether the entity will exercise its right to defer settlement
- clarify how lending conditions affect classification, and
- clarify requirements for classifying liabilities an entity will or may settle by issuing its own equity instruments

### **c) Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (Amendments to IFRS 16) issued in September 2022. The amendments to IFRS 16 add subsequent measurement requirements for sale and leaseback transactions.**

### **d) Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to IAS 1) issued in October 2022. The amendments improved the information an entity provides when its right to defer settlement of a liability for at least 12 months is subject to compliance with covenants.**

None of the new or amended standards within the 2024/25 Code are expected to have a material impact on the information provided in these financial statements. IFRS16 will have a significant impact from 2024/25 onwards. Items b, c and d above will lead to improved reporting.

### NOTE 3 – CRITICAL JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

In applying the accounting policies set out in Note 41, the Council has had to make certain judgements about complex transactions or those involving uncertainty about future events. The critical judgements made in the Statement of Accounts are: -

- The Accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the functions and services provided by the Council will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The Council is a local government body created by the Local Government (Wales) Act 1994. The Council operates within a difficult financial climate, similar to all local authorities in Wales. However, there are no indications from either the financial performance of the Authority or Welsh Government plans which undermine the view that the Council will continue as a going concern into the future.
- The Council has determined that a number of assets which are used for social or economic development purposes, most notably the Council's Smallholdings Estate, are not solely held for income generation or capital appreciation purposes and, therefore, do not meet the definition of investment properties. Consequently, these assets are shown as Non-Current Assets - Property, Plant and Equipment within the Balance Sheet.

### NOTE 4a – ASSUMPTIONS MADE ABOUT 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 different from the assumptions and estimates.

The following items in the Council's Balance Sheet at 31 March 2024 may be considered to be most vulnerable for estimating error in the forthcoming financial year: -

**Non-Current Assets - Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)** – Assets are depreciated over useful lives in accordance with standard accounting practices. Any difference between the depreciation applied and actual deterioration to assets will naturally reflect in future spending patterns. Information relating to Property, Plant and Equipment is contained in Note 13 and note 13b Infrastructure Assets. The value of the Council's PPE assets at 31 March 2024 was £540.785m (£487.063m at 31 March 2023). This includes an increase of £38m in the value of council dwellings following the revaluation of all council dwellings by the Council's Senior Valuer.

**Provisions** – The Council has made provisions amounting to £4.703m, (£5.037m on 31 March 2023) for a series of uncertainties which could result in significant costs in later years. These principally relate to after-care costs for the Penhesgyn landfill site and potential liabilities arising from insurance claims. Full details are contained in Note 21.

**Pensions Liability** – Similar to last year, the Council's Actuary has valued the Pension Fund to a surplus position and therefore a net pension asset of £71.144m. This surplus has been reduced to nil as a result of pensions rules restricting the reporting of a net pensions asset in the balance sheet. It is unusual to have a surplus position on a pension fund. This is due to a change in the assumptions the Actuary has used in relation to the discount factor due to increased interest and bond rates. This is used to calculate how much the future pension obligations will be at today's prices, so that it can be compared with the current value/market value of investments and assets. (an asset of £19.814m was reported for the value on 31 March 2023). A net liability of £10.522m remains on the pension liability for unfunded obligations which cannot be offset against the surplus on the pension fund.

The pension's accounting valuation is based on a number of complex assessments and judgements relating to discount rates, projected salary increases, changes in retirement ages, mortality rates and expected returns on pension assets. A firm of consulting actuaries is engaged by the administering Council to provide expert advice on the assumptions to be applied. Further details are contained in Note 34 and the narrative report. The note includes the surplus, however, as outlined in the narrative report, this is not included in the balance sheet due to restrictions prescribed by IAS19 and IFRIC14 on accounting for pensions.

**Impairment Loss Allowance and Bad Debt provisions** – As at 31 March 2024, the Council had a net debtor balance of £51.683m. A review of arrears balance suggested that impairment or provision of doubtful debts of £8.784m was appropriate. Any differences between the impairment level applied and the actual arrears position will naturally reflect in future spending patterns. Impairment loss allowances / provision for bad debts are contained within the figures for Short-Term Debtors contained in Note 18.

**Fair Value Measurement** – The majority of the Council's non-current assets are measured at Fair Value, with the exception of infrastructure assets valued at £71.415m, community assets valued at £259k, assets under construction valued at £27.792m and plant, vehicles and equipment valued at £10.808m. These are all valued at depreciated historical cost. Note 43, sections 7 and 8 provides further information on this.

#### **4b ESTIMATES AND ERRORS – PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENTS, CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES AND ERRORS**

Changes in accounting policies or estimates are outlined separately above. The following prior period adjustments had been made and restated in the comparator year 2022/23.

##### **1) Reduction in the number of Housing Revenue Account (HRA) council dwellings at 31 March 2023 – Note 2 of the HRA accounts.**

<b>Council Owned Stock</b>	<b>Audited Accounts 2022/23</b>	<b>Adjustment</b>	<b>Restated 2022/23 Accounts shown in the 2023/24 Accounts</b>
	Number of properties		
Houses	2,109	-19	2,090
Bungalows	1,068	-4	1,064
Flats	768	-14	754
Bedsits	8	0	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,953</b>	<b>-37</b>	<b>3,916</b>

The number of council dwellings reported at 31 March 2023 was 3,953, which included properties purchased by the Council but which were being refurbished and were not available for renting as part of the housing stock at that time. The correct number of dwellings was 3,916 as shown above.

##### **2) Impairment of Non-enhancing Capital Expenditure – HRA Note 4**

Note 4, HRA of the audited accounts for 2022/23 included £5.919m of non-enhancing capital expenditure which had been impaired in the revenue account of the HRA. This is now corrected as these costs were not charged to the revenue account and were instead charged against the revaluation reserve on the balance sheet during the post audit period.

	Audited Accounts 2022/23	Adjustment	Restated 2022/23 Accounts shown in the 2023/24 Accounts
	Impairment £'000	£'000	£'000
Dwellings	5,919	-5,919	-

### 3) Heritage Assets at 31 March 2023 – Note 15

The Art collection has been corrected to £2.299m for 2022/23.

	Audited Accounts 2022/23	Adjustment	Restated 2022/23 Accounts shown in the 2023/24 Accounts
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Art Collection	2,275	24	2,299

### 4) Pensions Remeasurement and Net Pension Asset Write-off

The write-off of the net Pension Asset in 2022/23, was presented as a negative figure –(£19.814m) in the CIES, however, this should have been a positive figure. This figure has been restated as £19.814m for 2022/23, in the 2023/24 statement of accounts. This also required a correction of (£39.628m) to the pension remeasurement value with the correct value of (£156.270m) for 2022/23 restated in the 2023/24 accounts. The net impact of these changes are nil as shown in the table below.

CIES –Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure

	Audited Accounts 2022/23	Adjustment	Restated 2022/23 Accounts shown in the 2023/24 Accounts
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Write-off Net Pension Asset	(19,814)	39,628	19,814
Remeasurement of the Net Pension Liability	(116,642)	(39,628)	(156,270)
<b>Net Movement in the Value of the Pension Scheme 2022/23</b>	<b>(136,456)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(136,456)</b>



**NOTE 5 – EVENTS AFTER BALANCE SHEET DATE**

The Council must report material events which occur after the reporting period of 31 March 2024 and up to the date the final accounts were authorised for issue on 3 December 2024.

There were no material events between the reporting period and the date the draft accounts were published.

**NOTE 6 – ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN ACCOUNTING BASIS AND FUNDING BASIS UNDER REGULATIONS**

2023/24	Usable Reserves							Movement in Unusable Reserves
	Council Fund Balance	Capital Receipts Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve	Total Council Fund	Housing Revenue Account	HRA Capital Receipt Reserve	Total HRA	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
<b>Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Adjustment Account:</b>								
<i>Reversal of items debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:</i>								
Charges for depreciation, impairment and amortisation of non-current assets	14,729	-	-	14,729	3,083	-	3,083	(17,812)
Revaluation (gains)/losses on Property, Plant and Equipment	1,270	-	-	1,270	275	-	275	(1,545)
Movements in the market value of Investment Properties loss/(gain)	5,291	-	-	5,291	-	-	-	(5,291)
Capital grants and contributions unapplied credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(17,981)	-	-	(17,981)	(7,006)	-	(7,006)	24,987
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	625	-	-	625	-	-	-	(625)
Derecognition	130	-	-	130	-	-	-	(130)
Carrying amount of non-current assets sold	1,058	-	-	1,058	494	-	494	(1,552)
<i>Insertion of items not debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:</i>								
Minimum Revenue Provision for Capital Funding	(1,446)	-	-	(1,446)	(134)	-	(134)	1,580
Capital expenditure charged against the Council Fund and HRA balances	(3,576)	-	-	(3,576)	(12,800)	-	(12,800)	16,376
<b>Adjustments involving the Capital Receipts Reserve:</b>								
Proceeds from Sale of Non-Current Assets	(580)	580	-	-	(509)	509	-	-
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance capital expenditure	-	(98)	-	(98)	-	-	-	98
Use of capital reserve to finance capital expenditure	407	-	(407)	-	-	-	-	-
Other Capital Receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Adjustments involving the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account:</b>								
Amounts by which finance costs charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are different from finance costs chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(15)	-	-	(15)	(5)	-	(5)	20
<b>Total adjustments for capital purposes</b>	<b>(88)</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>(407)</b>	<b>(13)</b>	<b>(16,602)</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>(16,093)</b>	<b>16,106</b>
<b>Adjustments involving the Pensions Reserve:</b>								
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (see Note 34)	10,824	-	-	10,824	(14)	-	(14)	(10,810)
Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	(11,980)	-	-	(11,980)	-	-	-	11,980
<b>Total pensions adjustments</b>	<b>(1,156)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,156)</b>	<b>(14)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(14)</b>	<b>1,170</b>
<b>Adjustment involving the Accumulating Compensated Absences Adjustment Account</b>								
Adjustments in relation to short-term compensated absences	(93)	-	-	(93)	117	-	117	(24)
<b>Total other adjustments</b>	<b>(93)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(93)</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>(24)</b>
<b>Total Adjustments</b>	<b>(1,337)</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>(407)</b>	<b>(1,262)</b>	<b>(16,499)</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>(15,990)</b>	<b>17,252</b>

2022/23	Usable Reserves			
	Council Fund Balance	Housing Revenue Account	Capital Receipts Reserve	Movement in Unusable Reserves
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
<b>Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Adjustment Account:</b>				
<b>Reversal of items debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:</b>				
Charges for depreciation, impairment and amortisation of non-current assets	13,600	3,070		(16,670)
Revaluation losses on Property, Plant and Equipment	(848)	-	-	848
Movements in the market value of Investment Properties loss/(gain)	2,568	-	-	(2,568)
Capital grants and contributions unapplied credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(16,385)	(3,782)		20,167
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	-	-	-	-
Derecognition	3	-	-	(3)
Carrying amount of non-current assets sold	109	-	-	(109)
<b>Insertion of items not debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:</b>				
Minimum Revenue Provision for Capital Funding	(1,325)	(129)		1,454
Capital expenditure charged against the Council Fund and HRA balances	(2,053)	(7,398)		9,451
<b>Adjustments involving the Capital Receipts Reserve:</b>				
Proceeds from Sale of Non-Current Assets	(374)		374	-
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance capital expenditure			(822)	822
<b>Adjustments involving the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account:</b>				
Amounts by which finance costs charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are different from finance costs chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(19)	(8)		27
<b>Adjustments involving the Pensions Reserve:</b>				
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (see Note 34)	25,740	905		(26,645)
Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	(11,388)			11,388
<b>Adjustment involving the Accumulating Compensated Absences Adjustment Account</b>				
Adjustments in relation to short-term compensated absences	328	4		(332)
<b>Total Adjustments</b>	<b>9,956</b>	<b>(7,338)</b>	<b>(448)</b>	<b>(2,170)</b>

## NOTE 7 – EARMARKED RESERVES

	Balance as at 31/03/2022 £'000	Transfers In 2022/23 £'000	Transfers Out 2022/23 £'000	Balance as at 31/03/2023 £'000	Transfers In 2023/24 £'000	Transfers Out 2023/24 £'000	Balance as at 31/03/2024 £'000
<i>Restricted Reserves - smaller service reserves less than £500k *</i>	7,178	2,313	(3,636)	5,855	2,780	(1,796)	6,839
<i>Restricted Reserves - which have since March 2022 fallen below £500k</i>	7,990	196	(6,910)	1,276	215	(697)	794
<b>Restricted Reserves - Larger service reserves - £500k or more :-</b>							
Insurance (Catastrophe) Reserve	1,341	164	(255)	1,250	98	(98)	1,250
Revenue Contributions to Capital Unapplied	2,107	3,077	(2,210)	2,974	810	(2,444)	1,340
Housing Developer Contributions S106	-	808	-	808	187	(155)	840
Affordable Housing	422	1,099	(904)	617	652	-	1,269
Archaeological Works at Wylfa	625	-	(103)	522	-	(87)	435
Leisure Improvements	762	-	-	762	-	-	762
Additional Revenue Settlement - response to increase in inflation	2,256	2,065	(1,144)	3,177	-	(1,462)	1,715
Out of County Education	500	-	-	500	-	-	500
Homes for Ukraine	-	467	-	467	75	(23)	519
Funds from General Reserves for Capital Reserves	-	1,821	(392)	1,429	-	(1,175)	254
<b>Total Earmarked Reserves</b>	<b>23,181</b>	<b>12,010</b>	<b>(15,554)</b>	<b>19,637</b>	<b>4,817</b>	<b>(7,937)</b>	<b>16,517</b>
School Balances	7,827	6,487	(7,598)	6,716	5,654	(6,793)	5,577
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,008</b>	<b>18,497</b>	<b>(23,152)</b>	<b>26,353</b>	<b>10,471</b>	<b>(14,730)</b>	<b>22,094</b>

### The more significant reserves are:-

**Insurance Reserve** – this is to fund uninsured losses and policy excesses.

**Revenue Contributions Unapplied to Capital** – this is a capital reserve which is made up of revenue contributions to projects which have not been completed or have been funded by general grant to minimise capital financing costs. Where projects have received alternative funding this frees up the revenue contribution to fund another project in the future, again to reduce capital financing costs.

**Housing Developer Contributions S106** – contributions received by housing developers which will be used to fund projects which are in line with the terms of agreement.

**Affordable Housing** – this reserve is for funding projects that will increase the affordable housing stock on Anglesey.

**Archaeological Works at Wylfa** – this is a reserve to fund the completion of archaeological works at the site which was previously being developed for a new nuclear power station by Horizon Nuclear Power Ltd. This is restricted to works agreed between the Council and Horizon.

**Leisure Improvements** – this reserve is funded from a windfall from HMRC, after HMRC lost a court case which argued that HMRC should not be collecting VAT on leisure services. The Council was repaid approximately £900k from HMRC. The current balance of £762k will be used to fund improvements to the Council's Leisure facilities on Anglesey.

**Additional Revenue Settlement** – this is to fund unknown inflationary pressures as they arise during the financial year.

**Out of County Education** – this reserve will be used to reduce the risk associated with the demand led budget and fund in-year unexpected increases.

**Homes for Ukraine** – support for families from the Ukraine to establish a life in Wales.

**Funds from General Reserves for Capital Reserves** – unspent funds to support capital projects in accordance with grant conditions.

**Schools Balances** – these balances are reserved for each school’s use in pursuance of its educational objectives. At 31 March 2024, five of the forty primary schools had balances in a deficit position (none as at 31 March 2023). None of the five secondary schools are in a deficit position at the end of the financial year (none as at 31 March 2023), the special school is not in a deficit position at 31 March 2024. The combined value of the schools in deficit is £267k (£0k as at 31 March 2023). Copies of the Section 52 Statements, which each Council is required to prepare after the end of each financial year under Section 52(2) of the School Standards and Framework Act 1998, can be obtained from the Accountancy Section, Resources Function, County Offices, Llangefni, Anglesey, LL77 7TW.

**NOTE 8 – CAPITAL RECEIPTS RESERVE**

These are cash receipts from the sale of Council assets. These are used to fund capital expenditure in the year or to carry forward for future years. A balance of £2.900m will be carried forward to 2024/25 to help fund next year’s capital programme.

	2023/24 £'000	2022/23 £'000
<b>Balance 1 April</b>	1,908	2,381
Capital Receipts in year (net of reduction for administration costs)	1,089	374
	<b>2,997</b>	<b>2,755</b>
<b>Less:</b>		
Receipts set aside to repay debt	-	-
Capital Receipts used for financing	(98)	(822)
Other		(25)
<b>Balance 31 March</b>	<b>2,899</b>	<b>1,908</b>

**NOTE 9 – UNUSABLE RESERVES**

	31/03/2024 £'000	31/03/2023 £'000
a) Capital Adjustment Account	200,735	179,955
Financial Instruments Adjustment Account	(308)	(329)
b) Revaluation Reserve	205,044	173,399
c) Pensions Reserve	(10,522)	-
ch) Accumulating Compensated Absences Adjustment Account	(3,214)	(3,190)
<b>Total Unusable Reserves</b>	<b>391,735</b>	<b>349,835</b>

## NOTE 9a – CAPITAL ADJUSTMENT ACCOUNT

The Capital Adjustment Account absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for the consumption of non-current assets and for financing the acquisition, construction, or enhancement of those assets under statutory provisions. The Account is debited with costs such as depreciation, impairment losses and amortisations that are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and postings from the Revaluation Reserve to convert fair value figures to historic cost.

The Account is credited with the amounts set aside by the Council as finance for the costs of acquisition, construction, and enhancement. The Account contains accumulated gains and losses on Investment Properties.

The Account also contains revaluation gains accumulated on Property, Plant and Equipment before 1 April 2007, the date that the Revaluation Reserve was created to hold such gains. Note 6 provides details of the source of all the transactions posted to the Account, apart from those involving the Revaluation Reserve.

Capital Adjustment Account	2023/24		2022/23	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
<b>Balance at 1 April</b>		<b>179,955</b>		<b>162,758</b>
<b>Reversal of items relating to capital expenditure debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:</b>				
Charges for depreciation, impairment and amortisation of non-current assets	(17,812)		(16,670)	
Derecognised assets	(130)		(3)	
Revaluation losses on Property, Plant and Equipment	(1,545)		933	
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	(625)		-	
Amounts of non-current assets written off on disposal or sale (including impairment) as part of the gain/(loss) on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(1,552)		(195)	
		<b>(21,664)</b>		<b>(15,935)</b>
Adjusting amounts written out of the Revaluation Reserve		4,694		3,807
<b>Net written out amount of the cost of non-current assets consumed in the year</b>		<b>(16,970)</b>		<b>(12,128)</b>
<b>Capital financing applied in the year:</b>				
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	98		822	
Use of capital reserve	3,731		2,053	
Capital grants and contributions credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement that have been applied to capital financing	24,987		20,167	
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment charged against the Council Fund and HRA balances	1,580		1,453	
Capital expenditure charged against the Council Fund and HRA balances	12,645		7,398	
		<b>43,041</b>		<b>31,893</b>
Movements in the market value of Investment Properties charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		<b>(5,291)</b>		<b>(2,568)</b>
<b>Balance at 31 March</b>		<b>200,735</b>		<b>179,955</b>

## NOTE 9b – 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 Heritage Assets.

The balance is reduced when assets with accumulated gains are: -

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

The Reserve contains only revaluation gains accumulated since 1 April 2007, the date that the Reserve was created.

Accumulated gains arising before that date are consolidated into the balance on the Capital Adjustment Account.

Revaluation Reserve	2023/24 £'000	2022/23 £'000
<b>Balance at 1 April</b>	<b>173,399</b>	<b>175,887</b>
Revaluation of assets and impairment losses not charged to the Deficit on the Provision of Services	36,339	1,317
Difference between fair value depreciation and historical cost depreciation	(4,290)	(3,670)
Revaluation balances on assets scrapped or disposed of	(404)	(135)
<b>Balance at 31 March</b>	<b>205,044</b>	<b>173,399</b>

## NOTE 9c – PENSIONS RESERVE

The Pensions Reserve absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for post-employment benefits and for funding benefits in accordance with statutory provisions.

Pensions Reserve	2023/24 £'000	2022/23 £'000
<b>Balance at 1 April</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(121,199)</b>
Re-measurement of net defined liability	59,453	156,270
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(10,810)	(26,645)
Employers' pension contribution and direct payment to pensioners payable in the year	11,980	11,388
Remove net pension asset as at 31 March	(71,145)	(19,814)
<b>Balance at 31 March</b>	<b>(10,522)</b>	<b>-</b>

The Council accounts for post-employment benefits in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as the benefits are earned by employees accruing years of service, updating the liabilities recognised to reflect inflation, changing assumptions and investment returns on any resources set aside to meet the costs. However, statutory arrangements require benefits earned to be financed as the Council makes employers' contributions to pension funds or, eventually, pays any pensions for which it is directly responsible. The debit balance on the Pensions Reserve, therefore, shows a substantial difference in the benefits earned by past and current employees and the resources the Council has set aside to meet them.

The statutory arrangements will ensure that funding will have been set aside by the time the benefits come to be paid.

## NOTE 9ch – ACCUMULATING COMPENSATED ABSENCES ADJUSTMENT ACCOUNT

The Accumulating Compensated Absences Adjustment Account absorbs the differences that would otherwise arise on the Council Fund Balance from accruing for compensated absences earned but not taken in the year, e.g., annual leave entitlement carried forward on 31 March. Statutory arrangements require that the impact on the Council Fund Balance is neutralised by transfers to or from the Account.

Accumulating Compensated Absences Adjustment Account	2023/24		2022/23	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
<b>Balance at 1 April</b>		(3,190)		(2,858)
Settlement or cancellation of accrual made at the end of the preceding year	3,190		2,858	
Amounts accrued at the end of the current year	(3,214)		(3,190)	
Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements		(24)		(332)
<b>Balance at 31 March</b>		<b>(3,214)</b>		<b>(3,190)</b>

## NOTE 10 – OTHER OPERATING EXPENDITURE

	2023/24	2022/23
	£'000	£'000
Precept paid to the North Wales Police and Crime Commissioner	10,932	10,151
Precept paid to Community Councils	1,849	1,722
(Gains)/Losses on the disposal of non-current assets (Including Derecognition)	462	(262)
North Wales Fire and Rescue Authority	4,403	3,915
North Wales Community Joint Committee	76	36
Towyn Trewan Board of Conservators	12	4
Natural Resources Wales	4	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,738</b>	<b>15,570</b>

## NOTE 11 – FINANCING AND INVESTMENT INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

	2023/24	2022/23
	£'000	£'000
Interest payable and similar charges	5,515	5,698
Net interest on the defined liability	(27)	3,428
Interest receivable and similar income	(2,483)	(963)
Income and Expenditure in relation to investment properties and changes in their fair value	5,265	2,227
Derecognition and impairment of Financial Assets	743	599
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,013</b>	<b>10,990</b>

## NOTE 12 – TAXATION AND NON-SPECIFIC GRANT INCOME

	2023/24	2022/23
	£'000	£'000
Council Tax Income	59,569	54,929
Non-Domestic Rates Redistribution	22,823	25,493
Revenue Support Grant	100,842	89,058
Capital Grants Applied to Fund Capital Expenditure	24,987	20,167
<b>Total</b>	<b>208,221</b>	<b>189,647</b>



**NOTE 13a – NON-CURRENT ASSETS, PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (PPE)**

2023/24	Property, Plant and Equipment						
	Council Dwellings	Land and Buildings	Vehicles, Plant and Equipment	Community Assets	PPE Under Construction	Surplus Assets	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
<b>Cost or Valuation</b>							
<b>At 1 April 2023</b>	<b>173,412</b>	<b>214,080</b>	<b>19,853</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>29,034</b>	<b>1,452</b>	<b>438,090</b>
Adjustment opening balance							-
Additions (Note 17)	9,497	5,321	1,220		23,884		39,922
Revaluation inc./(decr.) to Revaluation Reserve	18,678	(1,566)					17,112
Revaluation inc./(decr.) to (Surplus) / Deficit on the Prov. of Services		(1,688)					(1,688)
Derecognition - Disposals		(1,035)	(17)				(1,052)
Reclassification	2,218	13,862			(16,080)		-
Reclassified (to) / from Infrastructure					(2,571)		(2,571)
Reclassified (to) / from Assets Held for Sale		(247)					(247)
Reclassified (to) / from Investment Property		(113)			(6,267)		(6,380)
Reclassified (to) / from Heritage Assets					(208)		(208)
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2024</b>	<b>203,805</b>	<b>228,614</b>	<b>21,056</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>27,792</b>	<b>1,452</b>	<b>482,978</b>
<b>Depreciation and Impairment</b>							
<b>At 1 April 2023</b>	<b>8,577</b>	<b>3,145</b>	<b>8,107</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>19,833</b>
Depreciation Charge	2,680	8,347	2,158			12	13,197
Impairment charge to (Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services		414					414
Impairment charge to Revaluation Reserve	9,497	4,606					14,103
Depreciation written out to Revaluation Reserve	(5,338)	(8,076)				(6)	(13,420)
Depreciation written out to (Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services		(437)				(6)	(443)
Impairment written out to the Revaluation Reserve	(15,416)	(4,494)					(19,910)
Impairment written out to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services		(28)					(28)
Reclassified (to) / from Investment Property		(53)					(53)
Derecognition - Disposals		(68)	(17)				(85)
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2024</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,356</b>	<b>10,248</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>13,608</b>
<b>Net Book Value</b>							
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2024</b>	<b>203,805</b>	<b>225,258</b>	<b>10,808</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>27,792</b>	<b>1,448</b>	<b>469,370</b>
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2023</b>	<b>164,835</b>	<b>210,935</b>	<b>11,746</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>29,034</b>	<b>1,448</b>	<b>418,257</b>

2022/23	Property, Plant and Equipment						
	Council Dwellings	Land and Buildings	Vehicles, Plant and Equipment	Community Assets	Assets Under Construction	Surplus Assets	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
<b>Cost or Valuation</b>							
<b>At 1 April 2022</b>	<b>167,761</b>	<b>205,744</b>	<b>18,055</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>19,294</b>	<b>1,364</b>	<b>412,477</b>
Additions (Note 17)	5,919	7,619	1,891	-	19,789	-	35,218
Revaluation inc./(decr.) to Revaluation Reserve	(5,080)	4,349	-	-	-	-	(731)
Revaluation inc./(decr.) to (Surplus) / Deficit on the Prov. of Services	-	501	-	-	-	-	501
Derecognition - Disposals	-	-	(93)	-	-	-	(93)
Derecognition - other	(1,616)	(4,139)	-	-	-	-	(5,755)
Reclassification	6,428	590	-	-	(7,018)	-	-
Reclassified (to) / from Assets Held for Sale	-	(584)	-	-	-	88	(496)
Reclassified (to) / from Investment Property	-	-	-	-	(3,031)	-	(3,031)
Reclassified (to) / from Heritage Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2023</b>	<b>173,412</b>	<b>214,080</b>	<b>19,853</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>29,034</b>	<b>1,452</b>	<b>438,090</b>
<b>Depreciation and Impairment</b>							
<b>At 1 April 2022</b>	<b>1,616</b>	<b>7,599</b>	<b>6,183</b>	-	-	<b>4</b>	<b>15,402</b>
Depreciation Charge	2,658	7,174	2,012	-	-	5	11,849
Impairment charge to (Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services	-	668	-	-	-	-	668
Impairment charge to Revaluation Reserve	5,919	4,903	-	-	-	-	10,822
Impairment written out to Revaluation Reserve	-	(6,330)	-	-	-	-	(6,330)
Impairment written out to (Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services	-	(42)	-	-	-	-	(42)
Depreciation written out to Revaluation Reserve	-	(6,383)	-	-	-	(5)	(6,388)
Depreciation written out to (Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services	-	(305)	-	-	-	-	(305)
Derecognition - Disposals	-	-	(88)	-	-	-	(88)
Derecognition - other	(1,616)	(4,139)	-	-	-	-	(5,755)
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2023</b>	<b>8,577</b>	<b>3,145</b>	<b>8,107</b>	-	-	<b>4</b>	<b>19,833</b>
<b>Net Book Value</b>							
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2023</b>	<b>164,835</b>	<b>210,935</b>	<b>11,746</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>29,034</b>	<b>1,448</b>	<b>418,257</b>
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2022</b>	<b>166,145</b>	<b>198,145</b>	<b>11,872</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>19,294</b>	<b>1,360</b>	<b>397,075</b>

## Revaluations

The Council has £540.785m recognised as Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE). This includes £71.415m of infrastructure assets, such as roads and street lighting. This value for infrastructure is not included in Note 13a above for PPE but is, instead, reported below in Note 13b. The Council adopts a five-year rolling programme for the valuation of its land and property. The programme is constructed in such a way as to ensure that entire classes of assets within its land and property portfolio are revalued at least every five years, with the valuation effective on 31 March each year. In addition, to ensure that the valuations are materially correct, all Council property assets valued at £500k or higher will be valued each year and Council Dwellings will be valued every three years. The valuations are undertaken by the Council's in-house valuation team, who are members of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors (RICS). The valuations have been completed in accordance with IFRS 13. Non-property assets have not been revalued as the Council has judged that the carrying value of these assets is approximate to fair value, given their relatively short useful economic lives and the relative value of these assets. Additional information on the Council's policy on the measurement and valuation of non-current assets is included in sections 7 to 10 of Note 41 Accounting Policies.

### **NOTE 13b - INFRASTRUCTURE ASSETS**

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

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

	2023/24	2022/23
	£'000	£'000
Net Book Value at 1 April	68,807	69,857
Additions	4,137	2,984
Reclassification	2,571	
Depreciation	(4,100)	(4,034)
<b>Net Book Value at 31 March</b>	<b>71,415</b>	<b>68,807</b>

### **Total PPE Assets**

	2023/24	2022/23
	£'000	£'000
Infrastructure assets	71,415	68,807
Other PPE assets	469,370	418,257
<b>Total PPE assets</b>	<b>540,785</b>	<b>487,064</b>

## NOTE 14 - SIGNIFICANT CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

At 31 March 2024, the Council was committed to capital works for the construction of Property, Plant and Equipment, giving rise to significant capital commitments of £27.716m in 2024/25 and future years, as shown in the table below: -

	Commitment into 2024/25 & future years as of 31 March 2024 £'000
Planned Maintenance Contracts - HRA	3,598
Development of New Properties - HRA	8,954
New foundation unit at Ysgol Y Graig	1,470
Heat Pump Installation	11,837
Energy Projects	1,857
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,716</b>

## NOTE 15 – HERITAGE ASSETS

### 2023/24

	Art Collection and Civic Regalia £'000	Heritage Land & Buildings £'000	Total Heritage Assets £'000
<b>Cost or Valuation At 1 April 2023</b>	2,299	144	2,443
Revaluation increase/(decrease) to Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	-	(238)	(238)
Transfer from AUC	-	208	208
<b>At 31 March 2024</b>	<b>2,299</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>2,413</b>
<b>Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment</b>			
<b>At 1 April 2023</b>	-	12	12
Depreciation Charge	-	6	6
Depreciation Charge written out to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	-	(18)	(18)
<b>At 31 March 2024</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net Book Value</b>			
<b>At 31 March 2024</b>	<b>2,299</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>2,413</b>
<b>At 31 March 2023</b>	<b>2,299</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>2,431</b>

### 2022/23 - Restated

	Art Collection £'000	Heritage Land £'000	Total Heritage £'000
<b>Cost or Valuation At 1 April 2022</b>	2,121	144	2,265
Opening balance adjustment	24	-	24
Revaluation increase/(decrease) to the Revaluation Reserve	154	-	154
<b>At 31 March 2023</b>	<b>2,299</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>2,443</b>
<b>Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment</b>			
<b>At 1 April 2022</b>	-	6	6
Depreciation Charge	-	6	6
<b>At 31 March 2023</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Net Book Value</b>			
<b>At 31 March 2023</b>	<b>2,299</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>2,431</b>
<b>At 31 March 2022</b>	<b>2,121</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>2,283</b>

## Revaluation of Heritage Assets (Land and Buildings)

A small number of Land & Buildings assets have been identified as meeting the definition of Heritage Assets. The Heritage Assets (Land & Buildings) were revalued in 2023/24, as per the Council's revaluation procedures. The most notable heritage assets are: -

### Melin Llynonn Mill

The revaluation of this asset follows the Council's standard revaluation procedures for land and property. The mill and its land are leased out on an operating lease basis.

### Felin Y Graig

This asset transferred in 2020/21 from Investment Properties to Heritage Assets to reflect its classification more accurately.

## Revaluation of Heritage Assets (Art Collections)

The Council's Art Collections were revalued for 2022/23. The valuation was carried out by Bonhams of London, a firm of international Art Auctioneers and Valuers.

## Revaluation of Heritage Assets (Civic Regalia)

The Heritage Assets (Civic Regalia) have been revalued in 2021/22 as per the Council's revaluation procedures and in line with the five-year rolling programme adopted for Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) and Heritage Assets.

## NOTE 16 – INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

### a) Investment Properties

	2023/24 £'000	2022/23 £'000
<b>Balance at start of the year</b>	6,579	6,117
Disposals	-	-
Net gains/(losses) from fair value adjustments	(5,291)	(2,568)
Derecognition	(130)	-
Transfers:		
- (to)/from Property, Plant and Equipment	6,326	3,030
- (to)/from Heritage Assets	-	-
<b>Balance at end of the year</b>	<b>7,484</b>	<b>6,579</b>

There are no restrictions on the Council's ability to realise the value inherent in its wholly owned investment property which relates to the significant majority of the investment properties, or on the Council's right to the remittance of income and the proceeds of disposal on these assets.

The Council entered into a joint venture with Welsh Government for the construction of industrial units at Penrhos Industrial Estate, Holyhead which were completed in 2022/23. Phase 2 of the project was completed in 2023/24. The Council's share in the properties is 16% and Welsh Government's share is 84% due to Welsh Government's contribution to construction costs. The Council receives 16% of the income and holds 16% of the value of the property. There is also a restriction on the duration of the joint venture.

**b) Fair Value Measurement of Investment Properties 2023/24 Fair Value Hierarchy**

Recurring fair value measurements using:	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (level 1) £'000	Other significant observable inputs (level 2) £'000	Significant unobservable inputs (level 3) £'000	Fair Value as at 31 March 2024 £'000
Retail Properties		852		852
Office units		617		617
Commercial units		6,015		6,015
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>7,484</b>	-	<b>7,484</b>

**2022/23 Fair Value Hierarchy**

Recurring fair value measurements using:	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (level 1) £'000	Other significant observable inputs (level 2) £'000	Significant unobservable inputs (level 3) £'000	Fair Value as at 31 March 2023 £'000
Retail Properties	-	823	-	823
Office units	-	701	-	701
Commercial units	-	5,055	-	5,055
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>6,579</b>	-	<b>6,579</b>

## NOTE 17 - CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND FINANCING

The total amount of capital expenditure incurred in the year is shown in the table below, together with the resources that have been used to finance it. Where capital expenditure is to be financed in future years by charges to revenue as assets are used by the Council, the expenditure results in an increase in the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR), a measure of the capital expenditure incurred historically that has yet to be financed. The net movement in the Capital Financing Requirement illustrates the change in the underlying need for the Council to borrow during the year to fund capital investment which has not been funded immediately from resources such as grants, capital receipts and direct funding from revenue.

Capital Expenditure and Financing	2023/24 £'000	2022/23 £'000
<b>Opening Capital Financing Requirement</b>	<b>144,112</b>	<b>137,804</b>
<b>Capital Invested in Year</b>		
Property, Plant and Equipment	44,058	38,202
Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital Under Statute (REFCUS)	4,972	2,488
<b>Total</b>	<b>49,030</b>	<b>40,690</b>
<b>Source of Finance</b>		
Capital receipts	(98)	(822)
Reserve	(3,731)	(2,053)
Government Grants and Contributions	(24,987)	(20,168)
Revenue Provisions	(12,645)	(7,398)
REFCUS Grants	(4,347)	(2,488)
Minimum Revenue Provision and Set Aside	(1,580)	(1,453)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(47,388)</b>	<b>(34,382)</b>
<b>Net Increase/(Decrease) in Capital Financing Requirement</b>	<b>1,642</b>	<b>6,308</b>
<b>Closing Capital Financing Requirement</b>	<b>145,754</b>	<b>144,112</b>
<b>Explanation of Movement in Year</b>		
Increase in underlying need to borrow supported by Government assistance	3,049	2,757
Increase in underlying need to borrow unsupported by Government assistance	38	4,009
Loan	135	995
Minimum Revenue Provision and Voluntary Set Aside	(1,580)	(1,453)
<b>Net Increase/(Decrease) in Capital Financing Requirement</b>	<b>1,642</b>	<b>6,308</b>

## NOTE 18- DEBTORS

	Long-Term Debtors		Short-Term Debtors	
	31 March 2024 £'000	31 March 2023 £'000	31 March 2024 £'000	31 March 2023 £'000
Trade Receivables		-	1,804	2,327
Prepayments		-	1,529	1,329
Other Receivable Amounts	1,032	1,234	47,317	35,199
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,032</b>	<b>1,234</b>	<b>50,651</b>	<b>38,854</b>

The above debtors' figures are net of bad debt provisions totalling £8.784m in 2023/24 (£8.149m in 2022/23).

The past due date but not impaired amount for Council Tax can be analysed by age as follows: -

	31 March 2024 £'000	31 March 2023 £'000
Less than one year	2,685	2,530
More than one year	4,038	3,431
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,723</b>	<b>5,961</b>

## NOTE 19 – CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year, as shown in the Statement of Cash Flow can be reconciled to the related items in the Balance Sheet as follows: -

	31 March 2024 £'000	31 March 2023 £'000
Cash held by the Authority	78	125
Bank current accounts	426	593
Demand Deposits	16,603	11,522
Fixed Short Term Deposits	15,000	7,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,107</b>	<b>19,740</b>

## NOTE 20 – CREDITORS

	Long-Term Creditors		Short-Term Creditors	
	31 March 2024 £'000	31 March 2023 £'000	31 March 2024 £'000	31 March 2023 £'000
Trade Creditors		-	(4,480)	(12,494)
Other Payables	(166)	(158)	(35,681)	(22,075)
<b>Total Creditors</b>	<b>(166)</b>	<b>(158)</b>	<b>(40,161)</b>	<b>(34,569)</b>

## NOTE 21 – PROVISIONS

	Balance at 1 April 2022 £'000	Increase / (Decrease) in Provisions during year £'000	Utilised during year £'000	Balance at 31 March 2023 £'000	Increase / (Decrease) in Provisions during year £'000	Utilised during year £'000	Balance at 31 March 2024 £'000
Insurance Claims Provision	387	200	(207)	380	76	-	456
Penhesgyn Waste Site	4,411	(76)	-	4,335	-	(88)	4,247
Gwynedd and Anglesey Additional Learning Needs & Inclusion Service	117	205	-	322	-	(322)	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,915</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>(207)</b>	<b>5,037</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>(410)</b>	<b>4,703</b>
<b>Short-Term Provisions</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>(207)</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>(322)</b>	<b>456</b>
<b>Long-Term Provisions</b>	<b>4,411</b>	<b>(76)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,335</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(88)</b>	<b>4,247</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,915</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>(207)</b>	<b>5,037</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>(410)</b>	<b>4,703</b>



## Purpose of Main Provisions - Penhesgyn Waste Site

The provision is for the aftercare of the areas of the site formerly used for landfill. There is no defined timescale for this work to be completed although, for management purposes, a time span of 30 years has been used on an ongoing basis until there is evidence that a shorter period would be sufficient. This funds annual decontamination works at Penhesgyn each year and provides for the risk of the culvert at the site collapsing.

## NOTE 22 – CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

	2023/24 £'000	2022/23 £'000
<b>Adjustment to surplus or deficit on the Provision of Services for non-cash movements</b>		
Depreciation, Impairment and amortisation	17,812	16,670
Downward/(upwards) revaluations and non-sale derecognitions	1,675	(844)
(Increase)/decrease in Inventories	(8)	(95)
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(11,594)	3,984
Increase/(decrease) in impairment for bad debts	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	5,600	(9)
Increase/(decrease) in grants receipts in advance	3,977	(2,367)
Transactions within the CIES relating to retirement benefits	(1,170)	15,257
Carrying amount of non-current assets and non-current assets held for sale, sold or derecognised	1,552	109
Increase/(Decrease) in Provisions	(334)	121
Movement in value of investment properties - Impairment and downward revaluations (and non-sale derecognitions)	5,291	2,568
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,801</b>	<b>35,394</b>
<b>Adjust for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities</b>		
Proceeds from the sale of Property, Plant and Equipment, investment property and assets held for sale	(1,089)	(374)
Capital Grants and Contributions Received	(24,987)	(20,441)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(26,076)</b>	<b>(20,815)</b>

## NOTE 23 – CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES

	2023/24 £'000	2022/23 £'000
Movement in short term Investments	22,500	(15,000)
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment, Heritage Assets, Investment Properties and Intangible Assets	(44,058)	(38,202)
Proceeds from the sale of Property, Plant and Equipment, investment property and assets held for sale	1,089	374
Capital Grants and Contributions Received	24,987	20,441
<b>Net Cash flows from Investing Activities</b>	<b>4,518</b>	<b>(32,387)</b>

## NOTE 24 – CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

	2023/24 £'000	2022/23 £'000
<b>Movement in Borrowing</b>		
Short Term Borrowing	(769)	(454)
Long Term Borrowing	(383)	(1,120)
<b>Net Cash flows from Financing Activities</b>	<b>(1,152)</b>	<b>(1,574)</b>

## NOTE 25a – EXPENDITURE AND INCOME ANALYSED BY NATURE

The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement provides financial information in relation to expenditure and income per service. This nature of expenses note provides financial information per type of expenditure rather than by service.

	2023/24 £'000	2022/23 £'000
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Employee benefits	114,632	120,052
Other services	140,441	133,415
Depreciation, amortisation, impairment & movement in market value of investment properties	23,233	19,238
Interest Payments	22,815	9,127
De-recognition and Impairment of Financial Assets	743	599
Precepts and levies	17,276	15,832
Gain on the disposal of assets	462	(262)
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>319,602</b>	<b>298,001</b>
<b>Income</b>		
Fees, charges and other service income	(37,321)	(35,292)
Interest and investment income	(19,966)	(1,304)
Income from Council Tax, Non-Domestic Rates	(82,392)	(80,422)
Government grants and contributions	(192,199)	(175,627)
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>(331,878)</b>	<b>(292,645)</b>
<b>Surplus or Deficit on the provision of services</b>	<b>(12,276)</b>	<b>5,356</b>

## NOTE 25b SEGMENTAL INCOME

The table below shows the total of the Council's income from fees, charges, and rents for the provision of services. This excludes grant income and council tax income.

Services	2023/24 Income from Services £'000	2022/23 Income from Services £'000
Education, Young People and Skills	(730)	(939)
Adult Services	(6,508)	(6,333)
Housing	(537)	(386)
Highways, Property and Waste	(4,626)	(4,513)
Regulation and Economic Development	(3,067)	(2,843)
Transformation	(61)	(42)
Resources	(218)	(167)
Council Business	(167)	(203)
Corporate and Democratic Costs	(212)	(148)
Housing Revenue Account (HRA)	(21,195)	(19,719)
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>(37,321)</b>	<b>(35,293)</b>

Most transactions the Council enters into with service recipients are straightforward. All transaction prices are based on the Council's Fees and Charges booklet which has been approved by the Executive and which are outlined on the Council's website at the following link/web address: -

[Council fees and charges \(gov.wales\)](https://www.gov.wales)

Service recipients, typically, are given 14 days to pay the Council fees and charges owed. This excludes fees and charges payable at the point of provision of the goods/services.

Contracts can relate to the financial year from 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024. Any income not received by the end of March is accrued to match with the services provided. Some income is received at the same time as the services/goods are provided, for example, sale of gifts in the Oriel shop, admission for a swimming session at the Leisure Centres. One of the most complex income types relates to fees and charges for complex Adult Social Care placements. These charges can be deferred until income is available from sale of property. The Adult Services does recognise this income each financial year, despite it being deferred to match with the period when the care is provided.

#### NOTE 26 – MEMBERS’ ALLOWANCES

A total of £1.013m (£918k in 2022/23) was paid in respect of allowances to Council Members during the year, as follows: -

	2023/24 £'000	2022/23 £'000
Basic and Special responsibility allowances	830	754
Chairman and Deputy Chairman’s Allowance	13	12
Pension Costs	85	75
National Insurance Costs	72	65
Travel Costs	2	3
Subsistence	2	-
Miscellaneous	9	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,013</b>	<b>918</b>

In addition, the Council spent £37,847 on expenses for lay members (£33,070 in 2022/23).

#### NOTE 27 – OFFICERS’ REMUNERATION

The number of employees (including senior officers) whose annual remuneration paid was more than £60k but not more than £150k in 2023/24, excluding pension contributions but including severance pay, is as follows: -

Officer Remuneration	Non-Schools 2023/24	Non-Schools 2022/23	Schools 2023/24	Schools 2022/23
	Number of Employees	Number of Employees	Number of Employees	Number of Employees
£60,000 to £64,999	18	10	23	28
£65,000 to £69,999	3	-	29	18
£70,000 to £74,999	-	-	7	5
£75,000 to £79,999	-	-	6	4
£80,000 to £84,999	-	3	5	4
£85,000 to £89,999	6	3	3	1
£90,000 to £94,999	1	3	-	1
£95,000 to £99,999	3	-	3	1
£100,000 to £104,999	-	1	1	-
£105,000 to £109,999	1	-	1	1
£110,000 to £114,999	-	-	-	-
£115,000 to £119,999	-	-	-	-
£120,000 to £124,999	-	-	-	-
£125,000 to £129,999	1	-	-	-
£130,000 to £134,999	-	1	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>63</b>

The following table provides details of remuneration paid to senior employees who are employed on a permanent basis and whose annual salaries and other benefits exceed £60k per annum. Senior employees whose remuneration exceeds £150k per annum are also named individually to comply with statutory requirements: -

Senior Officer Remuneration 2023/24	Note	Salary, fees and allowances £	Expenses allowances £	Pension contribution £	Total £
Chief Executive	1	128,608	-	25,850	154,458
Deputy Chief Executive		106,587	-	21,424	128,011
Director of Function (Council Business) / Monitoring Officer		86,596	-	17,406	104,002
Director of Function (Resources) & S151		95,577	-	19,211	114,788
Director of Social Services		95,577	-	19,211	114,788
Director of Education, Skills and Young People		95,577	-	19,211	114,788
Head of Profession: HR & Transformation		85,097	-	17,105	102,202
Head of Service: Housing		85,097	-	17,105	102,202
Head of Regulation and Economic Development		85,097	-	17,105	102,202
Head of Service: Adult Services		85,097	-	17,105	102,202
Head of Service: Highways, Waste & Property		85,097	-	17,105	102,202
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,034,007</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>207,838</b>	<b>1,241,845</b>

<sup>1</sup> The Returning Officer element of the Chief Executive's salary is £340 and is not included in the figures above.

The remuneration ratio of the Chief Executive to the median remuneration of all employees during 2023/24 is 4.71:1 (5.17:1 in 2022/23). The median salary for all employees in 2023/24 is £27,334 (£24,054 in 2022/23). This is the salary at the mid-point of all employees' salaries, from lowest to highest.

Comparative figures for 2022/23 are shown in the following table: -

Senior Officer Remuneration 2022/23	Note	Salary, fees and allowances £	Expenses allowances £	Pension contribution £	Total £
Chief Executive	1	124,259	-	26,591	150,850
Deputy Chief Executive	3	102,983	-	22,038	125,021
Director of Function (Council Business) / Monitoring Officer		87,840	-	17,905	105,745
Director of Function (Council Business) / Monitoring Officer (interim)	2	20,917	-	4,373	25,290
Director of Function (Resources) & S151		92,345	-	19,762	112,107
Director of Social Services		92,345	-	19,762	112,107
Director of Education, Skills and Young People	3	53,868	-	11,528	65,396
Head of Profession: HR & Transformation <sup>4</sup>		82,219	-	17,595	99,814
Head of Service: Housing	4	82,516	-	17,658	100,174
Head of Regulation and Economic Development		85,373	-	17,595	102,968
Head of Service: Adult Services		82,219	-	17,595	99,814
Head of Service: Highways, Waste & Property		88,526	-	17,595	106,121
<b>Total</b>		<b>995,410</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>209,997</b>	<b>1,205,407</b>

<sup>1</sup> The Returning Officer element of the Chief Executive's salary is £7,885 and is not included in the figures above.

<sup>2</sup> The Director of Function (Council Business) / Monitoring Officer (interim) was in post until 30/06/2022 when the Director of Function (Council Business) returned from a period of absence.

<sup>3</sup> The Director of Education, Skills and Young People started in their post 01/09/2022, the position was vacant prior to this. The previous Director of Education left their post on 31/03/2022 and started in their new post as Deputy Chief Executive on 01/04/2022.

<sup>4</sup> The Head of Housing received an honorarium of £296.97 for extra responsibilities undertaken during the year.

## NOTE 28 – EXIT PACKAGES

The number of exit packages with total cost per band and total cost of the compulsory and other redundancies is set out in the table below: -

Exit cost band (including special payments)	Number of compulsory redundancies		Number of other departures agreed		Total number of exit packages by cost band		Total cost of exit packages	
	2023/24	2022/23	2023/24	2022/23	2023/24	2022/23	2023/24	2022/23
							£'000	£'000
£0 - £20,000	9	1	5	1	14	2	122	20
£20,001 - £40,000	1	-	4	1	5	1	137	38
£40,001 - £60,000	-	1	2	-	2	1	89	46
£60,001 - £80,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
£80,001 - £100,000	1	1	-	-	1	1	84	81
£100,001 - £250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>185</b>

In accordance with requirements, exit costs which the Council were committed to incurring at the 31 March, but paid after this date are included in the above. The totals disclosed are made up of payments made to the individual and any payments made by the Council to the pension fund when an employee retires early without actuarial reduction in pension in accordance with the Council's Discretionary Compensation Policy.

## NOTE 29 – EXTERNAL AUDIT FEES

The Council has incurred the following costs relating to external audit and inspection: -

	2023/24 £'000	2022/23 £'000
Fees payable to Audit Wales with regard to external audit services carried out by the appointed auditor for the year	243	229
Fees payable to Audit Wales in respect of statutory inspections	109	109
Fees payable to Audit Wales for the certification of grant claims and returns for the year	75	75
<b>Total</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>413</b>

## NOTE 30 – GRANTS INCOME

The Council credited the following grants, contributions and donations to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in 2023/24 and 2022/23 as follows: -

	Note	2023/24 £'000	2022/23 £'000
<b>Credited to Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income</b>			
Revenue Support Grant (Non-ring-fenced Government Grants)	12	100,842	89,058
Capital Grants and Contributions	12	17,981	16,385
Non-Domestic Rates AEF (NDR)	12	22,823	25,493
Grant - HRA (Capital Grants and Contributions)	12	7,006	3,782
<b>Total</b>		<b>148,652</b>	<b>134,718</b>
<b>Credited to Services</b>			
<b>Grants:</b>			
Post-16 Grant (Education)		3,200	3,372
Education Improvement Grant (Education)		2,568	2,865
Pupil Development Grant (Education)		1,795	1,956
Children and Communities Grant (Children's Services)		3,132	3,577
Concessionary Fares Grant		446	541
Housing Benefit Subsidy		13,029	13,270
Housing Support Grant		3,809	3,721
Environment and Sustainable Development Grant		464	464
Levelling Up Fund		2,903	129
Community Renewal Fund		-	2,351
Integrated Care Fund		1,947	1,961
<b>Total</b>		<b>33,293</b>	<b>34,207</b>
<b>Covid Related Grants</b>			
<b>Covid Local Government Single Emergency Hardship Fund:</b>			
Education, Skills and Young People		-	620
Adult Services		-	15
Resources		-	37
NDR Relief Grant		2,238	1,799
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,238</b>	<b>2,471</b>
<b>Other Covid Grants:</b>			
Education, Skills and Young People		1,005	914
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,005</b>	<b>914</b>
<b>Other Grants:</b>			
Education, Skills and Young People		5,440	3,992
Adult Services		1,447	1,308
Children's Services		1,467	3,360
Housing		3,259	2,551
Highways, Property and Waste		3,839	3,840
Economic Development and Regulatory		3,684	3,358
Corporate Transformation		240	293
Resources		618	1,408
Council Business		14	14
Housing Revenue Account		116	116
<b>Total</b>		<b>20,124</b>	<b>20,240</b>
<b>Contributions:</b>			
		<b>9,711</b>	<b>8,295</b>
<b>Total grants and contributions credited to services</b>		<b>66,371</b>	<b>66,127</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>215,023</b>	<b>200,845</b>

## Revenue Grants Received in Advance

Revenue Grants Received in Advance	2023/24 £'000	2022/23 £'000
Education, Skills and Young People	228	47
Economic Development and Regulatory	988	441
Housing	43	21
Social Services	365	155
Corporate Transformation	16	14
Rate Relief	8	447
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,648</b>	<b>1,125</b>

## Capital Grants Received in Advance

The following capital grants were received in advance and have not been applied to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement: -

Capital Grants Received in Advance	2023/24 £'000	2022/23 £'000
<b>Welsh Government Capital Grants and Contributions Received in Advance:</b>		
<b>Long-term</b>		
North Wales Economic Ambition Board	3,625	5,401
<b>Short-term</b>		
Welsh Government contribution to Construction in Penrhos Phase III	-	612
Welsh Government contribution to Construction in Llangefni	-	22
Contaminated Land	17	17
Gateway Units	22	-
21st Century Schools	50	50
Community Disabled Hub Grant	10	10
Hwb IT Infrastructure Grant	-	99
Green Recovery Grant	71	71
Tourism Attractor Destination	374	-
Electric Vehicle Infrastructure	179	189
Low Carbon Heat Grant	513	-
North Wales Economic Ambition Board	2,990	1,425
Local Transport Fund Bus Infrastructure	-	28
Optimised Retrofit Programme Phase 3	-	371
Social Sector Medium & High Rise Remediation Capital Grant	-	269
Additional Learning Needs	261	-
Other	32	19
<b>Capital Grants and Contributions Received in Advance from other Organisations:</b>		
Housing Revenue Grant	34	-
Shared Prosperity Fund	250	-
Levelling Up Fund	3,964	-
Sports Wales	2	329
Other	70	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,464</b>	<b>9,012</b>

## NOTE 31 – RELATED PARTIES

The Council is required to disclose information in relation to the Authority's transactions and outstanding balances with its related parties. The materiality of individual transactions arising through related parties and the following disclosures are concerned with transactions between the Council and its related parties. Details regarding joint committees and joint arrangements can be found in Note 37 Joint Committees and Pooled Budgets.

### Members

Members are responsible for the direct control of the policies of the Council. The total Members' allowances paid during 2023/24 is shown in Note 26. The Council appoints Members to certain public, charitable and voluntary bodies, which are independent from the Council but have an impact on its service areas. In order that the Council can maintain effective partnerships with a number of these organisations, representatives of the Council, usually elected Councillors, sit on the various committees and forums that are responsible for them.

### Senior Officers

Senior Officers' remuneration totals can be seen under Note 27. Senior Officers are required to complete a personal declaration of interest, stating any interests they may hold with any organisation which may receive payments from the Council.

A summary of transactions with related parties are as follows:

	2023/24 £'000	2022/23 £'000
Payments made	11,553	5,320
Payments Received	9,498	6,124
Amounts owed by the Council	3,255	566
Amounts owed to the Council	7,829	6,701



A summary of the individual organisations which have transactions with the Council in excess of £10k:

Body	Relationship	Payments Made £'000	Payments Received £'000	Amount owed by the Council £'000	Amounts owing to the Council £'000
<b>2023/24</b>					
Age Cymru Gwynedd a Môn	Member has declared an interest	108	-	-	-
Cymell Ltd	Member has declared an interest	187	10	25	3
Action for Children	Member has declared an interest	275	-	12	-
Holyhead Town Council	Member has declared an interest	118	-	41	-
Cyngor Gwynedd	Member has declared an interest	6,447	1,012	2,811	177
Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board	Member has declared an interest	1,076	5,041	291	5,301
Conwy Council	Member has declared an interest	591	80	64	-
Network Rail	Member has declared an interest	21	-	-	1
Dawns i Bawb	Senior Officer has declared an interest	4	-	-	-
Bryngwran Cymunedol Cyf	Member and Senior Officer has declared an interest	11	-	-	-
Grŵp Llandrillo Menai	Member appointed by the Council to be a representative	291	26	1	198
Medrwn Môn	Member appointed by the Council to be a representative	135	-	-	-
Menter Môn	Member appointed by the Council to be a representative	258	69	-	59
Cwmni'r Frân Wen	Member appointed by the Council to be a representative	24	-	-	-
Bangor University	Member appointed by the Council to be a representative	38	-	-	19
Citizens Advice Ynys Môn	Member appointed by the Council to be a representative	141	-	-	-
Welsh Joint Education Committee	Member appointed by the Council to be a representative	515	-	-	-
Welsh Local Government Association	Member appointed by the Council to be a representative	131	324	-	1
<b>2022/23</b>					
Age Cymru Gwynedd a Môn	Member has declared an interest	121	-	-	-
Cymell Ltd	Member has declared an interest	137	12	-	2
Seiriol Community Centre	Member has declared an interest	20	-	-	-
Bwyd Da Môn CBC	Member has declared an interest	37	-	-	-
Cyngor Bro Llanfairpwll	Member has declared an interest	22	-	-	-
Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board	Member has declared an interest	1,317	5,338	490	3,224
Grŵp Cymunedol Amlwch	Member has declared an interest	10	-	-	-
Dawns i Bawb	Senior Officer has declared an interest	4	-	-	-
Bryngwran Cymunedol Cyf	Member and Senior Officer has declared an interest	9	-	-	-
Grŵp Llandrillo Menai	Member appointed by the Council to be a representative	761	78	4	19
Medrwn Môn	Member appointed by the Council to be a representative	310	-	-	-
Menter Môn	Member appointed by the Council to be a representative	677	55	-	8
Bangor University	Member appointed by the Council to be a representative	81	54	-	26
Citizens Advice Ynys Môn	Member appointed by the Council to be a representative	168	36	-	-
North Wales Housing Association	Member appointed by the Council to be a representative	17	36	-	-
Welsh Joint Education Committee	Member appointed by the Council to be a representative	473	-	64	-
Welsh Local Government Association	Member appointed by the Council to be a representative	129	497	-	63

## Welsh Government

Welsh Government has effective control over the general operations of the Council as it provides the statutory framework within which the Council operates. It also provides the majority of the Council's funding is in the form of grants and prescribes the terms of many of the transactions the Council has with other parties (e.g. council tax, housing benefits). Details of Grant Income is set out in Note 30. Totals for Taxation and Non-Specific Tax is included in Note 12.

## INTERESTS IN COMPANIES

The Council has interests in the following companies:-

### The Isle of Anglesey Charitable Association (Y Gymdeithas)

The Isle of Anglesey Charitable Association, previously the Isle of Anglesey Charitable Trust, was established by the Isle of Anglesey Borough Council, a forerunner of the County Council, to administer investments purchased from monies received from Shell (UK) Limited when the company ceased to operate an Oil Terminal on Anglesey. The Association is now a separate legal entity with the same charitable purposes as the Isle of Anglesey Charitable Trust.

The Association is governed by a Membership of all of the Council's elected members in an ex-officio capacity, and a Board of 12 Trustees, six elected from the Membership, with the remaining six (including the Chair) appointed independently from the wider community.

The objectives of the Association are to provide amenities and facilities for the general public benefit of persons resident in the Isle of Anglesey. This is achieved by contributing towards spending on public services and by making grants to charitable and voluntary organisations.

The Council received £165k from the Association towards the running costs of Oriel Ynys Môn (£215k in 2021/22).

### Caergeiliog Foundation School

Balances for current assets and liabilities controlled by Caergeiliog Foundation School are included in these accounts and so the school's reserves, as stated in this Balance Sheet, represent only the net current assets. The school also has non-current assets that are stated on the school's Balance Sheet at £768k at 31 March 2024 (£687k at 31 March 2023), on a combination of valuation and historical cost, less depreciation. The non-current assets are vested in the school's Governing Body and are not consolidated in this Council's Balance Sheet.

## NOTE 32 – TRUST FUNDS AND OTHER FUNDS ADMINISTERED BY THE COUNCIL

The Council acts as trustee for a number of trust funds some of which are registered charities. The financial administration of the trusts is completed by the Council as Trustee though the financial information held about each trust is separately identifiable. The Isle of Anglesey County Council Welsh Act Fund and the Anglesey Further Education are the two larger trusts for which the Council is trustee for.

2023/24	2023/24 Income £'000	2023/24 Expenditure £'000	2023/24 Assets £'000	2023/24 Liabilities £'000
Isle of Anglesey County Council Welsh Church Act Fund	27	0	782	-
Anglesey Further Education Trust Fund	184	201	4,842	17

2022/23	2022/23 Income £'000	2022/23 Expenditure £'000	2022/23 Assets £'000	2022/23 Liabilities £'000
Isle of Anglesey County Council Welsh Church Act Fund	12	0	705	-
Anglesey Further Education Trust Fund - final accounts	702	242	4,906	22

## Anglesey Further Education Trust Fund (Reg. No. 525254)

The Anglesey Further Education Trust is made up of three funds. This includes the David Hughes Estate of farms and smallholdings which is managed by the Council's Smallholdings team within the Property Section. The David Hughes fund collects rents from its smallholdings and interest on its other investments. The other two funds earn income from non-property managed investments. The net income from the trust is to fund financial assistance for eligible older pupils and young people under 25 to help them to complete courses where they are at a financial disadvantage.

The current final audited accounts for the trust relate to 2022/23 which can viewed using the below link.

[Further Education Trust Annual Report and Accounts 2022/23.pdf \(anglesey.gov.uk\)](#)

## Isle of Anglesey County Council Welsh Church Act Fund

This fund was previously managed by Gwynedd County Council which transferred the assets of the fund to the Council in May 2019. A consultant is currently reviewing the trust with a view to launching a new scheme which will outline the purpose of the fund, its plan for the provision of charitable aid as well creation of the fund as a new charity. The net assets of the fund at 31 March 2024 was £782k (£705k at 2022/23).

## Minor Trusts

The Council is also trustee for a number of small education trusts as shown below:-

Minor Education Trusts	2023/24 Assets £'000	2022/23 Assets £'000
<b>Amlwch</b>		
Sir Thomas Jones and feeder schools	1	1
Mrs Dilys Evans BA	2	2
Mr Caradoc Evans MSc	2	2
<b>Holyhead</b>		
Stanley Scholarship	14	13
<b>Menai Bridge</b>		
F C Baines AP	34	33
<b>Others</b>		
Llanyngghenedl War Heroes	7	7
John Williams-Hughes	3	3
Anwen Williams	6	6
<b>Total Minor Education Trusts</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>67</b>

## Other funds administered by the Council

The Council as part of its safeguarding and supporting vulnerable people remit also administer a number of client bank accounts which the Council has been appointed to manage by the Department of Work and Pensions (DWP) as Corporate Appointee or the Court of Protection as relevant. This is on behalf of individuals who lack the capacity to manage their financial affairs themselves. These are managed by a team in Adults services and are monitored biannually by the Court of Protection. The total value of these accounts at 31 March 2024 was £933k (£842k at 31 March 2023). This value is not included in the Council balance sheet as the funds do not belong to the Council.

### **NOTE 33 – TEACHERS’ PENSION SCHEME**

Teachers employed by the Council are members of the Teachers’ Pension Scheme, administered by the Department for Education. The scheme provides teachers with specified benefits upon their retirement, and the Council contributes towards the costs by making contributions based on a percentage of members’ pensionable salaries.

The scheme is technically a defined benefit scheme. However, the scheme is unfunded, and the Department for Education uses a notional fund as the basis for calculating the employers’ contribution rate paid by local authorities. The Council is not able to identify its share of the underlying financial position and performance of the scheme with sufficient reliability for accounting purposes. For the purpose of this Statement of Accounts it is, therefore, accounted for on the same basis as a defined contribution scheme.

In 2023/24, the Council paid £6.819m to Teachers’ Pensions in respect of teachers’ retirement benefits, representing 23.68% of pensionable pay (£6.332m and 23.63% in 2022/23).

The Council is responsible for the costs of any additional benefits awarded upon early retirement outside the terms of the teachers’ scheme. These costs are accounted for on a defined benefits basis and detailed in Note 34 below.

### **NOTE 34 – LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION SCHEME**

#### **Retirement Benefits Participation in the Local Government Pension Scheme**

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 Gwynedd Pension Fund which provides defined benefits and is administered by Gwynedd Council. 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. In addition, the Council’s share of the pension income, costs, assets and liability relating to the North Wales Economic Ambition Board are included in these figures.

#### **a) Transactions Relating to Post-Employment Benefits**

The cost of retirement benefits is recognised in the reported cost of services when the employees earn them, rather than when they are eventually paid as pensions. However, the charge made against the Council Fund is based on the cash payable in the year, so the real cost of post-employment / retirement benefits is reversed out of the General Fund through the Movement in Reserves Statement. The following transactions have been made in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the General Fund Balance through the Movement in Reserves Statement during the year: -

	2023/24 £'000	2022/23 £'000
<b>Service cost comprising:</b>		
Current service cost	10,810	23,124
Losses on settlements or curtailments	27	93
<b>Total Service cost</b>	<b>10,837</b>	<b>23,217</b>
<b>Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure</b>		
Interest cost on defined benefit obligation	17,300	14,201
Interest on the effect of the asset ceiling	939	-
Interest Income on scheme Assets	(18,266)	(10,773)
<b>Total Post-employment benefits charged to the Surplus or Deficit on Provision of Service</b>	<b>10,810</b>	<b>26,645</b>
Return on Plan Assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	(24,839)	16,664
Actuarial losses / (gains) arising on changes in demographic assumptions	(2,190)	(11,417)
Actuarial losses / (gains) arising on changes in financial assumptions	(23,019)	(211,308)
Other	11,295	49,790
Impact of the Asset Ceiling	(20,700)	-
<b>Total re-measurement of net defined benefit liability - Asset</b>	<b>(59,453)</b>	<b>(156,270)</b>
<b>Total Post-employment benefits charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement</b>	<b>(48,643)</b>	<b>(129,625)</b>
Reversal of net charges made for retirement benefits in accordance with the code	(193)	16,179
<b>Actual amount charged against the Council Fund balance for pensions in the year:</b>		
Employers' contributions payable to scheme	11,003	10,466
<b>Total Post-employment benefits charged to the Surplus or Deficit on Provision of Service</b>	<b>10,810</b>	<b>26,645</b>

## b) Pension Assets and Liabilities recognised in the Balance Sheet

Liabilities have been assessed on an actuarial basis using the projected unit credit method, an estimate of the pensions that will be payable in future years dependent on assumptions about mortality rates, salary levels etc. Both the Local Government Pension Scheme and Discretionary Benefits liabilities have been assessed by Hymans Robertson LLP, an independent firm of actuaries, estimates being based on the latest full valuation of the Scheme as at 31 March 2024.

Amounts included in the Balance Sheet arising from the Authority's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plan are as follows:	31 March 2024 £'000	31 March 2023 £'000
Present Value of Scheme Assets	428,411	383,797
Present Value of Scheme Liabilities	(357,267)	(353,117)
Present Value of Scheme Liabilities - Unfunded	(10,522)	(10,866)
<b>Net Asset/(liability) arising from defined obligation</b>	<b>60,622</b>	<b>19,814</b>

## Reconciliation of Present Value of the Scheme Liabilities

	2023/24	2022/23 £'000
<b>Balance as at 1 April</b>	<b>363,983</b>	<b>518,816</b>
<b>Adjustment to opening balance to amend NWEAB</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>149</b>
Current service cost	10,810	23,124
Interest cost	17,300	14,201
Contributions from scheme participants	3,449	3,144
Remeasurement losses / (gains)	(13,914)	(183,988)
Past service costs	27	93
Estimated unfunded benefits paid	(976)	(923)
Estimated benefits paid	(12,943)	(10,632)
<b>Balance as at 31 March</b>	<b>367,789</b>	<b>363,983</b>

## Reconciliation of Present Value of the Scheme Assets

	2023/24 £'000	2022/23 £'000
<b>Opening Fair Value of Scheme Assets as at 1 April</b>	<b>383,797</b>	<b>397,617</b>
<b>Adjustment to opening balance to amend NWEAB 2021/22</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>149</b>
Interest Income	18,266	10,773
Return on plan assets (excl. net interest expense)	24,839	(16,664)
Other Experience	-	(11,055)
Contributions by members	3,449	3,143
<b>Contributions by employer</b>	<b>11,003</b>	<b>10,466</b>
Contributions in respect of unfunded benefits	976	923
Unfunded benefits paid	(976)	(923)
Benefits paid	(12,943)	(10,632)
<b>Balance as at 31 March</b>	<b>428,411</b>	<b>383,797</b>

### c) Fair Value of Scheme Assets

The table below shows the categorisation of equities and other investments between the Prices Quoted in Active Markets and Prices Not quoted in Active Markets and the percentage of each type of investments. The investment fund managers vary the investments to achieve the best returns in secure investments. In 2023/24, 29% of the fund investments were in Bonds which have performed better in 2023/24 compared with no bonds in 2022/23. 1% (£4.350m) was invested in cash and cash equivalents on unquoted markets due to the strength of the pound compared with nil in 2022/23.

The Pension fund managers have since 2018/19, started to move investments from those quoted in active markets to two global pooled funds in the Wales Pensions Partnership (WPP). These investments are shown within Investment Funds and Unit Trusts which are not quoted in open markets. More information about the Gwynedd Pension Fund in its entirety is available on the following link:

<https://www.gwyneddpensionfund.wales/en/Home.aspx>

The Council's share of the Pension Scheme assets comprise: -

	2023/24 Prices Quoted in Active Markets £'000	2023/24 Prices not quoted in Active Markets £'000	2023/4 Percentage of Total Assets	2022/23 Prices Quoted in Active Markets £'000	2022/23 Prices not quoted in Active Markets £'000	2022/23 Percentage of Total Assets
Cash and cash equivalents	1,167	4,353	1%	1,197	-	0%
Private Equity	-	22,464	5%	-	24,150	6%
<b>Investment Funds and Unit Trusts</b>						
Equities	-	237,189	55%	-	238,805	62%
Bonds	-	122,613	29%	-	-	0%
Infrastructure	-	10,887	3%	-	10,891	3%
Other	-	69	0%	-	77,139	21%
<b>Real Estate</b>						
UK Property	-	29,663	7%	-	31,615	8%
Overseas property	-	-	0%	-	-	0%
Derivatives	-	6	0%	-	-	-
<b>Total Value – All Assets</b>	<b>1,167</b>	<b>427,244</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,197</b>	<b>382,600</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Total Value of Active and Non-Active Assets</b>		<b>428,411</b>			<b>383,797</b>	

#### ch) Scheme History

Analysis of scheme assets and liabilities: -

	31 March 2024 £'000	31 March 2023 £'000	31 March 2022 £'000	31 March 2021 £'000	31 March 2020 £'000
Fair Value of Assets in pension scheme	428,411	383,797	397,617	357,955	274,492
Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligation	(367,789)	(363,983)	(518,816)	(534,216)	(399,012)
<b>(Deficit)/Asset in the Scheme</b>	<b>60,622</b>	<b>19,814</b>	<b>(121,199)</b>	<b>(176,261)</b>	<b>(124,520)</b>

The analysis of scheme assets and liabilities show the underlying commitments that the Council has in the long run to pay retirement benefits. Similar to 2022/23 there is a present value of defined benefit obligations of £367.789m which is significantly lower than usual value due to the increased discount factor prescribed by accounting standards and used by the Actuary. This as mentioned in the narrative report is linked to the increased bank base rate and the value of UK corporate bonds which the discount factor is based on. The fair value of assets in the pension scheme is £428.411m which is higher than the present value of the defined benefit obligations of £367.789m. This resulted in a net asset position excluding unfunded benefits of £71.144m. Under accounting rules (IFRIC14) the council is not allowed to show a net pension asset on the balance sheet due to restrictions on the pensions fund.

The Council has applied a net asset ceiling of £71.144m which will bring the asset to nil on the balance sheet on page 15. However, unfunded obligations cannot be offset against the net pension asset for the purposes of the asset ceiling. Therefore, the net pension liability on the balance sheet is £10.522m despite the positive performance of the pension fund in 2023/24.

**d) The Significant Assumptions used by the actuary have been: -**

	2023/24	2022/23
<b>Mortality assumptions:</b>		
<i>Longevity at 65 current pensioners:</i>		
Men	20.8 years	20.9 years
Women	23.5 years	23.7 years
<i>Longevity at 65 for future pensioners:</i>		
Men	21.9 years	22.1 years
Women	25.3 years	25.5 years
Inflation/Pension Increase Rate	2.75%	2.95%
Salary Increase Rate	3.25%	3.45%
Expected Return on Assets	11.20%	-1.50%
Rate for discounting scheme liabilities	4.85%	4.75%
<b>Take-up of option to convert annual pension into retirement lump sum:</b>		
Service to April 2008	50%	50%
Service post April 2008	65%	65%

**dd) Sensitivity Analysis**

Change in assumptions as at 31 March 2024	Approximate % increase to employer	Approximate Monetary Amount £'000
0.1% decrease in real Discount Rate	2%	7,420
1 year increase in member life expectancy	4%	14,704
0.1% increase in the Salary Increase Rate	0%	355
0.1% increase in the Pension Increase Rate (CPI)	2%	7,201

The sensitivity analysis above is based on reasonably possible changes to the assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period. It assumes for each change in assumption that all the other assumptions remain constant. The sensitivity analysis shows that the impact of a 0.1% increase in the real discount rate due to potential market changes which could decrease the fund's liabilities by £7.420m. A one-year increase in member life expectancy could increase liabilities by £14.704m. In practice the actual cost of a one year increase in life expectancy will depend on the structure of the revised assumption (i.e if improvements to survival rates predominately apply to younger or older ages). A 0.1% increase in the salary increase rate, could increase the fund's costs by £355k. A 0.1% increase in the pension rate could increase liabilities by £7.201m. The estimations in the sensitivity analysis have been calculated in accordance with professional actuarial assumptions, IAS 19, and FRS 102.



This means that the use of the 0.1% assumptions below were selected by the specialist actuary in accordance with his/her professional judgement. The Actuary would have considered current and past information. Information about people's lifespans and demographic information would have also influenced this.

#### **e) Impact on the Authority's Cash Flows**

The objective of the scheme is to keep employers' contributions at as constant a rate as possible. The Council has a strategy with the scheme's actuary to achieve a funding level of 100% over the next 20 years. Funding levels are monitored on an annual basis. The next triennial valuation is due to be completed by 31 March 2025.

The scheme will need to take account of the national changes to the scheme under the Public Pension Services Act 2013.

Under the Act, the LGPS in England and Wales, and other main existing public service schemes, may not provide benefits in relation to service after 31 March 2014 (or Service after 31 March 2015 for other main existing public service pension schemes in England and Wales). The Act provides for schemes' regulation to be made within a common framework, to establish new career average revalued earnings schemes to pay pensions and other benefits.

The net asset/liability show underlying commitments that the Council has in the long run to pay post-employment (retirement) benefits. The net asset of £71.144m has a substantial impact on the net worth of the Council as recorded in the Balance Sheet. This is a statutory accounting asset which does not affect Council balances. However, the accounting standard for Pensions IAS19 and IFRIC14 requires that a net pension asset cannot be included as an asset on the balance sheet, this has therefore been excluded and the pension liability shows the £10.522m balance on unfunded obligations in accordance with the rules.

#### **f) Estimated contributions to be paid to Gwynedd Pension Fund in 2024/25**

The Council anticipates paying £10.955m contributions to the scheme in 2024/25. The amount outstanding to Gwynedd Council in respect of the LGPS contributions for 2023/24 as at 31 March 2024 is £1.209m and is included in the short-term creditors' disclosure note.

#### **ff) Uncertainty about the potential impact of the Virgin Media case in relation to changes to members' benefits between 1996 and 2016**

In June 2023, the High Court found in the Virgin Media case, that changes to member benefits in contracted out defined benefits pension schemes between 1996 and 2016, were void if an actuarial certificate was not completed in accordance with section 37 of the Pension Schemes Act 1993. This applies to past service rights and future service rights and to changes to the detriment of benefit scheme members. The judgement was appealed in June 2024 but the appeal was dismissed. The actuary for the Gwynedd Pension Fund which includes the Isle of Anglesey County Council pensions, has confirmed that there is considerable uncertainty about whether this ruling will impact on the Local Government Pensions Scheme.

## **NOTE 35 – FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**

Financial instruments are contractual agreements between two or more parties regarding a right to payment of money. One party would have a financial asset where money or another financial asset is given to the other party, in exchange for the agreed return of the money or financial instrument, often with interest or a favourable return on the investment. The transaction would be a financial liability for the other party or parties. This would be the agreement to repay the money at the contracted time and for the agreed return. For example, the Council's main financial assets are its investments in bank deposits.

Examples of financial assets are cash, bank deposits, trade receivables (debtors), equities, bonds, and derivatives. Examples of financial liabilities are borrowings, trade payables (creditors) and any contractual obligation to deliver cash or financial assets to another entity.

### **Note 35a FINANCIAL ASSETS**

This note shows the different categories of financial assets required by IFRS 9 and the value of the Council's financial assets at 31 March 2024. It also provides the value of non-financial assets, which includes the value of Land and Property and other assets. The Council can only enter into financial assets and liabilities in accordance with the Council's Treasury Management Strategy Statement. The strategy specifies strict criteria; therefore, the Council can only invest in financial assets which are highly secure, and which can be accessed when the Council needs the cash.

Most investments are deposits in UK banks which meet the Council's credit rating criteria, or loans to other local authorities. These all fall under the IFRS 9 classification of Financial Assets measured at Amortised cost as highlighted by Note 35a.

The table below shows the carrying amount of the financial assets. This is the value of the financial assets in the Balance Sheet based on amortised cost. The fair value would be the price to sell the financial assets on 31 March 2024.

Financial Assets	Short-term				Long-term				Total			
	31/03/2024		31/03/2023		31/03/2024		31/03/2023		31/03/2024		31/03/2023	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000			£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
<b>Financial assets held at amortised cost</b>												
<b>Cash and cash equivalents</b>												
Cash and cash equivalents - deposits	31,603	31,603	19,021	19,021	-	-	-	-	31,603	31,603	19,021	19,021
Other Cash and cash equivalents	504	504	719	719	-	-	-	-	504	504	719	719
<b>Other Short-term Investments</b>	-	-	22,500	22,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,500	22,500
<b>Total Investments</b>	<b>32,107</b>	<b>32,107</b>	<b>42,240</b>	<b>42,240</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>32,107</b>	<b>32,107</b>	<b>42,240</b>	<b>42,240</b>
<b>Debtors</b>												
Rents	306	306	317	317	-	-	-	-	306	306	317	317
Employee Loans	337	337	131	131	14	14	14	14	351	351	145	145
Trade Debtors	2,158	2,158	2,327	2,327	-	-	-	-	2,158	2,158	2,327	2,327
Deferred Income	-	-	-	-	1,018	1,018	1,220	1,220	1,018	1,018	1,220	1,220
Housing Benefits Overpayments	181	181	170	170	-	-	-	-	181	181	170	170
Other debtors	2,420	2,420	637	637	-	-	-	-	2,420	2,420	637	637
<b>Total Financial Assets - Debtors</b>	<b>5,402</b>	<b>5,402</b>	<b>3,582</b>	<b>3,582</b>	<b>1,032</b>	<b>1,032</b>	<b>1,234</b>	<b>1,234</b>	<b>6,434</b>	<b>6,434</b>	<b>4,816</b>	<b>4,816</b>
<b>Total Financial Instruments</b>	<b>37,509</b>	<b>37,509</b>	<b>45,822</b>	<b>45,822</b>	<b>1,032</b>	<b>1,032</b>	<b>1,234</b>	<b>1,234</b>	<b>38,541</b>	<b>38,541</b>	<b>47,056</b>	<b>47,056</b>
<b>Assets not Defined as Financial Instruments</b>	<b>46,269</b>	<b>46,269</b>	<b>36,730</b>	<b>36,730</b>	<b>550,943</b>	<b>550,943</b>	<b>496,430</b>	<b>496,430</b>	<b>597,212</b>	<b>597,212</b>	<b>533,160</b>	<b>533,160</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>83,778</b>	<b>83,778</b>	<b>82,552</b>	<b>82,552</b>	<b>551,975</b>	<b>551,975</b>	<b>497,664</b>	<b>497,664</b>	<b>635,753</b>	<b>635,753</b>	<b>580,216</b>	<b>580,216</b>

The financial assets are split between investments and debtors. The investments are the cash deposits in UK banks along with other cash and cash equivalents which relate to the amounts held for operational banking and payment of day-to-day costs. The Council also invested in fixed term deposits at a higher interest rates. The amounts held as cash and cash equivalents in UK bank deposit accounts are surplus to the day-to-day needs, but which will be required in the future. These earn interest for the period invested. The other category of financial assets is debtors.

These relate to organisations or individuals who owe the Council money. The most significant are trade debtors which relate to amounts due for services received. Employee loans are also shown; these are soft loans which mainly relate to car loans for members of staff who travel more extensively on Council business. The loans were provided at lower than market value rate due to the need for work-related travel. Debtors exclude transactions with government departments, and income and payments arising from taxation, including Council Tax and business rates.

#### **NOTE 35b – FINANCIAL LIABILITIES HELD BY THE COUNCIL**

All of the Council's Financial Liabilities are classified as Financial Liabilities at Amortised Cost. This is shown below. The note also shows the value of non-financial liabilities.

The Council's borrowing liabilities amounted to £124.516m at 31 March 2024. This is the borrowing taken out over the years to fund capital expenditure on the construction of or refurbishment of Council assets. The short-term loans are the amounts due to be repaid by 31 March 2025. The long-term loans are due to be paid in more than one year's time. The main provider of loans to the Council is the Public Works Loans Board (PWLB), which is part of Central Government's Treasury Department.

The fair value of the Council's borrowing was calculated by the Council's Treasury Management consultants, Link Asset Services. The total fair value on the Council's borrowing was £108.935m, lower than the carrying value on the Balance Sheet of £124.516m at 31 March 2024. The fair value of the assets is £15.581m lower than the carrying amount because the PWLB is offering a net discount if the Council replaces these loans with new loans. The Council has benefitted from lower interest loans while the base rate of interest has been low. This has helped ensure that interest repayable each year is lower than previous years when interest rates were higher. The cost in increased interest repayable each year would be higher than the value of the PWLB total discount and the annual interest cost on the new loans would not be affordable.

Financial Liabilities	Short-term				Long-term				Total			
	31/03/2024		31/03/2023		31/03/2024		31/03/2023		31/03/2024		31/03/2023	
	Carrying Amount £'000	Fair Value £'000	Carrying Amount £'000	Fair Value £'000	Carrying Amount £'000	Fair Value £'000	Carrying Amount £'000	Fair Value £'000	Carrying Amount £'000	Fair Value £'000	Carrying Amount £'000	Fair Value Restated £'000
<b>Financial liabilities held at amortised cost</b>												
<b>Borrowing</b>												
PWLB	2,977	1,861	3,738	3,811	117,690	103,865	117,708	112,664	120,667	105,726	121,446	116,475
Salix	364	364	373	373	3,485	2,845	3,849	3,155	3,849	3,209	4,222	3,528
<b>Total Financial Liabilities - Borrowing</b>	<b>3,341</b>	<b>2,225</b>	<b>4,111</b>	<b>4,184</b>	<b>121,175</b>	<b>106,710</b>	<b>121,557</b>	<b>115,819</b>	<b>124,516</b>	<b>108,935</b>	<b>125,668</b>	<b>120,003</b>
<b>Creditors</b>												
Trade	3,672	3,672	11,650	11,650	-	-	-	-	3,672	3,672	11,650	11,650
Other Creditors	19,831	19,831	1,177	1,177	-	-	-	-	19,831	19,831	1,177	1,177
<b>Total Financial Liabilities - Creditors</b>	<b>23,503</b>	<b>23,503</b>	<b>12,827</b>	<b>12,827</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>23,503</b>	<b>23,503</b>	<b>12,827</b>	<b>12,827</b>
<b>Total Financial Liabilities</b>	<b>26,844</b>	<b>25,728</b>	<b>16,938</b>	<b>17,011</b>	<b>121,175</b>	<b>106,710</b>	<b>121,557</b>	<b>115,819</b>	<b>148,019</b>	<b>132,438</b>	<b>138,495</b>	<b>132,830</b>
<b>Total Liabilities not defined as Financial Liabilities</b>	<b>27,601</b>	<b>27,601</b>	<b>27,178</b>	<b>27,178</b>	<b>18,560</b>	<b>18,560</b>	<b>9,893</b>	<b>9,893</b>	<b>46,161</b>	<b>46,161</b>	<b>37,071</b>	<b>37,071</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>54,445</b>	<b>53,329</b>	<b>44,116</b>	<b>44,189</b>	<b>139,735</b>	<b>125,270</b>	<b>131,450</b>	<b>125,712</b>	<b>194,180</b>	<b>178,599</b>	<b>175,566</b>	<b>169,901</b>

## NOTE 35c – INCOME, EXPENDITURE, GAINS AND LOSSES

The table below shows the impact of the Council's financial instruments held on the Council's annual revenue account for 2023/24.

Income, Expense, Gains and Losses	2023/24		2022/23	
	Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services £'000	Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure £'000	Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services £'000	Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure £'000
<b>Net (gain)/losses on:</b>				
Financial assets measured at amortised cost (impairment loss allowance and derecognition)	743		599	-
<b>Total net gains/losses</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Interest revenue:</b>				
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	(2,473)		(963)	-
<b>Total interest revenue</b>	<b>(2,473)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(963)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Interest expense:</b>				
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	5,515		5,699	
<b>Total Interest Expense</b>	<b>5,515</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,699</b>	<b>-</b>

The table shows that the Council was charged £743k (£599k in 2022/23) for the impairment and de-recognition of the financial assets noted above in Note 35a. Impairment and de-recognition charges are shown in more detail in Note 36a. The debtors asset is impaired to consider the risk that not all outstanding debts will be paid. A charge for de-recognition is made for outstanding income unlikely to be paid. This reduces the value of the assets by this amount and charged the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES).

The Council received £2.473m (£963k in 2022/23) in interest from its deposits in UK banks and loans to other local authorities. Interest on investments previously increased significantly due to the impact of the increasing interest rates to control inflation. The Bank of England has started to reduce interest rates as inflation has reduced significantly. Council cash balances are also reducing due to cost pressures and reduced funding. Interest receivable, therefore, is likely to be lower in 2024/25 and beyond. The interest payable on borrowings relating to 2023/24 was £5.515m (£5.699m in 2022/23).

## NOTE 36 – THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

**Credit Risk** – the possibility that other parties might fail to pay amounts due to the Council.

**Liquidity Risk** – the possibility that the Council might not have funds available to meet its commitments to make payments.

**Market Risk** – the possibility that financial loss might arise for the Council because of changes in such measures as interest rates. The overall management of significant risks arising from Financial Instruments is supported by the Council's Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Annual Investment Strategy which is approved by the full Council. The Council has only invested in UK banks and other local authorities during the year. The base rate increases have led to a significant increase in interest receivable. However, if the Council borrows from the PWLB in the future the interest rates will be much higher which would increase annual interest costs.

**Credit Risk** – Credit Risk arises from deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to the Council's customers (debtors on the Balance Sheet). The standard requires the Council to provide for potential credit losses from potential non-payment of income due to the Council. This is called the Impairment loss allowance (ILA). Instead of basing potential losses on historic information only, the Council will consider potential future credit losses earlier and has revised the impairment policy to impair for potential credit losses on more current debtors. The revised policy can be found in Note 41 Accounting Policies.

The Council has assessed the credit risk of bank deposits on the likelihood of the bank defaulting in repaying the investment. There are increased risks to the banking sector from Brexit, the impact of the Pandemic and more recently, the war in Ukraine. However, the risk of default is still considered low. This is due to banks' increased financial resilience following new legislation following the 2008 banking crises. The bank deposits have, therefore, not been impaired. Deposits are not made with banks and financial institutions unless, having been rated independently, they have attained a minimum credit rating or level of government guarantee, and credit limits are set for each counterparty. The Council has set a number of limits based on credit quality for different types of institutions, different periods and amounts and has a policy of not lending more than £15m to any one institution other than the UK government. The Council monitors credit ratings regularly and is alerted to changes by its Treasury Management consultants. Appropriate action is taken following any changes in accordance with the Annual Investment Strategy. An Annual Treasury Report is produced to report on investment activity.

There were no material breaches of credit limits during the financial year and there were no breaches of the counterparty criteria. The Council does not expect any losses from non-performance by any of its counterparties in relation to deposits.

The Council does not generally allow credit for customers; it has prescribed collection procedures for amounts owed by its customers and appropriate provisions are made for potential credit losses. In some circumstances, the Council obtains a legal charge on property to cover deferred debts, such as self-funding of residential care. The Council also has a number of longer-term debtors, mainly car loans to employees and residual mortgages from a closed scheme offering home loans to tenants and to members of the public. The residual mortgages are low risk due to the charge held by the Council on mortgaged properties. The car loans are considered low risk due to the ability to deduct repayments of car loans from employees' salaries, reciprocal arrangements with other local authorities for any staff transferring with outstanding car loans, insurance for loans unpaid due to death in service and normal debt recovery procedures for any employees who leave local government employment.

#### **NOTE 36a – IMPAIRMENT AND DERECOGNITION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS**

In order to ensure that the Council's income is not overstated in these accounts, debtors balances are impaired to account for the credit risk of receiving less income than is outstanding. This impairment takes into account more current debtors as well as debts outstanding over a longer period of time. In order to ensure that the Council does not recognise any income which might never be recovered, these debts are considered for write-off, which must be approved in accordance with the Council's constitution. Those approved for write-off are removed from the debtors balance and charged against revenue in the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure section of the CIES.

The changes in impairment allowance and amount de-recognised is shown below: -

Asset Class (amortised cost)	2023/24	2022/23
	Lifetime expected credit losses - not credit impaired  £'000	Lifetime expected credit losses - not credit impaired Restated  £'000
Opening Balance as at 1 April	4,605	4,121
Deposits in UK Banks		-
Trade Debtors (excluding public sector and taxation)	496	441
Soft Loans		-
Housing Benefit Overpayments	97	34
Rents	48	9
<b>Total Impairment Allowance 31 March</b>	<b>5,246</b>	<b>4,605</b>
Financial Assets that have been derecognised	102	115
<b>Total Impairment and Derecognition charged</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>599</b>

#### NOTE 36b – Credit risk from investments

The below criteria provides the minimum credit ratings for institutions the Council invests in. In practice the Council invests in UK banks and building societies and other UK local authorities after assessment of their financial information. The criteria also allows for UK Central Government financial instruments and triple A rated money market funds. This criteria below is included in the annual Treasury Management Strategy Statement and has been approved by Full Council.

Category	Short Term Credit Rating (Fitch)	Short Term Credit Rating (Moody's)	Short Term Credit Rating (Standard & Poor's)	Long Term Credit Rating (Fitch)	Long Term Credit Rating (Moody's)	Long Term Credit Rating (Standard & Poor's)	Cash Limit	Time Limit
Bank and Building Societies (not nationalised or part nationalised)	F1+	P-1	A-1+	AAA	Aaa	AAA	£10m	5 years
	F1+	P-1	A-1+	AA	Aa2	AA	£10m	3 years
	F1+	P-1	A-1+	AA-	Aa3	AA-	£10m	364 days
	F1	P-1	A-1	A	A2	A	£7.5m	6 months
Nationalised / Part Nationalised UK Banks	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	£10m	364 days
NatWest Bank (Part Nationalised)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	£30m	364 days
UK Central Government (irrespective)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	No maximum	No maximum
UK Local Authorities*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	£10m	364 days
Money Market Funds	n/a	n/a	n/a	AAA	AAA	AAA	£5m	6 months

The table below details all the investments made by the Council as of 31 March, and the organisations' credit ratings which meet the Council's minimum criteria. In 2022, the Council started placing investments in fixed term fixed interest accounts which are secure but secure a higher rate of interest. This continued throughout 2023/24 while cash balances are sufficient to allow investments for fixed periods of time.



Counterparty (Bank)	Short Term Credit Rating (Fitch)	Short Term Credit Rating (Moody's)	Short Term Credit Rating (Standard)	Long Term Credit Rating (Fitch)	Long Term Credit Rating	Long Term Credit Rating (Standard & Poor's)	Fair Value of Investments 31.03.24	Carrying Value of Investments 31.03.23
							£'000	£'000
Goldman Sachs International Bank	F1	P-1	A-1	A+	A1	A+	-	7,500
Royal Bank of Scotland Call Account	F1	P-1	A-1	A+	A1	A+	2	2
Natwest Cash Manager Call Account	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	9,006	11,518
Loyds Bank Plc Call A/c Bank of ScotlanPlc - Call Account	F1	P-1	A-1	A+	A1	A+	7,593	
Natwest Cash Fixed Term Deposit	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5,000	10,000
Nationwide BS	F1	P-1	A-1	A	A1	A+	5,000	-
Santander	F1	P-1	A-1	A+	A1	A	5,001	7,500
Wrexham County Borough Council	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	5,000
							<b>31,602</b>	<b>41,520</b>

### NOTE 36c – LIQUIDITY RISK AND PROFILE OF WHEN THE COUNCIL IS DUE TO REPAY LOANS

Liquidity Risk is low as the Council had no difficulty in the past in obtaining finance and has ready access to the Public Works Loans Board (PWLB) as lender of last resort. The key aims of the Treasury Management Strategy are to ensure the Authority is exposed to low risk and to ensure liquidity. The majority of the Authority's investments are in instant access deposit accounts. Therefore, there is a reduced risk that it will be unable to raise finance to meet its commitments under financial instruments.

However, there is often a risk that the Council will need to renew a significant proportion of its borrowings at a time of high interest rates. The current low interest rates would reduce interest rates on new loans that are taken out to repay the debt maturing. To assist in achieving this, the Council uses external treasury management advisors.

The maturity analysis of outstanding loans is shown in Note 36c below. Trade and other payables are due to be paid in less than one year.

	2023/24 Outstanding principal	2023/24 Accrued interest	2023/24 Cost less accumulated amortisation	2022/23 Outstanding principal	2022/23 Accrued interest	2022/23 Cost less accumulated amortisation
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
>50 years			-	-	-	-
34-50 years	32,963		32,963	41,476.00	-	41,476.00
23-33 years	50,251		50,251	41,738.00	-	41,738.00
15-22 years	22,994		22,994	23,219.00	-	23,219.00
11-14 years	2,162		2,162	2,422.00	-	2,422.00
7-10 years	4,307		4,307	3,816.00	-	3,816.00
4-6 years	3,493		3,493	5,620.00	-	5,620.00
1-3 years	5,004		5,004	3,266.00	-	3,266.00
<b>Total Long-Term Borrowing</b>	<b>121,174</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>121,174</b>	<b>121,557.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>121,557.00</b>
<b>Total Short-Term Borrowing (&lt; 1 year)</b>	<b>1,236</b>	<b>2,105</b>	<b>3,341</b>	<b>2,243</b>	<b>1,868</b>	<b>4,111</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>122,410</b>	<b>2,105</b>	<b>124,515</b>	<b>123,800</b>	<b>1,868</b>	<b>125,668</b>

**NOTE 36ch – MARKET RISK AND ESTIMATED IMPACT OF A ONE PERCENT INCREASE IN INTEREST RATES ON FINANCIAL ASSETS**

**Interest Rate Risk** – The Council faces potential risk in terms of its exposure to interest rate movements on its borrowings and investments. Movements in interest rates have a complex impact on the Council. For example, a rise in interest rates would have the following effects: -

- Borrowings at variable rates – the interest expense charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement would rise;
- Borrowings at fixed rates – the fair value of the borrowings’ liabilities would fall;
- Investments at variable rates – the interest income credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement would rise; and
- Investments at fixed rates – the fair value of the assets would fall.

Borrowings are not carried at fair value as these are carried at Amortised Cost in accordance with the CIPFA code. Therefore, nominal gains and losses on fixed rate borrowings would not affect the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services or other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure. However, changes in interest payable and receivable on variable rate borrowings and investments will be posted to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services and affect the Council Fund Balance.

The Council has a number of strategies for managing interest rate risk. The Council policy is to borrow mainly at fixed rates, thus obtaining certainty as to interest payable over the period of the loans. The Council, supported by its treasury advisors, continually monitors the prevailing interest rates and the market forecasts. If there was a significant risk of a sharp rise in long and short-term rates, then the portfolio position would be re-appraised with the likely outcome being that fixed rate funding would be drawn down whilst interest rates were still relatively cheap. If there was a significant risk of a sharp fall in long and short-term rates, then long-term borrowings would be postponed and any appropriate rescheduling from fixed rate funding into short rate funding would be undertaken.

All of the Council’s current and long-term borrowings are held at fixed rates. This helps reduce the impact of bank rate changes on the Council. Note 36ch shows the impact of a 1% interest rate increase on the fair value of the Council Financial Instruments. The value of the loans in the Balance Sheet would remain the same due to the interest rates being fixed. However, the fair value would reduce. The rate increase would have a positive impact on the Council’s deposits as an extra £115k interest receivable would be received if there was a 1% increase in interest rates. However, as the Council’s investments are mainly fixed term which offer much higher returns, the impact of a 1% increase on this is not included in the below figure.

<b>Impact of a 1% interest rate increase</b>	<b>£'000</b>
Increase in interest receivable from investments	115
<b>Impact on other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure</b>	<b>115</b>
Decrease in fair value of fixed rate borrowings liabilities (no impact on the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services or other Comprehensive Income)	<b>15,393</b>

The Council receives regular market information and advice from its treasury management consultants and potential outcomes in relation to Brexit, Covid-19 and more recently the war in Ukraine.

The Council has sufficient cash balances and has not had to take out PWLB borrowing during the year. However, the Council did undertake two new Salix loans that are specific towards the development of more efficient energy usage.

## **NOTE 37 – JOINT COMMITTEES AND POOLED BUDGETS**

### **NOTE 37a – JOINT COMMITTEES**

#### **Joint Planning Committee**

The Isle of Anglesey County Council and Gwynedd Council are parties to the Joint Planning Committee.

Gwynedd Council is responsible for the operation of this committee, and the year-end balances are reflected in its Balance Sheet. The accounts for the committee can be viewed by following:-

<https://www.gwynedd.llyw.cymru/en/Council/Performance-and-spending/Budgets-and-finance/Statement-of-Accounts/Joint-Planning-Policy-Committee.aspx>

#### **GwE**

The Isle of Anglesey Council and the Councils of Gwynedd, Conwy, Flintshire, Wrexham and Denbighshire are parties to a joint committee relating to GwE (Gwasanaeth Effeithiolrwydd a Gwella Ysgolion Rhanbarthol) (Regional School Effectiveness and Improvement Service).

Gwynedd Council is responsible for the operation of this committee, and the year-end balances are reflected in its Balance Sheet. The accounts for the committee can be viewed by following:-

<https://www.gwynedd.llyw.cymru/en/Council/Performance-and-spending/Budgets-and-finance/Statement-of-Accounts/GwE-Joint-Committee.aspx>

#### **North Wales Economic Ambition Board**

The Council is part of the North Wales Economic Ambition Board which comprises representatives from all six of the North Wales Local Authorities. A key role of this committee is to coordinate the planning and delivery of the Growth Vision for North Wales, with an initial emphasis on the Growth Deal. The Growth Deal is a package of funding from Central Government and the Welsh Government, with a budget of £240m to deliver projects across Wales to deliver sustainable and economic growth.

Additional information about the Joint Committee can be found on Gwynedd Council's website at the following web address/link:-

<https://www.gwynedd.llyw.cymru/en/Council/Performance-and-spending/Budgets-and-finance/Statement-of-Accounts/North-Wales-Economic-Ambition-Board.aspx>

#### **Parc Adfer (North Wales Residual Waste Treatment Project)**

The Parc Adfer plant became fully operational during 2019/20. Service costs are being incurred and are reflected under the Highways, Property and Waste part of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Flintshire Council acts as lead authority on this project. A copy of the 2022/23 accounts can be viewed using the following (item 6):

<https://www.flintshire.gov.uk/agenda-for-north-wales-residual-waste-joint-committee-on-monday-30th-october-2023-2-00-pm>

#### **North Wales Corporate Joint Committee (North Wales CJC)**

The North Wales CJC was established during 2021/22 and comprises of the six North Wales local authorities and Eryri National Park. This joint committee is responsible for strategic development, planning, regional transport planning and promoting the economic well-being of North Wales. Isle of

Anglesey Council's contribution for 2023/24 is £76k (2022/23 £36k). The Statement of Accounts can be found here:

[North Wales Corporate Joint Committee \(llyw.cymru\)](http://NorthWalesCorporateJointCommittee.llyw.cymru)

The Isle of Anglesey County Council is also involved in various joint arrangements with neighbouring North Wales Councils and the Welsh Government, as follows:-

- North Wales Adoption Service (Lead: Wrexham. Parties: Flintshire, Denbighshire, Conwy, Gwynedd);
- Minerals and Waste Service (Lead: Flintshire. Parties: Denbighshire, Conwy, Gwynedd);
- Regional Emergency Planning Service (Lead: Flintshire. Parties: Wrexham, Denbighshire, Conwy, Gwynedd);
- Galw Gofal (Lead: Conwy, Parties: Gwynedd, Flintshire).
- Under regulation 19(1) of the Partnership Arrangements (Wales) Regulations 2015, a pooled budget arrangement has been agreed between North Wales local authorities and the Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board (see Note 37b);
- Penrhos Industrial Estate – A joint arrangement since 2020/21 with Welsh Government where the Council keeps 16% of the net rental income and the remainder is transferred to the Welsh Government.

The joint operations relating to Anglesey which were a result of the Covid-19 crisis have now come to an end, with the remaining Bus Emergency Scheme coming to an end in its present form March 2024. The Bus Emergency Scheme is funding from Welsh Government to support regional bus operators. Flintshire County Council acts as agent for the six North Wales local authorities. The income and expenditure is shared between the North Wales authorities on the basis of the Bus Services Support Grant. Isle of Anglesey County Council's share amounted to £1.117m in 2023/24.

#### **NOTE 37b POOLED BUDGETS FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE**

Under regulation 19(1) of the Partnership Arrangements (Wales) Regulations 2015, a pooled budget arrangement has been agreed between North Wales local authorities and the Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board in relation to the provision of care home accommodation for older people. The arrangement came into effect on 1 April 2019. Denbighshire County Council is acting as host authority during the initial term of the agreement. The transactions for Isle of Anglesey County Council are included in the Adults Services line of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. This amounts to £7,214k in 2023/24 (£5,708k 2022/23).

Income and expenditure for these pooled budget arrangements for the year ending 31 March 2024 are as follows; the contributions for quarters 3 and 4 are included for information only and have not been accrued in each partners' accounts. As per the Partnership Agreement, these payments will be made in arrears during 2024/25:

North Wales Pooled Budget for Care Homes for Older People	2023/24	2022/23
	£'000	£'000
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Care Home Costs	126,922	111,032
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>126,922</b>	<b>111,032</b>
<b>Funding</b>		
Isle of Anglesey County Council	(7,214)	(5,708)
Conwy County Borough Council	(18,182)	(15,864)
Denbighshire County Council	(11,914)	(10,236)
Flintshire County Council	(13,578)	(10,556)
Gwynedd Council	(12,044)	(11,214)
Wrexham County Borough Council	(14,957)	(14,434)
Betsi Calwaladr University Health Board	(49,033)	(43,020)
<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>(126,922)</b>	<b>(111,032)</b>
<b>(Surplus)/Deficit transferred to Reserve</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

### NOTE 38 – AGENCY ARRANGEMENTS

The Isle of Anglesey County Council acts as an agent for various schemes on behalf of the Welsh Government.

#### Houses into Homes

The Council acts as an agent for Welsh Government for the provision of loans to individuals for renovation of empty homes in order to reduce the number of empty homes on Anglesey and increase housing opportunities:-

Houses into Homes £922k (£715k 2022/23);  
Home Improvements Empty Homes £32k (£108k 2022/23);  
Town Centre Scheme £740k (£875k 2022/23);  
Empty Homes Renovations Scheme £333k (£333k 2022/23).

#### Other Schemes

During 2023/24, the Isle of Anglesey County Council has acted on behalf of the Welsh Government administering the different support grants made available to the citizens of Anglesey.

Isle of Anglesey acted as an agent for the following grants relating to the Covid pandemic:

- Business Support Grants – grants to support businesses during lockdown closures,
- Self-Isolation Grants – payment to individuals who are self-isolating as a result of exposure / potential exposure to Covid-19;
- Winter Fuel Payments – payments to eligible households to provide support towards paying their winter fuel bills;
- Statutory Sick Pay (SSP) Enhancement – top up of SSP to full pay for care workers when they are unable to work due to Covid-19;
- Social Care Payments – bonus payment to social care workers as recognition of their work during the pandemic.

## Energy Bills Support Scheme

This is a scheme to help reduce the impact of the rise in energy costs where £400 is provided to all households towards their energy bills.

## Homes for Ukraine

The agency element of this scheme consisted of a £350 a month thank you payment to those who host families fleeing from the Ukraine, this raised increases to £500 after 12 months, up to a maximum of two years. The other element of this scheme is a £200 payment to Ukrainian families to help them to start a life in Wales.

Grant Title	2023/24				2022/23			
	Payments Made	Grant (Received)/Re paid from Welsh Government	Admin Fee Received	Balance due (to)/from Welsh Government at 31 March	Payments Made	Grant Received from Welsh Government	Admin Fee Received	Balance due (to)/from Welsh Government at 31 March
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Business Grants	-	-	-	-	-	2,172	-	-
Self-Isolation Scheme	-	-	-	-	416	(633)	(23)	-
Winter Fuel Payments	8	(208)	(11)	-	1,287	(1,545)	(46)	219
SSP Enhancement	-	-	-	-	137	(162)	-	-
Cost of Living Support Scheme	-	-	-	-	3,289	(3,289)	-	-
Energy Bills Support Scheme	140	310	-	-	-	(450)	-	-
Social Care Payments*	-	(2,890)	-	-	2,890	-	-	2,890
Homes for Ukraine	98	(76)	-	22	103	99	-	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>(2,864)</b>	<b>(11)</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>8,122</b>	<b>(3,808)</b>	<b>(69)</b>	<b>3,113</b>

## NOTE 39 – COUNCIL TAX

Council Tax income derives from charges raised according to the value of residential properties, which have been classified into nine valuation bands estimating 1 April 2003 values for this specific purpose. Charges are calculated by taking the amount of income required for the Council and the North Wales Police Authority for the forthcoming year and dividing this amount by the Council Tax base. The Council Tax base is the total number of properties in each band adjusted by a proportion to convert the number to a band D equivalent and adjusted for discounts. The Council Tax base for 2023/24 was 32,819.56 (32,042.00 in 2022/23).

The amount for a band D property in 2023/24, £1,825.30 (£1,738.01 in 2022/23), is multiplied by the proportion specified for the particular band to give the amount due by band. Individual amounts due are calculated by applying discounts and benefits to the amount due by band.

Council Tax bills were based on the following multipliers for bands A to I: -

Band	Total Dwellings	Multiplier	Band "D" Equivalent
A*	11	5/9	5.83
A	4,250	6/9	2,833.50
B	6,268	7/9	4,875.11
C	6,520	8/9	5,795.11
D	7,062	9/9	7,062.00
E	5,345	11/9	6,532.17
F	2,624	13/9	3,789.86
G	1,090	15/9	1,817.08
H	172	18/9	344.00
I	53	21/9	123.67
<b>Total</b>			<b>33,178.33</b>

The Council Tax Base is calculated as follows:-

	2023/24	2022/23
Band D equivalent as above	33,178.33	32,392.14
Collection Rate	98.50%	98.50%
Revised Band D equivalent	32,680.66	31,906.26
MoD Properties – Band D equivalent	138.90	135.74
<b>Council Tax Base</b>	<b>32,819.56</b>	<b>32,042.00</b>

Analysis of the net proceeds from Council Tax:	2023/24 £'000	2022/23 £'000
<b>Gross Council Tax</b>	<b>59,731</b>	<b>55,595</b>
Add/Less: provision for non-payment not required or not previously accounted for	(162)	(666)
<b>Council Tax collectable</b>	<b>59,569</b>	<b>54,929</b>
Less Council Tax Reduction awarded to residents	(6,030)	(6,236)
<b>Net Proceeds from Council Tax</b>	<b>53,539</b>	<b>48,693</b>

In 2013/14, the Welsh Assembly Government introduced the Council Tax Reduction Scheme to replace the Council Tax benefit scheme. £6.030m of Council Tax reductions were awarded in 2023/24 (£6.236m in 2022/23).

#### NOTE 40 – NON-DOMESTIC RATES (NDR)

Non-domestic properties are normally assessed every five years for the purpose of calculating liability for NDR. The most recent list came into force on the 1 April 2023. Revaluations do not raise extra revenue overall but reflect changes in the property market values across the country, redistributing the same total tax liability for NDR. Some rates bills will rise and some will fall but the average national bill will only change with inflation.



The Welsh Government specifies an amount for the rate – 53.5p in 2023/24 (53.5p in 2022/23), and local businesses pay rates calculated by multiplying their rateable value by that amount. The Council is responsible for collecting rates due from ratepayers in its area but pays the proceeds into the NDR pool administered by the Welsh Government. The Welsh Government then redistributes the sums paid into the pool back to local authorities on the basis of a fixed amount per head of population.

NDR income, after reliefs and provisions (including Small Business Rates Relief provided by the Welsh Government), amounted to £9.663m for 2023/24 (£14.061m in 2022/23) and was based on rateable value at the year-end of £41.985m (£41.428m in 2022/23).

<b>Analysis of the net proceeds from non-domestic rates:</b>	<b>2023/24 £'000</b>	<b>2022/23 £'000</b>
Non-domestic rates collectable	9,663	14,061
Cost of collection allowance	(188)	(184)
Interest paid on overpayments	(20)	-
Provision for bad debts	(121)	(169)
Contribution to cost of charitable relief	53	72
Retail, Leisure and Hospitality Business Rates Relief Scheme met from grant	2,237	1,578
High Street and Retail Relief met from grant	(3)	-
<b>Payments into national pool</b>	<b>11,621</b>	<b>15,358</b>
<b>Redistribution from national pool</b>	<b>22,823</b>	<b>25,493</b>

## **NOTE 41 – CONTINGENT LIABILITIES**

### **Electrical Installation Condition Report (EICR) Certificates**

Landlords are required to produce EICR certificates from an experienced and qualified electrician who has assessed the electrical installation within a property and deemed it be safe. These are usually required to be undertaken at least every five years. These electrical checks have been completed in accordance with the law but in some instances copies of the certificates were not provided to Council tenants. Failure to issue EICR certificates to housing tenants within seven days of the electrical inspection may result in the Council having to repay rent to those tenants who did not receive copies of the certificates as compensation. Whether the council will have to pay, depends on the outcome of ongoing legal action relating to another body on this matter.

### **Waste Recycling Targets**

Welsh Government, in a bid to increase recycling, have issued waste recycling targets for Local Authorities for several years. Failure to reach those targets will result in a fine for those Councils. Isle of Anglesey's waste recycling target was missed for 2021/22 and 2022/23.

### **Public Liability Claim against Isle of Anglesey County Council's Predecessor**

Due to the current circumstances surrounding a former headteacher of schools in Gwynedd, Gwynedd Council is assessing and considering the potential public liability claims against the Council and its predecessor. In the event that Gwynedd Council has to settle claims relating to events prior to 31 March 1996, Isle of Anglesey Council may have to make a contribution, at a previously agreed rate, to cover policy excesses and any liabilities not covered by insurance policies taken out by the former Gwynedd County Council. Gwynedd Council hold an earmarked reserve to meet the costs of claims in respect of the former Gwynedd County Council and Isle of Anglesey Council would only have to make a contribution in the event that this reserve is insufficient to meet any costs that have to be funded by the Council.



## **NOTE 42 – CONTINGENT ASSETS**

### **Legal Charges**

The Council retains a number of legal charges over privately owned residential properties, where it provided support to the buyers under schemes for assisted home purchase, with the Council being entitled to a share of proceeds on the sale of the properties. The actual amount that will be received will vary, dependent upon both the selling prices of individual properties and the nature of any other legal charges against them which may take precedence over the Council's. The timing of any receipts is dependent upon the occurrence of sale.

## NOTE 43 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES

This section discloses the specific accounting policies adopted by the Council for completion of the accounts.

Policy Reference	Policy Title
1	General Principles
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## 1. General Principles

The Statement of Accounts summarises the Council's transactions for the 2022/23 financial year and its financial position at the year-end of 31 March 2023. The Council is required to prepare an annual Statement of Accounts by the Accounts and Audit (Wales) Regulations and the Accounts and Audit (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2018. These regulations require the accounts to be prepared in accordance with proper accounting practices. These practices primarily comprise the CIPFA Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2022/23 and the CIPFA Service Reporting Code of Practice 2022/23, supported by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). All principal accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout the year. The Statement of Accounts has been prepared on a "going concern" basis.

## 2. Accruals of Income and Expenditure

Transactions are accounted for in the year that they take place, not simply when cash payments are made or received. This accruals accounting approach provides a more complete basis for reporting the Council's financial performance as it includes the Council's future commitments to pay/receive cash for goods and services received but not paid by 31 March 2023. Income and expenditure are accounted for in the year the activity it relates to takes place, not simply when cash is paid or received, i.e., on an accruals basis. This means income is recorded when it is earned not received and expenditure when it is incurred not when it is paid. Income from the sale of goods is included in the accounts when the sale is completed, not when the cash is received. Income from the provision of services is recognised when the Council can measure reliably the percentage of completion of the transaction and, as a result of this, the Council is due income in return for the services provided. In addition: -

- Supplies are recorded as expenditure when they are consumed – where there is a gap between the date supplies are received and their consumption, they are carried as inventories on the Balance Sheet;
- Expenses in relation to services received (including services provided by employees) are recorded as expenditure when the services are received rather than when payments are made;
- Interest receivable on investments and bank deposits and payable on borrowings (including bank overdrafts) is accounted for respectively as income and expenditure on the basis of the effective interest rate for the relevant financial instrument rather than necessarily the cash flows fixed or determined by the contract; and
- Where revenue and expenditure have been recognised but cash has not been received or paid, a debtor or creditor for the relevant amount is recorded in the Balance Sheet. Where debts may not be settled, the balance of debtors is written down and a charge made to revenue for the income that may not be collected.

## 3. Events after the Balance Sheet Date

Events can occur after the year-end which might have a significant effect on the financial results for that year. Events after the Balance Sheet date are those events, both favourable and unfavourable, that occur between the end of the financial year and the date when the Statement of Accounts is authorised for issue. The Statement of Accounts is authorised for issue when the Section 151 Officer signs the final audited accounts, after the accounts are approved by full Council. The law requires that the audited, authorised final accounts are completed by 31 July following the year-end. Two types of events can be identified: -

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

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

#### **4. Jointly Controlled Operations and Jointly Controlled Assets**

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

Jointly controlled assets are items of property, plant or equipment that are jointly controlled by the Council and other venturers, with the assets being used to obtain benefits for the venturers. The joint venture does not involve the establishment of a separate entity. The Council accounts for only its share of the jointly controlled assets, the liabilities, and expenses that it incurs on its own behalf or jointly with others in respect of its interest in the joint venture and income that it earns from the venture.

#### **5. Prior Period Adjustments, Changes in Accounting Policies and Estimates of Errors**

Prior period adjustments may arise as a result of a change in accounting policies or to correct a material error. Changes in accounting estimates are accounted for prospectively, i.e., in the current and future years affected by the change, and do not give rise to a prior period adjustment.

Changes in accounting policies are only made when required by proper accounting practices or the change provides more reliable or relevant information about the effect of the transactions, other events and the conditions on the Council's financial position and financial performance. Where a change is made, it is applied retrospectively (unless otherwise stated) by adjusting opening balances and comparative amounts for the prior period as if the new policy had always been applied.

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

#### **6. Value Added Tax (VAT)**

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

#### **7. Fair Value Measurement**

IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement requires most non-current assets, liabilities, and financial instruments to be valued at fair value, often with regard to an active market value where available. For operational assets, the standard introduces the concept of fair value being based on current value (often value in use) for revaluations of Property, Plant and Equipment. This means measurements should reflect the market conditions for the service or function at the reporting date. The standard provides different fair valuation approaches to differing asset types. For non-operational assets, i.e., investment assets, assets held for sale and surplus assets, these are valued at their highest and best use. Where there is an alternative use which would be of a higher fair value that is the fair value which would be used for the

valuation of non-operational assets. The code does not require infrastructure assets to be revalued at current value. Infrastructure assets are, instead, valued at depreciated historical cost.

The Authority 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.

## **8. Non-Current Assets (Plant, Property and Equipment)**

### **8.1 Recognition**

Non-current assets – Plant, Property and Equipment (PPE) – are physical assets which last a year or more and will be used by the Council in support of its provision of goods and services. The Council has set a minimum amount for expenditure on assets to be classed as capital expenditure. This de-minimis amount is £10k. Expenditure on the acquisition, creation or enhancement of non-current assets which cost £10k or more is capitalised on an accruals basis providing that it meets the above definition of a non-current asset. Plant, Property and Equipment would include assets such as machinery; it would not typically include assets held for sale as they would normally be expected to be disposed of within 12 months.

The costs of these assets may include initial costs of acquisition and construction and subsequent costs to enhance or replace part of the asset. All other expenditure arising from day-to-day servicing of assets, including repairs and maintenance, is recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as the costs are incurred.

### **8.2 Measurement**

Assets are initially measured at cost, comprising: -

- The purchase price;
- Any costs attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management; and
- The initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located in cases where, in order to bring an asset into use, any relocation of the asset is required.

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 their fair value, unless the acquisition does not have commercial substance (i.e., it will not lead to a variation in the cash flows of the Council). In the latter case, where an asset is acquired via an exchange, the cost of the acquisition is the carrying amount of the asset given up by the Council.

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

- Infrastructure, community assets and assets under construction are valued at depreciated historical cost;
- Council dwellings – fair value, determined using the basis of existing use value for social housing (EUV-SH);
- Council offices – current value, determined by the amount that would be paid for the asset in its existing use;
- School buildings – would be valued at current value in use but, because of their specialist nature, are measured at depreciated replacement cost;
- Surplus assets – the current value measurement is fair value, estimated at the highest and best use from a market participant's perspective;
- All other operational assets have been measured at current value based on existing use value (EUV). This means that the current value of land and buildings would be that amount which would be exchanged for an asset in its existing use. If there is no market evident for an asset due to its specialist nature or if the type of asset is rarely sold, the Authority estimates the current value using a depreciated replacement cost approach. For example, for property comprising land and buildings, depreciated replacement cost would be the market value for the existing use for the land on which the building sits plus the current gross replacement cost of the building less allowances for physical deterioration, obsolescence, and optimisation;
- 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 and Expenditure line of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Where there are conditions on any donated assets, the gain is instead credited to 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;
- Where a part or component of an asset is replaced, the carrying value of the old part/component is derecognised to avoid double counting. The new component is then added to the carrying amount. If it is not practicable to determine the carrying amount of the replaced part, the cost of the new part is used as an indication of the cost of the replaced part; and
- Where an asset is not held for the purpose of generating cash flows, value in use is assumed to be at least equal to the cost of replacing the asset's service potential.

Where non-property assets have short useful lives or low values (or both), depreciated historical cost basis is used as a proxy for fair value. 'Short Useful life' typically means seven years or less, although it may be longer for specialist items of plant and equipment.

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. In practice, the Council undertakes valuations of its Property, Plant and Equipment assets based on a five-year rolling programme. However, assets with a carrying value over £500k are revalued each year. Increases in asset values are matched by credits to the Revaluation Reserve to recognise unrealised gains. Exceptionally, revaluation 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.

Where decreases in value are identified, they are accounted for as follows: -

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

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

### **8.3 Impairment**

Assets are assessed at each year-end as to whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. Examples of events and changes in circumstances that indicate impairment may have occurred include: -

- Significant decline (i.e., more than expected as a result of the passage of time or normal use) in an asset's carrying amount during the period, which is specific to the asset;
- Evidence of obsolescence or physical damage of an asset;
- A commitment by the Council to undertake a significant reorganisation; and
- A significant adverse change in the statutory or other regulatory environment in which the Council operates.

Where indicators 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 on revalued assets, they are accounted for by: -

- Where there is a balance of revaluation gains for the asset in the Revaluation Reserve, the impairment against the asset is written down against that balance (up to the amount of the accumulated gains);
- where there is no balance in the Revaluation Reserve, the impairment against the asset is written down against the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Where an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the reversal is credited to the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, to the extent that the original loss was recognised in the CIES, adjusted for depreciation that would have been charged if the loss had not been recognised. Any excess is recognised in the Revaluation Reserve.

Where the impairment is on a non-revalued asset (i.e., an asset with a carrying value based on historical cost), the impairment is recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

## 8.4 Depreciation

Depreciation is provided for on all Property, Plant and Equipment assets in order to allocate their depreciable amounts over their useful lives. An exception is made for assets without a determinable finite useful life (i.e., freehold land) and assets that are not yet available for use (i.e., assets under construction). However, if any assets whose estimated useful economic lives are expected to be below or higher than the periods indicated below, due to professional opinion or provided by the manufacture or indicated as an industry standard. Depreciation can be charged on the estimated economic useful life outside the below boundaries.

Depreciation is calculated on the following bases: -

- Dwellings and other buildings – straight-line allocation over periods of up to 75 years, as estimated by the Valuer;
- Infrastructure – straight-line allocation over periods of up to 45 years;
- Vehicles, plant, furniture, and equipment – straight-line allocation over 5 to 15 years.

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.

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.

Depreciation is not charged in the year an asset is acquired.

Where an item of Property, Plant and Equipment (Non-Current Asset) has major components whose cost is significant in relation to the total cost of the item, the components are depreciated separately.

Applying this in practice requires an assessment against the below criteria, to establish if; -

- The economic useful life is significantly different from the other components of the asset i.e., 15 years or more;
- The value of the asset is £2m or greater and the component is over 25% of the total value of the asset; and
- The economic useful life is significantly different but the value represents less than 25% of the total value of the asset; the component will be separately identified if, in the Valuer's judgement, it is deemed to be material, e.g. where the value of a component is, say, £3m (10%) of the depreciating asset that has a total value of £30m.

If the depreciation asset is part of a wider group held for the same purpose, for example, leisure centres, this recommended policy on componentisation will be applied to the total of the wider group and not to each individual depreciating asset within the group.



## **8.5 Disposals and Non-Current Assets Held-for-sale**

These assets are actively marketed for sale and where the Council expects that sale will go through in the next 12 months. The assets are identified separately as the value in the Balance Sheet will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than future continued use. The asset is revalued immediately before reclassification and then carried at the lower of this amount and fair value less costs to sell. Fair value of non-current assets held for sale is measured at the highest and best use. 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 previous losses recognised in the Surplus or Deficit on Provision of Services. Depreciation is not charged on Assets Held-for-Sale.

If assets no longer meet the criteria to be classified as Assets Held-for-Sale, they are reclassified back to non-current assets and valued at the lower of their 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 abandoned or scrapped are not reclassified as Assets-Held-for-Sale.

## **8.6 Disposals of Non-Current Assets**

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. This cost is subsequently transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

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 in excess of £10k are categorised as capital receipts and can then only be used for new capital investment or set aside to reduce the Council's underlying need to borrow (the Capital Financing Requirement). Receipts are appropriated to the Capital Receipts Reserve from the Council Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

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

## **8.7 Surplus Assets**

The fair value of surplus assets 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. This will be based on the highest and best use estimated using Level 1 inputs.

## 8.8 Heritage Assets

Heritage Assets are those assets that are intended to be preserved in trust for future generations because of their cultural, environmental, or historical associations. They are held by the Council in pursuit of its overall objectives to preserve the heritage of the Isle of Anglesey.

The Council owns a number of tangible heritage assets such as historical buildings and works of art.

Operational Heritage Assets (i.e., those that, in addition to being held for their heritage characteristics, are also used by the Council for other activities or to provide other services) are valued and accounted for as operational assets, in the same way as other assets of that general type (e.g., operational buildings).

Heritage Assets are valued on the basis that is most appropriate and relevant in respect of the individual asset or class of assets. Where it is not practicable to obtain a valuation at a cost which is commensurate with the benefits to users of the financial statements, Heritage Assets are measured at historical cost (less any accumulated depreciation, amortisation, and impairment losses as appropriate). Where Heritage Assets are measured at valuation, then the carrying amount is measured with sufficient frequency to ensure that the valuations remain current, and at intervals of no greater than five years. Where a cost or valuation cannot be determined for a Heritage Asset without disproportionate cost, the assets will not be recognised in the Balance Sheet. Instead, the asset will be disclosed in the notes to the accounts.

Where a Heritage Asset has a finite life, depreciation is provided for on the same basis as for other classes of asset (for detail see Accounting Policy for Depreciation, 8.4 above).

Depreciation is not provided on Heritage Assets which have indefinite lives and a high residual value. The carrying amount of a Heritage Asset is reviewed where there is evidence of impairment, for example, where it has suffered physical deterioration or breakage, or new doubts arise as to its authenticity. Any impairment is recognised on the same basis as for other classes of asset (for detail see under Accounting Policy 8.3, Impairment). The Council does not currently actively seek further acquisitions of Heritage Assets but responds to opportunities to enhance its portfolio as they arise. The art collections are housed at Oriel Ynys Môn, with maintenance work being carried out as required. Parts of the collection are on display at any one time, while access to the remainder is available by arrangement. The Heritage Properties are managed and maintained, with due regard for their heritage characteristics, as part of the Council's overall portfolio of land and buildings.

## 8.9 Treatment of School Assets

Local Authority maintained schools are deemed to be in the control of local authorities. The assets, liabilities, reserves and cash flows of the Authority's maintained schools are, therefore, included in the Council's financial statements.

Land and buildings of voluntary aided and foundation schools are owned and controlled by the trustees of the schools or the foundation body and are, therefore, not shown on the Balance Sheet of the Council.

Capital expenditure on community schools is added to the balances for those schools. Individual schools' balances as of 31 March each year, are included in the Balance Sheet of the Council as any unspent delegated schools' budgets remain the property of the Council.

For accounting purposes, the status of the assets of voluntary controlled and voluntary aided schools are as follows: -

- Voluntary Controlled Schools: the land has been included on the Balance Sheet but not the buildings;
- Voluntary Aided Schools: neither the land nor the buildings are included in the Balance Sheet; and
- Additionally, neither the land nor the buildings of Caergeiliog Foundation School are included on the Balance Sheet, as these assets vest with the trustees of the school.

## 9. Investment Properties

Investment properties are those land and buildings 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 recognised when it is probable that future planned economic benefits will flow to the Authority and that the cost or fair value of the investment property can be reliably measured. 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. The Code requires that Investment Properties be valued at their highest and best use regardless of the intentions of the Council. This means that alternative uses have been considered for each investment property and, if there were an alternative use that would maximise fair value, then that is the fair value which is to be used. The properties are not depreciated but are revalued annually in accordance with IFRS 13 according to market conditions at the Balance Sheet date. Gains and losses on revaluation are posted to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The same treatment is applied to gains and losses on disposal.

Rentals received in relation to investment properties are credited to the Financing and Investment Income line and result in a gain for the Council Fund Balance. However, revaluation and disposal gains and losses are not permitted by statutory arrangements to have an impact on the Council Fund Balance. The gains and losses are, therefore, reversed out of the Council 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.

## 10. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are non-current, non-financial assets which are separately identifiable, but which do not have physical substance (for example, computer software). These are controlled by the Council as a result of past events. 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. Expenditure on intangible assets is capitalised when it is expected that future economic benefits or service potential will flow from the intangible asset to the Council. The useful economic life of intangible assets is determined by the relevant professional leading on the purchase of/development of the intangible asset. The useful economic life of intangible assets is shorter than tangible assets, for example, between five to seven years. Intangible assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over the useful economic life of the asset.

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 cost less accumulated amortisation. The depreciable amount of an intangible asset is amortised over its useful life to the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Intangible assets are evaluated for any impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that an asset might be impaired. Any losses recognised are posted to the relevant service line(s) 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 Council Fund Balance. The gains and losses are, therefore, reversed out of the Council 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.

## **11. Inventories and Long-Term Contracts**

Inventories are included in the Balance Sheet at the lower of cost or net realisable value. The cost of inventories is assigned using the 'First In, First Out' (FIFO) costing formula.

Long-term contracts are accounted for on the basis of charging the Surplus of Deficit on the Provision of Services with the value of works and services received under the contract during the financial year.

Work-in-progress is included in the Balance Sheet at cost.

## **12. Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months 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.

## **13. Financial Instruments**

### **13.1 Financial Liabilities**

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

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

Where premiums and discounts have been charged to the CIES, regulations allow the impact on the General Fund Balance to be spread over future years. The Authority 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 CIES 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.

## 13.2 Financial Assets

Financial assets are classified based on a classification and measurement approach that reflects the business model for holding the financial assets and their cash flow characteristics. There are three main classes of financial assets: -

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

The Authority's business model is to hold investments to collect contractual cash flows.

Financial assets are, therefore, classified as amortised cost, except for those whose contractual payments are not solely payment of principal and interest (i.e., where the cash flows do not take the form of a basic debt instrument).

## 13.3 Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost

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

However, the Authority has made a number of loans to employees at less than market rates (soft loans). The Council uses HMRC's rate for beneficial employee loans as a proxy for market value/effective interest rate. Where the difference between the discounted rate and the effective interest rate is more than £100k, a loss is recorded in the CIES for the present value of the interest that will be foregone over the life of the instrument, resulting in a lower amortised cost than the outstanding principal.

Interest is credited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the CIES at a marginally higher effective rate of interest than the rate receivable from the employees, with the difference serving to increase the amortised cost of the loan in the Balance Sheet. 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 CIES 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.

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

## 13.3 Expected Credit Loss Model

The Authority recognises expected credit losses on all of its financial assets held at amortised cost [or, where relevant, FVOCI], either on a 12 month or lifetime basis. The simplified lifetime basis expected credit loss model also applies to lease receivables and contract assets. Only lifetime losses are recognised for trade receivables (debtors) held by the Authority.

The Council will also extend the simplified approach to lease receivables and trade receivables and contract assets where there is a significant financing component.

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

In respect of Sundry Debtors the following bad debt percentages applied: -  
6 months to 1 year: 50%;  
1 year to 2 years: 75%;  
Over 2 years: 100%.

Higher percentages would apply for certain debtors, taking regard of individual circumstances, e.g., company liquidation, personal bankruptcy.

Debtors which had been deferred i.e., Social Services residential fees that had been deferred pending sale of property (where a charge on the property applied), a provision of 10% applied irrespective of age – although a higher provision would apply in certain circumstances e.g., current state of property or property value or dispute.

IFRS requires earlier recognition of debt (current practice does not provide for debts earlier than six months old, although a provision would be made for known individual debtor circumstances, e.g. bankruptcy, aged less than this) and public sector debts are to be excluded (currently debts for local health board, major and local preceptors (councils)/levying bodies etc. and central/devolved administrations etc. are included). Having regard to IFRS 9, revised impaired loss allowances are required and the following considerations are made to arrive at the revised allowances:

IFRS 9 does not define default of a debt but requires an organisation to provide such a definition consistent with its credit management purposes. The following definition is used for the purposes of impaired loss allowance requirement for Sundry Debt, which is simple enough and is consistent with this Authority's credit management-

A debtor is in default of a debt (for impaired loss allowance purposes in respect of Sundry Debt) if payment has not been received against a debt in the Civica Debtor system (by 31 March each year) where the age of the debt is more than 14 calendar days from the tax point date.

The following allowances are applied for periods up to 6 months: -

- Day 1 to 14 days from invoice being raised – 2%;
- 1 – 30 days past due date i.e., 15 days to 45 days from tax point date – 2.5%;
- 31 – 60 days past due date i.e., 46 days to 75 days from tax point date – 4.5%;
- 61 – 90 days past due date i.e., 76 days to 105 days from tax point date – 7.5%;
- 91 – 168 days past due date i.e., 106 days to 182 days from tax point date – 15%.

The Council would then continue to apply the current percentages for debts older than six months from the tax point date i.e.:

- 183 – 365 days from tax point date – 50%;
- 366 – 730 days from tax point date – 75%;
- 731 days or more from tax point date – 100%.

### **Deferred charges**

These from 183 days from tax point date are to be applied at 10% ONLY and not at the higher rates shown. No provision for deferred debts aged less than six months old. The Council has legal charges secured against individuals' homes, hence the reduced amount for impairment. The annual impairment gain, or loss will be the change in lifetime expected credit losses over the year.

### **Housing Benefits Overpayments**

The Council's impairment loss allowance is 90% of the outstanding debtor for housing benefits overpaid to service users at year-end. The impairment loss allowance is high as recipients of benefits tend to have limited financial resources and the risk of not recovering benefits overpaid is high.

### **Rents**

The impairment loss allowance on rental debtors is based on the amount of debt owed, with higher values impaired on a higher percent as the risk of non-payment increases as the amount of debt escalates. The percentage for loss allowance per banding is then applied to the actual debt outstanding within each band. The banding and percentage of loss allowance applied is as follows: -

### **Current Tenants**

<b><u>Value of Arrears</u></b>	<b><u>Impairment Loss Allowance</u></b>
£0.01 to £49.99	10%
£50 to £99.99	20%
£100 to £249.99	30%
£250 to £499.99	45%
£500 to £999.99	60%
> £1000	85%

An impairment loss allowance of 90% is applied to all outstanding amounts owed by former tenants as these debts are less likely to be recovered than from existing tenants.

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

Financial assets that are measured at FVPL are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the Authority becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measured and carried at fair value. Fair value gains and losses are recognised as they arrive in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Service.

The fair value measurements of the financial statements are based on the following techniques: -

Instruments with quoted market price – the market price of other instruments with fixed and determinable payments – discounted cash flow analysis.

The inputs to the measurement techniques are categorised in accordance with the following three levels:

**Level 1 inputs** – quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets that the Authority can access at the measurement date.

**Level 2 inputs** – inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset, either directly or indirectly.

**Level 3 inputs** – unobservable inputs for the asset.

### **13.5 The Financial Statements**

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

### **13.6 Available-for-Sale Financial Assets**

The Council does not have any available-for-sale financial assets and is unlikely to have any in the short-term as these financial assets are not included in the Treasury Management Strategy Statement 2022/23.

## **14. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets**

### **14.1 Provisions**

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Council a legal or constructive obligation that 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 are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, considering 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 be required (or a lower settlement than anticipated is made), the provision is reversed and credited back to the relevant service.

When 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 certain that reimbursement will be received if the Council settles the obligation.

### **14.2 Contingent Liabilities**

A contingent liability arises where an event has taken place that gives the Council an obligation,

whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence, or otherwise, of uncertain future events not 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.

Material contingent liabilities are not recognised in the Balance Sheet, but disclosed as a note in the accounts should they arise.



### **14.3 Contingent Assets**

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

Material 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.

### **15. Reserves**

The Council maintains a range of reserves, reflecting both the extent to which its overall assets exceed its liabilities and any restrictions, either statutory or voluntary, which are placed upon the usage of these balances. The Council has discretion to set aside specific amounts as reserves where it wishes to earmark available funds for future policy purposes, to cover contingencies or manage cash flow. These are summarised in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Reserves are created by appropriating amounts out of the Council Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement. When expenditure to be financed from a reserve is incurred, it is charged to the appropriate service in that year to score 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 Council Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserve Statement so that there is no net charge against Council Tax for the expenditure. Certain reserves are kept to manage the accounting processes for non-current assets, financial instruments and retirement and employee benefits and do not represent usable resources for the Council – these reserves are explained in the relevant policies and notes.

### **16. Revenue Recognition**

Revenue is recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for the year in which it is earned rather than when the cash is received. This relates to income from the sale of goods (produced by the Council for the purpose of sale or purchased for resale), the provision of services (excluding services directly related to construction contracts), interest, royalties and dividends, non-exchange transactions (i.e., Council Tax) and where previously a liability had been recognised (i.e., creditor) on satisfying the revenue recognition criteria.

Revenue is also recognised on gains which may or may not arise from ordinary activities such as gains on the revaluation of non-current assets, gains on the sale of non-current assets and gains on available-for-sale financial assets. Where the Authority is acting as an agent, only the income the Council is paid for its role of agent will be recognised in the accounts. The amount relating to the third party (the principal) will not be included in the accounts.

Revenue is recognised and measured at the fair value of the consideration receivable. This 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. Rebates and cash settlements, where relevant, will be considered in measuring the fair value of the consideration received.

If payment is on deferred terms, the consideration receivable is discounted to present value in order to achieve a fair value. The difference between this amount and the total payments received is recognised as interest revenue in the Surplus or Deficit on Provision of Services. Short duration receivables with no stated interest rate are measured at original invoice amount where the effect of discounting is immaterial. There is no difference between the delivery and payment dates for non- contractual, non-exchange transactions i.e., revenue relating to Council Tax and general rates and, therefore, these transactions are measured at their full amount receivable.

## **17. Internal Interest**

The council invests its cash balances in accordance with its Treasury Management and Investment Policies and the interest is accrued and credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Interest is credited to trust funds and other third-party funds based on the average rate of interest earned by the Council. Some reserves receive interest by way of an appropriation calculated on the same basis.

## **18. Leases**

Where applicable and material, 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, plant, or equipment from the lessor to the lessee. The Council does not hold any leases of this type and, therefore, the leases that the Council does hold 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. Leases have been reviewed considering the materiality level of both annual rentals and capital values and inclusion in the accounts is based on these levels.

### **18.1 The Council as Lessee**

#### **18.1.1 Finance Leases**

If applicable and of a material value, items of Property, Plant and Equipment held under finance leases would be 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 charge for the acquisition of the interest in the Property, Plant or Equipment – applied to write down the lease liability; and
- A finance charge - debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

If Property, Plant and Equipment are recognised under finance leases, they would be 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 (where ownership of the asset does not transfer to the Council at the end of the lease period).

The Council is not required to raise Council Tax to cover depreciation or revaluation and impairment losses arising on leased assets. Instead, a prudent annual contribution is made from revenue funds towards the deemed capital investment in accordance with statutory requirements. Depreciation and revaluation and impairment losses are, therefore, substituted by a revenue contribution 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.

### **18.1.2 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).

## **18.2 The Council as Lessor**

### **18.2.1 Finance Leases**

If 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. If applicable, 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 Authority'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 (long-term debtor) asset in the Balance Sheet. Lease rentals receivable are apportioned between: -

- A charge for the acquisition of the interest in the property – applied to write down the lease debtor (together with any premiums received); and
- 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 is 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 received, the element for the capital receipt for the disposal of the asset is used to write down the lease 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 non-current 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.

### **18.2.2 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.

## **19. Charge to Revenue for Non-Current Assets – Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP)**

Services and support services are charged with the following amounts to record the real cost of holding non-current assets during the year: -

- Depreciation of assets used by the Service;
- 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; and
- Amortisation of intangible assets attributable to the Service.

The Council is not required to raise council tax to cover these costs. However, it is required to set aside an annual contribution from revenue towards its overall borrowing requirement. These costs are, therefore, replaced by the Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) by way of an adjusting transaction with the Capital Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement for the difference between the two.

The Welsh Government issued new regulations in 2008/09 requiring local authorities in Wales to make a prudent provision for MRP, including an option to provide an MRP over the life of an asset. The policy also allows MRP to be deferred until the asset is commissioned.

The MRP charge on HRA borrowing has historically been charged at 2% of the HRA's proportion of Capital Financing Requirement (CFR). In 2015, Welsh Government changed the determination to allow the HRA MRP charge to be calculated by more options. It was recommended that the annuity asset life method would result in the highest NPV for both supported and unsupported borrowing, and the most affordable option for the present and future generations is the option where the annuity is based on 60-year asset lives, using the Council's average borrowing rate of 4.58%. Therefore, for both HRA supported and unsupported borrowing the annuity methods as recommended over 60 years at the interest rate of 4.58% should be implemented from 1 April 2022. It would allow a more prudent approach rather than a current one as, instead of the CFR taking 300 years to be reduced to zero, it would only take 60.

Transactions in relation to investment properties are recorded against the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

## **20. Government Grants and Contributions**

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

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

Amounts recognised as due to the Council are not credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement until the conditions attached to the grant or contribution have been met. Grant conditions are the requirements which have to be met in order to qualify for the grant, for example, the building of a school or key outcomes specified within the conditions. 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 Council 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.

Some grants' bodies impose restrictions which limit or direct the purposes for which the grant may be used but do not stipulate that the grant is to be repaid.

## **21. 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 Council Fund Balance to the Capital Adjustment Account then reverses out the amounts charged so that there is no impact on the level of Council Tax.

## **22. Overheads and Support Services**

The costs of overheads and support services are charged to services that benefit from the supply or service in accordance with the Authority's arrangements for accountability and financial performance for the purpose of full-cost accounting for the statutory statistical returns, for example, the annual RA and RO Government returns. However, for budget monitoring and the statutory annual accounts, recharges are excluded, and the corporate and support services are reported as service segments and held accountable for budget management.

## **23. Foreign Currency**

The Council has a diminishing number of European grant aided schemes where the grants may be denominated in Euros. A Euro Bank account was opened to support these schemes. The balance on this bank account at the year-end is converted at the spot exchange rate on 31 March with resulting gains or losses being recognised in the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

## **24. Employee Benefits**

### **24.1 Benefits Payable during Employment**

Short-term employee benefits are those due to be settled within 12 months of the year-end. They include such benefits as wages and salaries, paid annual leave and paid sick leave, bonuses and non-monetary benefits for current employees and are recognised as an expense for services in the year in which employees render service to the Council. An accrual is made for the cost of holiday entitlements (or any form of leave, e.g., time off in lieu) earned by employees but not taken before the year-end, which employees can carry forward into the next financial year.

The accrual is made at the wage and salary rates applicable in the following accounting year, being the period in which the employee takes the benefit. To prevent fluctuations from impacting on Council Tax, the year-on-year change in cost generated by this accrual is charged to Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services, but then reversed out through the Movement in Reserves Statement to the Accumulating Absences Adjustment Account, so that holiday benefits are charged to revenue in the financial year in which the holiday absence occurs.

The Council does not award long-term employee benefits, i.e., those which are not expected to be paid or settled within 12 months of the Balance Sheet date.

## **24.2 Termination Benefits**

Termination benefits are amounts payable as a result of a decision by the Council to terminate an employee's employment before the normal retirement date or an employee's decision to accept voluntary redundancy. These benefits are charged on an accruals basis to the relevant service line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement when the Council can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits or when the Authority recognises costs for a restructuring.

Where termination benefits involve the enhancement of pensions (usually in the form of added years), statutory provisions require the General Fund Balance to be charged with the amount payable by the Authority 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.

## **24.3 Post-Employment Benefits**

Employees of the Council are entitled to be members of two separate pension schemes: -

- The Teachers' Pension Scheme, administered by Capita Teachers' Pensions on behalf of the Department for Education; and
- The Local Government Pension Scheme, administered by Gwynedd Council.

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

## **24.4 Teachers' Pension Scheme**

The arrangements for the teachers' scheme mean that liabilities for these benefits cannot ordinarily be identified to the Council. The scheme is, therefore, accounted for as if it were a defined contributions scheme and no liability for future payments of benefits is recognised in the Balance Sheet. The Lifelong Learning Service line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is charged with the employer's contributions payable to the Teachers' Pension Agency in the year.

## **24.5 The Local Government Pension Scheme**

All employees (other than teachers) and Councillors, subject to certain qualifying criteria, are able to join the Local Government Pension Scheme. The Scheme is known as the Gwynedd Pension Fund and is administered by Gwynedd Council in accordance with the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013 on behalf of all participating employers. Under International Accounting Standard (IAS19), the Local Government Scheme is accounted for as a defined benefits scheme.

The liabilities of the Gwynedd Pension Scheme 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 real discount rate that is based on the indicative rate of return on UK Government bonds adjusted for an addition to the yield that reflects the extra risk involved in using AA Corporate Bond yields – known as the credit spread.

The assets of Gwynedd 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;
- Unities securities – current bid price; and
- Property – market value.

The change in the net pension liability is analysed into four components: -

- a) Current service cost – the increase in liabilities as a result of years of service earned this year – allocated in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the services for which the employees worked.
- b) Past service cost – the increase in liabilities arising from current year decisions whose effect relates to years of service earned in earlier years – debited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of Non-Distributed Costs. Net interest on the net defined benefit liability, i.e., the net interest expense for the Council - the change during the period in the net defined benefit liability that arises from the passage of time, is charged to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. This is calculated by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the period, to the net defined liability at the beginning of the period (considering any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments).
- c) Benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments).
- d) Re-measurement comprising: -
  - The return on plan assets (excluding amounts already included in the net interest on net defined benefit) which is charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure;
  - Actuarial gains and losses – changes in the net pension liability that arise because events have not coincided with assumptions made at the last actuarial valuation or because the actuaries have updated their assumptions. This is charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.
- e) Contributions paid to the Gwynedd Pension Fund – cash paid as employer’s contributions to the pension fund in settlement of liabilities; not accounted for as an expense.

In relation to retirement benefits, statutory provisions require the General Fund Balance to be charged with the amount payable by the Authority to the pension fund or directly to pensioners in the year, not the amount calculated according to the relevant accounting standards. In the Movement in Reserves Statement, this means that there are transfers to and from the Pensions Reserve to remove the notional debits and credits for retirement benefits and replace them with debits for the cash paid to the pension fund and pensioners and any such amounts payable but unpaid at the year-end. The negative balance that arises on the Pensions Reserve thereby measures the beneficial impact to the General Fund of being required to account for retirement benefits on the basis of cash flows rather than as benefits are earned by employees.

#### **24.6 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 employee (including teachers) are accrued in the year of the decision to make the award and accounted for using the same policies as are applied to the Local Government Pension Scheme.

#### **25. Exceptional Items**

Where items of income and expense are material in the context of these accounts, 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.

#### **26. Accounting for NDR (Non-Domestic Rates)**

As the Council acts as an agent in the collection of NDR income, it does not include the financial position with regard to the ratepayers and only reports the net cash position with Welsh Government in its Balance Sheet. Therefore, if the amount collected from NDR taxpayers by the Authority (net of the cost of collection allowance) exceeds that paid to Welsh Government on 31 March, the amount not yet paid to the Welsh Government is included in the Balance Sheet as a creditor. Similarly, if the cash paid to Welsh Government exceeds the cash collected from NDR taxpayers (net of the cost of collection allowance), the excess is included in the Balance Sheet as a debtor. The Council maintains records of NDR arrears, impairment allowances, prepayments, and overpayments in its underlying accounting records; however, for final accounts purposes, these balances are consolidated into a single agency account, with the figures netting down to the debtor/creditor to the national pool. The cost of collection allowance received by the Isle of Anglesey County Council is the billing Council's income and is included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Cash collected from NDR taxpayers is not included in the Cash Flow Statement except for the cash retained in respect of the cost of collection allowance. Any difference between the cash collected from NDR taxpayers and the cash paid into the NDR Pool is included within financing activities in the Cash Flow Statement.

#### **27. Agency Income and Expenditure**

Under various statutory powers, a Council may agree with other local authorities, water companies and government departments to do work on their behalf. The body conducting agency services is reimbursed by the responsible body to the extent of approved expenditure together with any agreed contribution towards administrative costs. Only the amounts relating to the Council, for example the fees earned for providing the agency services, will be included in the Council's Comprehensive Statement of Income and Expenditure.



The Isle of Anglesey County Council has acted as an agent during the year on behalf of: -  
Welsh Government - Collecting Non-Domestic Rates (NDR) and paying the sums collected over to  
Welsh Government, less the amount retained in respect of the cost of collection allowance;

Welsh Government – Empty Homes’ Loans, where the Council acts as agent between;

Welsh Government and recipients of Empty Homes’ Loans;

Welsh Government – the Council has acted as agent on behalf of Welsh Government in the payment of  
Covid Business Grants in support of specified businesses during the Pandemic particularly to support  
businesses during lockdowns.

## SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

### HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT (HRA)

#### Income and Expenditure Statement for the year ended 31 March 2024

	2023/24 £'000	2022/23 £'000
<b><u>Expenditure</u></b>		
Management and Maintenance - Repairs and Maintenance	5,562	5,084
Management and Maintenance - Supervision and Management	5,783	6,714
Rents, Rates, Taxes and Other Charges	90	22
Depreciation, Impairment and Revaluation Losses of Non-current Assets	3,358	3,070
Debt Management Costs	12	12
Movement in the Impairment Allowance for Bad Debts	147	123
Movement in the Accumulated Absences Accrual	117	4
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>15,069</b>	<b>15,029</b>
<b><u>Income</u></b>		
Dwelling Rents	(20,702)	(19,230)
Non-dwelling Rents	(246)	(230)
Charges for Services and Facilities	(175)	(179)
Contributions towards Expenditure	(240)	(166)
Other	(116)	(116)
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>(21,479)</b>	<b>(19,921)</b>
<b>Net Expenditure of HRA Services as included in the Whole Authority Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement</b>	<b>(6,410)</b>	<b>(4,892)</b>
HRA Services' Share of Corporate and Democratic Core	56	56
<b>Net Expenditure of HRA Services</b>	<b>(6,354)</b>	<b>(4,836)</b>
<b>HRA Share of the Operating Income and Expenditure included in the Whole Authority Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement</b>		
(Gain) / loss on sale of HRA Non-current Assets	(15)	-
Pension net interest cost	-	204
Interest Payable and Similar Charges	1,436	1,543
Interest and Investment Income	(487)	(241)
Capital Grants and Contributions receivable:		
- Major Repairs Allowance	(2,690)	(2,688)
- Other	(4,316)	(1,094)
<b>Surplus for the Year on HRA Services</b>	<b>(12,426)</b>	<b>(7,112)</b>

## Statement of Movements on the HRA Balance

Items included in the HRA Income and Expenditure Account but excluded from the movements on HRA Balance for the year

	2023/24 £'000	2022/23 £'000
<b>Balance on the HRA at the end of the Previous Reporting Period</b>	<b>(12,107)</b>	<b>(12,333)</b>
(Surplus)/Deficit for the Year on HRA Services	(12,426)	(7,112)
Adjustments between Accounting and Funding Bases under Statute	16,499	7,338
<b>Net (increase)/decrease before Transfers to/from Reserves</b>	<b>4,073</b>	<b>226</b>
Transfers to/(from) Earmarked Reserves	(155)	-
<b>Net (Increase)/Decrease in Year on the HRA</b>	<b>3,918</b>	<b>226</b>
<b>Adjustment to Reserve</b>		
<b>Balance on the HRA at the end of the Current Reporting Period</b>	<b>(8,189)</b>	<b>(12,107)</b>

### NOTES TO THE HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT (HRA)

#### NOTE 1 – HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT

The Housing Revenue Account is a record of expenditure on, and income from, the provision of local Council housing, and the form and content of the Account is prescribed by statute. The Housing Revenue Account is “ring-fenced” and must be self-supporting. Contributions both to and from the Housing Revenue Account (e.g., from the Council Fund) are limited to special circumstances.

#### NOTE 2 – HOUSING STOCK

The number of dwellings reported at 31 March 2023 was 3953, which included properties purchased by the Council, but not in available for renting as part of the housing stock. The correct number of dwellings was 3916 and the breakdown is shown below in restated figures for the previous year. As at 31 March 2024, the number of dwellings was 3952, which is an increase of 36 properties from the year 2022/23. The breakdown by type of dwelling is as follows:

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023 (restated)
<b>Council Owned Stock</b>		
Houses	2,112	2,090
Bungalows	1,066	1,064
Flats	766	754
Bedsits	8	8
<b>Total Council Owned Stock</b>	<b>3,952</b>	<b>3,916</b>

### NOTE 3 – HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

	2023/24 £'000	2022/23 £'000
<b>Capital Expenditure</b>		
Land	1,941	551
Dwellings	16,827	9,406
Other - Disabled Facilities and Adaptations	422	272
Other - Social Care Facilities	307	589
Other - Garages	308	246
Other - Vehicles	-	27
Other - Car Parking Areas	-	88
	<b>19,806</b>	<b>11,180</b>
<b>Sources of funding</b>		
Government grants and other contributions	(7,161)	(3,782)
Direct Revenue Financing	(12,645)	(7,398)
<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>(19,806)</b>	<b>(11,180)</b>

The Major Repairs Allowance for 2023/24 of £2.690m was used in full during the year (£2.688m in 2022/23).

### NOTE 4 – DEPRECIATION, IMPAIRMENT AND REVALUATION LOSSES OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	2023/24 Revaluation £'000	2023/24 Depreciation £'000	2023/24 Total £'000	2022/23 Impairment (restated) £'000	2022/23 Depreciation £'000	2022/23 Total £'000
Land	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dwellings	-	2,679	2,679	-	2,658	2,658
Other Property - Operational Assets	154	404	558	-	412	412
	<b>154</b>	<b>3,083</b>	<b>3,237</b>	-	<b>3,070</b>	<b>3,070</b>

### NOTE 5 – CAPITAL RECEIPTS

Four dwellings were sold in 2023/24 with £509k capital receipts received into capital receipts reserve. There were no capital receipts in 2022/23.

### NOTE 6 – RENT ARREARS AND IMPAIRMENT LOSS ALLOWANCE

During 2023/24, total rent arrears decreased by £14k. A summary of rent arrears is shown in the following table: -

Rent Arrears	2023/24 £'000	2022/23 £'000
Current Tenant Arrears	718	664
Former Tenant Arrears	222	290
<b>Total Rent Arrears</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>954</b>

An impairment loss allowance of £685k (£637k in 2022/23) has been made for bad debts.

## NOTE 7 – PENSION COSTS

As part of the terms and conditions of employment of its officers, 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 Local Government Pension Scheme administered by Gwynedd Council. 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.

The costs of retirement benefits are recognised in the Net Cost of Services when they are earned by employees, rather than when the benefits are eventually paid as pensions. However, the charge required to be made against the Housing Revenue Account is based on the cash payable in the year, so the real cost of retirement benefits is reversed out of the Housing Revenue Account after Net Operating Expenditure. The following transactions have been made in the Housing Revenue Account during the year: -

<b>Pensions</b>	<b>2023/24</b>	<b>2022/23</b>
	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>
<b>Current service cost included in movement in reserves statement</b>		
IAS19 current service cost	736	1,163
Unfunded costs	70	51
Total IAS19 service costs	806	1,214
Less: actual employer's contributions	(820)	(513)
Movement to pensions reserve	(14)	701
Current service cost included in movement in reserves statement	14	(701)
<b>Pension net interest cost</b>	-	204
Pension net interest cost included in movement in reserves statement	-	(204)
<b>Total impact on usable reserve</b>	-	-

## APPENDIX 1

<b>RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURE - STAKEHOLDER REPRESENTATION WITH THIRD PARTY ORGANISATIONS</b>	
Anglesey Access Group	Liz Wood
Anglesey Agricultural Show	Dafydd Roberts
Anglesey and Gwynedd Community Safety Partnership	Alun Roberts
Anglesey Citizen's Advice Bureau (CAB)	Alun Roberts
Anglesey Language Forum	Llinos Medi, Gwilym O Jones, Arfon Wyn, Dafydd Roberts
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Joint Advisory Committee (Ynys Môn)	Paul Ellis, John Ifan Jones, Pip O'Neill, Gary Pritchard, Dafydd Rhys Thomas
Betsi Cadwaladr Stakeholder Reference Group	Alun Roberts
Champion for Adults Safeguarding	Alun Roberts
Champion for Carers	Trefor Lloyd Hughes MBE
Champion for Children and Young People	Llio Angharad Owen
Champion for Children in Care	Arfon Wyn
Champion for Climate Change	Geraint ap Ifan Bebb
Champion for Diversity	Nicola Roberts
Champion for Equality	Llinos Medi
Champion for Members	Dylan Rees
Champion for Scrutiny	Dylan Rees
Champion for the Armed Forces	Glyn Haynes
Court of Governors, Bangor University	Dafydd Roberts
Cwmni Frân Wen	Gary Pritchard
Cyngor Llyfrau Cymru	Dafydd Roberts
Destination Anglesey Partnership (DAP)	Neville Evans
Fostering Panel	Gary Pritchard
Friendly Age Champion	Gwilym O Jones
Grŵp Llandrillo/Menai	Dafydd Roberts
GwE Joint Committee	Dafydd Roberts
Gwynedd & Anglesey Adoption Panel	Alun Roberts
Gwynedd & Anglesey Youth Justices Service	Gary Pritchard
Gwynedd Pensions Fund Committee (Gwynedd Council)	Robin Wyn Williams
Liaison Council for Wales	Carwyn Jones, Robin Wyn Williams
Medrwn Môn	Llinos Medi
Member Board of the Consortium of Local Authorities in Wales (CLAW)	Dafydd Rhys Thomas
Menter Môn	Llinos Medi
North and Mid Wales Trunk Road Joint Committee	Dafydd Rhys Thomas
North Wales Community Health Council (Anglesey Local Committee)	Trefor Lloyd Hughes MBE, Non Dafydd, Jeff M Evans
North Wales Economic Ambition Board	Llinos Medi
North Wales Fire and Rescue Authority	Jeff M Evans, John Ifan Jones, Dylan Rees
North Wales Fire and Rescue Authority Audit Committee	Jeff M Evans
North Wales Fire and Rescue Authority Executive Panel	John Ifan Jones, Dylan Rees
North Wales Housing Association	Gary Pritchard
North Wales Police and Crime Panel	Non Dafydd
North Wales Regional Leadership Board (Care & Wellbeing)	Llinos Medi
North Wales Regional Waste Plan Review	Dafydd Rhys Thomas

<b>RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURE - STAKEHOLDER REPRESENTATION WITH THIRD PARTY ORGANISATIONS</b>	
Steering Group	
North Wales Residual Waste Treatment Joint Committee	Nicola Roberts, Dafydd Rhys Thomas
North Wales Tourism Partnership	Neville Evans
Owen Lloyd Penrhoslligwy Educational Trust	Margaret Murley Roberts
Public Service Board (Anglesey & Gwynedd)	Llinos Medi
Regional Partnership Board (Part 9 Social Services & Wellbeing Act Wales 2014)	Gary Pritchard, Alun Roberts
Safer North Wales Partnership Board	Alun Roberts
Sustainable Development Fund Partnership	Llinos Medi
The Harbour Trust, Caernarfon	Dafydd Rhys Thomas
Voluntary Sector Liaison Committee	Jeff M Evans, Gwilym O Jones, Jackie Lewis, Keith Roberts, Arfon Wyn
Welsh Local Government Association	Llinos Medi, Robin Wyn Williams
Wylfa Site Stakeholder Group	Aled Morris Jones, Gwilym O Jones, Jackie Lewis, Llinos Medi, Llio Angharad Owen, Derek Owen, Liz Wood

# GLOSSARY

## MONTH EXPECTED CREDIT LOSSES

This is the portion of lifetime expected credit losses that represent the expected credit losses that result from default on a financial instrument which are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date.

## ACCOUNTING PERIOD

This is the period of time covered by the accounts, normally a period of 12 months, commencing on 1 April. The end of the accounting period is the Balance Sheet date, usually 31 March of the following year.

## ACCRUALS

Sums included in the final accounts to recognise goods/services received in the year or income and expenditure earned or incurred in the financial year but for which actual payment had not been received or made as of 31 March.

## ACTUARIAL GAINS AND LOSSES

For a defined benefit pension scheme, the changes in actuarial surpluses or deficits that arise because: -

- Events have not coincided with the actuarial assumptions made for the last valuation (experience gains and losses); or
- The actuarial assumptions have changed.

## AGENCY SERVICES

These are the services provided by the Council to a third party on behalf of another organisation.

## APPROPRIATIONS

These are the amounts transferred between the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and revenue or capital reserves.

## ASSET

An asset is an item having value to the Council in monetary terms. Assets are categorised as either current or non-current: -

- A current asset will be used or be of minimal value within the next financial year (e.g., cash and inventories);
- A non-current asset provides benefits to the Council and to the services it provides for a period of more than one year and may be tangible (e.g., a community centre), or intangible, (e.g. computer software licences).

## AUDIT OF ACCOUNTS

This is an independent examination of the Council's financial affairs.

## BALANCE SHEET

The Balance Sheet is a statement of the true and fair value of the recorded assets, liabilities, and other balances at the end of the financial year.

## BUDGET

The Budget is a statement of how much the Council has allocated to each service and function to spend or raise in income for the financial year.



## **CAPITAL EXPENDITURE**

Capital expenditure is expenditure on the purchase of a non-current asset, which will be used in providing services beyond the current financial year, or expenditure which adds to, and not merely maintains, the value of an existing non-current asset. Examples include: the building of a new school, the purchase of IT equipment, a major refurbishment of a care home.

## **CAPITAL FINANCING**

Funds that are available to pay for capital expenditure. There are various methods of financing capital expenditure including borrowing, leasing, direct revenue financing, usable capital receipts, capital grants, capital contributions, revenue reserves and earmarked reserves.

## **CAPITAL FINANCING COSTS**

Capital Financing costs are any additional costs arising from borrowing to fund capital projects. These tend to be interest payable on loans taken out and the Marginal Revenue Provision (MRP) charge on projects financed by borrowing. The MRP is the minimum amount which must be charged to the revenue account each year in order to provide for the repayment of loans and other amounts borrowed by the Council.

## **CAPITAL PROGRAMME**

The capital schemes the Council intends to carry out over a specific period of time.

## **CAPITAL RECEIPTS**

Capital receipts represent the proceeds from the disposal of land or other non-current assets. Proportions of capital receipts can be used to finance new capital expenditure, within rules set down by the government, but they cannot be used to finance revenue expenditure.

## **CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**

This is cash-in-hand, cash overdrawn, cash held in bank accounts and short-term (for example three months) investments which are readily converted into known amounts of cash.

## **CASH FLOW STATEMENT**

The cash flow statement shows the changes in cash and cash equivalents of the Council during the financial year.

## **CIPFA**

This is The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy, the lead professional and regulatory body for local Authority accounting.

## **COMMUNITY ASSETS**

Community assets are assets that the Council intends to hold in perpetuity, that have no determinable useful life and that may have restrictions on their disposal. Examples of community assets are parks and historical buildings.

## **COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT**

This is one of the main financial statements of the Council which records all the income and expenditure for the Council categorised on the basis of standard CIPFA requirements to enable comparisons to be made between authorities.

## **CONSISTENCY**

This represents the concept that the accounting treatment of like items, within a financial year and from one year to the next, is the same.

## **CONTINGENT ASSET**

A contingent asset is a possible asset arising from past events whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the Council's control.

## **CONTINGENT LIABILITY**

A contingent liability is either: -

- A possible obligation arising from past events whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the Council's control; or
- A present obligation arising from past events where it is not probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required, or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

## **CORPORATE AND DEMOCRATIC CORE**

The corporate and democratic core comprises all activities that local authorities engage in specifically because they are elected, multi-purpose authorities. The cost of these activities is, thus, over and above those which would be incurred by a series of independent single-purpose, nominated bodies managing the same services. There is, therefore, no logical basis for apportioning these costs to services.

## **CREDIT LOSS**

This is the difference between the cash amounts due to the Authority in accordance with the contract and all cash flows that the Authority expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

## **CREDITOR**

The amount owed to individuals or other organisations by the Council for work done, goods received or services provided within the financial year but for which payment has not been made by the end of that financial year.

## **CURRENT SERVICE COST (PENSIONS)**

The increase in the present value of a defined benefit pension scheme's liabilities, expected to arise from employee service in the current year.

## **DEBTOR**

The amount owed to the Council from individuals or other organisations for works done, goods received or services provided within the financial year, but for which payment has not been received by the end of that financial year.

## **DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION SCHEME**

Pension schemes in which the benefits received by the participants are independent of the contributions paid and are not directly related to the investments of the scheme.

## **DEPRECIATION**

The measure of the cost of wearing out, consumption or other reduction in the useful economic life of the Council's non-current assets during the financial year, whether from use, the passage of time or obsolescence through technical or other changes.

## **DISCRETIONARY BENEFITS (PENSIONS)**

These represent the retirement benefits, which the employer has no legal, contractual or constructive obligation to award and are awarded under the Council's discretionary powers such as the Local Government (Discretionary Payments) Regulations 1996.

## **EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE**

Events after the Balance Sheet date are those events, favourable or unfavourable, that occur between the Balance Sheet date and the date when the Final Statement of Accounts is authorised for issue.

## **EXPECTED RETURN ON PENSION ASSETS**

For a funded defined benefit scheme, this is the average rate of return, including both income and changes in fair value but net of scheme expenses, which is expected over the remaining life of the related obligation on the actual assets held by the scheme.

## **EXPENDITURE AND FUNDING ANALYSIS**

This statement aims to show how annual expenditure is used and funded from resources. The first column, the net expenditure chargeable to the General Fund and HRA balances, shows the true impact of the cost of providing services for the year, excluding accounting adjustments.

## **FAIR VALUE**

The fair value of an asset is the price at which it could be exchanged in an arm's length transaction less, where applicable, any grants receivable towards the purchase or use of the asset.

## **FINANCE LEASE**

A Finance Lease is one that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a non-current asset to the lessee.

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## **GOING CONCERN**

Isle of Anglesey County Council – Statement of Accounts 2022/23

This represents the concept that the Statement of Accounts is prepared on the assumption that the Council will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

## **GOVERNMENT GRANTS**

Grants made by the government towards either revenue or capital expenditure in return for past or future compliance with certain conditions relating to the activities of the Council. These grants may be specific to a particular scheme or may support the revenue spend of the Council in general.

## **HERITAGE ASSETS**

An asset with historical, artistic, scientific, technological, geophysical or environmental qualities that is held and maintained principally for its contribution to knowledge and culture.

## **HOUSING BENEFITS**

A system of financial assistance to individuals towards certain housing costs administered by authorities and subsidised by central government.

## **HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT (HRA)**

The HRA is a separate account to the Council Fund, and includes the income and expenditure arising from the provision of housing accommodation by the Council.

## **IMPAIRMENT**

Impairment is a reduction in the value of a non-current asset to below its carrying amount on the Balance Sheet. This is usually due to an event which has substantially reduced the value of the asset, for example, a fire or if an asset has become obsolete.

## **INFRASTRUCTURE ASSETS**

Non-current assets belonging to the Council that cannot be transferred or sold, on which expenditure is only recoverable by the continued use of the asset created. Examples are highways, footpaths and bridges.

## **INTANGIBLE ASSETS**

An intangible (non-physical) item may be defined as an asset when access to the future economic benefits it represents is controlled by the reporting entity. This Council's intangible assets comprise computer software licences.

## **INTEREST COST (PENSIONS)**

For a defined benefit scheme, the expected increase during the financial year of the present value of the scheme liabilities because the benefits are one financial year closer to settlement.

## **INVESTMENTS (PENSION FUND)**

The investments of the Pension Fund will be accounted for in the statements of that fund. However, authorities are also required to disclose, as part of the disclosure requirements relating to retirement benefits, the share of the pension scheme assets associated with their underlying obligations.

## **INTEREST RECEIVABLE OR PAYABLE**

The effective interest rate method is used to measure the carrying value of a financial asset or liability measured at cost less accumulated amortisation, and to allocate associated interest income or expense to the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to equal the amount at initial recognition. The effective interest is adjusted to the actual interest payment or receipt through the Movement in Reserves Statement to ensure only actual interest is charged to Council Tax.

For financial assets and liabilities carried at cost because the effective rate of interest is the same as the carrying rate of interest, the carrying value is adjusted for accrued interest.

## **INVENTORIES**

Items of raw materials and stores a Council has procured and holds in expectation of future use. Examples are consumable stores, raw materials and work-in-progress.

## **LIABILITY**

A liability is where the Council owes payment to an individual or another organisation.

- A current liability is an amount which will become payable or could be called in within the next financial year, e.g. creditors or cash overdrawn.
- A deferred liability is an amount which, by arrangement, is payable beyond the next year at some point in the future or to be paid off by an annual sum over a period of time.

## **LIQUID RESOURCES**

Current asset investments that are readily disposable by the Council without disrupting its business and are either: -

- Readily convertible to known amounts of cash at, or close to, the carrying amount; or
- Traded in an active market.

## **LONG-TERM CONTRACT**

A contract entered into for the design, manufacture or construction of a single substantial asset or the provision of a service (or a combination of assets or services which, together, constitute a single project), where the time taken to substantially complete the contract is such that the contract activity falls into more than one financial year.

## **MATERIALITY**

The concept that the Statement of Accounts should include all amounts which, if omitted or mis-stated, could be expected to lead to a distortion of the financial statements and, ultimately, mislead a user of the accounts.

## **MINIMUM REVENUE PROVISION (MRP)**

The minimum amount which must be charged to the revenue account each year in order to provide for the repayment of loans and other amounts borrowed by the Council.

## **MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT**

This statement shows the movement from the start of the year to the end of the year for all the usable reserves held by the Council which can be used to fund Council costs or reduce local taxation, and unusable reserves.

## **NET BOOK VALUE**

The amount at which non-current assets are included in the Balance Sheet, i.e. their historical costs or current value less the cumulative amounts provided for depreciation.

## **NET DEBT**

The Net Debt is the Council's borrowings less cash and liquid resources.

## **NET WORTH**

The Net Worth is the Council's value of total assets less total liabilities.

## **NON-DISTRIBUTED COSTS**

These are overheads for which there are no direct user benefits and, as such, are not apportioned to services.

## **NON-DOMESTIC RATES (NDR)**

The Non-Domestic Rate is a levy on businesses based on a national rate in the pound set by the government and multiplied by the assessed rateable value of the premises they occupy. It is collected by the Council on behalf of central government and then redistributed back to support the cost of services.

## **NON-OPERATIONAL ASSETS**

Non-current assets held by the Council but not directly occupied, used or consumed in the delivery of services. Examples are investment properties, assets under construction or assets surplus to requirements pending sale or redevelopment.

## **OPERATING LEASE**

An Operating lease is where the ownership of the non-current asset remains with the lessor.

## **OPERATIONAL ASSETS**

Non-current assets held and occupied, used or consumed by the Council in the pursuit of its strategy and in the direct delivery of those services for which it has either a statutory or discretionary responsibility.

## **PAST SERVICE COST (PENSIONS)**

For a defined benefit pension scheme, the increase in the present value of the scheme liabilities related to employee service in prior financial years arising in the current financial year as a result of the introduction of, or improvement to, retirement benefits.

## **PENSION SCHEME LIABILITIES**

The liabilities of a defined benefit pension scheme for outgoings due after the valuation date. Scheme liabilities measured during the projected unit method reflect the benefits that the employer is committed to provide for service up to the valuation date.

## **PRECEPT**

The levy made by precepting authorities on billing authorities, requiring the latter to collect income from Council Tax on their behalf.

## **PRIOR YEAR ADJUSTMENT**

A Prior Year Adjustment is a material adjustment applicable to previous years arising from changes in accounting policy or from the correction of a fundamental error. This does not include normal recurring corrections or adjustments of accounting estimates made in prior years.

## **PROVISION**

An amount put aside in the accounts for future liabilities or losses which are certain, or very likely, to occur but the amounts or dates of when they will arise are uncertain.

## **PUBLIC WORKS LOANS BOARD (PWLB)**

A Central Government Agency which provides loans for one year and/or more to authorities at interest rates only slightly higher than those at which the government can borrow itself.

## **RATEABLE VALUE**

The annual assumed rental of a hereditament, which is used for NDR purposes.

## **RELATED PARTIES**

There is a detailed definition of related parties in IAS 24. For the Council's purposes, related parties are deemed to include Central Government, Local Authorities, and other bodies, either precepting or levying demands on the Council. Related Parties can also include subsidiary and associated companies, joint venture, and joint venture parties and particularly Members and chief officers of the Council.

When considering who is a related party, regard is also taken of transactions involving members of the close family or household of any individual listed.

## **RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

The Statement of Recommended Practice requires the disclosure of any material transactions between the Council and related parties to ensure that stakeholders are aware when these transactions occur and the amount and implications of such.

## **REMUNERATION**

All sums paid to, or receivable by, an employee and sums due by way of expenses allowances (as far as those sums are chargeable to UK income tax) and the money value of any other benefits received other than in cash. Pension contributions payable by the employer are excluded.

## **RESERVES**

Reserves are the accumulation of surpluses, deficits, and appropriations over past years. Reserves of a revenue nature are available and can be spent or earmarked at the discretion of the Council. Some capital reserves, such as the Revaluation Reserve, cannot be used to meet current expenditure.

## **RESIDUAL VALUE**

The residual value of an asset is the net realisable value of an asset at the end of its useful life.

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## **RETIREMENT BENEFITS**

All forms of consideration given by an employer in exchange for services rendered by employees that are payable after the completion of employment.

## **REVENUE EXPENDITURE**

Revenue Expenditure represents the day-to-day expenses of providing services.

## **REVENUE EXPENDITURE FUNDED BY CAPITAL UNDER STATUTE (REFCUS)**

Expenditure which can be properly deferred (i.e., treated as capital in nature), but which does not result in, or remain matched with, a tangible asset. Examples of deferred charges are grants of a capital nature to voluntary organisations.

## **REVENUE SUPPORT GRANT**

A grant paid by Central Government to authorities, contributing towards the general cost of their services.

## **SUPPORTED BORROWING**

Council borrows money to fund part of its capital programme. This borrowing is funded by Welsh Government as part of its calculation of the formula funding for the Council.

## **TEMPORARY BORROWING**

Money borrowed for a period of less than one year.

## **TRUST FUNDS**

Funds administered by the Council for such purposes as prizes, charities, specific projects and on behalf of minors.

## **UNSUPPORTED BORROWING**

The Council can borrow additional money to the borrowing supported by Government to finance its capital expenditure as long as it is affordable and sustainable. This power is governed by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy's (CIPFA) Prudential Code, with which the Council fully complies.

## **UNUSABLE RESERVES**

Unusable Reserves are those reserves used to absorb the differences between the outcome of applying proper accounting practices and the requirement of statutory arrangements for funding expenditure. Such reserves include the unrealised gains and losses in relation to revaluations of property, plant, and equipment where the value only becomes available if the asset is sold.

## **USABLE RESERVES**

Specific amounts set aside for future policy purposes or to cover contingencies. They can be used to fund expenditure or reduce taxation.

## **USEFUL ECONOMIC LIFE (UEL)**

The period over which the Council will derive benefits from the use of a non-current asset.

## **WORK-IN-PROGRESS (WIP)**

The cost of work performed on an uncompleted project at the Balance Sheet date.



# Annual Governance Statement 2023/24

**Prepared by:** Transformation Service

**Publication date:** November 2024

Mae'r ddogfen hon ar gael yn y Gymraeg / This document is available in Welsh

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## Scope of Responsibility

The Isle of Anglesey County Council is responsible for ensuring that it conducts its business in accordance with the law and proper standards, and that it safeguards and properly accounts for public money, and how public money is used.

The Council also has a duty under the Local Government and Elections (Wales) Act 2021 to make arrangements to secure 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, the Council is also 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 together with adequate and effective financial management.

The Council approved and adopted a revised [local code of corporate governance](#) in March 2022, which is consistent with the seven core principles of the CIPFA/SOLACE Framework, Delivering Good Governance in Local Government.

This statement explains how the Council has complied with the code and meets the requirements of non-statutory proper practice encouraging the publication of an Annual Governance Statement. It also meets the requirement of regulation 5 of the Accounts and Audit (Wales) Regulations 2014 in relation to the publication of a statement on internal control.

## The Governance Framework

The governance framework comprises the systems, processes and cultural values by which the Council is directed and controlled. It also guides the activities through which it accounts to, engages with and leads the community. It enables the Council to monitor the achievement of its strategic objectives and to consider whether those objectives have led to the delivery of appropriate and 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 only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance of effectiveness.

There have been no changes to the [committee structures](#) or the [Leadership Team and Corporate Management Teams](#) over the past year.

## Review of Effectiveness

The Isle of Anglesey County Council has responsibility for conducting, at least annually, a review of the effectiveness of its governance framework including the system of internal control. The review of effectiveness is informed by the work of managers within the Council who have responsibility for the development and maintenance of the governance environment, the Head of Internal Audit's annual report, and also by comments made by the external auditors and other review agencies and inspectorates.

The effectiveness of the governance framework has been evaluated by a combination of:

- the results of the regular in-year review and monitoring by officers and committees;
- a review of relevant documents prepared during the year or relating to the year;
- the review of progress against the Council Plan;
- reviews of feedback from Estyn and Care Inspectorate Wales (CIW) and the related scrutiny panels on the improvement work in relation to Education and Social Services;
- discussions with, and receiving comments from, groups of officers and members including the Leadership Team and the Executive.

In addition, regular in-year review and monitoring includes:

- formal risk management activity, including specific consideration of those risks linked to governance processes;
- internal audit, whose work includes auditing the highest risks identified in the Strategic Risk Register, including risk management, in accordance with the annual internal audit strategy, and which includes 'follow-up' work to ensure that senior officers address agreed 'Issues / Risks';
- the work of the Council's Scrutiny and Governance and Audit and Standards committees and other Committees, including;
- the opinions and recommendations of the Council's external auditors and other review agencies and inspectorates;
- the regular monitoring of improvement and performance against the Council Plan and its supporting plans and strategies by members and senior managers.

## Annual Review of the Effectiveness of the Council’s Governance Framework

### Conclusion of Assessment

The following table provides the conclusion of the assessment for 2023/24:

Core Principles of the Framework	Conclusion of the assessment
<b>Principle A:</b> Behaving with integrity, demonstrating strong commitment to ethical values, and respecting the rule of law	The Council has clear, transparent decision-making processes which incorporate strong ethical values and are lawful. The codes of conduct set out expectations for behaving with integrity.
<b>Principle B:</b> Ensuring openness and comprehensive stakeholder engagement	The Council exists to serve its residents and is dependent on a wide variety of stakeholders for working effectively in partnership. Engagement and consultation mechanisms are in place.
<b>Principle C:</b> Defining outcomes in terms of sustainable economic, social, cultural and environmental benefits	The Council works with communities to plan outcomes. In setting policies and strategies, the Council take a long-term view about outcomes, taking into account sustainable economic, social, cultural and environmental benefits.
<b>Principle D:</b> Determining the interventions necessary to optimise the achievement of the intended outcomes	The Council takes decisions on interventions based on its clear vision for services, engaging with communities, regulators and practical expertise of professional service officers. This combination leads to optimising the achievement of intended outcomes.
<b>Principle E:</b> Developing the entity’s capacity, including the capability of its leadership and the individuals within it	The Council has the appropriate structures and leadership in place and people with the right skillsets and qualifications to ensure it is operating efficiently and effectively to achieve its intended outcomes. There are clear policies and strategies in place to demonstrate that it has the capacity to fulfil its mandate and that management has the operational capacity.
<b>Principle F:</b> Managing risks and performance through robust internal control and strong public financial management	The Council has an effective performance management system that facilitates effective and efficient delivery of services. Risk management and internal control are integral important parts of the performance management system and they have been developed further during the year. They are crucial to achieving the outcomes of the new Council Plan. The Council demonstrates compliance with the <a href="#">CIPFA Financial Management Code</a> .
<b>Principle G:</b> Implementing good practices in transparency, reporting, and audit to deliver	The Council's elected members and senior management are accountable for making decisions and delivering services which are supported by both internal and external audits. The activities undertaken are in a transparent and clear manner in which stakeholders are able to understand and respond. <a href="#">No significant governance issues</a> were found during the year.

## Statutory Officers' Statements

### Head of Paid Service



Dylan Williams  
Chief Executive

“As the Chief Executive of the Isle of Anglesey County Council, I take pride in ensuring that effective governance arrangements are in place to uphold transparency, accountability, and the highest standards of public service. My role is to provide strategic leadership and guidance to the organisation, working closely with the elected members, officers and partners.

I am satisfied that the governance arrangements are robust and comprehensive, as they have been developed and refined over time to meet the evolving needs of the organisation, community and stakeholders. Through regular engagement with various internal and external stakeholders, we have fostered a culture of open information sharing, communication and collaboration, which strengthens our governance practices.

We actively monitor and take appropriate steps to address any issues that arise, ensuring that our governance arrangements remain effective and responsive to the evolving landscape.

I am confident that our governance framework promotes sound decision-making, ethical conduct, and the efficient delivery of services, enabling us to fulfil our responsibilities to the residents of Anglesey.”

### Section 151 Officer



Marc Jones  
Director of Function  
(Resources)

“As the Section 151 Officer of the Isle of Anglesey County Council, I hold a crucial responsibility for overseeing the financial management and ensuring the proper use of public funds.

I am satisfied that the governance arrangements in place provide a robust framework for financial stewardship and accountability. Through diligent financial planning, budgetary control, and effective risk management, we strive to ensure the financial sustainability of the council.

Our arrangements are underpinned by strong financial policies, procedures, and internal controls, which are regularly reviewed and updated to align with best practices and statutory requirements.

Regular financial reporting and scrutiny by both internal and external auditors provide independent assurance, and any identified areas for improvement are promptly addressed.

I am confident that our governance arrangements support prudent financial management, safeguarding the Council's resources, and enabling us to deliver quality services to the community.”

**Monitoring Officer**



Lynn Ball  
Director of Function  
(Council Business)

"As Monitoring Officer one of my key roles is to work closely with elected members and officers to promote good governance and good decision-making across the Council.

The Council has a robust governance framework in place and we aim to ensure that our working culture reflects the requirements of that framework and promotes the accountability, transparency and integrity of our decision-making.

Nurturing and promoting high standards of ethical behaviour among elected members and officers is crucial for the Council to discharge its good governance responsibilities."

## Governance matters identified

### Progress on Identified Governance Matters as noted last year

The table outlines the governance matters identified last year and an update on progress can be found below:

Actions identified to address weaknesses	Lead Officer / Service / Board	Update on progress
1. The Council needs to review and revise the Corporate Scorecard provision following the adoption of the new Council Plan 2023-2028	Transformation	There has been a review of the Corporate Scorecard indicators during the year. A new scorecard, which links indicators to the six council plan objectives, has been drafted and agreed with the Executive. The first quarterly report will be discussed by the Corporate Scrutiny Committee and the Executive in September 2024.
2. Matters related to the Local Government and Elections (Wales) Act 2021 are implemented accordingly	Monitoring Officer	<p>The Petitions Scheme was adopted by the Council in September 2023.</p> <p>During 2023, the Council reviewed the approach to self-assessment and made a number of adjustments to further strengthen the process. The template was amended to focus on seven key areas, in line with applying the Wellbeing of Future Generations Act.</p> <p>The Participation Strategy was adopted by Council in <a href="#">October 2023</a>.</p> <p>The Council did not undertake the planned training on the General Power of Competence (GPC) as the training was no longer to be offered by the WLGA owing to the emergence of other priorities. Currently there are no plans to undertake this training. However, should there be a need to use the GPC in the future, the Monitoring Officer and Section 151 Officer will provide the legal and financial advice in respect to the GPC to relevant Services.</p>
3. The Council's risk management framework requires an update	Resources	The Council has adopted a revised risk management framework and updated the risk management system, 4Risk, to meet the requirements of the framework.

Actions identified to address weaknesses	Lead Officer / Service / Board	Update on progress
4. The new Council needs to identify its capital spending in line with the new Council Plan	Chief Executive	The new <a href="#">Capital Strategy 2024-2029</a> was adopted by the Isle of Anglesey Council in March 2024.
5. Complete the assurance mapping exercise for the Council	Transformation / Resources	The assurance mapping exercise is underway following an update to the risk management system, 4Risk. Further work is required during 2024/25 to embed the process.

## Identified Governance Matters 2023/24

No significant governance matters were identified for the year ending 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024. However, the assessment process did identify the following Governance Matters.

Governance matters identified	Actions identified to address weaknesses	Lead Officer / Service / Board	What will happen if these are not achieved?	By When
1. Matters related to the Local Government and Elections (Wales) Act 2021 are implemented accordingly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prepare for the Council's first <a href="#">Panel Performance Assessment</a> (PPA) that will take place in second half of 2025</li> <li>Work with <a href="#">WLGA</a> to scope out the role of the PPA</li> </ul>	Transformation / Council Business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Failure to comply could lead to further scrutiny from the Welsh Government and a loss of reputation</li> <li>Unable to continually improve the Council's performance</li> <li>Will not effectively capture the necessary insights to improve service delivery</li> <li>May lead to making uninformed decisions or exceeding legal authority</li> <li>Legal and reputational risks and compromised governance practices within the council</li> </ul>	March 2026
2. The Council does not map all sources of assurance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Complete the assurance mapping exercise for the Council</li> </ul>	Transformation / Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Possible governance issues which were not identified</li> <li>Unable to continually improve the Council's performance</li> <li>Possible service failure</li> <li>Insufficient or duplication of assurance provision</li> </ul>	March 2025
3. The Council must ensure that it meets the requirements of the new Procurement Act 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement agreed actions from the Procurement Improvement Plan</li> <li>Publish a Procurement Strategic Plan</li> </ul>	Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Failure to comply could lead to fines and penalties, legal action and regulatory scrutiny</li> <li>Reputational damage</li> <li>Possible service failure</li> </ul>	March 2026



Governance matters identified	Actions identified to address weaknesses	Lead Officer / Service / Board	What will happen if these are not achieved?	By When
<p>4. The Council needs to respond to identified workforce planning challenges including its age profile in some services and recruitment and retention problems in others</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review, revise and implement a recruitment drive for the Provider Unit</li> <li>• Implement the people risk management strategy</li> <li>• Modernise the recruitment website and</li> <li>• Increase the retention of staff in areas that see higher turnover and specifically in roles that are specialists and cannot easily be recruited</li> </ul>	<p>Transformation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Possible service failure</li> <li>• Potential for talent shortages, skills gaps and high turnover of staff</li> <li>• Potential increase in costs</li> <li>• Reputational damage</li> </ul>	<p>March 2025</p>
<p>5. The Council needs to manage and rationalise assets to ensure that they are needed, are fit for purpose and if not identify the work required to bring them up to standards.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Publish and implement a new Asset Management Strategic Plan 2024- 2029</li> <li>• Review and publish a new small holding asset management strategy</li> <li>• Undertake rationalisation of council assets</li> <li>• Responding to and managing RAAC within council assets</li> </ul>	<p>Highways, Waste &amp; Property</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase in associated maintenance costs</li> <li>• Potential serious health and safety breaches if deterioration in assets</li> <li>• Potential service failure</li> <li>• Missed opportunities for enhancing services or generating revenue</li> </ul>	<p>March 2025</p>

Governance matters identified	Actions identified to address weaknesses	Lead Officer / Service / Board	What will happen if these are not achieved?	By When
6. The financial resilience of the Council is under pressure due to the cost of living crisis and a decrease in funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maximise the grants available to the Council</li> <li>• Monitor and review the Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP)</li> <li>• Identify savings for 2025/26 onwards</li> <li>• Review and streamline processes to improve efficiency and effectiveness of services and reduce the impact of reduced funding</li> </ul>	Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduction of services available to residents</li> <li>• Risk of serious financial issues</li> <li>• Negative impact on local economy and an increased vulnerable population</li> <li>• Reputational damage</li> <li>• Risk of intervention by the Welsh Government</li> </ul>	March 2025
7. The Council needs to continue modernising its digital and data infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digital strategic plan</li> <li>• Complete a data maturity assessment to review our data infrastructure, skills and capacity</li> <li>• Implement a new telephony system</li> </ul>	Transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ineffective and inefficient services using outdated technology for service delivery</li> <li>• Potential cybersecurity risks</li> <li>• Increase in costs to maintain older legacy systems</li> <li>• Reputational damage</li> </ul>	March 2025

## Certifying the Annual Governance Statement

We have been advised on the implications of the result of the review of the effectiveness of the governance framework by the Governance and Audit Committee and that the arrangements continue to be regarded as fit for purpose in accordance with the governance framework. The areas already addressed and those to be specifically addressed with new actions planned are outlined in the document.

We propose to take appropriate steps to address these and the other weaknesses identified in the Annual Governance Statement and to further enhance our governance and assurance arrangements in the forthcoming year. We will monitor the implementation and operation of improvements through the Governance and Audit Committee and as part of our next annual review.

**On behalf of the Isle of Anglesey County Council**

**Cllr Gary Pritchard**  
**Leader, Anglesey County Council**  
**November 2024**

**Dylan Williams**  
**Chief Executive, Anglesey County Council**  
**December 2024**

## Appendix 1

### CIPFA Financial Management Code (2019)

CIPFA's Financial Management Code (2019) is designed to support good practice in financial management and to assist local authorities in demonstrating their financial sustainability. The Code is not prescriptive and is based on six principles supported by specific standards considered necessary to ensure continued financial resilience within the Local Authority setting. The six principles of effective financial management underpinning the Code are as follows:

- Leadership
- Accountability
- Transparency
- Professional Standards
- Assurance
- Sustainability

The six principles are translated into seventeen Financial Management (FM) standards (denoted from A-Q), grouped into seven sections. All local authorities were required to demonstrate full compliance with the Code by 31 March 2022.

Following an internal audit of compliance with the Code in April 2020, a further audit of Financial Resilience was undertaken in November 2022 to seek to answer the following question: Does the Council have adequate arrangements in place to manage the implications of real term funding reductions to ensure that it continues to achieve its priorities and delivers quality services?

The report states:

**“Overall, our review concludes that within the scope of its control, the Council has a framework of effective controls in place to manage the implications of real term funding reductions. Despite this, it is clear that the Council faces difficult decisions over the next two years due to the current challenging and unpredictable economic climate.”**

The review identified one issue/risk which required management attention to strengthen arrangements in this area and an action plan was agreed with management.

## Significant Governance Issues

The Council's Internal Audit report for 2023/24 came to the following conclusion –

***“For the 12 months ended 31 March 2024, the Isle of Anglesey County Council’s Head of Audit and Risk’s opinion is that the organisation has an adequate and effective framework for risk management, governance and internal control.***

***While I do not consider any areas of significant corporate concern, some areas require the introduction or improvement of internal controls to ensure the achievement of objectives, and these are the subject of monitoring.***

***There are no qualifications to this opinion.”***

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# Audit of Accounts Report – Isle of Anglesey County Council

Audit year: 2023-24

Date issued: November 2024

Document reference: 4586A2024



This document has been prepared as part of work performed in accordance with statutory functions. Further information can be found in our [Statement of Responsibilities](#).

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We welcome correspondence and telephone calls in Welsh and English. Corresponding in Welsh will not lead to delay. Rydym yn croesawu gohebiaeth a galwadau ffôn yn Gymraeg a Saesneg. Ni fydd gohebu yn Gymraeg yn arwain at oedi.

Mae'r ddogfen hon hefyd ar gael yn Gymraeg. This document is also available in Welsh.



# About Audit Wales

## Our aims and ambitions

### Assure



the people of  
Wales that public  
money is well  
managed

### Explain



how public  
money is being  
used to meet  
people's needs

### Inspire



and empower  
the Welsh  
public sector to  
improve



Fully exploit  
our unique  
perspective,  
expertise and  
depth of insight



Strengthen our  
position as an  
authoritative,  
trusted and  
independent  
voice



Increase our  
visibility,  
influence and  
relevance



Be a model  
organisation for  
the public sector  
in Wales and  
beyond

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# Introduction

I have now largely completed my audit in line with my Detailed Audit Plan dated June 2024.

This Audit of Accounts Report summarises the main findings from my audit of your 2023-24 annual report and accounts. My team have already discussed these issues with the Director of Function (Resources) – Section 151 Officer and his team.

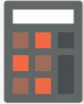
I am very grateful to your officers for their support in undertaking this audit.



**Adrian Crompton**

Auditor General for  
Wales

# Financial statements' materiality



## Materiality £3.003 million

My aim is to identify and correct material misstatements, ie those that might otherwise cause the user of the accounts to be misled.

Materiality is calculated using:

- 2023-24 gross expenditure of £300.3 million, calculated using the 2023-24 draft accounts.
- Materiality percentage of 1%

I apply the materiality percentage to gross expenditure to calculate materiality.

I will report to you any misstatements above £150,000, calculated as 5% of materiality (called the 'trivial level').



## Areas of specific interest

There are some areas of the accounts that may be of more importance to the user of the accounts. We set lower materiality levels for these as follows:

- Remuneration report £1,000
- Related party disclosures £10,000

# Ethical compliance



## Compliance with ethical standards

We believe that:

- we have complied with the ethical standards we are required to follow in carrying out our work;
- we have remained independent of yourselves;
- our objectivity has not been comprised; and
- we have no relationships that could undermine our independence or objectivity.

# Proposed audit opinion



## Audit opinion

We intend to issue an unqualified audit opinion on this year's accounts once you have provided us with a Letter of Representation (see below).

Our proposed audit report is set out in **Appendix 1**.



## Letter of representation

A Letter of Representation is a formal letter in which you confirm to us the accuracy and completeness of information provided to us during the audit. Some of this information is specified as being necessary by auditing standards; other information may relate specifically to your audit.

The letter we are requesting you to sign is included in **Appendix 2**.

# Issues arising during the audit



## Misstatements

A misstatement arises where information in the accounts is not in accordance with accounting standards.

### Uncorrected misstatements

Management have agreed to amend all misstatements identified during the audit. There are no uncorrected misstatements in the accounts.

### Corrected misstatements

During our audit, we identified misstatements that have been corrected by management, but which we consider should be drawn to your attention.

These are set out in **Appendix 3**.



## Other significant issues

In the addition to misstatements identified during the audit we also report other significant issues to you.

There were no such issues identified during the audit.

# Appendix 1

## Proposed audit report

### The report of the Auditor General for Wales to the members of Isle of Anglesey County Council

#### Opinion on financial statements

I have audited the financial statements of:

- Isle of Anglesey Council

for the year ended 31 March 2024 under the Public Audit (Wales) Act 2004.

Isle of Anglesey County Council's financial statements comprise the Expenditure and Funding Analysis, the Movement in Reserves Statement, the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement, the Movement on the Housing Revenue Account Statement, the Housing Revenue Account Income and Expenditure Statement and the related notes, including the material accounting policies.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and UK adopted international accounting standards as interpreted and adapted by the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2023-24.

In my opinion, in all material respects, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the financial position of Isle of Anglesey County Council as at 31 March 2024 and of its income and expenditure for the year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with legislative requirements and UK adopted international accounting standards as interpreted and adapted by the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2023-24.

#### Basis of opinion

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

My staff and I are independent of the [name of local government body and the group] in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit of the financial statements in the UK including the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard, and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

#### Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, I have concluded that the 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 Isle of Anglesey County Council's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis



of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

My responsibilities and the responsibilities of the responsible 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 annual report other than the financial statements and my auditor's report thereon. The Responsible Financial Officer is responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. 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 knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If I identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, I am required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, I am required to report that fact.

I have nothing to report in this regard.

## **Opinion on other matters**

In my opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of my audit:

- the information contained in the Narrative Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements and is in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2024;
- The information given in the Governance Statement for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements and is in accordance with guidance.

## **Matters on which I report by exception**

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of Isle of Anglesey County Council and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, I have not identified material misstatements in the Narrative Report or the Governance Statement.

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

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

## **Responsibilities of the responsible financial officer for the financial statements**

As explained more fully in the Statement of Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts, the responsible financial officer is responsible for:

- the preparation of the Isle of Anglesey County Council's statement of accounts, which give a true and fair view and comply with proper practices;
- maintaining proper accounting records;
- internal controls as the responsible financial officer determines is necessary to enable the preparation of statements of accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error;
- assessing the Isle of Anglesey County 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 responsible financial officer anticipates that the services provided by Isle of Anglesey Council 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 Public Audit (Wales) Act 2004.

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 an auditor's report 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.

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

My procedures included the following:

- Enquiring of management, the head of internal audit and those charged with governance, including obtaining and reviewing supporting documentation relating to Isle of Anglesey County Council's policies and procedures concerned with:
  - identifying, evaluating and complying with laws and regulations and whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance;
  - detecting and responding to the risks of fraud and whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud; and
  - the internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations.

- Considering as an audit team how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements and any potential indicators of fraud. As part of this discussion, I identified potential for fraud in the following areas: posting of unusual journals;
- Obtaining an understanding of Isle of Anglesey County Council's framework of authority as well as other legal and regulatory frameworks that Isle of Anglesey County Council operates in, focusing on those laws and regulations that had a direct effect on the financial statements or that had a fundamental effect on the operations of Isle of Anglesey County Council.
- Obtaining an understanding of related party relationships.

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

- reviewing the financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with relevant laws and regulations discussed above;
- enquiring of management, and legal advisors about actual and potential litigation and claims;
- reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- in addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, testing the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessing whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluating the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

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

The extent to which my procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is affected by the inherent difficulty in detecting irregularities, the effectiveness of Isle of Anglesey County Council's controls, and the nature, timing and extent of the audit procedures performed.

A further description of the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website [www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities). This description forms part of my auditor's report.

### **Other auditor's responsibilities**

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

### **Certificate of completion of audit**

I certify that I have completed the audit of the accounts of Isle of Anglesey County Council in accordance with the requirements of the Public Audit (Wales) Act 2004 and the Auditor General for Wales' Code of Audit Practice.

Adrian Crompton  
Auditor General for Wales  
04-12-2024

1 Capital Quarter  
Tyndall Street  
Cardiff, CF10 4BZ

# Appendix 2

## Letter of representation

Auditor General for Wales  
Wales Audit Office  
1 Capital Quarter  
Cardiff  
CF10 4BZ

03 December 2024

## Representations regarding the 2023-24 financial statements

This letter is provided in connection with your audit of the financial statements (including that part of the Remuneration Report that is subject to audit) of Isle of Anglesey County Council for the year ended 31 March 2024 for the purpose of expressing an opinion on their truth and fairness and their proper preparation.

We confirm that to the best of our knowledge and belief, having made enquiries as we consider sufficient, we can make the following representations to you.

## Management representations

### Responsibilities

We have fulfilled our responsibilities for:

- the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with legislative requirements and Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2023-24 in particular the financial statements give a true and fair view in accordance therewith;
- the design, implementation, maintenance and review of internal control to prevent and detect fraud and error.

## Information provided

We have provided you with:

- full access to:
  - all information of which we are aware that is relevant to the preparation of the financial statements such as books of account and supporting documentation, minutes of meetings and other matters;
  - additional information that you have requested from us for the purpose of the audit; and

- unrestricted access to staff from whom you determined it necessary to obtain audit evidence;
- the results of our assessment of the risk that the financial statements may be materially misstated as a result of fraud;
- our knowledge of fraud or suspected fraud that we are aware of and that affects Isle of Anglesey County Council and involves:
  - management;
  - employees who have significant roles in internal control; or
  - others where the fraud could have a material effect on the financial statements;
- our knowledge of any allegations of fraud, or suspected fraud, affecting the financial statements communicated by employees, former employees, regulators or others;
- our knowledge of all known instances of non-compliance or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations whose effects should be considered when preparing the financial statements;
- the identity of all related parties and all the related party relationships and transactions of which we are aware;

## Financial statement representations

All transactions, assets and liabilities have been recorded in the accounting records and are reflected in the financial statements.

The methods, the data and the significant assumptions used in making accounting estimates, and their related disclosures are appropriate to achieve recognition, measurement or disclosure that is reasonable in the context of the applicable financial reporting framework.

Related party relationships and transactions have been appropriately accounted for and disclosed.

All events occurring subsequent to the reporting date which require adjustment or disclosure have been adjusted for or disclosed.

All known actual or possible litigation and claims whose effects should be considered when preparing the financial statements have been disclosed to the auditor and accounted for and disclosed in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework.

The financial statements are free of material misstatements, including omissions. The effects of uncorrected misstatements identified during the audit are immaterial, both individually and in the aggregate, to the financial statements taken as a whole.

## Representations by Isle of Anglesey County Council

We acknowledge that the representations made by management, above, have been discussed with us.

We acknowledge our responsibility for the preparation of true and fair financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework. The financial statements were approved by Isle of Anglesey County Council on 3 December 2024.

We confirm that we have taken all the steps that we ought to have taken in order to make ourselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that it has been communicated to you. We confirm that, as far as we are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which you are unaware.

Signed by:

Signed by:

Marc Jones

Director of Function (Resources) – Section  
151 Officer

Date: 3 December 2024

Councillor Gary Pritchard

Leader, Isle of Anglesey Council

Date: 3 December 2024

## Summary of corrections made

During our audit, we identified the following misstatements that have been corrected by management, but which we consider should be drawn to your attention.

Amendments impacting the primary statements		
Value of correction	Accounts areas	Explanation
£142,290,000 (2023-24)	<p><b>Comprehensive Income &amp; Expenditure Statement (2023-24)</b></p> <p>The net pension adjustment of £71,145,000 was incorrectly credited to the CIES rather than debited. This issue also impacted the net pension asset and the correction is as follows for both 2022-23 and 2023-24:</p> <p>Write-off Net Pension Asset: Increased by £142,290,000</p> <p>Re-measurement of net Pension liability: Decrease by £143,700,000</p>	<p>This adjustment ensures that the movements presented in the CIES reflect the movements within Note 34 – Defined Benefit Pension Scheme &amp; Note 9c – Pension reserve.</p> <p>Whilst the initial presentation within the CIES was not consistent with these notes, the net impact on the primary financial statements were correct.</p>
£39,628,000 (2022-23)  (classification within CIES only)	<p><b>Comprehensive Income &amp; Expenditure Statement (2022-23)</b></p> <p>Write-off Net Pension Asset: Increased by £39,628,000</p> <p>Re-measurement of net Pension liability: Decreased by £39,628,000</p>	



### Amendments impacting the primary statements

Value of correction	Accounts areas	Explanation
£1,406,000	<p><b>Note 30 – Grant Income</b></p> <p>Revenue Grants Credited to services: Decreased by £1,406,000</p> <p><b>Note 25a – Income &amp; Expenditure Analysed by nature</b></p> <p>Other Service Expenditure: Decreased by £1,406,000</p> <p>Income from Government Grant &amp; Contributions: Decreased by £1,406,000</p>	<p>To ensure that Income &amp; Expenditure are only recognised, where the transactions pertain to the Authority in accordance with the CIPFA Code of Practice.</p>

## Amendments impacting the primary statements

Value of correction	Accounts areas	Explanation
£1,160,000	<p><b>Note 13a - Non-Current Assets, Property, Plant &amp; Equipment</b></p> <p>PPE Under Construction – Additions: Reduced by £1,093,000</p> <p><b>Note 25a – I&amp;E Analysed by Nature:</b></p> <p>Other Services expenditure: Reduced by £66,000</p> <p>Government Grants &amp; Contributions: Decreased by £1,044,000</p> <p><b>Note 30 – Grants Income</b></p> <p>Capital Grants &amp; Contributions: Decreased by £1,044,000</p> <p>Capital Grants Received in Advance: Increased by £489,000</p> <p><b>Note 20 – Creditors</b></p> <p>Other Payables – Short Term: Decreased by £1,160,000</p> <p><b>Note 18 – Debtors</b></p> <p>Other Receivable Amounts: Decreased by £554,000</p> <p>These amendments also impact note 17 Capital Expenditure &amp; Financing</p> <p>The finance team undertook additional work to provide assurance that this was an isolated incident impacting only one project. Our review of the additional work confirms this is the case.</p>	<p>To accurately reflect that the ownership of a number of heat pumps did not transfer to the Authority until the 2024-25 financial year.</p>

### Amendments impacting the primary statements

Value of correction	Accounts areas	Explanation
£826,000	<p><b>Note 30 – Grants Income</b></p> <p>Capital Grants &amp; Contributions: Increased by £826,000</p> <p><b>Note 18 – Debtors</b></p> <p>Other Receivable Amounts: Increased by £826,000</p>	To ensure that income has been recognised within the correct financial year.
£823,000	<p><b>Note 18 - Debtors</b></p> <p>Other Receivable Amounts: Reduced by £823,000</p> <p><b>Note 20 – Creditors</b></p> <p>Other Payables: Decreased by £823,000</p>	To correct transactions that had been credited as a liability, rather than removing a previously recognised equal & opposite asset, within the balance sheet.
£774,000	<p><b>Note 13a - Non-Current Assets, Property, Plant &amp; Equipment</b></p> <p>Land &amp; Buildings: Revaluation to the Revaluation Reserve: Increased by £774,000</p> <p><b>Note 9b - Revaluation Reserve</b></p> <p>Revaluation of assets &amp; Impairment losses not charged to the deficit on the provision of services: Increased by £774,000</p>	To ensure that asset values are accurately stated based on appropriate valuation inputs.

## Amendments impacting the primary statements

Value of correction	Accounts areas	Explanation
£561,000	<p><b>Note 16 – Investment Properties</b></p> <p>Net gains / (Losses) from fair value adjustments: Reduced by £561,000</p> <p><b>Note 25a – Expenditure &amp; Income Analysed by Nature</b></p> <p>Depreciation, amortisation, Impairment &amp; movement in market value of investment properties: Increased by £561,000</p> <p><b>Note 11 – Income &amp; Expenditure</b> In relation to Investment Properties and changes in their fair value: Increased by £561,000</p>	<p>The Authority had revalued a particular investment property at 100% of the valuation, however, only hold the rights &amp; obligations of 16% of the asset value. The amendment ensures that only the Authority's share is included in the financial statements.</p>
Various	<p><b>Note 13a - Non-Current Assets, Property, Plant &amp; Equipment</b></p> <p>Various changes have been made in relation to the disposal of HRA properties with a NBV of £494,000 that was not identified upon drafting the initial financial statements.</p> <p>There have been numerous movements relating to this adjustment affecting Note 13a - Property, Plant &amp; Equipment, Note 9 - Revaluation Reserve, the Comprehensive Income &amp; Expenditure statement &amp; related supporting notes.</p>	<p>To ensure that assets disposed of during the year were correctly classified &amp; de-recognised within the financial statements.</p>

## Amendments impacting the primary statements

Value of correction	Accounts areas	Explanation
£384,000	<p><b>Note 20 – Creditors</b> Short-term Other payables: Decreased by £384,000</p> <p><b>Note 25a - Expenditure &amp; Income Analysed by nature</b> Other Services Expenditure: Decreased by £384,000</p> <p>Government Grants &amp; Contributions Income: Decreased by £384,000</p> <p><b>Note 30 – Grant Income</b> Credited to services – Levelling Up Fund: Decreased by £384,000</p> <p><b>Grants Received in Advance</b> Levelling Up Fund: Increased by £384,000</p> <p>This amendment also impacts note 17 Capital Expenditure &amp; Financing</p>	<p>To ensure that expenditure that has been recognised relates to the correct financial year.</p>
£367,000	<p><b>Note 13a - Non-Current Assets, Property, Plant &amp; Equipment</b> Council Dwellings: Revaluation Increase to the Revaluation Reserve: Decreased by £367,000</p> <p><b>Note 9b – Revaluation Reserve</b> Revaluation of assets &amp; impairment losses not charged to the deficit on the provision of services: Decreased by £367,000</p>	<p>To reflect the correct value of Council Dwellings within the authority's asset register.</p>

## Amendments impacting the primary statements

Value of correction	Accounts areas	Explanation
£261,000	<p><b>Note 7 – Earmarked Reserves</b></p> <p>Earmarked Reserves – Smaller service reserves less than £500k: Decreased by £261,000</p> <p><b>Note 30 – Capital Grants Received In Advance</b></p> <p>Capital Grants Received in Advance: Increased by £261,000</p>	<p>To ensure that the authority recognise amounts received in relation to grant income as a liability, until the terms associated with the grant have been met.</p>
£245,000	<p><b>Comprehensive Income &amp; Expenditure Statement</b></p> <p>Education, young People &amp; Skills net expenditure: Increased by £245,000</p> <p><b>Note 11 – Financing &amp; Investment Income &amp; Expenditure</b></p> <p>Interest receivable &amp; similar income: Decreased by £245,000</p> <p>This amendment only impacts classification within the CIES.</p>	<p>To ensure that Interest receivable &amp; similar income is disclosed accurately.</p>

**Amendments impacting disclosure notes only**

<b>Value of Correction</b>	<b>Accounts Areas</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
£19,806,000	<p><b>HRA Account – Note 3 Capital Expenditure</b></p> <p>The CIPFA Code requires Councils to disclose an analysis of HRA capital expenditure, split between Houses, Land and Other Property. This was initially disclosed as only one line in the draft accounts.</p> <p>The expenditure has now been re-classified between Houses, Land &amp; Other property.</p> <p>This amendment only affects the disclosure note and does not impact the primary statements.</p>	<p>This adjustment ensures that the note discloses HRA expenditure in accordance with CIPFA Code requirements</p>
£11,813,000	<p><b>Note 14 Significant Capital Commitments</b></p> <p>Heat Pump Installation commitment: Increased by £11,813,000</p>	<p>Following review of the heat pump issue reflected above, a capital commitment for the remaining contract value has now been disclosed to ensure transparency of capital commitments in accordance with CIPFA Code of Practice requirements.</p>
£10,522,000	<p><b>Note 35b – Financial Liabilities</b></p> <p>Total Liabilities not defined as financial liabilities: Increased by £10,522,000</p> <p>Total Liabilities: Increased by £10,522,000</p> <p>This amendment only affects the disclosure note and does not impact the primary statements.</p>	<p>To reconcile Financial Liabilities within Note 35a with that disclosed in the Balance Sheet</p>

**Amendments impacting disclosure notes only**

Value of Correction	Accounts Areas	Explanation
£623,000	<p><b>Note 6 – Adjustments between Accounting &amp; Funding Basis under Regulations</b></p> <p>Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute: Increased by £623,000</p> <p>Capital expenditure charged against the Council Fund &amp; HRA balances: Decreased by £623,000</p> <p>This amendment only affects the disclosure note and does not impact the primary statements.</p>	<p>To ensure that Note 6 is accurately stated &amp; is consistent with other areas within the financial statements.</p>
£444,000	<p><b>Note 35a – Financial Assets</b></p> <p>Assets not defined as Financial Instruments: Decreased by £444,000</p> <p>Total Assets: Decreased by £444,000</p> <p>This amendment only affects the disclosure note and does not impact the primary statements.</p>	<p>To reconcile Financial Assets within Note 35a with that disclosed in the Balance Sheet</p>
£353,000	<p><b>Note 35c – Income, Expenditure, Gains &amp; Losses</b></p> <p>Interest Revenue: Increased by £353,000</p> <p>This amendment only affects the disclosure note and does not impact the primary statements.</p>	<p>To ensure that the disclosure within Note 35c is consistent with interest receivable recognised during the year.</p>



### Amendments impacting disclosure notes only

Value of Correction	Accounts Areas	Explanation
Various	<p><b>Note 27 – Officers remuneration (2022-23 Table)</b></p> <p>The figures within the comparative 2022-23 table were updated to reflect agreement with the 2022-23 Audited Statement of Accounts.</p> <p>This amendment only affects the disclosure note and does not impact the primary statements.</p>	<p>The 2022-23 Senior officers' remuneration included the information relating to 2021-22, rather than 2022-23.</p>
Various	<p><b>Note 31 – Related Parties</b></p> <p>There were various changes implemented to the Related Parties note to improve relevance and clarity for the reader of the accounts.</p> <p>Changes included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The addition of missing transactions</li> <li>- The removal of information not required by the CIPFA Code</li> </ul> <p>Reformatting of the note</p> <p>These amendments only affect the disclosure note and does not impact the primary statements.</p>	<p>To ensure that the disclosure has been made in accordance with the CIPFA Code of Practice &amp; improve relevance and clarity for the reader of the financial statements.</p>
Various	<p><b>Note 34 – Local Government Defined Benefit Pension Scheme</b></p> <p>Numerous presentational changes have been made to each of the pensions notes, to accurately reflect the reconciliation of the Present Value of the scheme Assets &amp; liabilities.</p> <p>These amendments only affect the disclosure note and does not impact the primary statements.</p>	<p>To ensure that Note 34 is accurately stated, agrees with the actuary's report &amp; is presented in accordance with CIPFA Code of practice requirements.</p>

**Amendments impacting disclosure notes only**

<b>Value of Correction</b>	<b>Accounts Areas</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
Non-Numerical	<p><b>Note 41 – Contingent Liabilities</b></p> <p>An additional contingent liability was added with regards to the dismissal of an individual that was previously an employee of the Authority’s predecessor organisation</p> <p>This amendment only affects the disclosure note and does not impact the primary statements.</p>	<p>To ensure that where there is a possibility of an outflow of future economic resources, a contingent liability is recognised within the financial statements.</p>
Various	<p><b>HRA Statements – Note 7 – Pension Cost</b></p> <p>This disclosure note was re-structured to provide the user of the accounts with a more appropriate representation of the HRA Current Service cost.</p> <p>This amendment only affects the disclosure note and does not impact the primary statements.</p>	<p>To provide the user of the accounts with a more accurate reflection of the authority’s operations.</p>
Various	<p><b>Various</b></p> <p>Several minor amendments were made to the financial statements relating to revisions of disclosures of information, narrative changes, casting errors or typos.</p>	<p>To ensure accuracy of the financial statements and compliance with the CIPFA Code.</p>

# Audit quality

Our commitment to audit quality in Audit Wales is absolute. We believe that audit quality is about getting things right first time.

We use a three lines of assurance model to demonstrate how we achieve this. We have established an Audit Quality Committee to co-ordinate and oversee those arrangements. We subject our work to independent scrutiny by QAD\*, and our Chair acts as a link to our Board on audit quality. For more information see our [Audit Quality Report 2023](#).



## Our People

The first line of assurance is formed by our staff and management who are individually and collectively responsible for achieving the standards of audit quality to which we aspire.

- Selection of right team
- Use of specialists
- Supervisions and review



## Arrangements for achieving audit quality

The second line of assurance is formed by the policies, tools, learning & development, guidance, and leadership we provide to our staff to support them in achieving those standards of audit quality.

- Audit platform
- Ethics
- Guidance
- Culture
- Learning and development
- Leadership
- Technical support



## Independent assurance

The third line of assurance is formed by those activities that provide independent assurance over the effectiveness of the first two lines of assurance.






- EQCRs
- Themed reviews
- Cold reviews
- Root cause analysis
- Peer review
- Audit Quality Committee
- External monitoring

\* QAD is the quality monitoring arm of ICAEW.

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	our <a href="#">publications</a> which cover our audit work completed at public bodies.
	information on our <a href="#">forward performance audit work programme 2023-2026</a> which is shaped by stakeholder engagement activity and our picture of public services analysis.
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We welcome correspondence and telephone calls in Welsh and English.  
Rydym yn croesawu gohebiaeth a galwadau ffôn yn Gymraeg a Saesneg.

<b>ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL</b>	
<b>Meeting:</b>	County Council
<b>Date:</b>	3 December 2024
<b>Title of report:</b>	Political Balance of Committees
<b>Report by:</b>	Head of Democracy
<b>Purpose of Report:</b>	To review political balance on committees following a County Council by-election in October.

## **Background**

1. The Council needs to review political balance arrangements on its committees on an annual basis. That happened in May this year, but following the result of the Talybolion ward by-election in October, there is a change in the Council's political balance affecting the allocation of seats on some committees.
  
2. The Local Government and Housing Act 1989 sets out the main principles governing political balance, which are:
  - “a) that not all the seats on the body are allocated to the same political group;*
  - b) that the majority of the seats on the body is allocated to a particular political group if the number of persons belonging to that group is a majority of the Authority’s membership;*
  - c) subject to (a) and (b) above, the number of seats on the ordinary committees of a relevant Authority which are allocated to each political group bears the same proportion to the total of all the seats on the ordinary committees of that Authority as is borne by the number of members of that group to the membership of the Authority; and*
  - d) subject to paragraphs (a) to (c) above, that the number of the seats on the body which are allocated to each political group bears the same proportion to the number of all the seats on that body as is borne by the number of members of that group to the membership of the Authority.”<sup>1</sup>*

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<sup>1</sup> Local Government and Housing Act 1989 Sections 15(5)(a) to (d)

3. The position in terms of political group membership on the Council since the by-election on 24 October is as follows:

Plaid Cymru -	20
Anglesey Independents -	8
Y Grŵp Annibynnol -	4
Welsh Labour -	3
<b>Total -</b>	<b>35</b>

### **Allocation of Seats on Committees**

4. Unless the calculation arrives at whole numbers for the total number of seats or the number of seats on each committee, then it is necessary to achieve the best possible compliance on the figures in accordance with the principles set out in paragraph 2 above.
5. The change in the political balance on the County Council has an impact on the membership of three committees, namely the Governance and Audit Committee, the Planning Policy Committee and the Standing Advisory Council (SAC). It is also necessary to reconcile the membership of two other committees that do not meet regularly, namely the Appointments Committee and the Indemnities sub-committee. Further detail is in Appendix A.
6. Each political group on the Council can only allocate the seats it receives under the political balance arrangements to its own members and not to elected members who are not members of the same political group.
7. In accordance with political management protocol, Group Leaders have been consulted on the change to the allocation of seats as outlined in this report.
8. Recommendations
  - a. That the Council considers **Appendix A** and confirms the political balance arrangements for allocating committee seats.
  - b. That group leaders advise the Head of Democracy as soon as possible of any changes to group membership on Committees.



Rhagfyr / December 24

PWYLLGORAU CRAFFU A THROSOLWG SCRUTINY AND OVERVIEW COMMITTEES			
Pwyllgorau Committees	Partneriaeth	Corfforaethol	Cyfanswm Craffu Total Scrutiny
	Partnership	Corporate	
Aelodaeth Membership	12	12	24
	7	7	14
	1	1	2
	1	1	2
	3	3	6
	12	12	24

ALLWEDD	KEY
<i>Chwith uchaf, italic = hawl ffracsynol damcaniaethol</i>	
<i>Top left, italic, theoretical fractional entitlement</i>	
	Dde isaf, arferol = awgrym rhif llawn
	Bottom right, normal = whole number suggestion

Balans ar y Cyngor Sir Balance on County Council	
Plaid Cymru Party of Wales	20
Liafur Cymru Welsh Labour	3
Y Grwp Annibynnol	4
Annibynwyr Mon Anglesey Independents	8
	35

Pwyllgorau Committees	LLED-FARNWROL QUASI-JUDICIAL								PWYLLGORAU ERAILL Y CYNGOR OTHER COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL				Cyfanswm Eraill Total Others
	Cynllunio a Gorchymnion Planning and Orders	Llywodraethu ac Archwilio Governance & Audit	Gwasanaethau Democratiaidd Democratic Services	Penodiadau Appointments	Ymchwilio Investigation	Disgyblu Disciplinary	Apeliadau Appeals	Trwyddedu Licensing	CYS SAC	Pwyllgor Polisi Cynllunio Planning Policy Committee	Penodi Safonau Standards Appointing	Is-Bwyllgor Indemniadau sub-Committee	
Aelodaeth Membership	13	8	9	12	3	3	12	13	6	11	3	5	98
Plaid Cymru Party of Wales	8	4	5	7	2	2	7	8	3	6	2	3	57
Liafur Labour	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	8
Grŵp Annibynnol Independent Group	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	9
Annibynwyr Mon Anglesey Independents	3	2	2	3	1	1	3	3	1	3	1	1	24
Cyfanswm	13	8	9	12	3	3	12	13	6	11	3	5	98

CYFANSWM LLAWN	Newid / change
GRAND TOTAL	
122	
71	-3
10	0
11	0
30	3
122	

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<b>Isle of Anglesey County Council</b>	
Report to:	<b>Full Council</b>
Date:	<b>03/12/2024</b>
Subject:	<b>Statement of Gambling Policy 2025 – 2028</b>
Portfolio Holder(s):	<b>Councillor Nicola Roberts Planning, Public Protection and Climate Change</b>
Head of Service / Director:	<b>Christian Branch Head of Regulation and Economic Development</b>
Report Author: Tel: E-mail:	<b>Sion Hughes 01248 752843 slhpp@anglesey.gov.uk</b>
Local Members:	

A –Recommendation/s and reason/s
<p>Recommendation:</p> <p>The Council is requested to adopt the Statement of Gambling Policy 2025-2028.</p> <p>Executive summary:</p> <p>Every three years the Gambling Act 2005, requires that the Council adopts a Statement of Gambling Policy. This Policy sets out how the Council will discharge its functions with regard to the regulation of gambling premises.</p> <p>The Council’s Public Protection Function is responsible for granting premises licences within the Isle of Anglesey in respect of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Bingo halls;</li> <li>2. Betting premises (including tracks);</li> <li>3. Adult gaming centres; and</li> <li>4. Family entertainment centres.</li> </ol> <p>Issuing permits in respect of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Unlicensed family entertainment centres;</li> <li>2. Clubs;</li> <li>3. Premises licenced to sell alcohol; and</li> <li>4. Prize gaming.</li> </ol> <p>The Council is also responsible for administering the siting of Gaming Machines within premises licensed to sell alcohol (where such machines fall outside of the licensing or permitting regimes).</p>

**A –Recommendation/s and reason/s**

The above sets out some of the Council's key responsibilities under the Act.

The Act also establishes three key licensing objectives: (the "**Licensing Objectives**"):

1. preventing gambling from being a source of crime or disorder, being associated with crime or disorder, or being used to support crime;
2. ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way; and
3. protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling.

The draft Policy will promote these three licensing objectives and aim to regulate gambling in the public interest.

The draft Policy has been produced in accordance with the Gambling Commission's guidance on 'form and content of the Policy'. Due to a review of the Gambling Act 2005, current Gambling Commission advice is to adopt the previous policy for the 2025 -2028 period. This will meet the Council's statutory obligation. The policy can then be assessed in the light of any changes resulting from the review.

The policy therefore remains the same with updated census information in the introduction.

**B – What other options did you consider and why did you reject them and/or opt for this option?**

It is a legal requirement that the Statement of Gambling Policy is adopted by the Council.

No other options are available.

**C – Why is this a decision for the Council?**

The policy forms part of the Council's Policy Framework as noted in the Constitution at 3.2.2.1.

**Ch – Is this decision consistent with policy approved by the full Council?**

Yes.

It forms part of the Council's Policy Framework.

**Ch – Is this decision consistent with policy approved by the full Council?**

**D – Is this decision within the budget approved by the Council?**

Yes.

**Dd – Assessing the potential impact (if relevant):**

1	How does this decision impact on our long term needs as an Island?	Not relevant
2	Is this a decision which it is envisaged will prevent future costs / dependencies on the Authority? If so, how?	Not relevant
3	Have we been working collaboratively with other organisations to come to this decision? If so, please advise whom.	Consultation process undertaken with: North Wales Police. Gwynedd and Anglesey Community Safety Partnership. Betting and Gaming Council
4	Have Anglesey citizens played a part in drafting this way forward, including those directly affected by the decision? Please explain how.	Consultation process undertaken with organisations listed above
5	Note any potential impact that this decision would have on the groups protected under the Equality Act 2010.	None foreseen
6	If this is a strategic decision, note any potential impact that the decision would have on those experiencing socio-economic disadvantage.	Not relevant
7	Note any potential impact that this decision would have on opportunities for people to use the Welsh language and on treating the Welsh language no less favourably than the English language.	None foreseen

**E – Who did you consult?**

**What did they say?**

1	Chief Executive / Senior Leadership Team (SLT) (mandatory)	No comments
2	Finance / Section 151 (mandatory)	No comments
3	Legal / Monitoring Officer	No comments

E – Who did you consult?		What did they say?
	(mandatory)	
4	Human Resources (HR)	
5	Property	
6	Information Communication Technology (ICT)	
7	Procurement	
8	Scrutiny	
9	Local Members	

**F - Appendices:**

Gambling Policy Statement of Licensing Policy, Gambling Act 2005 2025 - 2028



Eng Gambling Policy  
2025-2028 v1.0.docx

**Ff - Background papers (please contact the author of the Report for any further information):**

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CYNGOR SIR  
YNYS MÔN  
ISLE OF ANGLESEY  
COUNTY COUNCIL

# Isle of Anglesey County Council

## Gambling Policy

Statement of Licensing Policy, Gambling Act 2005

**2025 - 2028**

### About this policy

This Policy sets out how the Council will discharge its functions with regard to the regulation of gambling premises

The Policy is supported by resources on the Council's website.

## Revision history

Version	Date	Summary of changes
5.0	2025 - 2028	New map

Date of next review	
This policy will be reviewed in:	2028
The review will be undertaken by:	Licensing and Corporate Safety Manager

## Contact Details:

Licensing and Corporate Safety Manager

Email: [Sionhughes@anglesey.gov.wales](mailto:Sionhughes@anglesey.gov.wales)

Telephone: 01248 752840

We are happy to provide this policy in alternative formats on request. Please use the above contact details.

Mae'r ddogfen yma ar gael yn y Gymraeg.

This document is available in Welsh.



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## 1. Introduction.

The Isle of Anglesey is located in the North West of Wales. The Island is predominantly lowland and it has a coastal Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). Large numbers of visitors are attracted, who make an important contribution to the local economy. Agriculture remains an important activity and is integral to the island's identity and culture. The 2021 Census records a population of 68,900 with 30,800 households. Holyhead is the largest town on Anglesey, and the majority of the largest settlements are located around the coast. The largest settlement away from the coast is Llangefni, which is the County town. Anglesey has strong international transport links to Ireland through the Port of Holyhead. The A55, which is part of the Trans-European Road Network (TERN), and the North Wales coastal railway, connects the area to the rest of North Wales and the United Kingdom. A map of the County is provided at Appendix 1.

The Gambling Act 2005 (the "**Act**") governs the provision of all gambling in Great Britain, other than the National Lottery and spread betting. It received Royal Assent on 7<sup>th</sup> April 2005.

The Act established the Gambling Commission (the "**Commission**") with a national remit, as well as a number of local regulators, the Licensing Authorities. The Commission regulates commercial gambling in Great Britain in partnership with Licensing Authorities. Isle of Anglesey County Council (the "**Council**") has responsibilities as a Licensing Authority and so has various obligations under the Act.

The focus of the Commission is generally on operators and issues of national or regional significance. Licensing Authorities will generally take the lead on regulating gambling locally. The Commission and the Licensing Authorities may also work directly together on particular issues.

The Act provides for three categories of licence:

- (i) Operating licences
- (ii) Personal licences
- (iii) Premises licences

The Act also provides for a permitting regime, for certain establishments that do not require a premises licence, and a number of other specific provisions, including the entitlement for premises licenced to sell alcohol to site limited numbers of specified gaming machines.

The Commission is responsible for issuing Operating and Personal Licences.

The Council is responsible for granting premises licences within the Isle of Anglesey in respect of:

- Bingo halls;
- Betting premises (including tracks);
- Adult gaming centres; and
- Family entertainment centres;

issuing permits in respect of:

- Unlicensed family entertainment centres;
- Clubs;
- Premises licenced to sell alcohol; and
- Prize gaming;

and

- administering the siting of Gaming Machines within premises licensed to sell alcohol (where such machines fall outside of the licensing or permitting regimes).

The above sets out some of the Council's key responsibilities under the Act but is not a prescriptive list.

#### Statement of Principles

The Act requires that the Council prepare a statement of principles that the Council proposes to apply in exercising its functions under the Act. This Statement of Gambling Policy (the "**Gambling Policy**") is produced pursuant to this requirement.

The Gambling Policy has been prepared having regard to the provisions of the Act, subordinate regulations, guidance issued by the Commission to licensing authorities and responses received during the consultation process. A full list of persons consulted during preparation of the Gambling Policy is provided in Appendix 2.

The Gambling Policy will come into effect on the date of adoption by the Council and will be reviewed as necessary but at least every three years from the date of adoption.

The Gambling Policy is subject to changes to statute. If there is any conflict between this Gambling Policy and relevant primary or secondary legislation or statutory guidance, the relevant provisions of that legislation or guidance shall take precedence.

## 2. Fundamental Principles

The Act establishes three key licensing objectives: (the "**Licensing Objectives**"):

- preventing gambling from being a source of crime or disorder, being associated with crime or disorder, or being used to support crime;
- ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way; and
- protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling.

The policy will promote these three licensing objectives and aim to regulate gambling in the public interest.

When exercising its functions under the Act, it is a requirement that the Council, shall aim to permit the use of premises for gambling in so far as the Council thinks it is:

- in accordance with any relevant code of practice issued by the Gambling Commission;
- in accordance with any relevant guidance issued by the Gambling Commission;
- reasonably consistent with the Licensing Objectives; and
- in accordance with this Gambling Policy.

### **3. Licensing Authority Functions**

The Council as a licensing Authority is responsible for a number of functions required under the Act:

- The licensing of premises where gambling activities are taking place by issuing premises licences
- Issuing permits for Club gaming and Club machines
- Receive notifications for up to two gaming machines in alcohol licensed premises
- Issue licenced premises gaming machine permits where alcohol licensed premises require more than two machines.
- Permit lower stake gaming machines at unlicensed family entertainment centres
- Issuing Provisional Statements
- Registering Small Society Lotteries
- Issue permits for prize gaming
- Receive Temporary Use notices
- Receive Occasional Use Notices

### **4. Competent Authority For the Protection of Children**

The Gambling Act 2005 (Licensing Authority Policy Statement)(England and Wales) Regulations 2006 (the "**Policy Regulations**") require that the Council states the principles it will apply in exercising its powers under Section 157(h) of the Act to designate, in writing, a body which is competent to advise the authority about the protection of children from harm. The principles are:

- The need for the body to be responsible for an area covering the whole of the Licensing Authority's area; and
- The need for the body to be answerable to democratically elected persons, rather than any particular vested interest group.

Accordingly the Council designates the Isle of Anglesey Children and Families Services for this purpose.

The Council recognises that it may be prudent for other organisations to perform this role if the Council believes it is right to do so for the prevention of physical, moral or psychological harm to children.

## 5. Determination of Interested Parties

The Policy Regulations require that the Council states the principles it will apply in exercising its powers under Section 158 of the Act to determine whether a person is an interested party in relation to a premises licence, or an application to or in respect of a premises licence.

The Act defines a person as an interested party in relation to a premises licence if, in the opinion of the Licensing Authority which issues the licence or to which the application is made, the person:

- lives sufficiently close to the premises to be likely to be affected by the authorised activities;
- has business interests that might be affected by the authorised activities; this could also include, for example, trade associations, charities, faith groups and medical practices; or
- represents persons who satisfy either of the above; (for example Residents' and Tenants' Associations).

Where a person, whether or not directly affected by an application for a Premises Licence or living in the vicinity of premises where such an application has been made, puts themselves forward as representing the interests of residents in the vicinity, the Licensing Authority may ask them to provide appropriate evidence that they are acting as representatives of others.

When considering whether a person is an interested party, each case will be judged on its merits taking into consideration the relevant circumstances, including those contained in the Commission's Guidance to Licensing Authorities.

The Council will not seek to establish any fixed rule as to which persons qualify under the above but considers that each case must be considered on its own particular facts and judged on its merits.

References in this Gambling Policy to an "**Interested Party**" will be to those persons who are regarded as interested parties in relation to the relevant circumstances pursuant to the above policy.

## 6. Exchange of Information

The Policy Regulations require that the Council states the principles it will apply in exercising its functions under sections 29 and 30 of the Act with respect to the exchange of information between the Council and the Commission, and the functions

under section 350 of the Act with the respect to the exchange of information between the Council and other persons listed in Schedule 6 to the Act.

The Council will act in accordance with the provisions of the Act in any exchange of information, and recognises that nothing in the Act authorises a disclosure which contravenes the Data Protection Act 2018 or the General Data Protection Regulation 2018. The Council shall also act in accordance with relevant guidance issued by the Commission, as well as related regulations made under the Act. It will adopt the principles of better regulation that regulatory activities should be carried out in a way which is transparent, accountable, proportionate, and consistent and should be targeted only at cases in which action is needed. The purpose is to promote efficient and effective approaches to regulatory inspection and enforcement which improve regulatory outcomes without imposing unnecessary burdens on business.

The Council intends for its decision making process to be transparent. To that end all representations made to the Council in the course of an application in respect of a Premises Licence will be shared with all parties to that application (being the applicant, the Responsible Authorities and any Interested Parties).

The Council shall comply with freedom of information legislation (including without limitation the Freedom of Information Act 2000) to the extent that such legislation applies to the Council and to the information in question.

It is not the Council's intention at this time to establish additional protocols in respect of exchange of information however this will be kept under review. Should any such protocols be established with other bodies in respect of information exchange then such policies will be made publicly available.

The Council may from time to time exercise its powers under section 115 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to exchange data and information with the police and other parties (for example an enforcement officer, a licensing authority, HMRC, the First Tier Tribunal and/or the Secretary of State) to fulfil its' statutory objective of reducing crime in the area.

## **7. Inspection and Criminal Proceedings**

The Policy Regulations require that the Council states the principles it will apply in exercising its functions under part 15 of the Act with respect to the inspection of premises; and the powers under section 346 of the Act to institute criminal proceedings in respect of the offences specified in that section.

The Council will be guided by the Commission's Guidance to Licensing Authorities, the Regulators Code and the Council's Enforcement Policy and will take account of the Commission's guidance on test purchasing when considering making test purchases at gambling premises. The Council will also follow its own policies and procedures regarding the use of underage test purchasers.

The Council will monitor and take into account the work of the Better Regulation Executive in its consideration of the regulatory functions of local authorities.

In exercising its functions and powers under the Act in respect of enforcement, the Council will endeavour to:

- **Act proportionately:** regulators will only intervene when necessary; remedies will be appropriate to the risk posed and costs identified and minimized.
- **Be accountable:** regulators will be able to justify decisions and be subject to public scrutiny.
- **Be consistent:** rules and standards will be joined up and implemented fairly.
- **Be transparent:** regulators will be open and endeavour to keep regulations simple and user friendly;
- **Apply enforcement in a targeted way:** regulation will be focused on the problem and minimize unnecessary burdens on business.

Premises will be subject to a scheme of routine inspection, the frequency of which will be determined by the risks posed by the premises i.e. those premises considered to pose a greater risk will be subject to more frequent inspections than those posing a lower risk.

When determining risk, consideration will be given to:

- the nature of the gambling activities carried out on the premises;
- the location of the premises in relation to schools etc.; and
- the procedures put in place by the management to meet the licensing objectives.

Additional monitoring visits may be made, at the discretion of the Council's licensing team, where it is considered necessary to meet the needs of the licensing objective or following receipt of a complaint. The District will be monitored for unlicensed premises.

The Council will seek to work actively with the police in enforcing licensing legislation. It encourages the police to share information about licensees and licensed premises under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. The Council has a general enforcement policy which is in accordance with the codes of practice developed by the Crown Prosecution Service and will apply where appropriate in relation to the management of criminal cases.

The Commission is the enforcement body for Operating and Personal licences. Concerns about manufacture, supply or repair of gaming machines are not dealt with by the Council but should be notified to the Commission.

## **8. Relevant factors when considering applications and reviews**

### **8.1 Applications**

An application for a Premises Licence can only be made by a person who either:

- holds an Operating Licence authorising him to carry out the activity in respect of which a Premises Licence is sought; or
- has made an application for an Operating Licence which has not been determined.

Applications for the grant, transfer or variation of a Premises Licence must be accompanied by an assessment that demonstrates how the applicant will promote the Licensing Objectives in the form of a written Operating Schedule. The Applicant may ask the Council for advice as to the scope of information to be provided.

When applying for a new Premises Licence (or variation of an existing Premises Licence) the applicant must also carry out a Local Risk Assessment.

The level of detail to be provided will be proportionate to the scale and nature of the application being made.

Each application will be considered on its individual merits and in accordance with the Act, relevant guidance and this Gambling Policy.

## 8.2 Objections and Representations and Review

An Interested Party or Responsible Authority has a right to make relevant representations in writing on an application or to seek a review of a licence.

Only representations that relate to the Licensing Objectives, or that raise issues under this Gambling Policy, are likely to be relevant.

Due consideration will be given to all relevant representations unless such representation is frivolous or vexatious. Whether a given representation is frivolous or vexatious is a question of fact and is to be determined on a case-by-case basis

When determining an application to grant a Premises Licence or to review a premises licence, regard will be had to the proximity of the premises to schools, vulnerable adult centres, or residential areas with a high concentration of families with children.

Whether such premises are regarded as being in close proximity to the prospective gambling premises will vary depending upon the size and nature of the gambling premises concerned.

The Commission's Guidance to Licensing Authorities and the Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice (LCCP), set out additional matters that the Council shall take into account when considering applications for Premises Licences.

Where gambling facilities are provided at premises as a supplementary activity to the main purpose of the premises (e.g. roadside service areas and shopping centres) the Council will expect the gambling area to be clearly defined and adequately supervised at all times.

The Council will consider these and other relevant factors in making its decision, depending on all the circumstances of the case.

Each case will be determined on its merits and will depend to a large extent on the type of gambling that is proposed for the premises. Therefore, if an applicant can effectively demonstrate how concerns regarding the Licensing Objectives might be resolved, this will be taken into account.

## 8.3 Irrelevant Considerations



Moral objections to gambling are not a valid reason to reject applications for Premises Licences. It should also be noted that the prevention of public nuisance and anti-social behaviour are not specific licensing objectives (unlike under the Licensing Act 2003).

Pursuant to the Act, when deciding whether or not to grant a Premises Licence, the Council will not have regard to the expected demand for gambling premises that are the subject of the application.

#### 8.4 Conditions

There are certain conditions which are applied to Premises Licences by virtue of the Act (and regulations made under the Act). In addition, under the Act the Council has the power to attach conditions when issuing a Premises Licence.

In exercising this power the Council shall have regard to its responsibilities under the Act and to the policy set out in this paragraph. In considering the imposition of conditions the Council will draw upon relevant advice and guidance issued by the Commission and shall consider the circumstances of each individual case on its merits.

The Council will not attach conditions to a Premises Licence unless the Council considers such conditions necessary, reasonable and proportionate to the use of premises for gambling consistent with the Licensing Objectives, guidance issued by the Commission, the Commission's codes of practice, and this Gambling Policy.

When considering any application, the Licensing Authority will seek to avoid duplication with other regulatory regimes so far as possible and conditions will generally be considered unnecessary if the Council considers that the matters that they are intended to address are already adequately dealt with by other legislation

Conditions will only be imposed to meet the requirements of the Licensing Objectives. Conditions will be proportionate and appropriate to:

- the business, organisation or individual concerned;
- the scale of the gambling operation set out in the application; and
- the risks perceived by the Council.

Conditions attached to Premises Licences will, so far as possible, reflect local crime prevention strategies. For example, the provision of closed circuit television cameras may be appropriate in certain premises.

When considering conditions to be attached to licences, the Council will primarily focus on the direct impact of the activities taking place at licensed premises on members of the public living, working or engaged in normal activity in the area concerned.

In this respect, the Council recognises that, apart from the licensing function, there are a number of other mechanisms available for addressing issues of unruly behaviour that can occur away from licensed premises, including:

- planning controls;
- ongoing measures to create a safe and clean environment in these are in partnership with local businesses, transport operators and other
- Council departments;
- regular liaison with the police on law enforcement issues regarding disorder and anti-social behaviour; and

- the power of the police, other Responsible Authorities or an Interested Party to apply for a review of the Premises Licence.

## 8.5 Access

Regulations made under the Act set out the access provisions for each type of premises in England and Wales.

When reviewing an application the Council will have particular regard to any issues in respect of sub-divisions of a single building or plot and will ensure that mandatory conditions relating to access are observed.

The Council in this context will consider the following factors in respect of premises that are subject to an application for a Premises Licence:

- whether the premises have a separate registration for business rates;
- ownership of neighbouring premises;
- whether neighbouring premises can be accessed from the street or public passageway; and
- whether the premises can only be accessed from other licensed gambling premises

The Gambling Commission's relevant access provisions for each premises type are reproduced below:

### Casinos:

The principal access entrance to the premises must be from a street. In this context, "street" includes any bridge, road, lane, footway, subway, square, court, alley or passage (including passages through enclosed premises such as shopping malls), whether a thoroughfare or not.

No entrance to a casino must be from premises that are used wholly or mainly by children and/or young persons

No customer must be able to enter a casino directly from any other premises which are subject to a gambling Premises Licence.

### Adult Gaming Centre:

No customer must be able to access the premises directly from any other licensed gambling premises

### Betting Shops:

Access must be from a street (see definition above) or from another set of premises which are subject to a betting Premises Licence.

There must be no direct access from a betting shop to other premises used for the retail sale of merchandise or services.

### Tracks:

No customer should be able to access the premises directly from:

- a casino; or
- an adult gaming centre

### Bingo Premises:

No customer should be able to access the premise directly from:

- a casino;
- an adult gaming centre; or
- a betting premises, other than a track

### Family Entertainment Centre:

No customer should be able to access the premises directly from:

- a casino;
- an adult gaming centre; or
- a betting premises, other than a track.

Part 7 of the Commission's Guidance to Licensing Authorities contains further guidance on this issue, which this authority will also take into account in its decision making.

## 8.6 Unlicensed Family Entertainment Centres

Where a person intends to operate an establishment wholly or mainly to make gaming machines available, and there is no relevant Premises Licence in place, that person may apply to the Council for a permit to operate an unlicensed Family Entertainment Center (subject to compliance with the relevant provisions set out in the Act, related regulations and related guidance).

An application for such a permit may be granted only where the Council is satisfied that the premises will be used as an unlicensed Family Entertainment Centre, and if the chief officer of police has been consulted on the application.

Relevant considerations for the Council when considering whether to grant such a permit shall include (without limitation) the applicant's suitability, including any convictions that might make the applicant unsuitable to operate a family entertainment center, and the suitability of the premises with respect to location and issues about disorder.

The Council expects any applicant for such a permit to have policies and procedures in place to protect children from harm. Harm in this context not be limited to harm from gambling but includes wider child protection considerations such as training of staff regarding suspected truancy, and treatment of unsupervised children, very young children, or children causing disorder in and around the premises.

Prospective applicants should have regard to relevant provisions in the Act, associated regulations and associated guidance as to those categories of gaming machine that are permitted for use in an Unlicensed Family Entertainment Centre (or any other establishment licensed or otherwise permitted by the Council)

## 8.7 Small Society Lotteries

The Council is responsible for registering societies to run Small Society Lotteries. Applicants and operators should have regard to the relevant provisions in the Act and to relevant sections of the Commission's Guidance to Licensing Authorities

The Authority will adopt a risk based approach towards its enforcement responsibilities for small society lotteries. This authority considers that the following list, although not prescriptive, could affect the risk status of the operator:

- submission of late returns (returns must be submitted no later than three months after the date on which the lottery draw was held)-;
- submission of incomplete or incorrect returns-; and
- breaches of the limits for small society lotteries-

## **9. Decision Making**

### 9.1 Delegation of Functions

The Act provides that certain powers and duties of the Licensing Authority may be carried out by the Licensing Committee, by a Sub-Committee or by one or more officers acting under delegated authority.

It is considered that many of the functions will be largely administrative in nature with no perceived areas of contention. In the interests of efficiency and cost effectiveness these will, for the most part, be carried out by officers.

The schedule of delegation of licensing functions permitted under the Act is attached at Appendix 3.

### 9.2 Appeals Procedure

The Act provides that, in certain cases, applicants, licensees and those making relevant representations in respect of applications to the Licensing Authority have a right of appeal against decisions made by the Council: this is set out in more detail in section 206 of the Act.

In order to make an appeal, notice should be given by the appellant to Caernarfon Magistrates Court, within a period of 21 days, beginning with the day on which the appellant was notified by the Council of the decision to be appealed against.

On determining an appeal, the Court may:

- dismiss the appeal;
- substitute the decision appealed against with any other decision that could have been made by the Council;
- remit the case to the Council to dispose of the appeal in accordance with the direction of the Court.
- make an order about costs.

### 9.3 Complaints Against Licensed Premises and Conciliation Meetings

The Council will investigate complaints against licensed premises regarding matters that relate to the Licensing Objectives. In the first instance, complainants are encouraged to raise the complaint directly with the licensee or business concerned to seek a local resolution.

Where an Interested Party has made valid representations about licensed premises or a valid application for a Premises Licence to be reviewed, the Council may initially recommend a conciliation meeting to address and clarify the issues of concern.

Such recommendation is not binding on any party and will not prejudice the right of any Interested Party to require the Council to consider their valid representations or application or for any licence holder to decline to participate in a conciliation meeting.

### 9.4 Licensing Reviews

The Council will carry out a review of a Premises Licence where it receives a formal application for such review from an Interested Party or Responsible Authority in accordance with the Act.

Such application may (but need not) include representations that one or more of the following activities have been or are carried out at the premises:

- use of licensed premises for the sale and distribution of Class A drugs and the laundering of the proceeds of drugs crimes;
- use of licensed premises for the sale and distribution of illegal firearms;
- use of licensed premises for prostitution or the sale of unlawful pornography;
- use of licensed premises as a base for organised criminal activity;
- use of licensed premises for the organisation of racist, homophobic or sexual abuse or attacks;
- use of licensed premises for the sale of smuggled tobacco or goods;
- use of licensed premises for the sale of stolen goods and/or
- activities that may put children and/or vulnerable persons at risk.

An application for review may (but need not) be rejected if the Council is of the view that one or more of the following applies:

- the grounds are frivolous;
- the grounds are vexatious;
- the grounds are irrelevant;
- the grounds would be certain not to cause the Council to revoke or suspend a licence or to remove or attach conditions on the Premises Licence;
- the grounds are substantially the same as the grounds cited in a previous application relating to the same premises; or
- the grounds are substantially the same as representations made at the time the application for a Premises Licence was considered.

The Council may also elect to review a Premises Licence at its own discretion.

Once a review has been completed the Council must, as soon as possible, notify its decision to:

- the licence holder;
- the applicant for review (if any);
- the commission
- any person who made representations;
- the Chief of Police; and
- HM Revenue & Customs

## 9.5 Renewals

Holders of 10 year club gaming, club machine and unlicensed family entertainment centre (uFEC) permits are reminded that it is the responsibility of permit holders to ensure that timely applications are made.

## 9.6 Club gaming permits and club machine permits

The authority may only refuse an application on one or more of the following grounds:

- (a) (i) for a **club gaming permit**: the applicant is not a members' club or miners' welfare institute
- (ii) for a **club machine permit**: the applicant is not a members' club, miners' welfare institute or commercial club
- (b) the premises are mainly used by children or young persons
- (c) an offence or a breach of a condition of the permit has been committed by an applicant
- (d) a permit held by an applicant has been cancelled during the last ten years
- (e) an objection has been made by the Commission or local chief officer of police.

The authority may only cancel a permit on one of the following grounds:

- (a) the premises are used wholly or mainly by children or young persons
- (b) an offence or breach of condition of the permit has been committed in the course of gaming activities.

An application for renewal of a permit must be made during the period beginning three months before the licence expires and ending six weeks before it expires. The procedure for renewal is the same as for an application. Permits granted can cease to have effect in certain circumstances, can be cancelled and can be varied.

The duration of the permit will not be curtailed while a renewal application is pending, including an appeal against a decision not to renew.

If, at the time a permit is renewed, the applicant holds a club premises certificate, the fast track procedure will apply as it does when application is first made for the permit.

## 9.7 Unlicensed Family Entertainment Centres

An application for renewal of a permit must be made during the period beginning six months before the permit expires and ending two months before it expires. The procedure for renewal is the same as for an application. The authority may only refuse to renew a permit on the grounds that:

- an authorised local authority officer has been refused access to the premises without reasonable excuse
- renewal would not be reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives. In this respect, the Council will have the benefit of having consulted the chief officer of police and will be aware of any concerns that have arisen about the use of the premises during the life of the permit.

The duration of the permit will not be curtailed while a renewal application is pending, including an appeal against a decision not to renew.

#### 9.8 Prize gaming permits

An application for renewal of a permit must be made during the period beginning six months before the permit expires and ending two months before it expires. The procedure for renewal is the same as for an application.

A permit will not cease to have effect while a renewal application is pending, including an appeal against a decision not to renew.

### **10. Statement regarding Casino resolutions**

Currently there are no casinos operating within the County.

Licensing of new casinos is regulated by the Act and related regulations. The Council is not one of the Licensing Authorities that is empowered to issue casino Premises Licences.

In addition the Act gives discretion to each Licensing Authority to issue a resolution not to issue casino premises licences.

The Council has made no such resolution to prohibit casinos at present.

The Council shall keep the matter of casino Premises Licences under review and may alter its policy in this regard as it sees fit. In such event the Council shall abide by relevant law and shall have regard to relevant official guidance.

### **11. Other Regulatory regimes**

When considering matters in relation to this policy, the Licensing Authority will seek to avoid duplication with other regulatory regimes so far as possible. Where other regulatory regimes exist, this policy will not seek to impose any condition that would duplicate other legislative requirements. Similarly when determining applications or appeals, consideration will be given to the Act and relevant factors as detailed in this policy.

## **12. Demand for gaming premises**

Each application for gaming premises licence will be considered on its merits. Consideration of the expected demand for a gaming premises will not be a relevant factor in determining the application, in accordance with section 153 of the Act.

## **13. Other Information**

In relation to any objections to the grant of a new premises licence, or requests for the review of an existing licence any objections should be based on the three key licensing objectives of the Act:

- preventing gambling from being a source of crime or disorder, being associated with crime or disorder, or being used to support crime;
- ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way; and
- protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling.

Objections that are not related to the above objectives will not be considered as relevant objections.

## **14. Local Risk Assessments**

The LCCP require gambling operators (i.e. operators of adult gaming centres, bingo premises, family entertainment centres, betting shops, and remote betting intermediaries) to assess the local risks to the Licensing Objectives posed by the provision of gambling facilities at each of their premises, and to have policies, procedures and control measures in place to mitigate those risks.

These risk assessments should be reviewed and updated:

- to take account of significant changes in local circumstances, including those identified in a licensing authority's statement of licensing policy;
- when there are significant changes at a licensee's premises that may affect their mitigation of local risks; and
- when applying for a variation of a premises licence.

An operator must undertake a local risk assessment when applying for a new premises licence.

Operators are required to make the risk assessment available to licensing authorities when an application is submitted either for a new Premises Licence or variation of a Premises Licence, or otherwise on request. The risk assessment will form part of the



Council's inspection regime and may be requested when officers are investigating complaints. A copy of the local risk assessment should be available at the premises.

The Council expects operators to take account of the following when preparing their risk assessment.

- information held by the licensee regarding self-exclusions and incidences of underage gambling;
- Gaming trends that may reflect the spending of benefit payments;
- arrangement for localised exchange of information regarding self-exclusions and gaming trends;
- urban setting such as proximity to schools, the local commercial environment, and particular factors affecting footfall;
- the range of facilities in proximity to the licensed premises such as other gambling outlets, banks, post offices, refreshment and entertainment type facilities;
- known problems in the area such as problems arising from street drinkers, youths, participation in anti-social behaviour, drug dealing activities, etc.;

matters relating to children and young persons, including:

- any institutions, places or areas where presence of children and young persons should be expected such as schools, youth clubs, parks, playgrounds and entertainment venues such as bowling allies, cinemas etc.;
- any premises where children congregate including bus stops, café's, shops, and any other place where children are attracted;
- any areas that are prone to issues from youths participating in anti -social behaviour, including such activities as graffiti, underage drinking, etc.; and
- any recorded incidents of, or information held by the licensee in respect of, attempted underage gambling;

matters relating to vulnerable adults, including:

- information held by the licensee regarding self-exclusions
- gaming trends that may coincide with days for financial payments such as pay days or benefit payments;
- any arrangement for localised exchange of information regarding self-exclusions and gaming trends; and
- proximity of any premises which may be frequented by vulnerable people such as hospitals, residential care homes, medical facilities, doctor's surgeries, council housing offices, addiction clinics or help centres, places where alcohol or drug dependant people may congregate, etc.;

and

- other potentially relevant factors, including (but not limited to) matters of faith relating to any religious or faith denomination, including proximity to churches, mosques, temples or any other place of worship.

This list is not exhaustive and other relevant factors not in this list that are identified should be taken into consideration.

#### 14.1 Risk Assessments - Control Measures

Control measures to mitigate perceived risk may involve a combination of systems, design, and physical measures. Appropriate control measures will be assessed on a case-by-case basis, on the particular merits of the proposed measures in context of the circumstances in question.

For example to address the risk factors to children gaining access to an over 18 restricted gambling premises, the operator may identify the following measures:

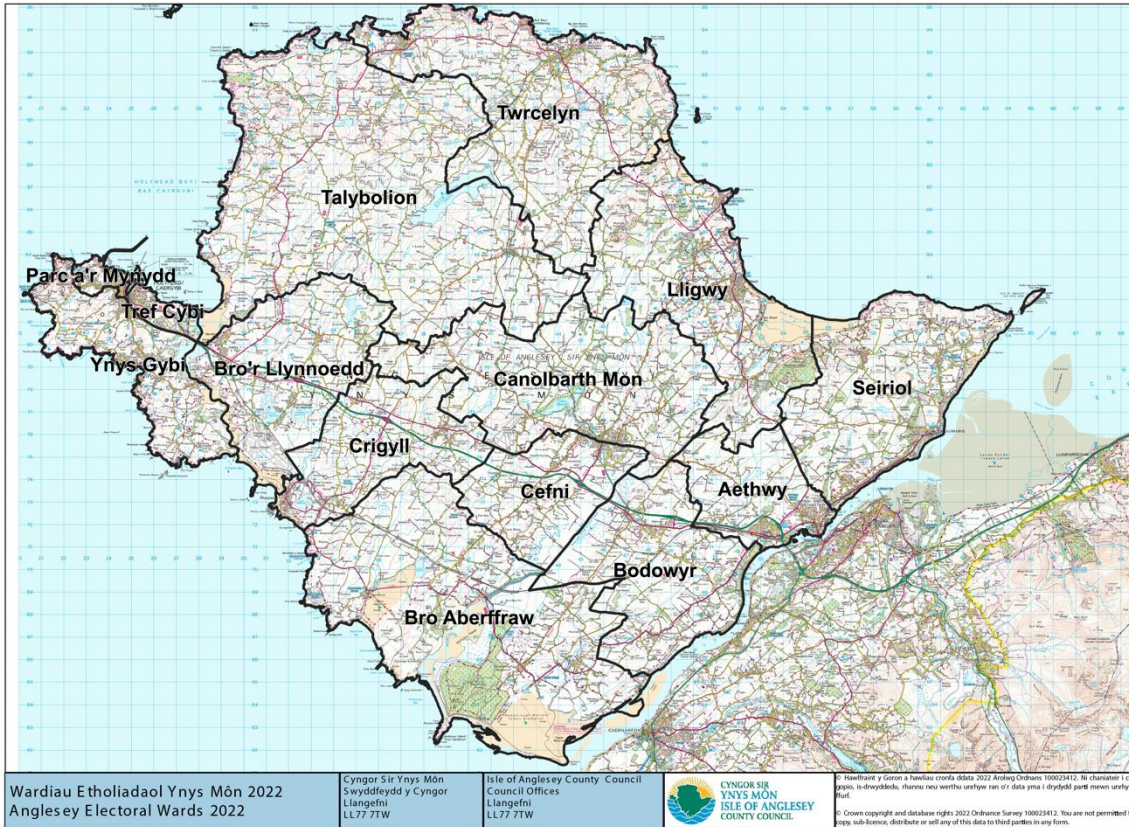
- **Systems:** PASS card or age verification policies, challenge 25 scheme, and staff training
- **Design:** Exterior design which will not attract children into the premises, the entrance layout will enable staff to monitor those entering the premises and when appropriate, challenge them on the ground of age.
- **Physical:** CCTV and electronic sensors.

#### 15. Declaration

This statement of Licensing policy (Gambling Policy) has been produced with due regard to the licensing objectives in the Act, guidance issued by the Gambling Commission and responses from those consulted on the policy.

## Appendices

### Appendix 1 Map of the Isle of Anglesey County Council Area



## Appendix 2 Consultees

- Anglesey and Gwynedd Community Safety Partnership
- Betting and Gaming Council
- North Wales Police

### Appendix 3 Scheme of delegation

<b>MATTER TO BE DEALT WITH</b>	<b>FULL COUNCIL</b>	<b>SUB-COMMITTEE OR PANEL</b>	<b>OFFICERS</b>
Three year licensing policy	X		
Policy not to permit casinos	X		
Fee Setting - when appropriate		X If delegated by full Council	
Application for premises licences		X Where representations have been received and not withdrawn	X Where no representations received/ representations have been withdrawn
Application for a variation to a licence		X Where representations have been received and not withdrawn	X Where no representations received/ representations have been withdrawn
Application for a transfer of a licence		X Where representations have been received from the Commission or Responsible Authorities	X Where no representations received from the Commission or Responsible Authorities
Application for a provisional statement		X	X
Review of a premises licence		X	
Application for club gaming /club machine permits		X Where objections-have been received and not withdrawn	X Where no objections received/ representations have been withdrawn
Cancellation of club gaming/ club machine permits		X	
Applications for other permits			X
Cancellation of licensed premises gaming machine permits			X
Consideration of temporary use notice			X
Decision to give a counter notice to a temporary use notice		X	

**X indicates the lowest level to which decisions can be delegated**

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