

Statement of Accounts

2020 - 2021

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Cyngor Sir Gâr
Carmarthenshire
County Council



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1 NARRATIVE REPORT

The following Statement of Accounts brings together in summary form the financial transactions of the Authority for the year 2020/21.

The Authority's Accounts for the year 2020/21 are set out on the following pages of this report and have been produced in line with the 2020/21 Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting (the Code).

- 1.1 The accounts consist of the following financial statements:

Expenditure and Funding Analysis

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES)

Movement in Reserves Statement

Balance Sheet

Cash Flow Statement

Detail on each of these financial statements can be found in Section 5.

Housing Revenue Account Income and Expenditure Statement and Movement on the Housing Revenue Account Statement

Detail on these financial statements can be found in Sections 7 and 8.

Dyfed Welsh Church Fund and Other Trust Funds

Detail on these Funds can be found in Sections 9 to 11.

The accounts are supported by the Statement of Accounting Policies (Note 6.1 - Notes to the Accounts).

1.2.1 Revenue Budget

The following table shows how the actual spend on services during 2020/21 compared with the budget set for the year.

Service	Working Budget				Actual				Variance For Year
	Expenditure	Income	Net Non Controllable	Net	Expenditure	Income	Net Non Controllable	Net	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Chief Executive	31,858	(12,420)	(4,862)	14,576	33,261	(14,090)	(4,862)	14,309	(267)
Communities	154,670	(63,617)	19,316	110,369	181,576	(90,130)	19,316	110,762	393
Corporate Services	81,926	(51,327)	(3,637)	26,962	76,821	(46,656)	(3,637)	26,528	(434)
Education & Children	190,129	(38,397)	29,660	181,392	207,310	(56,461)	29,660	180,509	(883)
Environment	130,643	(86,649)	16,898	60,892	134,580	(90,829)	16,898	60,649	(243)
Departmental Expenditure	589,226	(252,410)	57,375	394,191	633,548	(298,166)	57,375	392,757	(1,434)
Net Interest & Capital Accounting Adjustments				(14,084)				(16,043)	(1,959)
Pension Reserve Adjustment				(17,900)				(17,900)	0
Accumulated Leave				(1,152)				(1,152)	0
Levies and Contributions:									0
Brecon Beacons National Park				138				138	0
Fire Authority				10,400				10,400	0
Net Expenditure				371,593				368,200	(3,393)
Contribution to/(from) General Balances				0				814	814
To/(from) Departmental Reserves				0				913	913
Transfer to City Deal Reserve				0				2,000	2,000
Net Budget				371,593				371,927	334
Revenue Support Grant				(215,250)				(215,250)	0
Non Domestic Rates				(58,909)				(58,909)	0
Council Tax				(97,434)				(96,906)	528
WG Council Tax Hardship Grant				0				(862)	(862)
				0				0	0

The 2020/21 revenue budget was approved by County Council on 3rd March 2020, when the scale of the COVID19 impact on services could not reasonably be foreseen or estimated. Additional financial support measures are outlined in paragraph 1.2.2 below.

The financial position at year end, taking all of these additional financial flows into account showed an underspend at department level of £1,434k. This does not include the underspend on schools as this is captured in the LMS reserve movement (see note 6.22).

The Chief Executives Department reported a £267k underspend. There were underspends due to staff vacancies, reduced utilities costs due to reduced buildings usage and a reduction in member expenses, offset by reductions in commercial lettings income and the need to set aside funding for future cloud hosting of the core HR Payroll system.

The Communities Department experienced extraordinary pressures on services during the year. However, the majority of additional costs in Older Peoples budgets and loss of income in both Leisure and Culture services was met by the Welsh Government (WG) COVID19 Hardship Scheme. The overall department outturn was a net overspend of £393k, primarily due to additional demand on Mental Health budgets.

Corporate Services Department budgets experienced higher than normal uptake of Council Tax Reduction Scheme and increased provision for bad debt, offset by savings from staff vacancies and additional administration grants from WG and DWP.

The Education Department was £883k under budget. This is primarily due to staff vacancies, reduced staff travel and the utilisation of additional grants to support core spend as well as fewer out of county placements.

The Environment Department is reporting an underspend of £243k for the financial year, largely due to general underspends as a result of COVID19 restrictions, for example schools transport, and additional non-COVID19 related grant funding received from WG thereby displacing core budgets.

These variances, plus the savings on capital financing costs, less a lower than estimated collection level on Council Tax means that the Authority transferred £814k to general reserves for the 2020/21 financial year.

HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT	Working Budget			Actual			Variance For Year
	Expenditure	Income	Net	Expenditure	Income	Net	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Housing Revenue Account	49,329	(43,917)	5,412	45,264	(43,455)	1,809	(3,603)
Transfers to/(from) HRA balances	0	0	(5,412)	0	0	(1,809)	3,603

The Housing Revenue Account (HRA) reported an underspend of £3,603k for the year.

The main variances were:

- decreased Repairs and Maintenance of £1,752k due to only undertaking emergency and legislative work due to COVID19 restrictions for extended periods.
- decreased Supervision and Management costs and recharges £1,598k
- decreased Revenue financing of capital programme £144k
- capital financing costs of £842k less than budgeted due to a reduction in borrowing and interest rates
- rental income, service charges and interest on cash balances lower due to increased number of voids and the increased time to turnaround major voids £1,067k.
- increased income for insurance claims, grant charges and other income £346k

1.2.2 COVID19 Funding

Welsh Government provided an unprecedented scale and range of different financial support measures during the year to Local Authorities, including the following:

- Direct financial recompense to Local Authorities through the Emergency Hardship Fund, either for additional expenditure incurred in the provision of services or for loss of income from reduced or closed income generating services. These grants are principal in nature.
- Formula based grant funding to Local Authorities for recognised financial strain such as reduced Council Tax collection and one-off grants to support Education catch up activities. These grants are principal in nature.
- Grants or reliefs to third parties, such as isolating citizens or businesses unable to operate due to COVID19 restrictions, where the Authority is deemed to have acted as an agent on behalf of Welsh Government. These grants are agency in nature.

The value of these additional funding streams is highly material, as summarised in the following tables:

Principal

2020/21	Expenditure	Welsh Government Income	Other Public Bodies Income
	£'000	£'000	£'000
COVID19 - Hardship Claims	23,107	(23,107)	
COVID19 - Loss of Income		(9,704)	
Digital Transformation		(1,536)	
Savings Strategies Contribution		(1,535)	
Council Tax Admin & Court Costs		(285)	
Business Grant Administration		(846)	
High Street Rate Relief Admin		(10)	
Council Tax Support Increased Cost		(713)	
Council Tax Grant		(1,724)	
Circular Economy Fund - Additional Revenue Grant (COVID19 Response and Recovery)		(230)	
Education & Children's Services	4,827	(4,533)	(294)
Field Hospital	1,767		(1,767)
Test Trace Protect (TTP)	1,179		(1,119)
Additional Cleaning Grant	46	(46)	
Face Coverings for Pupils	114		(114)
Local Resilience Forum COVID19 Support Grant	120	(120)	
Shielding Parcels	283	(283)	
TOTAL	31,443	(44,672)	(3,294)

Agency

2020/21	Expenditure	Welsh Government Income
	£'000	£'000
Grants to Businesses	38,690	(38,690)
Business Restrictions Grant	23,900	(23,900)
Firebreak Grants	6,173	(6,173)
Discretionary Grant	2,294	(2,294)
Discretionary Firebreak Grant	907	(907)
Freelance Grants	820	(820)
Business Startup Grants	273	(273)
Self Isolation Grant	309	(309)
Retail, Leisure and Hospitality Rates Relief Scheme 2020-21	20,374	(20,374)
Social Care Workforce Payment Scheme (Tranche 1 £500 each)	3,151	(3,151)
Financial recognition for NHS and Social Care Workers (Tranche 2 £735 each)	5,415	(5,415)
COVID19 Statutory Sick Pay Enhancement Scheme - Social Care	222	(222)
Town & Community Councils - Loss of Income	40	(40)
TOTAL	102,568	(102,568)

1.3 Reserves

In the changeable and challenging environment facing Local Government the Authority is committed to maintaining a reasonable level of reserves. At the year end the general reserves amounted to the following:

	£'000	£'000
Council Fund:		
Held by Schools under Local Management of Schools Regulations (LMS)	7,266	
Generally available for new expenditure	12,034	19,300
Housing Revenue Account		19,444
		<u>38,744</u>

In addition to general reserves the Authority holds earmarked reserves of £114.805m for specific purposes.

1.4 Borrowing

No new borrowing was taken from the Public Works Loans Board (PWLB) in 2020/21.

As at the 31st March 2021 the Authority's total borrowing stood at £414m, which was within the Authority's authorised limit of £569m. Further detail is included in Note 6.46 to the Accounts.

The Authority's borrowing procedures and limits are outlined in the Treasury Management Policy and Strategy, which is approved annually.

1.5 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. The debit balance on the Pensions Reserve of £560m therefore shows a substantial shortfall in the resources the Authority has set aside to meet the benefits earned by past and current employees. The statutory arrangements will ensure that funding will have been set aside by the time the benefits come to be paid.

1.6 Current Economic Climate

The accounting statements are required to reflect the conditions applying at the end of the financial year.

All the assets of the Authority are re-valued on a cyclical basis and in many instances therefore the current valuation (last undertaken in past years) is likely to reflect current market value or a fair reflection thereof. The majority of assets are held for service delivery and therefore any changes in commercial sales market conditions do not affect values in these accounts.

The accounting statements are required to reflect the conditions applying at the end of the year. Whilst the COVID19 pandemic significantly affected almost all service areas during the year, the scale and pace of national vaccine rollout, and consequent roadmap of restrictions easing, is significantly more positive. The unprecedented level of additional financial support provided to Local Authorities through the Welsh Government hardship scheme has mitigated the overwhelming majority of additional costs and the same is true of reductions in commercial income.

However, this and wider public sector financial support measures such as the Job Retention Scheme have been funded through government borrowing at a UK Treasury level. The increase in UK Government debt is comparable only to historic events such as World War II. It seems likely that financial support will continue in the short term, but there will need to be fiscal and spending measures to address the current imbalance over the decades to come.

Against this backdrop, our overall financial standing has been maintained at a prudent level, with a small increase in the level of general balances at the year end. The Authority also holds earmarked reserves which are held for specific purposes, whether this is to address liabilities now or in the future e.g. insurance reserves or for financing specific capital schemes. The Authority has been able to augment these balances at the year end to provide additional resources towards recovery activities and risk mitigation.

1.7 **Capital**

In 2020/21 the Authority spent some £84.8m on capital projects. This expenditure was financed by a combination of borrowing, useable capital receipts, government grants, contributions, reserves and direct revenue financing.

£27.1m was spent on Housing with the areas of spend being as follows:

Public Sector

Refurbishment & redevelopment of housing stock and the purchase of additional housing stock	£26.0m
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Private Sector

Disability Facility Grants	£0.8m
Other Improvements	£0.3m

The major areas of expenditure on non-housing services were as follows:

	£'m	
Education & Children's Services	14.3	New Schools, Renovations and Improvements to existing Schools & Children & Family Services Projects
Leisure	3.7	Rights of Way, Sports & Leisure, Arts & Culture and Libraries
Infrastructure	19.1	Roads, Bridges, Cycle Paths, Road Safety, Car Parks, & Coast & Flood Defence
Fleet	0.1	New Vehicles
Economic Development	12.0	Physical Regeneration Projects County Wide, Community Development, Joint Ventures and Swansea Bay City/Regional Deal projects
Social Services	0.7	Care Homes and Learning Disability Developments
Corporate	6.0	Capital Minor Works and ICT Strategy Developments
COVID19 Hospital	1.8	Rainbow Hospitals County Wide

1.8 Further Information

Further information about the accounts is available from the Head of Financial Services, Corporate Services Department, County Hall, Carmarthen, SA31 1JP.

2 STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

The Authority's Responsibilities

The Authority 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 these affairs. In this Authority, that officer is the Director of Corporate Services.
- To manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets.
- To approve the Statement of Accounts.

The Director of Corporate Services' Responsibilities

The Director of Corporate Services is responsible for the preparation of the Authority's Statement of Accounts, in accordance with proper accounting 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 Director of Corporate Services has:

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

Certification of Accounts

I certify that the Statement of Accounts on pages 35 to 123 gives a true and fair view of the financial position of Carmarthenshire County Council at 31st March 2021 and its income and expenditure for the year ended 31st March 2021.

Chris Moore FCCA
Director of Corporate Services

Dated: 2 July 2021

3 ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

Assurance Executive Summary

The Corporate Governance arrangements of the Council are acceptable.

It is important that a Governance Statement includes an evaluation and conclusion and provides a clear judgement on whether the governance arrangements outlined are fit for purpose.

To enable this judgement the Council's Internal Audit service conducted a review of our arrangements against the adopted standards (see 3.3 below).

Table - Internal Audit Report extract:

Findings of Carmarthenshire County Council Internal Audit review of AGS and Corporate Governance	
Post Review Assurance Level	Description for Assurance Level
Acceptable	Moderate controls, some areas of non-compliance to agreed controls Medium/Low risk of not meeting objectives Medium/Low risk of fraud, negligence, loss, damage to reputation
Internal Audit found no fundamental control issues to be addressed as a high priority.	

The emerging Draft Guidance on Self-Assessment Provisions in Local Government and Elections (Wales) Bill expects the Council to have regard to these principles when considering the effectiveness of its governance arrangements.

3.1 Scope of Responsibility

Carmarthenshire County Council (the Authority) is responsible for ensuring that its business is conducted in accordance with the law and proper standards. It must also ensure that public money is safeguarded and properly accounted for and used economically, efficiently and effectively and to secure continuous improvement in this regard.

The Authority is responsible for putting in place proper arrangements for the Governance of its affairs and facilitating the effective exercise of its functions including having appropriate arrangements for the management of risk.

The Authority details how it deals with all aspects of Governance through its Constitution which defines the standards, roles and responsibilities of the Executive, its Members, Committees and its Officers. The Constitution includes a Scheme of Delegation outlining the decision making process, taking into account the relevant legislation.

A **Corporate Governance Group** comprising key Officers and 2 Executive Board Members is in place to inform and monitor progress on issues affecting Governance, including the **Code of Corporate Governance**, approved by Council in June 2012 and

updated by Audit Committee in March 2016, and currently under review. The Chair of the Audit Committee is invited to the Corporate Governance Group meetings in an observer capacity.

The Code of Corporate Governance recognises policies and processes that are consistent with the principles of the CIPFA/SOLACE Framework '**Delivering Good Governance in Local Government**' (Guidance Notes for Welsh Authorities 2016 Edition – Published September 2016). This framework identifies 7 key principles of good governance which complement the Well-being of Future Generations Act requirements.

This Statement explains how the Authority has complied with the various elements of the Governance Framework.

3.2 The Governance Framework

The Council sees Corporate Governance as “doing the right things, in the right way, for the right people in a timely, inclusive, open, honest and accountable manner.” The Governance Framework comprises the systems, processes, cultures and values by which the Authority is directed and controlled and also the way it accounts to, engages with and leads the Community. It enables the Authority to monitor the achievement of its strategic objectives and to consider whether those objectives have led to the delivery of appropriate, cost-effective services.

The system of Internal Control is a significant part of that framework and is designed to manage risk to a reasonable level. It aims to identify and prioritise the risks to the achievement of the Authority's policies, aims and objectives. It evaluates the likelihood and impact of identified risks being realised and to manage individual risks appropriately.

3.3 The Governance Environment

The CIPFA/SOLACE Governance Framework sets out 7 fundamental principles of Corporate Governance. The 'CIPFA Seven' are:

- 1. Integrity and Values** - *Behaving with integrity, demonstrating strong commitment to ethical values, and respecting the rule of law.*
- 2. Openness and engagement** - *Ensuring openness and comprehensive stakeholder engagement.*
- 3. Making a difference** - *Defining outcomes in terms of sustainable economic, social, and environmental benefits.*
- 4. Making sure we achieve what we set out to do** - *Determining the interventions necessary to optimise the achievement of the intended outcomes.*
- 5. Valuing our people; engaging, leading and supporting** - *Developing capacity and the capability of leadership and individuals.*
- 6. Managing risks, performance and finance** - *Managing risks and performance through robust internal control and strong public financial management.*
- 7. Good transparency and accountability** - *Implementing good practices in transparency, reporting, and audit to deliver effective accountability.*

Since 2018/19 the Council has had a Well-being Objective on Building a Better Council and Making Better Use of Resources and the steps taken to achieve this objective are sub headed by the above 7 principles.

The Authority addresses the 7 Fundamental Principles through the following:

3.3.1 Integrity and Values - *Behaving with integrity, demonstrating strong commitment to ethical values, and respecting the rule of law.*

3.3.1.1 Standards Committee

Standards Committee oversees standards of members conduct, arranges training for members of the Council and members of Town and Community Councils on the Code of Conduct, and considers applications for dispensations to participate in meetings where members identify personal and prejudicial interests in the business in hand. The Chair of Standards Committee presents an annual report to full Council on the Standards Committee's activities.

The Public Services Ombudsman for Wales did not refer any complaints alleging breach of the Code of Conduct against any Carmarthenshire County Councillor during 2020/21 to the Adjudication Panel for Wales nor to the Standards Committee.

This Committee also has oversight of the Whistleblowing Policy and Procedure.

3.3.1.2 Core Values

The Council's Core Values were established in conjunction with staff, elected members senior management and trade unions. They provide a foundation for service priorities and act as a guide to develop inclusive services, which are responsive to the needs of customers whilst supporting and valuing our staff. Our values underpin and guide the way that we work, the way we improve and the way we make decisions in our community:

- 1. Working as one team** - We recognise that by working together and making constructive connections we can make the best use of our resources for our communities.
- 2. Focus on our customers** - We work to improve the lives of the people in our communities this is our focus and key purpose.
- 3. Listen to improve** - We will listen and engage with our communities, partners and all stakeholders to inform our improvement plans.
- 4. Strive for excellence** - We will remain vigilant and ensure that we deliver to the best of our abilities and always explore ways to improve what we do.
- 5. Act with Integrity** - We will actively think about what is the right thing to do when presented with choices in a work situation.
- 6. Take personal responsibility** - We will all consider how we support and apply these values so they actively underpin and guide the way we work.

To supplement the work undertaken on Core Values we have introduced a set of Behavioural Standards and developed an e-learning module which is available on the authority's 'Learning@Wales' and continues to be rolled out to all our staff to ensure that our Core Values are embedded throughout the Authority.

3.3.1.3 The Constitution

The Authority adopted a new form of Constitution in the form promoted by the Welsh Assembly Government upon the modernisation of local government, following the Local Government Act 2000, and this has been kept under constant review since then to ensure that it meets the needs of the Authority and its regulators in terms of transparency of Governance, accountability and decision making.

The Constitution is published on the Council's website and essentially explains the way the Council operates and how it takes decisions. It comprises 8 parts, namely:

1. *Summary & Explanation – a brief overview of the make-up of the Council and its decision making bodies.*
2. *The Articles – a fuller description of the Council and its constituent parts.*
3. *Functions / Delegations - This Part explains which Members are responsible for which decisions, and in particular whether they are decisions which can only be taken by the Council, or only by the Executive Board, and the decisions which have been delegated to officers to take under a Scheme of Delegation.*
4. *Rules of Procedure - including the rules relating to the Conduct of Council and Committee meetings (commonly known as “**Standing Orders**”), rules relating to proceedings of the Executive Board and Scrutiny Committees, rules relating to access to information, **Contract Procedure Rules, Financial Procedure Rules and Officer Employment Rules.***
5. *Codes & Protocols - Amongst the Codes included in this Part is the statutory **Code of Conduct for Members.** In this respect Members’ conduct is strictly governed whether it be in respect of their role as Councillors or as decision makers. In particular Members having a personal and prejudicial interest in any business being transacted at meetings have to declare their interest and withdraw from the meeting (unless they have obtained a dispensation to participate).*
6. *a) Councillors and Co-Opted Members’ Scheme of Allowances - which sets out the respective Job Profiles and Personal Specifications for Members, Executive Board Members, and Chairs and Vice-Chairs of Committees, as well as details of payments which Members are entitled to. In relation to payments to Members as of the 1st April 2012 the Independent Remuneration Panel for Wales, which is the body formed to determine Members’ payments (now called “salaries”), used its new powers to actually prescribe the amounts to be paid as opposed to prescribing maximum payments which could be made. The purpose of this prescription was to make payments more consistent across Wales.*
6. *b) Management Structures.*
7. *Names & Addresses of Councillors.*
8. *Bilingual Composition of Executive Board and Committees.*

The Constitution is a living document and individual amendments are reported to Council for decision on an as and when required basis, following consideration by the Constitutional Review Working Group.

The biggest change the Authority made to its Constitution during 2020/21 was to use the flexibilities granted to local authorities during the COVID19 pandemic to hold its formal meetings wholly online. In line with Legislation the Executive Board Member attend Scrutiny Committee. It is an expectation for Executive Board Members to attend the Scrutiny Committee/s relevant to their portfolios to present reports and answer questions.

3.3.1.4 Corporate Governance Group

As stated in Section 3.1, a Corporate Governance Group has been established to co-ordinate, manage and report on the Governance arrangements of the Authority. The Group comprised

- Executive Board Member - Resources
- Executive Board Member - Business Manager

- Chair of Audit Committee (in an observer capacity)
- Director of Corporate Services (s.151 Officer)
- Head of Administration & Law (Monitoring Officer)
- Head of Financial Services
- Head of IT and Corporate Policy
- Corporate Policy Manager
- Assistant Chief Executive (People Management)
- Head of Revenues and Financial Compliance
- People Services Manager
- Nominated substitutes allowable

The Group are responsible for updating the Code of Governance and developing the Annual Governance Statement, for the approval by:

- the Leader
- the Chief Executive
- the Audit Committee in compliance with the requirements of The Local Government (Wales) Measure 2011

In addition, the Group now oversees the work of the Information Management Group.

3.3.1.5 Monitoring Officer

The Monitoring Officer (Head of Administration & Law) is responsible for maintaining the Constitution to ensure that it reflects up to date legislative requirements and the Authority's Governance needs and is also responsible for ensuring that the provisions are fully complied with at all levels of the Authority's activities. As Chief Legal Officer supported by the in-house legal team, the Monitoring Officer has access to all meetings of the Authority including the Executive Board and the Authority's Corporate Management Team. The Monitoring Officer is well placed to play a proactive role in supporting Members and Officers in both formal and informal settings to comply with the law and with the Authority's own procedures. As the Head of Service with ultimate responsibility for the Democratic Services Unit, the Monitoring Officer is also responsible for the formal recording and publication of the democratic decision making process.

The Monitoring Officer works closely with the Chief Executive as the Head of Paid Service and the Section 151 Officer in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989 and will report to Council or the Executive Board if she considers that any proposal will give rise to unlawfulness.

There is an All Wales Network of Monitoring Officers which meets on a quarterly basis to discuss topical issues and share best practice, which the Monitoring Officer attends.

3.3.2 Openness and engagement - Ensuring openness and comprehensive stakeholder engagement.

3.3.2.1 Consulting and Engaging with Citizens and Service Users

The Authority has a well-established method of consulting and engaging with citizens and service users. There are numerous network groups representing a range of interests from the youth forum to the ageing well network as well as fora that we engage to seek the views of those with specified protected characteristics as recognised by The Equality Act 2010 (Statutory Duties) (Wales) Regulations 2011.

The Council publishes all of its on-going consultations on the Council website.

The Authority also makes extensive use of the annual **National Survey for Wales** commissioned by Welsh Government. The results are used to help the Authority in its self-assessment of services and are included in our Annual Report.

The Authority has been webcasting all Full Council meetings since May 2013 and Planning Committee since November 2014 and Executive Board meetings from September 2015. Since October 2020 the Council has also been webcasting its virtual Scrutiny Committee meetings.

The Authority normally undertakes extensive consultation on its Budget annually, which includes seminars, Insight events for young people, on-line surveys, social media, and stake holder meetings with Town and Community Councils and Unions. This had to be taken forward in a different way during 2020/21 as a result of the late announcement of the budget and pandemic restrictions but there were virtual consultation sessions and online survey. The results of the consultations are considered and presented to Executive Board and County Council as part of the Budget Strategy Report.

3.3.2.2 Dealing with Complaints

The Authority has a corporate **Customer Complaints & Compliments Procedure** and statistics and analysis of the complaints received are reported annually to the Policy & Resources Scrutiny Committee. The Complaints Procedure was produced is in line with the Welsh Government's Model Concerns and Complaints Policy and was reviewed and revised in 2016/17.

This will be replaced with a new Complaints Policy in 2021/22 based on an All-Wales model and issued by the Complaints Standards Agency under powers contained within Section 36 of the Public Services Ombudsman (Wales) Act 2019.

The Authority has a centralised Complaints Team for most services which ensures compliance with the requirements set out in our Procedure and consistency of approach across the whole Authority. During 2017/18, it was agreed that Adult Social Care Complaints would be managed by the Communities Department.

Annual reports are provided to the Corporate Management Team with more detailed reports provided to departments when required in order to monitor trends, identify problem areas and generate service improvement based on customer experience. However, the new Complaints Policy will introduce an enhanced reporting requirement.

The Authority investigated and responded to 673 complaints during 2020/21 compared to 912 during 2019/20 (the higher figure in 2019/20 being largely attributable to issues regarding policy changes relating to Waste Services). A further 643 enquiries and requests for assistance were addressed as redirected communications.

3.3.2.3 Public Services Ombudsman for Wales

The Public Services Ombudsman for Wales considers complaints from Members of the public in relation to Members' conduct and maladministration. His Report is published annually.

S.16 Ombudsman's Reports (i.e. Public interest reports) are reported to County Council as required by law. No Public Interest Reports were issued against the Authority during the 2020/21 year.

3.3.2.4 Ensuring Effective External Communication

The Authority's Marketing and Media team promotes the work of the council and supports proactive engagement with members of the public, helping them to access information on council services.

On average 8,107 people visited the Authority's website daily in 2020/21. Since the introduction of My Hwb account (for online services and payments), 78,163 residents have signed up for the service. We received over 4,000 types of feedback on the system online, which allows us to continually improve the website based on suggestions from the public and staff. We're adding more services online and reviewing our existing e-forms to ensure that they are easy to use.

The Hwb in Ammanford, Carmarthen and Llanelli offer pre-booked appointments and drop-in advice to an average 8,000 residents per month, as well as providing advice and access to training and employment support. This had to be taken forward in a different way during 2020/21 due to COVID19 restrictions and the establishments having to be closed. Customers have been able to contact online and telephone and virtual meetings have been held. The increasing use of Social Media with more than 13,000 followers on the main Facebook page and in the region of 9,500 following our main Twitter account allows open engagement and conversations with members of the public. In addition to this Social Media is an excellent tool for promoting council services.

The Marketing and Media teamwork with the Executive Board and Departmental Management Teams to plan proactive communications, supporting service areas to engage with the right people, at the right time, in the right way.

3.3.3 Making a difference - Defining outcomes in terms of sustainable economic, social, and environmental benefits.

3.3.3.1 Purpose and Vision

The Authority has a firm mechanism for collaboration with key partners and is a statutory member of the Carmarthenshire Public Services Board (PSB). The Well-being of Future Generations Act puts a well-being duty on specified public bodies across Carmarthenshire to act jointly through the PSB. The PSB is tasked with improving the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Carmarthenshire.

www.thecarmarthenshirewewant.wales

- In May 2018 the PSB published a Well-being plan which sets out its local objectives to improving the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of the County and the steps it proposes to take to meet them.
- The Well-being Objectives of the Carmarthenshire PSB are not intended to address the core services and provision of the individual partners, rather they are to enhance and add value through collective action. The statutory partners of the PSB (Council, Health Board, Fire & Rescue Service and Natural Resources Wales) each have to publish their own Well-being Objectives.

For 2018/19 we set a New Corporate Strategy that consolidated four plans into one.

- It superseded the 2015-20 Corporate Strategy
- It incorporated our Improvement Objectives as required by the Local Government Measure 2009
- It set our Well-being Objectives as required by the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. For the first time in Wales, there is a shared vision and set of goals for all public bodies to work towards, our Well-being Objectives are set to maximise our contribution to these
- It included Carmarthenshire County Council's Executive Board key projects and programmes for the next 5 years as set out in '*Moving Forward in Carmarthenshire: the next 5 years*'

We review the strategy, its improvement plans and Well-being Objectives annually and keep the action plans and targets supporting the objectives up to date. The Corporate Strategy was updated in June 2019 and at the time of writing will also be updated in April 2021.

3.3.3.2 Well-being of Future Generations Act (Wales) 2015

The general purpose of the Act, is to ensure that the governance arrangements of public bodies for improving the well-being of Wales, take the needs of future generations into account. The Act is designed to improve the economic, social, environmental, and cultural well-being of Wales, in accordance with sustainable development principles. The law states that:

- i. We must carry out sustainable development, improving the economic, social, environmental, and cultural well-being of Wales. The sustainable development principle is: '*... the public body must act in a manner which seeks to ensure that the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.*'
- ii. We must demonstrate 5 ways of working:
 - Long term
 - Integrated
 - Involving
 - Collaborative
 - Preventative
- iii. We must work towards achieving all of the 7 national well-being goals in the Act. Together they provide a shared vision for public bodies to work towards a:
 - prosperous Wales
 - resilient Wales
 - healthier Wales
 - more equal Wales
 - Wales of cohesive communities
 - Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh Language
 - globally responsible Wales

As a public body we must publish our Well-being Objectives that maximise our contribution to these National Well-being Goals.

List of Carmarthenshire's Well-being Objectives 2020/21:

1. Help to give every child the best start in life and improve their early life experiences
2. Help children live healthy lifestyles
3. Support and improve progress and achievement for all learners
4. Ensure all young people are in Education, Employment or Training (EET) and are following productive learning and career pathways
5. Tackle poverty by doing all we can to prevent it, help people into work and improve the lives of those living in poverty
6. Create more jobs and growth throughout the county
7. Increase the availability of rented and affordable homes
8. Help people live healthy lives (tackling risky behaviour and obesity)
9. Support good connections with friends, family and safer communities
10. Support the growing numbers of older people to maintain dignity and independence in their later years
11. A Council wide approach to support Ageing Well in Carmarthenshire
12. Look after the environment now and for the future
13. Improve the highway and transport infrastructure and connectivity
14. Promote Welsh Language and Culture
15. Building a Better Council and Making Better Use of Resources

We included our Statutory Well-being Statement in the New Corporate Strategy. This sets out our governance arrangements to support our planned outcomes.

Well-being Statement

- i. We feel that our Well-being Objectives contribute significantly to the achievement of the National Well-being Goals. Our Well-being Objectives relate to different aspects of life's course and address well-being in a systematic way.
- ii. These Well-being Objectives have been selected from considerable consultation feedback and a range of different sources of information on need, performance data and regulatory feedback. In developing action plans to achieve these objectives we will involve people (in all their diversity) with an interest in achieving them.
- iii. The steps we take to achieve the Well-being Objectives (our action plans) look to ensure that long term, preventative, integrated, collaborative and involvement approaches are fully embraced.
- iv. An Executive Board member has a specific responsibility for the overall Act. In addition, each Executive Board portfolio holder will have responsibility to relevant Well-being Objectives/KIOP.
- v. To ensure that we take these action plan steps we will use our in house developed Performance Information Monitoring System dashboard. All the action plans will be monitored and reported on quarterly basis to department management teams and the Corporate Management Team and Executive Board. In addition, progress will be reported to Scrutiny Committees. The Council will prepare an Annual report on its Well-being Objectives and revise the objectives if required.

- vi. The content of action plans to achieve the Well-being Objectives are adequately resourced and embedded in Service business to achieve these objectives services will 'join-up' and work together, work with partners and fully involve citizens in all their diversity.
- vii. Our Objectives are long term but our action plans will include milestones that will enable monitoring and assurance of progress.
- viii. To ensure that our Well-being Objectives are deliverable and that the expectations of the Act are embraced we will adapt financial planning, asset management, risk assessment, performance management and scrutiny arrangements

Where change needs to happen in Corporate Governance

The Act identifies..... *'a core set of activities that are common to the corporate governance of public bodies (SPF1 Para 47). Applying the requirements of the Act to these activities is likely to most effectively secure the type of change required'.*

1. Corporate & Service Planning
2. Financial Planning
3. Asset Management
4. Workforce Planning
5. Procurement
6. Risk Management
7. Performance Management

3.3.3.3 Leader's Annual Report and Five-Year Plan

Following local government elections in May 2017 the previous Leader was re-appointed at the AGM of the 24th May 2017.

The Authority's Administration is a Coalition between Plaid Cymru and the Independents with the 10 member strong Executive Board comprising of 7 Plaid and 3 Independents, with Plaid holding the Leader's post and the Deputy Leader being from the Independent Group.

In January 2018 the Executive Board approved their 'Moving Forward in Carmarthenshire: the next 5-years' plan. The plan identifies almost 100 priority projects, schemes or services the Executive Board want to deliver over the next 5-years. The Authority's Corporate Strategy incorporates the key projects and programmes within this plan.

3.3.4 Making sure we achieve what we set out to do - *Determining the interventions necessary to optimise the achievement of the intended outcomes.*

3.3.4.1 Managing Performance / Scrutiny Function

The Corporate Strategy's Well-being Objectives identify the key steps that will be taken to deliver the objectives. These steps are supported by detailed actions and targets that are identified in Service and Department Business Plans. These actions and targets are monitored on the Council's Performance Information Monitoring System (PIMS). This enables responsible officers to update progress on a quarterly basis that can be monitored and approved by Heads of Service and reviewed at Departmental Management Teams. On a quarterly basis the Corporate Management Team and Executive Board Members examine performance on 'Dashboards'.

Scrutiny committees receive Performance Management reports twice a year (for quarter 1 and quarter 3) as well as the end of year report. Reports are prepared to respond to the specific portfolio areas of each committee. Supplementary and more detailed Performance reports are on Sickness absence and wellbeing are reported in Q2 and Q4.

PIMS Dashboards are currently being developed for analysing performance informatics on a range of service areas.

The Authority is a partner in the Public Services Board (PSB) and the Council's Policy and Resources Scrutiny Committee receives an Annual Performance Report from the incumbent Chair of the PSB. Approved minutes from PSB meetings are presented to the Policy and Resources Scrutiny Committee for their consideration and comments are reported back to the PSB.

3.3.5 Valuing our people; engaging, leading and supporting - *Developing capacity and the capability of leadership and individuals.*

Following the local government elections in Wales in May 2017 Carmarthenshire County Council had 30 new county councillors, and a comprehensive package of training, development and induction is being provided to them and returning members. Member development and training programme is refreshed on an annual basis.

3.3.5.1 Democratic Services Committee

This is a statutory Committee with terms of reference which include promoting and supporting good governance. An important aspect of that aim is secured by the provision of reasonable training and development opportunities for Members and the appointment of the Chair of the Committee as the Member Development Champion.

3.3.5.2 Managing our Workforce

Carmarthenshire County Council has some 8,000 employees who each contribute to the achievement of our Corporate Priorities.

Our staff are supported by the People Management Division who maintain a range of Policies and Procedures to ensure that all staff are managed in a fair and consistent way. Key Policies and Procedures include:

- Health & Safety Policy
- Staff Recruitment and Selection Policy including safe recruitment
- Induction Procedure
- Whistleblowing Policy
- Grievance and Disciplinary Policies & Behavioural Standards Guidance
- Officers' Code of Conduct
- Restructuring Policy
- People Strategy
- Pay Policy
- Agile Working Policy

Our Staff are encouraged to develop, and this is consistent with our objectives as an organisation that has been accredited with ***Investors in People***. The development of our workforce is underpinned by the following:

- Appraisal Process
- Learning and Development Strategy
- Encouraging Continuous Professional Development (CPD)
- Effective Workforce Planning
- People Strategy

The management of attendance and supporting the wellbeing of staff is a high priority for the Council. A robust attendance management framework and policy is in place and the Occupational Health function offers wellbeing support and advice with the aim of keeping people in work, providing advice and guidance on healthy living, stress management and mental health in the workplace. This has been particularly important during the COVID19 pandemic where support to staff has been stepped up via wellbeing initiatives and COVID19 specific policies.

Following the implementation of the Single Status Agreement in 2011/12, the Pay and Reward function within People Management Division maintains an overview of the pay and grading structure and provides advice to managers on job evaluation and reward as well as undertaking an equal pay audit every year the most recent of which does not suggest any evidence of discrimination within the pay structures nor the allowances paid. The pay gaps are generally as a result of segregation of the sexes between job types rather than application of the allowances.

In addition, the Council publishes a Pay Policy by April each year, as required under Section 38 of the Localism Act. The purpose of the statement is to provide transparency with regard to the Council's approach to setting the pay of its employees (excluding those working in local authority schools). The Pay Policy is agreed by Full Council and is published on the Authority's website. The Council continue to support its lowest paid employees and workers by ensuring the equivalent Foundation Living Wage hourly rate is paid.

The COVID19 pandemic has accelerated a move to agile working especially home working and it is intended that this will inform how the Council manages its workforce in the future through new ways of working. In particular, the Council is keen to support the Welsh Government's aim to continue to support 30% of its workforce to work from home or more agilely in the future. This will impact on accommodation requirements and contribute to the environmental agenda by reducing the need to travel. The Staff Travel Policy will be reviewed to reflect the move to new ways of working.

Our Whistleblowing Policy is being used by employees to report serious concerns which may be in the public interest. Online learning, promotion of the policy and monitoring of whistleblowing complaints continues to ensure that employees are aware of it. An online induction system will provide this information to new employees more quickly and effectively. This was introduced in early 2020. Most employees now have access to online information so the communication of these types of key policies will become more inclusive as more people use the online intranet.

3.3.5.3 Scheme of Delegation to Officers

The Scheme of Delegation itemises the decisions which are delegated to officers, whether by the Council or by the Executive Board. In exercising delegated powers Officers must comply both with any statutory requirements and the Council's Policy and Budget Framework, amongst other requirements. Any significant decisions have to be recorded and are subject to the call-in rules. Significant executive decisions by officers are published.

The delegations in the Constitution became very pertinent during the early part of the 2020/21 year when it became impossible to convene formal physical meetings of the Authority due to the implications of the coronavirus pandemic – things such as the fast pace of decisions needing to be taken and the inability to meet the statutory timelines imposed for the convening of formal meetings of members, the rules prohibiting meetings from being wholly virtual, some members needing to shield and making it more difficult to achieve the quorum needed for meetings, and the stay at home message – so the emergency delegations in the Constitution had to be called upon to allow officers to make some critical decisions. This period of emergency delegated decision taking by officers was kept to a minimum, and as soon as the rules relating to the conduct of democratic meetings were temporarily relaxed so as to allow 100% online meetings, the Authority resumed democratic meetings, albeit online. The decisions taken by officers during the brief emergency period were published.

3.3.6 Managing risks, performance and finance - *Managing risks and performance through robust internal control and strong public financial management.*

3.3.6.1 Risk Management

The Authority has a Risk Management Steering Group which reports directly to Executive Board, Audit Committee and Chief Officers' Management Team (CMT). The Risk Management Steering Group comprises an Executive Board Member Risk Champion (Executive Board Member for Resources), Departmental Risk Champions and is chaired by the Head of Revenues and Financial Compliance.

The Authority aims to embed good risk management into all its processes including a specific section in Committee Reports for the implications from a Risk Management perspective to be discussed and explained.

Corporate, Service and Project Risks are captured within a Risk Register. We use “**Web Based Risk Register Software**”, which allows Departments to input, access, maintain and manage Service and Project Risks. The Corporate Risk Register is reported to the Audit Committee. A Review of Risk Management Arrangements was carried out by Wales Audit Office during 2018/19, where proposals for improvements were made to strengthen the arrangements in place. An action plan has been completed to implement the improvements.

3.3.6.2 Risk Management Steering Group

The Risk Management Steering Group examines how Risk Management can be developed and ensure that Risk Management is embedded in decision making throughout the organisation. The Group meet quarterly and is supported by the work of its Sub Groups i.e. Property & Liability Risks, Motor Fleet Risks, and Contingency Planning Sub Groups.

3.3.6.3 Scrutiny Committees

The Scrutiny Function plays a highly valuable role in ensuring performance improvement and challenge. The role of Scrutiny in “Task and Finish Groups” has clearly had a positive influence on policy development.

The Authority has a well-developed system of performance management. Scrutiny Committees receive a Quarter 1 and Quarter 3 report and an Annual Report on performance which includes an update on all Performance Indicators and Key Actions contained within the Corporate Strategy.

Any 3 Council Members have the constitutional power to call-in executive decisions in respect of their own functional responsibilities, whether taken by the Executive Board collectively or by individual Executive Board Members on their own portfolio areas. In order to allow call in to be exercised no decision taken by the Executive Board or Executive Board Members shall take effect until 5 working days after the decision is published and circulated via e-mail to Members.

In line with the formula set out in the Local Government Measure 2011, the Chairs of two out of the Authority's 5 Scrutiny Committees are allocated to the Opposition.

In October 2020 the Authority updated its Scrutiny Procedure Rules so as to change Executive Board Members roles at Scrutiny Committees and to require them to attend the meetings to present reports and answer questions. This change was welcomed by the Executive Board Members.

Again, as a by-product of the pandemic Scrutiny Committee meetings have been webcast since November 2020.

3.3.6.4 Financial Administration (Section 151 Officer)

The Director of Corporate Services is the responsible officer for the administration of the Authority's affairs under Section 151 of the Local Government Act 1972 and carries overall responsibility for the financial administration of the County Council.

The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) previously published a "**Statement on the Role of the Chief Financial Officer in Local Government**". The Statement describes the role and responsibilities of the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and sets out 5 Key Principles (see below) that define the core activities and behaviours that belong to the role of CFO in public service organisations and the organisational arrangements needed to support them. Carmarthenshire County Council through the appointment of the Director of Corporate Services fully complies with the Statement.

Principle 1 - The CFO in a Local Authority is a key member of the Leadership Team, helping it to develop and implement strategy and to resource and deliver the Authority's strategic objectives sustainably and in the public interest.

Principle 2 - The CFO in a Local Authority must be actively involved in, and able to bring influence to bear on, all material business decisions to ensure immediate and longer term implications, opportunities and risks are fully considered, and alignment with the Authority's overall financial strategy.

Principle 3 - The CFO in a Local Authority must lead the promotion and delivery by the whole Authority of good financial management so that public money is safeguarded at all times and used appropriately, economically, efficiently, and effectively.

Principle 4 - The CFO in a Local Authority must lead and direct a finance function that is resourced to be fit for purpose.

Principle 5 - The CFO in a Local Authority must be professionally qualified and suitably experienced.

The Financial Services Division provides support to Departments and co-ordinates and supports the budget preparation and financial monitoring process.

The Authority operates to a defined set of Financial Procedure Rules and Contract Procedure Rules which are maintained by the Corporate Services Department with any amendments approved by the Audit Committee.

3.3.6.5 Dyfed Pension Fund Committee

Carmarthenshire County Council is the statutorily appointed Administering Authority for the Dyfed Pension Fund. The Pension Fund Committee comprises of three County Council Members plus a nominated substitute to act in the absence of a Member. The Pension Fund Committee has the following responsibilities:

- To review the performance of the Dyfed Pension Fund, decide on the strategic direction of all matters relating to the investment of the Fund and monitor all aspects of the investment function.
- To determine on Administering Authority Pension Fund matters.

During 2020/21 the Pension Fund Committee was supported by the Director of Corporate Services and Head of Financial Services, the Financial Services Division and an Independent Investment Adviser. The Director of Corporate Services is the Section 151 Officer.

The Fund's Governance Policy sets out in detail the Governance arrangements of the Fund.

The Local Pensions Board established in 2015/16 under the Public Service Pension Act (PSPA) 2013 has an oversight or scrutiny role and is intended to assist the Administering Authority in securing compliance with regulations and requirements imposed by the Pensions Regulator and the Department for Communities and Local Government. The terms have been reviewed; the updated Terms of Reference will be presented to Council in 2021/22.

Following HM Government's approval of the Wales Investment Pool in November 2016 and the establishment of the Wales Pension Partnership (WPP) Joint Governance Committee an extensive procurement process was undertaken to appoint a Financial Conduct Authority regulated Third Party Pool Operator to manage the investments of the 8 Welsh Pension Funds. In November 2017 the WPP Joint Governance Committee approved the appointment of Link Asset Services as their Operator. Link Asset Services have subsequently been developing the initial Partnership Sub Fund investment proposal and Prospectus application for the FCA submission.

Carmarthenshire County Council has been selected as the Host Authority to provide administrative and secretarial support and implement decisions made by the Joint Governance Committee.

The Authority for 2020/21 has produced a separate Statement of Accounts and Annual Report for the Dyfed Pension Fund and therefore further information in respect of governance and activity of both the Fund and the WPP can be found in this document.

3.3.6.6 The City Deal

On the 29th August 2018 Carmarthenshire County Council, Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council, Pembrokeshire County Council and the Council of the City and County of Swansea signed an Agreement for the establishment of a Joint Committee for the Swansea Bay City Region. The first meeting of the Joint Committee was held on the 30th August 2018. Carmarthenshire is the Accountable Body for the City Deal function.

The Joint Committee is made up of the Leaders of the four regional Authorities and one non-voting, co-opted member each from the Hywel Dda University Health Board, Swansea Bay University Health Board, Swansea University and the University of Wales Trinity Saint David.

A Joint Scrutiny Committee has also been formed, with the scrutiny function being administered by Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council.

A portfolio of nine programmes and projects has been approved under the Swansea Bay City Deal – three of which are delivered regionally. Under the portfolio Carmarthenshire will deliver two local programmes within its constituent area, Pentre Awel (the Life Science and Well-being development) and Yr Egin (creative and digital cluster), both of which have been approved by both UK and Welsh Government. Further to the locally delivered programmes, Carmarthenshire is the delivery lead for two regional programmes, Skills and Talent Initiative and Digital Infrastructure. These will be delivered in collaboration with the three other constituent authorities under the Swansea Bay City Deal. The Digital Infrastructure programme has been approved by UK and Welsh Government with Skills and Talent programme currently proceeding through the City Deal governance structure for submission to governments.

During the financial year, an Accounting Officer Review was undertaken under the responsibility of the Accounting Officer as defined in Managing Welsh Public Money. The scope of the review was limited to the submitted Portfolio Business Case (PoBC) and its appendices, version 1.1, dated 20th August 2020. The report is structured to align with the Five Case Model. The review was focused on the PoBC; and not the constituent parts of the portfolio and their corresponding business cases.

The business case lead, and counterparty for the review, was the Swansea Bay City Deal (SBCD) Portfolio Management Office. The Review was an agreed joint Welsh Government (WG) and UK Government (UKG) position; the SBCD was signed by Governments and regional partners in March 2017.

This report identified 15 high level recommendations. These were intended to strengthen the PoBC, assist with the mitigation of risks and improve the chances of successful delivery. Out of the 15 recommendations 13 were complete as at 31st March 2021, with the outstanding recommendations falling to the Welsh City and Growth Deals Implementation Board to enact.

3.3.6.7 ERW

The current position with the ERW Consortium is that this Authority (CCC) and another 3 local authorities namely Pembrokeshire, Powys and Swansea are committed to ERW until September 2021. Additionally, the Joint Committee has committed to providing some services to schools within Ceredigion and Neath & Port Talbot, who have formally withdrawn from the Consortium.

Carmarthenshire, Swansea and Pembrokeshire are developing a new Partnership Framework that will supersede ERW, and this framework will deliver the aspirations and objectives that were previously being provided by ERW.

In view that the framework will consist of three local authorities and not six, there is a real potential for there to be significant redundancy costs (there are 44 members of staff currently working for ERW), although it is hoped over half of this number will be redeployed within the new collaborative arrangement, with a small number who are currently on secondment, returning to their substantive posts. The potential estimated redundancy

costs are around £1.4 million, and these costs would be shared by the 6 original members of ERW.

3.3.7 Good transparency and accountability - *Implementing good practices in transparency, reporting, and audit to deliver effective accountability*

3.3.7.1 Audit, Standards and Democratic Services Committees

The Audit Committee is a key component of Corporate Governance, providing a source of assurance about the Authority's arrangements for managing risk, maintaining an effective control environment and reporting on financial as well as non-financial performance.

The Standards Committee (which includes a majority of External Members) promotes high standards of conduct for Members as well as maintaining an overview of the Authority's processes for complaints handling and its Whistleblowing Procedure.

The Authority also has a Democratic Services Committee (5 Elected Members) and a statutory designated Head of Democratic Services. The Committee's terms of reference as set by the Authority include securing the provision of reasonable training and development opportunities for Members, appointing a Member Development Champion and promoting and supporting good governance.

Audit Committee has received a report on the future changes that affect the committee in accordance with the Local Government and Elections (Wales) Act 2021.

3.3.7.2 Internal Audit

The review of the effectiveness of the system of Internal Control and Governance arrangements is informed by the work of the Internal Auditors on which the Authority gains assurance. Internal Audit are required to undertake their work in accordance with the standards as set out in the **Public Sector Internal Audit Standards (PSIAS)** established in 2013 are the agreed professional standards for Internal Audit in Local Government.

As required by the Standards, the Head of Internal Audit prepares an Annual report for consideration by the Audit Committee. The format of the Annual Report complies with the requirements of the Code of Practice.

The overall opinion is that the Authority has an 'Acceptable' control environment in operation. There are clear Governance arrangements with defined Management responsibilities and Committee Structures in place, Risk Management and the control framework is generally sound and operated reasonably consistently. The Authority has an established Constitution, has developed Policies and approved Financial Procedure Rules and Contract Procedure Rules that provide advice and guidance to all staff and members. Sufficient assurance work has been carried out to form a reasonable conclusion on the adequacy and effectiveness of the Authority's internal control environment. Where weaknesses have been identified through reviews, Internal Audit have worked with management to agree appropriate corrective actions and a timescale for improvement.

The Authority maintains an effective Internal Audit function. The **Strategic and Annual Audit Plans** are approved by Audit Committee annually and regular reports are made to the Audit Committee throughout the year on progress and any significant weaknesses identified.

The Head of Revenues and Financial Compliance in addition to being accountable for the delivery of the Internal Audit Services also has responsibility for the operational management of Revenues and Benefits, as well as Risk and Procurement. To ensure there is no conflict of interest in the audit reviews for the operational areas a protocol has been prepared and was approved by the Audit Committee in September 2018.

The Public Sector Internal Audit Standard (PSIAS) became effective from 1st April 2013 and introduced a requirement for an external assessment of all internal audit services, which must be conducted at least once every five years by a qualified, independent reviewer from outside of the organisation.

The two possible approaches to external assessments outlined in the Standards included either a full external assessment or an internal self-assessment which is validated by an external reviewer. Carmarthenshire County Council elected to adopt the self-assessment approach with an external validation undertaken by a suitable qualified and experienced external assessor with the required level of knowledge of the application of the PSIAS, as agreed with the Welsh Chief Auditors' Group. The purpose of the external assessment is to help improve delivery of the audit service to an organisation. The assessment is designed to be a supportive process that identifies opportunities for development which ultimately help to enhance the value of the audit function to the Authority. The self-assessment and the external assessment concluded that the Internal Audit Service is generally conforming.

In addition to the planned work, the Internal Audit Unit undertakes fraud investigation and proactive fraud detection work.

Action plan responses to Internal Audit reviews are entered into the Council's Performance Information Monitoring System (PIMS) and progress is updated quarterly by responsible officers.

3.3.7.3 External Regulators

Services are reviewed during the year by external regulators, such as Estyn, CIW and Audit Wales (formerly Wales Audit Office). The subsequent reports are actioned accordingly.

Each year Audit Wales, as External Auditor to the Authority complete work to meet the following duties:

- **Audit of Accounts** Each year the Auditor General audits the Council's financial statements to make sure that public money is being properly accounted for.
- **Value for money** The Council has to put in place arrangements to get value for money for the resources it uses, and the Auditor General has to be satisfied that it has done this.
- **Continuous improvement** The Council also has to put in place arrangements to make continuous improvements, including related plans and reports, and the Auditor General has to assess whether the Council is likely to (or has) met these requirements.
- **Sustainable development principle** Public bodies need to comply with the sustainable development principle when setting and taking steps to meet their well-being objectives. The Auditor General must assess the extent to which they are doing this.

We also maintain a log of regulatory reports and recommendations. The external regulatory reviews recommendations or proposals for improvement are entered into the Council's Performance Information Monitoring System and progress is reported quarterly on dashboards. An Annual Report is issued to Audit Committee.

Audit Wales issued a certificate of compliance for our Annual Report for 2019/20 under the 2009 Measure.

3.3.7.4 Information Assets

The Council's Head of ICT & Policy acts as the Authority's **Senior Information Risk Owner**. A Corporate Information Governance Group meets regularly in order to safeguard and secure the Authority's information. Minutes of these meetings are provided for consideration to the Corporate Management Team.

There are various safeguards in place to guard against the loss or release of personalised information. These include relevant policies and procedures which are communicated to staff, encryption of laptops, memory storage media and other devices. The Authority employs:

- A Digital Security Officer who advises on data security and external advisers and consultants are employed from time to time to test and advise on the Authority's security arrangements.
- A Data Protection Officer who advises on legal compliance and ensures that policies and procedures are in place and are being adhered to.

These safeguards are subject to ongoing review and include a combination of technical solutions and training for staff involved in handling personal data on the requirements of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR).

3.3.7.5 Review of Effectiveness

A review of the effectiveness of our Governance arrangements (including the system of Internal Control) is undertaken regularly by the Corporate Governance Group through its work. That work includes continuous challenge of the governance framework. The AGS is the framework that is used to seek these assurances, through continuous monitoring of actions in the AGS.

The review of effectiveness is informed by managers within the Authority 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 (Wales Audit Office).

The effectiveness of the Governance framework draws on evidence and assurances from:

- Council
- Leadership / Executive Board
- Executive Board Members
- Scheme of Delegation to Officers
- The Audit Committee / Scrutiny Committees / Risk Management Steering Group
- Standards Committee
- Internal Audit
- External Audit

- Public Services Ombudsman for Wales

3.3.7.6 Council

The Council meets - online during the period of the pandemic - on a monthly basis and takes decisions on Council functions. Its Agendas are published at least 3 clear days in advance of meetings, and its meetings are open to the public (subject to exemptions) and webcast. Its Minutes are published and are available to the Public. New ways of working group has been established to review the way forward.

As from the 1st September 2019 all the Authority's democratic meetings are paperless.

3.3.7.7 Leadership / Executive Board

The Executive Board takes decisions on executive functions within the policy and budget framework set by the Council. The Agenda is published at least 3 clear days in advance of its meetings and meetings are held in public (subject to statutory exemptions) and webcast. Its Minutes are published, and its decisions are subject to call in by any 3 Council Members. (ref para 3.3.6.3).

The Authority normally meets with Town and Community Councils twice yearly in a formal Forum. However, due to COVID19 one virtual meeting was held in 2020/21 as part of the budget setting consultation.

During 2019/20 the Executive Board introduced the new "mini" Executive Board made up of 10 local schoolchildren who would be shadowing their "senior" counterparts, an initiative aimed at ensuring that future generations will have good work opportunities, supportive communities and great places to enjoy as they grow up and raise their own families.

3.3.7.8 Executive Board Members

The Executive Board Members have decision making powers in relation to their own portfolio areas. Their decisions are published and are subject to call in by the relevant Scrutiny Committees (ref para 3.3.6.3).

3.3.7.9 Audit Committee

The Audit Committee meets throughout the year to provide independent assurance to the Authority in relation to the effectiveness of the Internal Control Environment and Risk Management Framework.

The Audit Committee are also responsible for approving the Authority's Statement of Accounts.

Under the **Local Government Wales Measure 2011** it is mandatory for Local Authorities to have an Audit Committee. The Measure provides that there must be an independent External Voting Member on the Audit Committee.

Job Profiles are in place for both the Chair of Audit Committee and the Members of Audit Committee. In line with the Local Government Measure 2011, the Chair of Audit Committee is a Member from the Opposition Group. The Local Government and Elections (Wales) Act received Royal Assent on the 20th January 2021 and Chapter 2 of the Act makes changes to the Audit Committee name, membership and proceedings. The changes to the Audit Committee are split and will come into force as follows.

Re-naming of Audit Committees coming into force on the 1st April 2021. This section provides for the re-naming of Audit Committees to 'Governance and Audit Committees' and requires the Committee to undertake additional functions, namely those functions set out in Chapter 1 of Part 6 of the Act and:

- (a) review and assess the authority's ability to handle complaints effectively;
- (b) make reports and recommendations in relation to the authority's ability to handle complaints effectively

Further changes will come into force on the 5th May 2022 which will require one third of the members of the Governance and Audit Committee to be lay persons and for the lay person to be appointed as Committee Chair. Arrangements for the appointment of the lay members will be made later in the year.

The necessary changes to the Council constitution will be made at the Annual Meeting of the Council on the 19th May 2021 and again at the first meeting of the Council following the local government elections in May 2022.

3.4 Corporate Governance during the COVID19 Pandemic

Normally the Council holds physical meetings, including those of the Full Council, the Executive Board, individual Executive Board members and other committees, to make key decisions. Although the Local Government (Wales) Measure 2011 made provision for remote attendance at such meetings at least 30% of members were required to be physically present in person at the meeting. This requirement was relaxed by Regulations in May 2020, when meetings could be held 100% online.

Interim emergency arrangements therefore had to be put in place for decisions to be taken at a fast pace until the relaxations were enacted. On the 18th March 2020 a decision was taken to suspend most democratic meetings in order to protect members and staff and on the 19th March 2020 a decision was taken to close all Council buildings to the public for the same reason. Following the announcement by the Prime Minister of the nationwide 'lockdown' on the 23rd March 2020, all remaining democratic meetings were suspended.

Alongside these developments, on the 12th March 2020 the growing pandemic resulted in the senior officers of the authority adopting the Gold/Silver Command structure under the Civil Contingencies Act 2004.

In the absence of any formal meetings of the Executive Board and Full Council, senior officers have exercised the powers granted to them in Part 3.2 of the Council's Constitution (Scheme of Delegation to Officers) under section 100G Local Government Act 1972 to make such decisions as are necessary for the functioning of the Council and its response to the pandemic.

These delegated powers are broad in scope and cover day to day operational decision making by the authority. However, the scheme of delegation also provides that the Chief Executive and Directors have the power to make:

"Determination of any urgent matter in the purview of the Council, the Executive Board or any committee where it is impractical to convene a meeting of that body to consider the matter."

As it was impractical to convene meetings of Full Council and Executive Board due to the ongoing pandemic these powers have been utilised to make any necessary urgent decisions falling outside the normal delegated authority of officers. Records have been

kept of urgent decisions made under these powers and following a change in legislation by Welsh Government permitting virtual democratic meetings, these were reported at the virtual meeting of the Executive Board held on 1st June 2020. Remote meetings have continued during the year with the resumption of the Audit Committee in July 2020 and Scrutiny Committees from November 2020. The Local Government and Elections (Wales) Act 2021 allows remote meetings to continue.

The requirement to work from home during lockdown has been enabled by existing ICT capabilities but has inevitably meant some changes to working practices, control mechanisms and authorisation methods. These have been made with approval of the relevant senior manager or directors and consultation/advice from Internal Audit where appropriate. Internal Auditors were redeployed during the initial lockdown as the team were unable to commence the annual work programme due to the disruption caused by the pandemic. The programme was redesigned to achieve control assurances remotely and recommenced during the summer.

During 2020/21, the Authority claimed in excess of £30 million from the Welsh Government hardship scheme, covering increased costs of delivering core services, provision of new services and income loss from closure of commercial services. There remains significant uncertainty over the future path the pandemic will take, though an initial hardship funding allocation of £206.6 million by Welsh Government has provided financial mitigation in this regard. The 2021-2024 Medium Term Financial Plan includes explicit contingencies and mitigations, including in particular a revised and realistic phasing of planned budget savings based on the current situation.

As was the case a year ago, the preparation of this statement of accounts has taken longer than planned due to the council's ongoing response to the pandemic and the consequent availability of officers, however the processes involved have been largely unchanged. Face to face reviews have been replaced with virtual meetings and electronic files and screen sharing technology have replaced physical documents where needed.

3.5 Governance issues to be addressed

The following additional Governance issues need to be considered and addressed during the next 12 months:

For 2021/22

- Review Staff Travel Policy
- Implement The Local Government and Elections (Wales) Act requirements
- Develop governance arrangement around the better ways of working once plan is in place – for officers
- Develop governance arrangement around the better ways of working once plan is in place – for Members
- Recruit lay members for Audit Committee

We propose over the coming year to take steps to address the above matters to further enhance our Governance arrangements. An Action Plan summarising the above Actions, Responsible Officers and Target Dates is attached in Appendix 2. We are satisfied that these steps will address the need for improvements and will monitor their implementation and operation as part of our next annual review.

Approved

28 June 2021

Leader of Council

Chief Executive

APPENDIX 1

<i>UPDATE ON OUTSTANDING GOVERNANCE ISSUES IDENTIFIED IN PREVIOUS ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENTS</i>					
SOURCE	ISSUES	RESPONSIBLE OFFICER	ACTIONS/PROGRESS		STATUS
AGS 2017/18 No.6	Monitor and evaluate People Strategy Group/Work stream actions relating to AW People Performance Management recommendations.	Assistant Chief Executive – People Management	March 2020	Consolidating learning and moving forward. PSGB Group has met through COVID19, but revaluation of way forward needed.	On going
AGS 2017/18 No. 8	Update the Code of Governance to ensure that it's in line with the CIPFA standards and Wellbeing of Future Generations Act.	Head of Revenues and Financial Compliance	March 2019	Draft discussed at the 4th December 2020 Corporate Governance Group meeting, amended draft approved in February 2021 CGG.	To be presented to CMT April 2021
AGS 2018/19 No.6	Review right to work checks and impact of new immigration process arising from Brexit on recruitment process.	Assistant Chief Executive People Management	March 2020	Currently operating transitional process and RTW checks are undertaken in accordance with current guidance and will be updated to reflect future guidance. Immigration sponsorship licence has been renewed.	Ongoing
AGS 2019/20 No.5	To consider the implications of the requirements of the Local Government and Elections (Wales) Act.	All Corporate	March 2021	Ongoing.	March 2021
AGS 2019/20 No.6	To monitor the outputs of the Swansea Bay City Deal project – Yr Egin	Director of Corporate Services / Head of Regeneration	March 2021	Ongoing – Funding agreement signed March 2021.	Complete

UPDATE ON OUTSTANDING GOVERNANCE ISSUES IDENTIFIED IN PREVIOUS ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENTS					
SOURCE	ISSUES	RESPONSIBLE OFFICER	ACTIONS/PROGRESS		STATUS
AGS 2019/20 No.7	To ensure appropriate governance arrangements are in place to assess impact and use of resources with partners to deliver the Wellness project.	Head of Regeneration / Director of Corporate Services	March 2021	Ongoing.	March 2021
AGS 2019/20 No.8	Ensure Employment Policies reflect any new legislation such as exit payment cap, reclaiming exit payments etc.	People Services Manager	March 2021	Ongoing – On 12/2/21 the UK Government repealed the exit pay cap provisions. We await new legislation and will update policies accordingly.	2021/22
AGS 2019/20 No.9	Pay Policy publication in line with Localism Act.	People Services Manager	March 2021	On target, Draft policy to be considered by Pay Policy Advisory Panel 19/2/21 – approved March 2021 by full Council.	Complete
AGS 2019/20 No.13	Implement appropriate changes in respect of the governance arrangements of the Local Authority Companies in response to the Governance Review Report.	Corporate Management Team	June 2021	Lessons learnt being pulled together, to be reported to CMT.	June 2021

APPENDIX 2

GOVERNANCE ISSUES ACTION PLAN			
NEW GOVERNANCE ISSUES IDENTIFIED IN THIS YEAR'S ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT			
ISSUE REF	ACTION	RESPONSIBLE OFFICER	TARGET DATE
AGS 2020/21 No.1	Review Staff Travel Policy	People Services Manager	April / May 2021
AGS 2020/21 No.2	Implement The Local Government and Elections (Wales) Act requirements	Head of Legal and Democratic Services	May 2022
AGS 2020/21 No. 3	Develop governance arrangement around the better ways of working once plan is in place – for officers	Chair of Better Ways of Working Strategic Group	2021/22
AGS 2020/21 No. 4	Develop governance arrangement around the better ways of working once plan is in place – for Members	Chair of Better Ways of Working Strategic Group / Head of Legal and Democratic Services	2021/22
AGS 2020/21 No.5	Recruit lay members for Audit Committee	Head of Legal and Democratic Services / Director of Corporate Services / Head of Revenues & Financial Compliance	2021/22

5 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements comprise the following:

5.1 EXPENDITURE AND FUNDING ANALYSIS (EFA)

The Expenditure and Funding Analysis shows how annual expenditure is used and funded from resources (government grants, rents and council tax) by local authorities in comparison with those resources consumed or earned by authorities in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices. It also shows how this expenditure is allocated for decision making purposes between the council's departments. Income and expenditure accounted for under generally accepted accounting practices is presented more fully in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure statement.

5.2 COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT (CIES)

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

5.3 MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT

This statement shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the Authority, analysed into 'usable reserves' (i.e. those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and other reserves. The Statement shows how the movements in year of the Authority's reserves are broken down between gains and losses incurred in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices and the statutory adjustments required to return the accounts to the amounts chargeable to council tax and dwelling rents for the year. The Net Increase/Decrease line shows the statutory Council Fund Balance and Housing Revenue Account Balance movements in the year following those adjustments.

5.4 BALANCE SHEET

The Balance Sheet shows the value as at the Balance Sheet date of the assets and liabilities recognised by the Authority. The net assets of the Authority (assets less liabilities) are matched by the reserves held by the Authority. Reserves are reported in two categories. The first category of reserves is usable reserves, i.e. those reserves that the Authority may use to provide services, subject to the need to maintain a prudent level of reserves and any statutory limitations on their use (for example the Capital Receipts Reserve that may only be used to fund capital expenditure or repay debt). The second category of reserves is that which the Authority is not able to use to provide services. This category of reserves includes reserves that hold unrealised gains and losses (for example the Revaluation Reserve), where amounts would only become available to provide services if the assets are sold; and reserves that hold timing differences shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement line 'Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations'.

5.5 CASH FLOW STATEMENT

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

5.1 EXPENDITURE AND FUNDING ANALYSIS (EFA)

2020-21	Difference between Council Fund (CF) and Housing Revenue Account (Surplus)/Deficit and Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES) (Surplus)/Deficit		
	Net Expenditure Chargeable to the CF and HRA £'000	Total Adjustments £'000	Net Expenditure in the CIES £'000
Department			
Chief Executive	5,297	8,036	13,333
Education & Children	145,266	23,887	169,153
Corporate Services	19,570	(445)	19,125
Communities	96,719	10,981	107,700
Environment	47,835	7,733	55,568
Housing Revenue Account	(12,664)	(20,280)	(32,944)
Insurance & Corporate	3,048	(2,523)	525
Net Cost of Services	305,071	27,389	332,460
Other Income & Expenditure	(336,531)	(58,762)	(395,293)
(Surplus)/Deficit before transfers to/(from) earmarked reserves	(31,460)	(31,373)	(62,833)
Transfers to/(from) earmarked reserves	32,455		
(Surplus)/Deficit after transfers to/(from) earmarked reserves	995		
CF & HRA Balance at 31st March 2020:	(32,473)		
(Surplus)/Deficit	995		
CF & HRA Balance at 31st March 2021:	(31,478)		
2019-20			
Department			
Chief Executive	6,865	7,825	14,690
Education & Children	148,339	40,273	188,612
Corporate Services	19,392	5,675	25,067
Communities	96,050	11,362	107,412
Environment	47,868	10,283	58,151
Housing Revenue Account	(21,187)	17,821	(3,366)
Insurance & Corporate	3,685	(2,934)	751
Net Cost of Services	301,012	90,305	391,317
Other Income & Expenditure	(314,889)	(33,341)	(348,230)
(Surplus)/Deficit before transfers to/(from) earmarked reserves	(13,877)	56,964	43,087
Transfers to/(from) earmarked reserves	6,094		
(Surplus)/Deficit after transfers to/(from) earmarked reserves	(7,783)		
CF & HRA Balance at 31st March 2019:	(24,690)		
(Surplus)/Deficit	(7,783)		
CF & HRA Balance at 31st March 2020:	(32,473)		

See note 6.5 for Explanation of adjustments between Net expenditure chargeable to the CF and HRA and Net expenditure in the CIES.

5.2 COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT (CIES)

2019-20	2019-20	2019-20		2020-21	2020-21	2020-21
Total Gross Expenditure	Total Gross Income	Total Net Expenditure		Total Gross Expenditure	Total Gross Income	Total Net Expenditure
£'000	£'000	£'000		£'000	£'000	£'000
			Department			
23,882	(9,192)	14,690	Chief Executive	23,780	(10,447)	13,333
235,061	(46,449)	188,612	Education and Children	221,134	(51,981)	169,153
73,435	(48,368)	25,067	Corporate Services	64,153	(45,028)	19,125
174,877	(67,465)	107,412	Communities	197,297	(89,597)	107,700
78,668	(20,517)	58,151	Environment	81,204	(25,636)	55,568
39,342	(42,708)	(3,366)	Housing Revenue Account	9,850	(42,794)	(32,944)
751	0	751	Insurance & Corporate	529	(4)	525
626,016	(234,699)	391,317	Net Cost of Services	597,947	(265,487)	332,460
			Precepts and Levies:			
		138	Brecon Beacons National Park			138
		9,838	Mid & West Wales Fire Authority			10,400
		6,082	Community Councils			6,641
		18,006	Dyfed Powys Police Authority			19,283
		(259)	(Gains)/losses on the disposal of non-current assets			(164)
		(279)	(Surpluses)/Deficits on Trading Activities not included in Net Cost of Services		Note 6.6	(187)
		33,526	Other Operating Expenditure			36,111
		17,625	Interest Payable and Similar Charges			17,330
		9,939	Net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset)			12,867
		(679)	Interest and Investment Income			(246)
		(1,004)	Income and expenditure in relation to investment properties and changes in their fair value		Note 6.11	(1,134)
		(284)	Other income			(247)
		25,597	Financing and Investment (Income) and Expenditure			28,570
		(200,096)	Revenue Support Grant		Note 6.37	(215,251)
		0	General Government Grants		Note 6.37	(4,795)
		(116,209)	Council Tax		Note 6.7	(122,830)
		(60,293)	Net Proceeds of Non-Domestic Rates		Note 6.8	(58,909)
		(30,755)	Capital Grants and Contributions		Note 6.37	(58,189)
		(407,353)	Taxation and Non-specific Grant Income			(459,974)
		43,087	(Surplus)/Deficit on Provision of Services			(62,833)
		(17,060)	(Surplus) or deficit on revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment assets			(13,532)
		85,316	Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/(asset)			1,691
		68,256	Other Comprehensive (Income) and Expenditure			(11,841)
		111,343	Total Comprehensive (Income) and Expenditure			(74,674)

5.3 MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT

	Council Fund Balance £'000	Earmarked Council Fund Reserves £'000	Housing Revenue Account £'000	Capital Receipts Reserve £'000	Capital Grants Unapplied £'000	TOTAL USABLE RESERVES £'000	Unusable Reserves £'000	TOTAL AUTHORITY RESERVES £'000
Balance at 31 March 2019	(10,376)	(83,522)	(14,314)	(5,958)	(5,553)	(119,723)	(477,901)	(597,624)
Movement in reserves during 2019/20								
(Surplus) or deficit on the provision of services	42,956	0	131	0	0	43,087	0	43,087
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	0	0	0	0	0	0	68,256	68,256
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	42,956	0	131	0	0	43,087	68,256	111,343
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations(Note 6.4)	(49,791)	0	(7,173)	(1,954)	2,639	(56,279)	56,279	0
Net (Increase)/Decrease before Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves	(6,835)	0	(7,042)	(1,954)	2,639	(13,192)	124,535	111,343
Transfers to/(from) Earmarked Reserves(Note 6.22)	5,990	(6,094)	104	0	0	0	0	0
(Increase)/Decrease in Year	(845)	(6,094)	(6,938)	(1,954)	2,639	(13,192)	124,535	111,343
Balance at 31 March 2020	(11,221)	(89,616)	(21,252)	(7,912)	(2,914)	(132,915)	(353,366)	(486,281)
Movement in reserves during 2020/21								
(Surplus) or deficit on the provision of services	(26,271)	0	(36,562)	0	0	(62,833)	0	(62,833)
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	0	0	0	0	0	0	(11,841)	(11,841)
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	(26,271)	0	(36,562)	0	0	(62,833)	(11,841)	(74,674)
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations(Note 6.4)	(7,031)	0	38,404	70	(12,190)	19,253	(19,253)	0
Net (Increase)/Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	(33,302)	0	1,842	70	(12,190)	(43,580)	(31,094)	(74,674)
Transfers to/(from) Earmarked Reserves(Note 6.22)	32,489	(32,455)	(34)	0	0	0	0	0
(Increase)/Decrease in Year	(813)	(32,455)	1,808	70	(12,190)	(43,580)	(31,094)	(74,674)
Balance at 31 March 2021	(12,034)	(122,071)	(19,444)	(7,842)	(15,104)	(176,495)	(384,460)	(560,955)

5.4 BALANCE SHEET

31/03/20			31/03/21
£'000			£'000
		Notes	
1,354,708	Property, Plant & Equipment	6.9	1,420,327
2,282	Heritage Assets	6.10	2,292
23,152	Investment Property	6.11	25,110
1,848	Long Term Investments	6.12	1,807
8,300	Long Term Debtors	6.13	7,529
1,390,290	Long Term Assets		1,457,065
12,093	Short Term Investments	6.14	25,504
1,217	Inventories	6.15	1,581
67,770	Short Term Debtors	6.16	93,725
42,081	Cash and Cash Equivalents	6.17	46,911
123,161	Current Assets		167,721
(25,691)	Short Term Borrowing	6.18	(18,561)
(60,563)	Short Term Creditors	6.19	(82,576)
(1,108)	Provisions	6.20	(1,321)
(87,362)	Current Liabilities		(102,458)
(2,497)	Provisions	6.20	(2,863)
(409,849)	Long Term Borrowing	6.21	(398,052)
(527,462)	Other Long Term Liabilities	6.44	(560,458)
(939,808)	Long Term Liabilities		(961,373)
486,281	Net Assets		560,955
11,221	Council Fund		12,034
21,252	Housing Revenue Account	7.2	19,444
91,617	Earmarked Council Fund Reserves	6.22	114,805
(2,001)	Council Fund Reserves Held by Schools under LMS	6.22	7,266
7,912	Capital Receipts Reserve	6.23	7,842
2,914	Capital Grants Unapplied	6.24	15,104
132,915	Usable Reserves		176,495
331,684	Revaluation Reserve	6.25	334,778
553,740	Capital Adjustment Account	6.26	615,843
(674)	Financial Instruments Adjustment Account	6.27	(598)
332	Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve	6.28	332
(527,462)	Pensions Reserve	6.29	(560,458)
(4,254)	Accumulated Absences Account	6.30	(5,437)
353,366	Unusable Reserves		384,460
486,281	Total Reserves		560,955

5.5 CASH FLOW STATEMENT

2019-20 £'000	Reconciliation of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to Net Revenue Cash Flow	Note	2020-21 £'000
43,087	Net (Surplus)/Deficit on the provision of services	5.2	(62,833)
	Adjustments to net surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements		
(43,985)	Depreciation		(43,823)
(26,460)	Impairment & downward valuations		22,111
1,014	Movement in market value of investment properties		1,166
(36,509)	Pension fund adjustments		(31,305)
468	Movement in provisions		(579)
(2,883)	Carrying amount of non-current assets sold		(227)
86	Other non cash movement		55
13,596	Movements in revenue debtors, creditors, inventories etc.		955
	Adjustment for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities		
3,181	Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets		395
30,754	Capital Grants		58,189
<u>(17,651)</u>	Net cash flow from operating activities		<u>(55,896)</u>
	INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
63,462	Purchase of property, plant & equipment, investment property & intangible assets		69,535
610,800	Purchase of short term & long term investments		1,220,000
5,860	Other payments for investing activities		4,590
(3,219)	Proceeds from the sale of property, plant & equipment, investment property & intangible assets		(399)
(625,938)	Proceeds from short term & long term investments		(1,206,593)
(29,066)	Capital grants received		(54,993)
<u>21,899</u>	Net cash flow from investing activities		<u>32,140</u>
	FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
(25,000)	Cash receipts of short-term & long-term borrowing		(4,103)
5,548	Repayments of short-term & long-term borrowing		23,029
<u>(19,452)</u>	Net cash flow from financing activities		<u>18,926</u>
<u>(15,204)</u>	NET (INCREASE)/DECREASE IN CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS		<u>(4,830)</u>
26,877	Cash & cash equivalents at the beginning of reporting period	6.17	42,081
<u>42,081</u>	Cash & cash equivalents at the end of reporting period		<u>46,911</u>
<u>15,204</u>	INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS		<u>4,830</u>

The cash flows for operating activities include the following items:

2019-20 £'000		2020-21 £'000
17,881	Interest Paid	17,565
(725)	Interest Received	(406)

6 NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

6.1 Statement of Accounting Policies

General

The Statement of Accounts summarises the transactions of Carmarthenshire County Council for the 2020/21 financial year and its position at the year ended 31st March 2021.

The Authority is required to prepare an annual Statement of Accounts by the Accounts and Audit (Wales) Regulations 2014 in accordance with proper accounting practices. These practices primarily comprise the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2020/21 and the Service Reporting Code of Practice 2020/21, supported by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

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

Areas within the accounts that do not comply with the above publication have been suitably noted where necessary.

6.1.1 Accruals of Income and Expenditure

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

- Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the Authority transfers the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the purchaser and it is probable that economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the Authority.
- Revenue from the provision of services is recognised when the Authority can measure reliably the percentage of completion of the transaction and it is probable that economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the Authority.
- 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.
- Works are charged as expenditure when they are completed, before which they are carried as works in progress on the Balance Sheet.
- Expenses in relation to services received (including services provided by employees) are recorded as expenditure when the services are received rather than when payments are made.
- Interest payable on borrowings and receivables on investments is accounted for on the basis of the effective interest rate for the relevant financial instrument rather than the cash flows fixed or determined by the contract.
- Where revenue and expenditure have been recognised but cash has not been received or paid, a debtor or creditor for the relevant amount is recorded in the Balance Sheet. Where it is doubtful that debts will be settled, the balance of debtors is written down and a charge made to revenue for the income that might not be collected.
- An exception to this principle is when certain revenue payments are made quarterly (e.g. electricity, gas) where the revenue accounts are charged with four payments.

This policy is consistently applied each year and therefore does not have a material effect on the year's accounts.

- Income and expenditure are credited and debited to the relevant service revenue account, unless they properly represent capital receipts or capital expenditure.

6.1.2 **Property, Plant & Equipment**

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

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

Measurement: Assets are initially measured at cost, comprising the purchase price and/or any expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset into working condition for its intended use.

Assets are then carried in the Balance Sheet on the basis recommended by CIPFA and in accordance with The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) Appraisal and Valuation Standards. Assets are classified into the groupings required by the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting on the following basis:

- infrastructure, community assets and assets under construction – depreciated historical cost
- dwellings – fair value, determined using the basis of existing use value for social housing (EUV-SH)
- all other assets – fair value, determined as the amount that would be paid for the asset in its existing use (existing use value – EUV).
- Where there is no market-based evidence of fair value because of the specialist nature of an asset, depreciated replacement cost (DRC) is used as an estimate of fair value

Revaluations

With the exception of infrastructure and community assets, revaluations of fixed assets are carried out on the basis of a five-year rolling programme with any material change to asset values being adjusted in the accounts in the year it arises.

Valuations of land and buildings were carried out in accordance with the methodologies and bases for estimation set out in the professional standards of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. Valuations of vehicles, plant, furniture and equipment are based on a depreciated historic cost basis.

The in-house valuations are carried out by the Authority's Valuers who are Fellows of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors.

Assets acquired under finance leases are capitalised in the Authority's accounts, together with the liability to pay future rentals.

Increases in valuations are matched by credits to the Revaluation Reserve to recognise unrealised gains. Exceptionally, gains might be credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement where they arise from the reversal of an impairment loss previously charged to a service revenue account.

Impairment

Assets are assessed at each year-end as to whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. Where indications exist and any possible differences are estimated to be material, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated and, where this is less than the carrying amount of the asset, an impairment loss is recognised for the shortfall.

Where impairment losses are identified, they are accounted for by:

- 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).
- where there is no balance in the Revaluation Reserve or an insufficient balance, the carrying amount of the asset is written down against the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.
- where an impairment loss is reversed subsequently, the reversal is credited to the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, up to the amount of the original loss, adjusted for depreciation that would have been charged if the loss had not been recognised.

Disposals and Assets Held for Sale

When it becomes highly probable that the carrying amount of an asset will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through its continuing use, it is reclassified as an Asset Held for Sale. The asset is revalued immediately before reclassification and then carried at the lower of this amount and fair value less costs to sell. Where there is a subsequent decrease to fair value less costs to sell, the loss is posted to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Gains in fair value are recognised only up to the amount of any previously recognised losses 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. When an asset is disposed of or decommissioned, the carrying amount of the asset in the Balance Sheet is written off to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of the gain or loss on disposal. Receipts from disposals (if any) are credited to the same line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement also as part of the gain or loss on disposal (i.e. netted off against the carrying value of the asset at the time of disposal). Any revaluation gains accumulated for the asset in the Revaluation Reserve are transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account.

Amounts received for a disposal in excess of £10,000 are categorised as capital receipts and credited to the Capital Receipts Reserve. These can only be used for new capital investment or set aside to reduce the Authority's underlying need to borrow. Receipts are appropriated to the 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 fixed 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.

Depreciation

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

The following useful lives and depreciation rates have been used in the calculation of straight-line depreciation:

Asset	Life (Years)
Council Dwellings	30
Land <i>(including Community Assets and Investment Properties)</i>	999
Buildings <i>(including Community Assets and Investment Properties)</i>	30
Vehicles Plant & Equipment	1 to 10
Infrastructure	40

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 charged based on their historical cost being transferred each year from the Revaluation Reserve to the Capital Adjustment Account.

Component Accounting

Component accounting is used when a single asset has one or more constituent parts with a significantly different economic life to the main asset. Components within the main asset would therefore be depreciated at different rates.

In order to determine whether there is a material difference in the depreciation charge, the Authority carries out a sensitivity analysis on its largest capital projects. A charge is calculated based on the asset as a whole compared to a charge based on the component parts. The component based charge will be used if there is a material difference between the two calculations.

6.1.3 **Investment Property**

Investment properties are those that are used solely to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation. The definition is not met if the property is used in any way to facilitate the delivery of services or production of goods or is held for sale.

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

Rentals received in relation to investment properties are credited to the Financing and Investment Income line 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 £10,000) the Capital Receipts Reserve.

Fair Value Measurement

The Authority measures its investment properties at fair value at each reporting date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset, or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Measurement will be at highest and best use from the perspective of a market participant.

It is assumed that any fair value measurement of an asset or liability uses the same assumptions that market participants acting in their economic best interest would use and that the transaction takes place in the principal market or failing that in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

Appropriate valuation techniques are used for which sufficient data is available. Inputs to the techniques are categorised within the fair value hierarchy that consists of three levels as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that are accessible by the Authority at the measurement date.
- Level 2 inputs are quoted prices other than quoted prices within Level 1 that are observable either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for an asset or liability.

6.1.4 **Heritage Assets**

There are different types of Heritage Assets which have been accounted for as follows.

- **Former Community Assets**

Those heritage assets which were formerly included within community assets have been transferred to the Heritage Assets category. They are recorded at historic cost and include Carmarthen Castle, civic regalia and works of art.

- **Infrastructure Artwork**

These assets were previously included as infrastructure and were either part of a larger capital project or standalone artworks on roundabouts or in town centres. As former infrastructure assets they are recorded at historic cost.

- **Museum Exhibits/Archive Records**

The Authority holds a large collection museum exhibits and archive material which have not been included in the Balance Sheet. Cost information is not readily available for these items and the Authority believes that the benefits of obtaining a valuation for these items would not justify the cost.

6.1.5 **Intangible Assets**

These are assets that do not have a physical substance but will provide future economic benefits to the Authority such as software licences or internally generated assets which have been capitalised.

The Authority does not currently hold any intangible assets. Enhancements are categorised each year and any intangible assets would be identified as part of this annual exercise.

6.1.6 **Charges to Revenue for Non-Current Assets**

Services, support services and trading accounts are debited with the following amounts to record the cost of holding fixed assets during the year:

- depreciation attributable to the assets used by the relevant 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.
- amortisation of intangible fixed assets attributable to the service.

The Authority is not required to raise council tax to cover depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses or amortisations. However, it is required to make an annual contribution from revenue towards the reduction in its overall borrowing requirement. Depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses and amortisations are therefore replaced by the contribution in the Council Fund balance (MRP or Loans Fund Principal), by way of an adjusting transaction with the Capital Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement for the difference between the two.

6.1.7 **Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute (REFFCUS)**

Expenditure incurred during the year that may be capitalised under statutory provisions but 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 account in the year. Where the Authority 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 in the Statement of Movement on the Council Fund Balance so there is no impact on the level of Council Tax.

6.1.8 **Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash Equivalents are investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with no change in value. Cash is withdrawn and deposited depending on a deficit or surplus of cash on the day. All call accounts are classified for this purpose. Cash Equivalents also includes fixed term investments that mature within three months or less from the date of acquisition.

6.1.9 **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 Authority when there is reasonable assurance that:

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

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

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

Where capital grants are credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, they are reversed out of the 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.

6.1.10 **Leasing**

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. All other leases are classified as operating leases. Where a lease covers both land and buildings, the land and buildings elements are considered separately for classification. Arrangements that do not have the legal status of a lease but convey a right to use an asset in return for payment are accounted for under this policy where fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of specific assets.

A review of all leases held by the Authority (both as Lessee and Lessor) has been undertaken. All leases are currently treated as operating leases. A few small leases have

been identified that could potentially be reclassified as finance leases. These relate to equipment and are insignificant both in terms of value and term length. The reclassification adjustments would not materially affect the Authority's financial position, or the reader of the accounts' ability to see the complete economic activities and exposure to risk of the Authority.

The Authority as Lessee – operating leases

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as an expense of the services benefitting from use of the leased property, plant or equipment.

The Authority as Lessor – operating leases

Where the Authority grants an operating lease over a property, the asset is retained in the Balance Sheet. Rental income is credited to the appropriate service in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure statement.

6.1.11 Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities 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 and are carried at their amortised cost. Annual charges to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for interest payable are based on the carrying amount of the liability, multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments over the life of the instrument to the amount at which it was originally recognised.

For most of the borrowings that the 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 Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is the amount payable for the year according to the loan agreement.

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

Where premiums and discounts have been charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, regulations allow the impact on the Council 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 Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the net charge required against the Council Fund Balance is managed by a transfer to or from the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

6.1.12 **Financial Assets**

Loans and Receivables

Loans and receivables 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 for interest receivable are based on the carrying amount of the asset multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument. For most of the loans that the Authority has made, this means that the amount presented in the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal receivable (plus accrued interest) and interest credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is the amount receivable for the year in the loan agreement.

Where the Authority has made loans at less than market rates (soft loans), any material loss is recorded in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (debited to the appropriate service) for the present value of the interest that will be foregone over the life of the instrument, resulting in a lower amortised cost than the outstanding principal. Interest is credited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement at a marginally higher effective rate of interest than the rate receivable from the voluntary organisations, with the difference serving to increase the amortised cost of the loan in the Balance Sheet. Statutory provisions require that the impact of soft loans on the Council Fund Balance is the interest receivable for the financial year – the reconciliation of amounts debited and credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the net gain required against the Council Fund Balance is managed by a transfer to or from the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

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

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

Under IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, classification of financial assets are now 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 measured at:

- Amortised cost
- Fair value through profit or loss
- Fair value through other comprehensive income

6.1.13 **Inventories and Long Term Contracts**

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

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

6.1.14 **Cost of Support Services**

The costs of overheads and support services are charged to those that benefit from the supply or service. The total absorption costing principle is used – the full cost of overheads and support services are shared between users in proportion to the benefits received.

6.1.15 **Provisions**

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Authority an obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefits, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. For instance, the Authority 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 Authority becomes aware of the obligation and are measured on the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

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

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

6.1.16 **Reserves**

The Authority sets aside specific amounts as reserves for future policy purposes or to cover contingencies. 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 Reserves 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, retirement and employee benefits and do not represent usable resources for the Authority - these reserves are explained in the relevant policies.

6.1.17 **Employee Benefits**

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 for current employees and are recognised as an expense for services in the year in which employees render service to the Authority. An accrual is made for the cost of holiday entitlements 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. The accrual is charged to Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services, but then reversed out through the Movement in Reserves Statement so that holiday benefits are charged to revenue in the financial year in which the holiday absence occurs.

Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are amounts payable as a result of a decision by the Authority to terminate an officer's employment before the normal retirement date or an officer's decision to accept voluntary redundancy and are charged on an accruals basis to the Non Distributed Costs line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement when the Authority is demonstrably committed to the termination of the employment of an officer or group of officers or making an offer to encourage voluntary redundancy.

Where termination benefits involve the enhancement of pensions, statutory provisions require the Council 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.

Post-Employment Benefits

Employees of the Authority are members of two separate pension schemes:

- The Teachers' Pension Scheme, administered by Capita Teachers' Pensions on behalf of the Department for Education (DfE).
- The Local Government Pensions Scheme, administered by Carmarthenshire County Council.

Both schemes provided defined benefits to members (retirement lump sums and pensions), earned as employees who worked for the Authority.

However, the arrangements for the teachers' scheme mean that liabilities for these benefits cannot be identified specifically to the Authority. 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 and the Education and Children's Services Line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is charged with the employer's contributions payable to teachers' pensions in the year.

The Dyfed Pension Fund

The Fund is accounted for as a defined benefit scheme.

The liabilities of the Fund attributable to the Authority are included in the Balance Sheet on an actuarial basis using the projected unit credit 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.

The assets of the Fund attributable to the Authority are included in the Balance Sheet at their fair value:

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

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

Service cost comprising:

- current service cost – the increase in liabilities as result of years of service earned this year – allocated in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the services for which the employees worked.
- 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 (asset), i.e. net interest expense for the authority – the change during the period in the net defined benefit liability (asset) that arises from the passage of time 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 benefit liability (asset) at the beginning of the period – taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payments.

Remeasurements comprising:

- the return on plan assets – excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) – charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure

- actuarial gains and losses – changes in the net pensions liability that arise because events have not coincided with assumptions made at the last actuarial valuation or because the actuaries have updated their assumptions – charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure
- contributions paid to the Fund – cash paid as employer's contributions to the fund in settlement of liabilities; not accounted for as an expense

In relation to retirement benefits, statutory provisions require the Council 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 appropriations 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 Council Fund of being required to account for retirement benefits on the basis of cash flows rather than as benefits are earned by employees.

Discretionary Benefits

The Authority also has restricted powers to make discretionary awards of retirement benefits in the event of early retirements. Any liabilities estimated to arise as a result of an award to any member of staff (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 Fund.

6.1.18 Interests in Companies and other Entities

The council has material interests in a number of companies that have the nature of subsidiaries that require the preparation of group accounts. Group Accounts have not been prepared, as the consolidation would not materially affect the Authority's financial position, or the reader of the accounts' ability to see the complete economic activities and exposure to risk of the Council.

CWM Environmental

Carmarthenshire County Council is sole shareholder of CWM Environmental. Historically, the company has been operated as an arms length trading company, however from 2018/19, the Authority has chosen to make use of the Teckal Exemption, as more than 80% of the company's activity is transacted with the Authority. Further information is provided at note 6.12 (Long Term Investments) and note 6.38 (Related Party Transactions).

Llesiant Delta Wellbeing Ltd

Carmarthenshire County Council is sole shareholder of Llesiant Delta Wellbeing Ltd. The company was created to transfer and grow the Careline service as agreed by the Council's Executive Board in January 2018. Further information is provided at note 6.12 (Long Term Investments) and note 6.38 (Related Party Transactions).

Egni Sir Gar Cyfyngedig

Carmarthenshire County Council is the registered Custodian Trustee of Egni Sir Gar Cyfyngedig and the Executive Board Member for Resources is Chair of the board. Further information is provided at note 6.12 (Long Term Investments).

Cartrefi Croeso Cyfyngedig

Carmarthenshire County Council is sole shareholder of Cartrefi Croeso. The company was created to develop housing developments on a commercial basis in Carmarthenshire as agreed by the Council's Executive Board. Further information is provided at note 6.12 (Long Term Investments) and note 6.38 (Related Party Transactions).

6.1.19 **Jointly Controlled Operations, Jointly Controlled Assets & Other Similar Arrangements**

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

Jointly controlled assets are items of property, plant or equipment that are jointly controlled by the Authority 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 Authority 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.

We have previously identified Education through Regional Working (ERW), Wales Pension Partnership and Swansea Bay City Region that could fall within the above definition for accounting purposes. During the year, it has come to light that the Authority retains a financial stake in the West Wales Crematorium. Further information is provided at note 6.39 (Jointly Controlled Operations & Other Similar Arrangements).

Other potential arrangements include The Children's Commissioning Consortium Cymru (4 C's) amongst others. For the purposes of the accounts no actual entries have been made for these arrangements other than the direct expenditure and income applicable to each scheme. The adjustments are not material and would not affect the Authority's financial position, or the reader of the accounts' ability to see the complete economic activities and exposure to risk of the Council.

6.1.20 **Contingent Liabilities**

A contingent liability arises where an event has taken place that gives the Authority a possible obligation whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or otherwise of uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Authority.

Contingent liabilities also arise in circumstances where a provision would otherwise be made but either it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured reliably.

Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the Balance Sheet but disclosed in a note to the accounts.

6.1.21 **VAT**

Income and expenditure excludes any amounts related to VAT, as all VAT collected is payable to HM Revenue and Customs, and all VAT paid is recoverable from them.

6.2 Critical Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies

In applying the accounting policies set out in Note 6.1, the Authority has had to make certain judgements about complex transactions or those involving uncertainty about future events. The critical judgements made in the Statement of Accounts are:

- Continued uncertainty about future funding of local authorities, with continued one year only settlements at both a Westminster and Welsh Government level.
- Possible changes to future governance arrangements brought about by the introduction of Corporate Joint Committees.
- The future impact on both service delivery and response activity of the COVID19 pandemic, as well as the uncertainty of continued financial support from Welsh Government through the Local Authority Hardship fund.

However, the Authority has a robust three year budget strategy with efficiency and service rationalisation proposals to deliver a balanced budget and has therefore determined that this uncertainty is not yet sufficient to provide an indication that the assets of the Authority might be impaired as a result.

Voluntary Controlled and Voluntary Aided schools are currently excluded from the Authority's balance sheet as although the Authority has liabilities and risks in terms of property costs such as repairs and maintenance, it does not own the schools nor does it have any rights to the future economic benefits inherent in the assets.

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

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

The only items in the Authority's Balance Sheet for which there is a significant risk of material adjustment in the forthcoming financial year is the Pensions Liability.

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

6.4 Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis under Regulations

This note details the adjustments that are made to the total comprehensive income and expenditure recognised by the Authority in the year in accordance with proper accounting practice to the resources that are specified by statutory provisions as being available to the Authority to meet future capital and revenue expenditure.

	Usable Reserves				Movement in Unusable Reserves
	Council Fund Balance	Housing Revenue Account	Capital Receipts Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	
2020-21	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Adjustment Account:					
Reversal of items debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:					
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	(31,330)	(12,493)	0	0	43,823
Revaluation gains/(losses) on Property Plant and Equipment	(1,376)	23,486	0	0	(22,110)
Movements in the market value of Investment Properties	1,166	0	0	0	(1,166)
Capital grants and contributions applied	31,642	12,229	0	0	(43,871)
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	(4,673)	0	0	0	4,673
Amounts of non-current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(221)	(6)	0	0	227
Insertion of items not debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:					
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment	10,587	4,717	0	0	(15,304)
Capital expenditure charged against the Council Fund and HRA balances	5,487	9,856	0	0	(15,343)

	Usable Reserves				Movement in Unusable Reserves
	Council Fund Balance	Housing Revenue Account	Capital Receipts Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	
2020-21	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Grants Unapplied Account:					
Capital grants and contributions unapplied credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	12,856	1,462	0	(14,318)	0
Application of grants to capital financing transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account	0	0	0	2,128	(2,128)
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Receipts Reserve:					
Transfer of cash sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	326	65	(391)	0	0
Statutory Capital Receipts	5	0	(51)	0	46
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	0	0	512	0	(512)
Contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve towards administrative costs of non-current asset disposals	0	0	0	0	0
Capital Receipts Set Aside	0	0	0	0	0
Transfer from Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve upon receipt of cash	0	0	0	0	0

	Usable Reserves				
	Council Fund Balance	Housing Revenue Account	Capital Receipts Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	Movement in Unusable Reserves
2020-21	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Adjustments primarily involving the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account:					
Amount 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	76	0	0	0	(76)
Adjustments primarily involving the Pensions Reserve:					
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (see Note 6.44)	(56,897)	(1,578)	0	0	58,475
Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	26,474	696	0	0	(27,170)
Adjustment primarily involving the Accumulated Absences Account:					
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	(1,153)	(30)	0	0	1,183
Total Adjustments	(7,031)	38,404	70	(12,190)	(19,253)

	Usable Reserves				
	Council Fund Balance	Housing Revenue Account	Capital Receipts Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	Movement in Unusable Reserves
2019-20	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Adjustment Account:					
Reversal of items debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:					
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	(31,476)	(12,508)	0	0	43,984
Revaluation gains/(losses) on Property Plant and Equipment	(21,725)	(4,734)	0	0	26,459
Movements in the market value of Investment Properties	1,013	0	0	0	(1,013)
Capital grants and contributions applied	21,896	6,453	0	0	(28,349)
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	(735)	(1)	0	0	736
Amounts of non-current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(2,872)	(11)	0	0	2,883
Insertion of items not debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:					
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment	9,927	4,374	0	0	(14,301)
Capital expenditure charged against the Council Fund and HRA balances	4,796	0	0	0	(4,796)

	Usable Reserves				Movement in Unusable Reserves
	Council Fund Balance	Housing Revenue Account	Capital Receipts Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	
2019-20	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Grants Unapplied Account:					
Capital grants and contributions unapplied credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	2,406	0	0	(2,406)	0
Application of grants to capital financing transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account	0	0	0	5,045	(5,045)
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Receipts Reserve:					
Transfer of cash sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	3,066	77	(3,242)	0	99
Statutory Capital Receipts	38	0	(38)	0	0
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	0	0	1,325	0	(1,325)
Contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve towards administrative costs of non-current asset disposals	0	0	1	0	(1)
Capital Receipts Set Aside	0	0	0	0	0
Transfer from Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve upon receipt of cash	0	0	0	0	0

	Usable Reserves					Movement in Unusable Reserves
	Council Fund Balance	Housing Revenue Account	Capital Receipts Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied		
2019-20	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Adjustments primarily involving the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account:						
Amount 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	160	0	0	0		(160)
Adjustments primarily involving the Pensions Reserve:						
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (see Note 6.44)	(61,062)	(1,362)	0	0		62,424
Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	25,373	542	0	0		(25,915)
Adjustment primarily involving the Accumulated Absences Account:						
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	(596)	(3)	0	0		599
Total Adjustments	(49,791)	(7,173)	(1,954)	2,639		56,279

6.5 Note to the Expenditure and Funding Analysis

2020-21	Adjustments between Funding and Accounting Basis			
	Adjustments for Capital Purposes £'000	Net Changes for Pensions Adjustments £'000	Other Differences £'000	Total Adjustments £'000
Department				
Chief Executive	5,785	2,139	112	8,036
Education & Children	17,330	6,035	522	23,887
Corporate Services	(4)	(487)	46	(445)
Communities	4,803	5,937	241	10,981
Environment	4,842	2,751	140	7,733
Housing Revenue Account	(20,848)	538	30	(20,280)
Insurance & Corporate	(2,523)	0	0	(2,523)
Net Cost of Services	9,385	16,913	1,091	27,389
Other Income & Expenditure	(73,169)	14,392	15	(58,762)
Difference between CF & HRA (Surplus)/Deficit and CIES (Surplus)/Deficit on Provision of Services	(63,784)	31,305	1,106	(31,373)
2019-20				
Department				
Chief Executive	5,472	2,344	9	7,825
Education & Children	32,864	6,863	546	40,273
Corporate Services	(171)	5,845	1	5,675
Communities	4,921	6,418	23	11,362
Environment	7,304	2,978	1	10,283
Housing Revenue Account	17,243	575	3	17,821
Insurance & Corporate	(2,934)	0	0	(2,934)
Net Cost of Services	64,699	25,023	583	90,305
Other Income & Expenditure	(44,683)	11,486	(144)	(33,341)
Difference between CF & HRA (Surplus)/Deficit and CIES (Surplus)/Deficit on Provision of Services	20,016	36,509	439	56,964

Narrative Explanation**Adjustments for Capital Purposes**

Service lines - adds in depreciation, impairment and revaluation gains and losses and deducts direct revenue funding.

Other Income and Expenditure includes the following:

Other Operating Expenditure - Adjusts for capital disposals with a transfer of income on disposal of assets and the amounts written off for those assets. Adds/deducts charges to trading operations not included in service lines.

Financing and Investment income and expenditure – deducts the statutory charges for capital financing (MRP) and other revenue contributions are deducted from other income and expenditure as these are not chargeable under generally accepted accounting practices.

Taxation and non-specific grant income and expenditure – capital grants are adjusted for income not chargeable under generally accepted accounting practices. Revenue grants are adjusted from those receivable in the year to those receivable without conditions or for which conditions were satisfied throughout the year. There are credits for capital grants receivable in the year without conditions or for which conditions were satisfied in the year.

Net Change for Pensions Adjustments

Service lines – employer contributions made by the Authority are removed as allowed by statute and replaced with current service costs and past service costs.

Other Income and Expenditure includes the following:

Financing and Investment Income – the net interest on the defined benefit liability is charged to the CIES.

Other Differences

Service lines – adjusts for holiday pay transferred to the accumulated absence reserve.

Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure – adjustments to the General Fund for the timing differences for premiums and discounts.

6.6 Trading Operations

The Authority undertakes the following trading operations that make up the Surpluses/Deficits on Trading Activities in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement: Property Services, Vehicle Repair & Maintenance, Building Cleaning, Fleet Management and Civil Design.

6.7 Council Tax

Council tax income is derived 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 dividing the amount of income required for Carmarthenshire County Council and the Dyfed-Powys Police & Crime Commissioner and Town & Community Councils 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 2020/21 was 74,006.63 (72,440.46 for 2019/20).

Council Tax bills are based on multipliers for bands A to I. The following table shows the multiplier applicable to each band together with the equivalent number of Band 'D' properties within each band. In addition there is one lower band (A-) designed to offer the appropriate discount in respect of disabled dwellings where legislation allows a reduction in banding to that one below the band in which the property is actually valued.

Band	A-	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Multiplier	5/9	6/9	7/9	8/9	9/9	11/9	13/9	15/9	18/9	21/9
Band D Dwellings	22	5,080	16,181	14,407	13,050	14,601	8,585	3,330	536	113

Analysis of the net proceeds from Council Tax:

	2019-20	2020-21
	£'000	£'000
Council Tax Collectable	116,781	125,295
Movement in Impairment Allowance	(572)	(2,465)
Net Proceeds from Council Tax (including Precepts)	116,209	122,830

6.8 National Non Domestic Rates (NNDR)

NNDR is organised on a national basis. The Council is responsible for collecting rates due from ratepayers in its area but pays the proceeds into the NNDR pool administered by the Welsh Government who redistribute the sums payable back to local authorities on the basis of a fixed amount per head of population. Local businesses pay rates calculated by multiplying their rateable value by a rate specified by the Welsh Government (53.5p for 2020/21, 52.6p for 2019/20).

The total non-domestic rateable value at 31st March 2021 was £120,089,070 (£120,492,173 at 31st March 2020).

6.9 Property, Plant & Equipment

Movements in 2020-21	Council Dwellings £'000	Other Land & Buildings £'000	Vehicles Plant & Equipment £'000	Infra-structure £'000	Community Assets £'000	Surplus Assets £'000	Assets Under Construction £'000	TOTAL £'000
Gross Book Value 01/04/20	384,528	726,353	27,189	315,650	5,612	19,606	52,598	1,531,536
Additions	16,651	10,040	3,069	10,813	156	1,504	32,557	74,790
Revaluation Increases Recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	17,696	1,815	0	0	0	171	0	19,682
Revaluation Losses Recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	(3,176)	(2,513)	0	0	(4)	(440)	0	(6,133)
Revaluation Increases Recognised in the Provision of Services	48,938	80	0	0	0	8	0	49,026
Revaluation Losses Recognised in the Provision of Services	(25,453)	(1,363)	0	0	(4)	(96)	0	(26,916)
Derecognition of Disposals	(5)	0	(1,743)	0	0	(9)	0	(1,757)
Reclassifications: to & from Assets Held for Sale	0	(139)	0	0	0	(40)	0	(179)
Reclassifications: to & from Investment Properties	0	(817)	0	0	0	12	0	(805)
Reclassifications: from Assets Under Construction	0	9,772	0	2,349	0	0	(12,121)	0
Reclassifications: PPE	0	(2,931)	0	0	0	2,931	0	0
Write back of Dep'n to the Gross Carrying Amount on Revaluation	(64,553)	(1,043)	(93)	0	0	(90)	0	(65,779)
Gross Book Value 31/03/21	374,626	739,254	28,422	328,812	5,760	23,557	73,034	1,573,465
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment at 01/04/20	(46,855)	(21,202)	(12,605)	(95,518)	(562)	(86)	0	(176,828)
Depreciation Charge	(12,493)	(21,222)	(2,992)	(7,011)	(27)	(78)	0	(43,823)
Depreciation Written Out to Revaluation Reserve	64,553	1,043	93	0	0	90	0	65,779
Derecognition of Disposals	0	0	1,718	0	0	0	0	1,718
Other Movements in Depreciation and Impairments	0	183	0	0	0	(167)	0	16
Cumulative Depreciation to 31/03/21	5,205	(41,198)	(13,786)	(102,529)	(589)	(241)	0	(153,138)
Net Book Value at 31/03/21	379,831	698,056	14,636	226,283	5,171	23,316	73,034	1,420,327

Movements in 2019-20	Council Dwellings £'000	Other Land & Buildings £'000	Vehicles Plant & Equipment £'000	Infra-structure £'000	Community Assets £'000	Surplus Assets £'000	Assets Under Construction £'000	TOTAL £'000
Gross Book Value 01/04/19	368,061	778,871	25,836	309,471	5,611	24,980	25,260	1,538,090
Additions	21,205	11,015	2,098	6,450	43	79	28,178	69,068
Revaluation Increases Recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	51	53,571	0	0	68	5,708	0	59,398
Revaluation Losses Recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	(24)	(35,226)	0	0	0	(6,912)	0	(42,162)
Revaluation Increases Recognised in the Provision of Services	0	13,333	0	0	0	100	0	13,433
Revaluation Losses Recognised in the Provision of Services	(4,714)	(30,142)	(1)	(1)	(42)	(4,993)	0	(39,893)
Derecognition of Disposals	0	(1,120)	(332)	0	0	(1,140)	0	(2,592)
Reclassifications: to & from Assets Held for Sale	(11)	0	0	0	0	(602)	0	(613)
Reclassifications: to & from Investment Properties	0	0	0	(308)	0	45	0	(263)
Reclassifications: from Assets Under Construction	0	794	8	38	0	0	(840)	0
Reclassifications: PPE	(40)	(3,034)	0	0	(68)	3,142	0	0
Write back of Dep'n to the Gross Carrying Amount on Revaluation	0	(61,709)	(420)	0	0	(801)	0	(62,930)
Gross Book Value 31/03/20	384,528	726,353	27,189	315,650	5,612	19,606	52,598	1,531,536
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment at 01/04/19	(34,347)	(62,323)	(10,377)	(88,496)	(529)	(56)	0	(196,128)
Depreciation Charge	(12,508)	(21,008)	(2,948)	(7,022)	(33)	(463)	0	(43,982)
Depreciation Written Out to Revaluation Reserve	0	61,709	420	0	0	801	0	62,930
Derecognition of Disposals	0	27	300	0	0	0	0	327
Other Movements in Depreciation and Impairments	0	393	0	0	0	(368)	0	25
Cumulative Depreciation to 31/03/20	(46,855)	(21,202)	(12,605)	(95,518)	(562)	(86)	0	(176,828)
Net Book Value at 31/03/20	337,673	705,151	14,584	220,132	5,050	19,520	52,598	1,354,708

All assets reclassified as Held for Sale were sold during the year.

Statement of Non-Current Assets Carried at Current Value 2020/21

The following statement shows the progress of the Authority's rolling programme for revaluation of fixed assets. The valuations are carried out in-house by the Authority's Valuers who are Fellows of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors. The basis for valuation is set out in the statement of accounting policies.

	Council Dwellings £'000	Other Land & Buildings £'000	Vehicles Plant & Equipment £'000	Surplus Assets £'000	TOTAL £'000
Movement in fair value as at:					
Previous Years	326,472	770,140	14,897	21,813	1,133,322
31 March 2017	9,652	(13,809)	6,232	12,742	14,817
31 March 2018	14,875	50,250	1,553	(7,470)	59,208
31 March 2019	17,062	(27,710)	3,154	(2,105)	(9,599)
31 March 2020	16,467	(52,518)	1,353	(5,374)	(40,072)
31 March 2021	(9,902)	12,901	1,233	3,951	8,183
Gross Book Value at 31/03/21	374,626	739,254	28,422	23,557	1,165,859

Capital Commitments

As at 31st March 2021 the Council was contractually committed to outstanding capital works which amounted to approximately £35.1 million (£55.0 million as at 31st March 2020).

	£'000
Council Dwellings	8,142
<i>The main contracts include:</i>	
<i>Glanmor Burry Port</i>	2,181
<i>Gwynfryn - Ammanford</i>	1,822
Education and Children	11,343
<i>The main contracts include:</i>	
<i>Ysgol y Castell</i>	3,678
<i>Ysgol Gorslas</i>	3,922
Culture, Sport and Tourism	1,796
Regeneration / Economic Development	13,839
<i>The main contracts include:</i>	
<i>Pendine Attractor Project</i>	1,942
<i>Llandeilo Market Hall</i>	2,968
<i>Former YMCA Building, Llanelli</i>	3,901
<i>Market Street Llanelli</i>	3,532
<i>Glanamman Workshops</i>	1,053
Total	35,120

6.10 Heritage Assets

Heritage Assets with a net carrying amount of amount of £2,282k and £2,292k were held for 2019/20 and 2020/21 respectively. Further details of the Council's Heritage Assets can be obtained from the Museum's Curator at Carmarthenshire County Council.

6.11 Investment Properties

The following items of income and expense have been accounted for in the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:

	2019-20	2020-21
	£'000	£'000
Rental income from Investment Properties (including loss of income funding from Welsh Government)	(767)	(670)
Direct operating expenses arising from Investment Property	489	453
Net (gain)/loss	<u>(278)</u>	<u>(217)</u>
Indirect Expenditure	287	249
Net (Gains)/Losses from Fair Value adjustments	(1,013)	(1,166)
Income and Expenditure in relation to Investment Properties and changes in their Fair Value	<u><u>(1,004)</u></u>	<u><u>(1,134)</u></u>

The following table summarises the movement in the fair value of Investment Properties during the year:

	2019-20	2020-21
	£'000	£'000
Balance at start of year	22,035	23,152
Additions:		
Enhancements	48	28
Disposals:	(5)	(8)
Net Gains/(Losses) from fair value adjustments	1,013	1,166
Revaluation Losses Recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	(177)	(17)
(To)/From Property, Plant and Equipment	238	789
	<u><u>23,152</u></u>	<u><u>25,110</u></u>

Fair Value Measurement of Investment Properties

Details of the Council's Investment Properties and information about the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

Recurring Fair Value measurements using:	31st March 2020		31st March 2021	
	Significant unobservable inputs (level 3) (Restated)	Fair Value (Restated)	Significant unobservable inputs (level 3)	Fair Value
Commercial Properties	8,765	8,765	9,776	9,776
Garages	39	39	39	39
Land Assets	14,301	14,301	15,248	15,248
Residential Properties	47	47	47	47
Total	23,152	23,152	25,110	25,110

2019/20 figures have been restated to the correct asset categories.

6.12 Long Term Investments

	31 March 2020 £'000	31 March 2021 £'000
Cwm Environmental Ltd.	329	329
Egni Sir Gar Cyfyngedig	846	810
Banks and 100% Wholly Owned Subsidiaries	673	668
	1,848	1,807

Whilst CWM Environmental, Llesiant Delta Wellbeing Ltd and Cartrefi Croeso have the nature of subsidiaries which require the preparation of group accounts, Group Accounts have not been prepared as the consolidation would not materially affect the Authority's financial position or the reader of the accounts' ability to see the complete economic activities and exposure to risk of the Council.

CWM Environmental Ltd

CWM Environmental Ltd. is a wholly owned subsidiary company of the Authority. The company has been set up in accordance with the Environmental Protection Act 1990 for the purpose of Waste Disposal.

The company was vested with the Welsh Office on 10 March 1997 and the following represents the Authority's Interest at 31st March 2021:

	£'000
Share Capital	329

The investment has been included in Long Term Investments within the Balance Sheet and the Authority has given no commitment to this company to meet any accumulated deficits or losses.

CWM Environmental Ltd operate two wholly owned subsidiaries with the following shareholding:

Pembrokeshire Recycling Company Ltd	£1.00
Carmarthenshire Recycling Company Ltd	£1.00

Pembrokeshire Recycling Company Ltd and Carmarthenshire Recycling Company Ltd are registered in England and Wales and are dormant.

The Company has produced draft accounts for the year. Detailed below is a summary of the draft trading results for the year and net assets as at 31st March 2021:

	Year ended 31 March 2021
	£'000
Turnover	13,420
Less: Cost of Sales	<u>(9,514)</u>
Gross Profit	3,906
Overheads	<u>(3,646)</u>
Net Profit/(Loss) before taxation	260
Taxation on loss / profit	<u>0</u>
Retained Profit/(Loss)	260
	<u><u>4,151</u></u>
Net Assets as at 31 March 2021	<u><u>4,151</u></u>

A copy of the Annual Report can be obtained from the Registered Office at the following address:

Head Office,
Nantycaws Recycling Centre
Llanddarog Road,
Carmarthen,
SA32 8BG

Llesiant Delta Wellbeing Ltd

Llesiant Delta Wellbeing Ltd is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Authority. The total value of the share capital is £1. The investment is included in Long Term Investments within the Balance Sheet and the Authority has given no commitment to this company to meet any accumulated deficits or losses.

The company is required to produce audited accounts for the year ended 31st March 2021 which are submitted to Companies House. Detailed below is a summary of the draft trading results for the year and net assets as at 31st March 2021.

	Year ended 31 March 2021
	£'000
Turnover	6,591
Less: Cost of Sales	<u>(5,580)</u>
Gross Profit	1,011
Overheads	<u>(838)</u>
Net Profit/(Loss) before taxation	173
Taxation on loss / profit	(33)
Changes in defined pension liabilities	<u>(999)</u>
Retained Profit/(Loss)	<u>(859)</u>
Net Assets/(Liabilities) as at 31 March 2021	<u><u>(3,402)</u></u>

Cartrefi Croeso

Cartrefi Croeso is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Authority. The total value of the share capital is £100. The investment is included in Long Term Investments within the Balance Sheet and the Authority has given no commitment to this company to meet any accumulated deficits or losses.

The company is required to produce audited accounts for the year ended 31st March 2021 which are submitted to Companies House. Detailed below is a summary of the draft trading results for the year and net assets as at 31st March 2021.

	Year ended 31 March 2021
	£'000
Turnover	216
Less: Cost of Sales	<u>(42)</u>
Gross Profit	174
Overheads	<u>(174)</u>
Net Profit/(Loss) before taxation	0
Taxation on loss / profit	<u>0</u>
Retained Profit/(Loss)	<u>0</u>
Net Assets/(Liabilities) as at 31 March 2021	<u><u>2</u></u>

Egni Sir Gar

Carmarthenshire County Council invested in the solar PV project set up by Egni Sir Gar Cyfyngedig - a community benefit society registered with the Financial Conduct Authority (number 7193). The scheme installed solar PV panels in 2016 on 17 non-domestic buildings within the Council's portfolio. Carmarthenshire County Council are 100% shareholders of Egni Sir Gar Cyfyngedig.

The society sold shares to fund the capital expenditure and working capital requirements associated with the development, installation and maintenance of the panels. The solar PV panel installation was completed during the 3rd quarter of 2016.

A Share Purchase Agreement was set up between Carmarthenshire County Council and Egni Sir Gâr Cyfyngedig.

There was a 4% capital repayment (ordinary 'B' shares) of £36k made during the year.

	£'000
Ordinary 'A' Shares	100
Ordinary 'B' Shares	710
Total Share Capital	810

Each share has a nominal value of £1.00 each.

6.13 Long Term Debtors

	31 March 2020	31 March 2021
	£'000	£'000
Home Improvement Loans Longer than One Year	738	673
Charges against estates of persons in residential homes (Carmarthenshire County Council)	786	566
Charges against estates of persons in residential homes (External Providers)	1,819	1,111
Capital Contribution to the loans of 1st time homebuyers	1,053	1,053
Car Loans	57	48
Loan Scarlets	2,616	2,616
Loan Towy Community Church	154	163
Loan for Town Centres	140	243
Loan Llesiant Delta Wellbeing	5	0
Loan Cartrefi Croeso	2	2
Loan Town and Community Councils	490	498
Loan Cwm Environmental	321	460
Other	119	96
	8,300	7,529

The Welsh Government's initiative Houses into Homes and Home Improvement Loans provides interest free loans to bring back empty properties into use. These payments to landlords will create a recyclable loan fund usable during the term of the scheme.

The County Council, as part of the Development Agreement entered into with Llanelli Rugby Football Club Limited (the club), advanced a sum of £2.4m for a term of 15 years to the club. In October 2010, the County Council agreed to a variation in the terms of the loan whereby interest payments of £216,000 were deferred to the end of the loan period in 2023. In October 2013, the Executive Board agreed to a variation in the terms of the loan whereby the interest charged will be reduced from the fixed rate of 7% to a variable rate of 3.5% plus the base interest rate (currently 0.1%) and capped at a maximum rate of 10%.

A 15 year annuity loan of £270k at a variable interest rate of 2.5% above base rate (currently 0.1%) was entered into with the Towy Community Church in December 2012 to assist in the implementation of the Xcel project. As a result of the COVID19 pandemic and the need for Towy Community Church Xcel Centre to close in line with national lockdowns, agreement was reached to provide additional support through a grant and temporarily suspend loan repayments to the Authority. These repayments are due to resume during 2021.

A 10 year loan of £321k at a fixed interest rate of 3.38% was entered into with CWM Environmental Limited in February 2020 for the purpose of acquiring land adjoining the Nantycaws Site. An additional 5 year loan of £201k at a fixed interest rate of 3.12% was entered into with CWM Environmental Limited in April 2020 for the purpose of constructing a new office building at the Nantycaws site.

Loans to Town and Community Councils are for the replacement of ageing lighting columns with energy efficient LEDs. This is an Invest to save Initiative.

Town Centre loans are to support businesses redevelop empty or underutilised properties within town centres into commercial and/ or residential use.

6.14 Short Term Investments

This represents investments repayable within twelve months and is analysed as follows:

	31 March 2020 £'000	31 March 2021 £'000
Banks	12,093	20,504
Local Authorities	0	5,000
	12,093	25,504

6.15 Inventories

	2019-20 £'000	2020-21 £'000
Balance at start of year	1,039	1,217
Purchases	5,670	5,263
Recognised as an expense in the year	(5,490)	(4,891)
Written off balances	(2)	(8)
Other net movements in year	1	0
Balance at year end	1,217	1,581

The 2020/21 figures above include COVID19 related Personal Protective Equipment funded through the WG Hardship Scheme.

During the year, the Authority received a significant amount of Personal Protective Equipment from Welsh Government for use within both in-house as well as commissioned social care services. The volumes received during the year and remaining in stores at 31st March are as follows:

	Number of Items Held:					Total
	Aprons	Gloves	Masks	Visors	Other	
Items Held at 1 April 2020	0	0	0	0	0	0
Received	5,861,200	10,492,500	6,029,571	372,927	564	22,756,762
Issued	(4,967,222)	(8,804,917)	(4,007,258)	(152,417)	(131)	(17,931,945)
Items Held at 31 March 2021	893,978	1,687,583	2,022,313	220,510	433	4,824,817

There is no value ascribed to this equipment, and it has not affected any other figures in this Statement of Accounts.

6.16 Short Term Debtors

	31 March 2020 £'000 (Restated)	31 March 2021 £'000
HM Revenue & Customs	1,900	5,005
Central Government	24,367	47,014
Police, Fire, National Park and Local Authorities	5,286	5,769
NHS Bodies	9,437	7,462
Council Tax Payers	3,817	4,964
Housing Tenants*	1,756	1,566
Other**	21,207	21,945
	67,770	93,725

* 2019/20 figures have been restated to reflect £1.102m of Housing Tenants bad debt provision that was previously classified as Other.

** Included in Other is an interest free loan of £1.35m to the National Botanic Garden which was due to be repaid by 31st March 2020. It was agreed during the year to extend the loan agreement by a further 18 months (from 1st April 2020) on the same conditions as the existing agreement whilst longer term options are explored with Welsh Government, including a robust repayment plan.

6.17 Cash and Cash Equivalents

The balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents is made up of the following elements:

2019-20		2020-21
£'000		£'000
83	Cash held by the Authority	71
(863)	Bank current accounts	(867)
	Short-term deposits with banks, money market funds and debt management account deposit facility	
21,851		39,707
<u>21,010</u>	Short-term deposits with Local Authorities	<u>8,000</u>
<u>42,081</u>	Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	<u>46,911</u>

6.18 Short Term Borrowing

This represents borrowing repayable within twelve months and is analysed as follows:

	31 March	31 March
	2020	2021
	£'000	£'000
Public Works Loan Board	24,877	18,367
Market Loan	64	63
Salix & Invest 2 Save	750	131
	<u>25,691</u>	<u>18,561</u>

6.19 Short Term Creditors

	31 March 2020	31 March 2021
	£'000	£'000
HM Revenue & Customs	(4,521)	(4,919)
Central Government	(6,368)	(5,475)
Police, Fire, National Park and Local Authorities	(2,911)	(3,762)
NHS Bodies	(657)	(2,254)
Housing Tenants	(561)	(651)
Council Tax Payers	(2,430)	(2,997)
Employee Related	(5,928)	(8,750)
Other*	(37,187)	(53,768)
	<u>(60,563)</u>	<u>(82,576)</u>

* Included in Other is an amount owed to the Dyfed Pension Fund. (See Note 6.38 Related Party Transactions for further information).

6.20 Provisions

The summary below shows the movement in the level of provisions during 2020/21:

	1 April				31 March
	2020	Reversal	Addition	Utilisation	2021
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Corporate Services Department	81	0	0	0	81
Environment Department	238	0	50	(59)	229
Education & Children	0	0	159	0	159
Communities Department	1,176	(966)	1,490	0	1,700
Losses on Investments	678	(6)	0	0	672
Municipal Mutual Insurance (MMI)	142	0	4	(12)	134
Landfill Site - Aftercare Provision	618	0	0	(108)	510
Insurance	672	0	27	0	699
	3,605	(972)	1,730	(179)	4,184

	Current	Long	
	Liabilites	Term	
	(< 1 year)	Liabilites	
	£'000	(> 1 year)	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Corporate Services Department	81	0	81
Environment Department	188	41	229
Education & Children	159	0	159
Communities Department	85	1,615	1,700
Losses on Investments	4	668	672
Municipal Mutual Insurance (MMI)	5	129	134
Landfill Site - Aftercare Provision	100	410	510
Insurance	699	0	699
	1,321	2,863	4,184

Purpose of Main Provisions**Corporate Services Department**

Provision for money due to HMRC relating to a prior year payroll adjustment £41k. There is also a provision for overtime relating to the closure of the accounts.

Environment Department

The total includes £14k for remedial works due to subsidence in Crown Park, £69k bad debts – trade waste, £67k for approved asset transfer payments, £27k for a Software Contract entered into for a 3 year period and £51k for hygiene waste contract review.

Education & Children's Services

Potential for part of the Welsh Government Free School Meals grant claim to be deemed ineligible due to schools being reopened. Provision therefore made for £159k.

Communities Department

Provision of £984k is made for the potential write-off of residents' contribution debt, £471k to meet the requirements of UK digital switchover, £100k for legal/barristers costs for prosecutions relating to trading standards & animal health, £20k for essential COVID19 training. A Bad Debt provision of £108k exists regarding outstanding income in respect of 2016/17 to 2020/21. A £17k provision remains for outstanding maintenance work to be undertaken in respect of the damage to infrastructure at the Llandysul Paddlers site as a result of Storm Callum.

Losses on Investments

In October 2008 the Icelandic banking sector defaulted on its obligations. Provision has been made in the accounts for the estimated non-recoverable amounts.

Municipal Mutual Insurance (MMI)

For the policy years before 1992/93, each local authority insured by MMI is exposed to a potential insurance liability relating to the closure of MMI on 30th September 1992. In January 2012 the Directors of MMI triggered the "MMI Scheme of Arrangement" with the levy notice being issued on 1st January 2014. The initial levy was for 15% and was increased to 25% at the end of 2015/16. Whilst there remains a net liability position on MMI's balance sheet the Schemes Administrator continues to monitor the claims position and will advise the scheme creditors if an adjustment to the levy is required. As the matter is on-going, the provision is retained in the accounts.

Landfill Site - Aftercare

Entities that operate landfill sites have a duty to carry out restoration works and undertake appropriate aftercare, including the monitoring and control of gas and leachate production at the sites. This provision recognises the estimated aftercare costs for the Wernddu and Nantycaws closed landfill sites.

Insurance Provision

This provision is for insurance claims that have been registered and are likely to fall on the Authority.

6.21 Long Term Borrowing

Total Outstanding as at	31st March 2020 £'000	31st March 2021 £'000	Maturity Dates
Sources of Borrowing			
Public Works Loan Board	403,377	387,609	2021-2069
Market Loans (Note i)	3,114	3,113	2021-2055
Interest Free Loans (Note ii)	3,358	7,330	2021-2036
	409,849	398,052	

- (i) The FMS Wertmanagement AoR Bank loan is a Lenders Option Borrowers Option (LOBO) loan. It is shown at the Equivalent Interest Rate (EIR). It is a stepped interest rate loan, with a current rate of 4.72 %. The lender has the option to vary the interest rate at each interest payment date. If the lender exercises the option the Authority then has the option as to either accept the new interest rate or repay the loan back to the lender. In the accounts an adjustment has to be made to equalise the difference between the rate charged and the rate paid to show the true cost of the loan over the loan period.

(ii)

Interest Free Loans

Total Outstanding as at	31st March 2020 £'000	31st March 2021 £'000
SALIX (including Re:fit Cymru)	3	1,975
Home Improvement Loans Scheme	1,292	1,292
Town Centre Loans	2,063	4,063
	<u>3,358</u>	<u>7,330</u>

The Home Improvement Loan Scheme (HILS) is issued under statute by the Welsh Government. The purpose of the scheme is to provide loans to owner occupiers and the private rented sector to improve properties or to bring empty properties back into use. The term of the funding is until 31st March 2030, with advances to third parties repayable interest free.

The Town Centre Loans (TCL) is issued under statute by the Welsh Government. The purpose of the scheme is to provide loans to reduce the number of vacant, underutilised and redundant sites and premises in town centres and to support the diversification of the town centres by encouraging more sustainable uses for empty sites and premises, such as residential, leisure and for key services. The term of the funding is until 31st March 2036, with advances to third parties repayable interest free.

Re:fit Cymru is a Welsh Government promoted scheme providing interest free loans via the Salix funding programme for up to 10 years, that aims to accelerate energy efficiency improvement in all public sector buildings in Wales.

6.22 Earmarked Council Fund Reserves

A summary of the earmarked reserves set up by this Authority or its predecessor Authorities is set out below:

	1 April 2019 £'000	Transfers In £'000	Transfers Out £'000	31 March 2020 £'000	Transfers In £'000	Transfers Out £'000	31 March 2021 £'000
Insurance	11,401	1,925	(1,132)	12,194	1,890	(1,178)	12,906
Major Development Fund	35,612	2,964	(252)	38,324	1,125	(450)	38,999
Capital Investment Fund	86	0	(86)	0	0	0	0
MEP Capital Funding	6,673	2,728	(493)	8,908	2,958	(223)	11,643
Development Fund	1,136	509	(239)	1,406	617	(1,364)	659
Schools Development Fund	373	32	(174)	231	75	(25)	281
City Deal	3,127	1,500	(2,079)	2,548	2,500	(263)	4,785
Public Lighting Invest 2 Save	1,301	0	0	1,301	0	0	1,301
Salix Fund	119	46	(84)	81	34	(84)	31
Corporate Retirement Fund	3,685	665	(50)	4,300	1,009	(33)	5,276
Job Evaluation	403	0	(403)	0	0	0	0
Redundancy	753	40	0	793	285	(6)	1,072
IT Infrastructure	849	0	(408)	441	0	0	441
Financial Management System	317	0	0	317	0	0	317
Parc Dewi Sant/St David's Park	0	0	0	0	1,300	0	1,300
Joint Ventures	1,180	202	(75)	1,307	168	(47)	1,428
Externally Funded Schemes	2,534	519	(903)	2,150	839	(1,074)	1,915
Support Carmarthenshire Business	179	86	(265)	0	0	0	0
Llanelly House	197	0	(55)	142	0	0	142
Community Asset Transfer Fund	124	7	(51)	80	0	(26)	54
Fleet Management	1,932	77	(123)	1,886	105	(206)	1,785
Highways Capital Funding	1,065	58	0	1,123	58	0	1,181
Council Tax/Housing Benefit	1,631	0	(751)	880	0	0	880
Housing Services Schemes	1,931	1,303	(1,382)	1,852	1,078	(100)	2,830
Employee Development	335	403	(201)	537	0	(136)	401
Brexit	200	0	0	200	0	0	200
Tour of Britain	525	0	(175)	350	0	0	350
Departmental Reserves	6,047	2,856	(812)	8,091	8,268	(820)	15,539
Resetting Services (Post COVID19)	0	2,000	0	2,000	0	0	2,000
COVID19 Hardship Reserve	0	0	0	0	3,933	0	3,933
Economic Recovery	0	0	0	0	450	0	450
County Council Election costs	0	0	0	0	350	0	350
Nantycaws Recycling Centre	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000
Schools HWB Sustainability Scheme	0	0	0	0	676	0	676
School Organisation Fund	0	0	0	0	475	0	475
Other	200	15	(40)	175	31	(1)	205
	83,915			91,617			114,805
Held by Schools under LMS	(393)	1,439	(3,047)	(2,001)	10,089	(822)	7,266
	(393)			(2,001)			7,266

Insurance

Funds have been set aside to meet the cost of claims and other losses that could fall on the Authority.

Major Development Fund

This fund has been created to support major capital development projects in the County and its utilisation is reflected in the 5 year capital programme.

MEP Capital Funding

Sum set aside to meet the cost of prudential borrowing to finance the Modernising Education Provision programme and its utilisation is reflected in the 5 year capital programme.

Development Fund

The aim of this fund is to assist the Authority in its long term planning by allocating resources to projects that, due to lack of funding, could not be carried out within normal budgetary allocations.

City Deal

Funding set aside to meet potential future expenditure in respect of the City Deal projects, such as project development costs, borrowing and interest costs and Carmarthenshire's contribution towards the overall city deal operating costs (including the Regional Office) as per the Swansea Bay City Region Joint Agreement.

Public Lighting Invest 2 Save

Reserve set aside to provide additional financial support for the Welsh Government Invest-to-save project of converting street lamps to dimmable LED lighting. The initiative will deliver a legacy of reduced energy costs and associated carbon taxes achieved through a 3 year programme of converting approximately 12,000 sodium lantern units to lower energy consumption LED units which will incorporate part-night dimming regimes.

Salix Fund

Salix, which is an independent social enterprise that provides funding for proven technologies which are cost effective in saving CO₂, have provided the Authority with a grant to allow loans to be made to schools/ departments to fund energy saving schemes. These loans are repaid from the resultant savings and the fund is replenished for other schools/ departments to benefit from the scheme.

Corporate Retirement Fund

This Fund has been set up to support the Authority's redundancy and early retirement policy, enabling the Authority to provide for the actuarial strain on the Pension Fund which arises from any early retirement or redundancy.

Redundancy

This fund has been established by Departments to meet potential redundancy costs that may be incurred at the termination of fixed term contracts for staff at the end of externally funded schemes.

IT Infrastructure

This fund has been established to support the planned replacement of the Authorities servers and IT infrastructure.

Financial Management System

Set up to meet the funding of the significant investment in the provision and development of the new Financial Management System.

St David's Park Reserve

This reserve provides funding for necessary investment in Parc Dewi Sant in future years to support the Council's objectives. This includes repurposing some buildings for revised user requirements subject to the securing of new or extended leases.

Joint Ventures

The Authority has entered into various Joint Venture agreements with the Welsh Government. Rental income received in relation to these is set aside to meet future obligations.

Externally Funded Schemes

To provide match funding for ongoing projects or externally funded schemes in future years.

Llanelly House

To meet the agreed funding support to the Llanelly House project, in order to assist with the sustainability of this new facility which is seen as being integral to the long term regeneration plans for the town centre.

Community Assets Transfer Fund

The authority recognised that there are some services or local facilities that could be operated more effectively if run by Community Groups or Community Councils. This fund was established to undertake improvements to facilities or give financial incentives to enable these projects to be taken forward.

Fleet Management

This reserve has been established to equalise the whole of life cost of operating and maintaining Council's vehicles to the service users over agreed durations.

Highways Capital Funding (Local Government Borrowing Initiative LGBI)

The fund has been established to meet the cost of borrowing to finance the Highways capital improvement and maintenance programme.

Council Tax/Housing Benefits

This reserve has been earmarked to meet the potential costs falling on Carmarthenshire arising from the annual reductions in the Housing Benefits Administration grant and Welfare reform.

Housing Services Schemes

This reserve has been set up to support Housing projects including Supporting People, bringing empty houses back into use, the Syrian Resettlement scheme and the Private Rental Sector leasing scheme.

Employee Development Fund

Reserve set aside to provide 4 tiers of work placement and training within the Authority as a means of assisting local people, including young people with limited or no employment history to gain qualifications and employment in order to enhance their employment prospects.

BREXIT

This fund has been established to deal with any potential costs associated with Brexit.

Tour of Britain

This fund has been established to deal with costs of hosting the Men's and Women's Tour of Britain over the coming years.

Departmental Reserves

The Authority has a policy which permits allocations to departmental reserves, funded from in year underspends that can be allocated towards specific one off projects/services. This approach encourages prudent use of public money.

Resetting Services (Post COVID19)

Funding set aside to meet any one-off costs of resetting or realigning services during the recovery phase of the COVID19 pandemic

COVID19 Hardship Reserve

Reserve set aside from monies received from Welsh Government at year end to help deal with the impact of COVID19.

Economic Recovery Reserve

Reserve set aside to aid the development and delivery of the County's economic recovery plan following COVID19.

County Council Election Costs

Reserve set aside to fund the cost of the May 2022 County Council elections.

Nantycaws Recycling Centre

This fund has been established to deal with additional operating costs as a result of a fire at the recycling site in Nantycaws in 2021.

Schools HWB Sustainability Scheme

Reserve set aside to provide planned long term ongoing maintenance and replacement programme for schools IT.

School Organisation Fund

Specific reserve to assist in funding future extraordinary costs incurred from school reorganisations as part of the Modernising Education Programme.

Held by Schools under LMS

This represents the net position of the balances of all schools. While some schools have a surplus balance, others are in deficit. It is recognised that in many cases it will take time to effect the changes necessary to balance individual school budgets, and therefore deficit recovery plans will be agreed on a school by school basis.

6.23 Capital Receipts Reserve

	2019-20	2020-21
	£'000	£'000
Opening Balance	5,958	7,912
Transfer of cash sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	3,242	391
Statutory Capital Receipts	38	113
	<u>9,238</u>	<u>8,416</u>
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	(1,325)	(512)
Repayment of Long Term Loan	0	(62)
Contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve towards administrative costs of non-current asset disposals	(1)	0
Closing Balance	<u>7,912</u>	<u>7,842</u>

The capital receipts reserve represents the capital receipts available to finance capital expenditure in future years, after setting aside the statutory amounts for the repayment of external loans. The major repairs allowance received from the Welsh Assembly Government was applied in full during the year. There was no balance carried forward in respect of this grant.

6.24 Capital Grants Unapplied

	2019-20	2020-21
	£'000	£'000
Opening Balance	5,553	2,914
Additions	2,406	14,318
	<u>7,959</u>	<u>17,232</u>
Grants and Contributions applied	(5,045)	(2,128)
Closing Balance	<u>2,914</u>	<u>15,104</u>

6.25 Revaluation Reserve

The Revaluation Reserve contains the gains made by the Authority arising from increases in the value of its Property, Plant and Equipment. 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.

2019-20 £'000		2020-21 £'000
324,681	Balance at 1 April	331,684
59,398	Upward revaluation of assets	19,681
	Downward revaluation of assets and impairment losses not charged to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	
<u>(42,338)</u>		<u>(6,149)</u>
	Surplus or deficit on revaluation of non-current assets not posted to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	
17,060		13,532
(8,165)	Difference between fair value depreciation and historical cost depreciation	(10,345)
<u>(1,892)</u>	Accumulated gains on assets sold or scrapped	<u>(93)</u>
(10,057)	Amount written off to the Capital Adjustment Account	(10,438)
<u>331,684</u>	Balance at 31 March	<u>334,778</u>

6.26 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 the cost of acquisition, construction or enhancement as depreciation, impairment losses and amortisations are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (with reconciling postings from the Revaluation Reserve to convert fair value figures to a historical cost basis). The Account is credited with the amounts set aside by the Authority as finance for the costs of acquisition, construction and enhancement. The Account contains accumulated gains and losses on Investment Properties and gains recognised on donated assets that have yet to be consumed by the Authority. 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 6.4 provides details of the source of all the transactions posted to the Account, apart from those involving the Revaluation Reserve.

2019-20		2020-21
£'000		£'000
563,014	Balance at 1 April	553,740
	Reversal of items relating to capital expenditure debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:	
(35,819)	Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	(33,478)
(26,459)	Revaluation losses on Property, Plant and Equipment	22,110
(736)	Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	(4,673)
	Amounts of non-current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	
<u>(2,883)</u>		<u>(227)</u>
497,117		537,472
<u>1,892</u>	Adjusting amounts written out of the Revaluation Reserve	<u>93</u>
499,009	Net written out amount of the cost of non-current assets consumed in the year	537,565
(99)	Additional in Year Movements	(46)
1,325	Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	512
1	Use of Capital Receipts to finance Cost of Sales	0
28,349	Capital grants and contributions credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement that have been applied to capital financing	43,871
5,045	Application of grants to capital financing from the Capital Grants Unapplied Account	2,128
14,301	Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment charged against the Council Fund and HRA balances	15,304
4,796	Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	15,343
<u>552,727</u>		<u>614,677</u>
1,013	Movements in the market value of Investment Properties (debited) or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	1,166
<u>553,740</u>	Balance at 31 March	<u>615,843</u>

6.27 Financial Instruments Adjustment Account

The Financial Instruments Adjustment Account absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for income and expenses relating to certain financial instruments and for bearing losses or benefiting from gains per statutory provisions.

6.28 Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve

The Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve holds the gains recognised on the disposal of non-current assets but for which cash settlement has yet to take place.

6.29 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. The Authority 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 Authority makes employer's 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 shortfall in the benefits earned by past and current employees and the resources the Authority 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.

2019-20		2020-21
£'000		£'000
(405,637)	Balance at 1 April	(527,462)
(85,316)	Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability/(asset)	(1,691)
	Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	
(62,424)	in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(58,475)
	Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	
25,915		27,170
<u>(527,462)</u>	Balance at 31 March	<u>(560,458)</u>

6.30 Accumulated Absences Account

This account represents the cost of paid absence entitlement due but not taken at 31st March which is charged to the cost of services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and is reversed out in the Movement of Reserves Statement and charged to this account to comply with statutory requirements.

	2019-20	2020-21
	£'000	£'000
Balance 1st April	(3,655)	(4,254)
Settlement or cancellation of preceding year's accrual	3,655	4,254
Accrual for current year	<u>(4,254)</u>	<u>(5,437)</u>
Balance 31st March	<u>(4,254)</u>	<u>(5,437)</u>

6.31 Expenditure and Income Analysed by Nature

The Authority's expenditure and income is analysed as follows. This is made up of expenditure and income both within and outside of the cost of services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and reconciles to the surplus or deficit on the provision of services.

2019-20		2020-21
£'000		£'000
(Restated)		
	Expenditure	
294,680	Employee Expenses	297,150
268,389	Other Service Expenses	288,724
29,933	Support Service Recharges	31,484
70,444	Depreciation & Similar Charges	21,712
53,926	Interest Payable & Similar Charges	54,409
34,064	Precepts & Levies	36,462
(259)	Gains/Losses on Disposal of Non Current Assets	(164)
751,177	Total Expenditure	729,777
	Income	
(156,083)	Fees, Charges & Other Service Income	(148,273)
(28,329)	Interest and Investment Income	(25,719)
(176,502)	Income from Council Tax & Net Proceeds from Non Domestic Rates	(181,739)
(347,176)	Grants and Contributions	(436,879)
(708,090)	Total Income	(792,610)
43,087	(Surplus)/deficit on the provision of services	(62,833)

The Intermediate Care Fund Grant £894k within Education and Children's Services has been reclassified from Fees, Charges and Other Service Income to Grants and Contributions.

6.32 Pooled Budgets

The Authority has entered into a pooled budget arrangement with Hywel Dda Local Health Board for the provision of an integrated community equipment store. The Authority and the Board have an agreement in place with the partners contributing funds to the agreed budget of £222,568 and £408,940 respectively.

Any additional funding together with any deficit or surplus arising on the pooled budget at the end of each financial year is agreed between partners.

6.33 Members Allowances

The Authority paid the following amounts to Members of the Council during the year:

	2019-20	2020-21
	£	£
Allowances	1,292,580	1,324,393
Expenses	57,774	16,897
Total	1,350,354	1,341,290

Further information on Members Allowances is available on the Authority's website www.carmarthenshire.gov.wales under Councillors Allowances.

6.34 Employee Emoluments

The numbers of employees whose remuneration excluding pension contributions was £60,000 or more were:

Remuneration Band	No. of Employees 2019-20	No. of Employees 2020-21	Left During 2020-21
60,000 to 64,999	45	84	1
65,000 to 69,999	23	35	1
70,000 to 74,999	12	15	0
75,000 to 79,999	9	7	0
80,000 to 84,999	4	5	0
85,000 to 89,999	4	3	0
90,000 to 94,999	14	9	1
95,000 to 99,999	3	12	0
100,000 to 104,999	2	2	1
105,000 to 109,999	2	1	0
110,000 to 114,999	1	3	0
115,000 to 119,999	1	1	0
Total No. of Employees	120	177	4

Remuneration value includes redundancy/termination payments.

Included in the bandings above are eight teachers who are employed by voluntary aided/controlled schools. Three of which are shared between voluntary aided/controlled schools and non-voluntary aided/controlled schools.

The bandings above exclude the senior officers of the Authority's Management Team that are listed in detail in the following tables.

Senior Officers emoluments where salary is £150,000 or more per year

The following table sets out Senior Officers emoluments, together with pension contributions or equivalent payments, where salary is £150,000 or more.

Post		Salary (including fees & allowances)	Pension contributions	Expense Allowances
Mr M V James - Chief Executive & Returning Officer (i)	19/20	35,014	0	70
Mrs S W Walters - Chief Executive & Returning Officer	20/21	151,967	27,810	0

- (i) In June 2019, Mr M V James retired and the Director of Regeneration & Policy was appointed to the post of Chief Executive.

Senior Officers emoluments where salary is between £60,000 & £150,000 per year

Post		Salary (including fees & allowances)	Pension contributions
Chief Executive & Returning Officer (ii)	19/20	120,183	18,052
Director of Regeneration & Policy (ii)	19/20	24,138	3,645
Director of Environment	19/20	128,196	19,358
	20/21	131,721	24,105
Director of Communities	19/20	141,016	21,293
	20/21	144,893	26,515
Director of Corporate Services	19/20	128,196	19,358
	20/21	131,721	24,105
Director of Education & Children's Services	19/20	128,196	19,358
	20/21	131,721	24,105

No compensation for loss of office, benefits in kind or bonus payments were made to the officers detailed in Senior Officers emoluments tables. No expense allowances were paid to Senior Officers where the salary is between £60,000 and £150,000 per year.

Senior Officers' salary figures include Returning Officer fees in respect of County Council and Town & Community Council elections.

For the purpose of putting a value on the pension contributions relating to senior officers, the Common Contribution Rate of 18.3% for 2020/21 (15.1% for 2019/20) of pensionable pay has been used. This rate does not allow for the Deficit Recovery which is a liability of the Authority and does not relate specifically to the employee.

- (ii) The post of Director of Regeneration & Policy was deleted in June 2019 when the Director was appointed to the post of Chief Executive.

The ratio of the Chief Executive's remuneration to the median remuneration in Carmarthenshire County Council was as follows:

	2019/20	2020/21
Chief Executive's remuneration	£147,900	£151,967
Median remuneration of all employees	£23,360	£24,269
Ratio of the remuneration of the Chief Executive to the median remuneration of all employees	6.33 : 1	6.26 : 1

6.35 Exit Packages

During 2020/21 the Authority incurred expenditure in terms of redundancy costs paid to leavers together with costs incurred in compensation payments to the Local Government Pension Fund in respect of early access pension costs.

All costs relating to termination benefits have been included as part of service definitions within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

The above costs are detailed in the table below.

Exit package 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 in each band	
	2019/20	2020/21	2019/20	2020/21	2019/20	2020/21	2019/20 £	2020/21 £
£0 - £20,000	56	30	19	10	75	40	417,584	236,498
£20,001 - £40,000	4	2	9	4	13	6	375,536	190,335
£40,001 - £60,000	0	0	5	1	5	1	261,634	50,000
£60,001 - £80,000	0	0	1	0	1	0	78,255	0
£80,001 - £100,000	0	1	1	0	1	1	99,823	93,701
£100,001 - £150,000	1	0	1	0	2	0	224,304	0
Total	61	33	36	15	97	48	1,457,136	570,534

6.36 Audit Costs

In 2020/21 Carmarthenshire County Council incurred the following fees relating to financial audit and inspection, payable to the Wales Audit Office:

	2019-20	2020-21
	£'000	£'000
Financial Audit Services	184	178
Local Government Measure	100	100
Certification of Grant Claims & Returns	59	29
Burry Port Harbour Inspection	1	1
Total	344	308

6.37 Grant Income

The Authority credited the following grants, contributions and donations to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

	2019-20	2020-21
	£'000	£'000
	(Restated)	
Credited to Services		
Education & Children's Services:		
DCELLS Post 16 & ACL Funding	6,272	6,981
Children and Communities Grant	5,906	6,124
Regional Consortia School Improvement Grant (RCSIG).	6,975	6,896
Pupil Development Grant	5,062	5,042
Intermediate Care Fund***	894	1,007
LA Education Grant	5,449	3,567
European Social Fund	796	632
Youth Support Grant	539	539
Adult Social Services & Housing:		
Supporting People	6,467	6,526
Private Rented Sector Loan Scheme	0	533
Syrian Resettlement Scheme**	451	835
Continuing Health Care Grant	812	812
Wanless**	486	508
Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse & Sexual Violence*	329	1,151
Intermediate Care Fund**	2,125	2,126
General Capital Grant	3,914	1,051
West Wales Care Partnership Regional Transformation Fund	3,634	8,319
Workforce and Sustainability Grant	1,833	2,438
Highways & Transport Services:		
Concessionary Fares Subsidy	1,960	2,079
Local Road Maintenance Grant	0	899
Local Transport Services Grant	760	870
Rural Development Plan	442	212
Cultural, Environmental, Regulatory & Planning Services:		
Sustainable Waste Management Grant	1,110	1,130
ERDF	682	544
European Social Fund	619	652
Rural Development Plan	840	663
Sports Council for Wales	424	347
Children and Communities Grant	322	280
Storm Callum Grant	500	135
Central Services to the Public:		
Housing Benefit	45,604	41,913
COVID19 Hardship	0	23,107
COVID19 Loss of Income	0	9,704
COVID19 Business Grant Administration	0	846
COVID19 Council Tax Support Increased Cost	0	713
COVID19 WG Other	0	974
COVID19 Education & Children's Services Grants	0	4,533
COVID19 Other	0	2,175
Other Grants - WG funded *	5,259	6,244
Other Grants**	5,859	5,417
Total	116,325	158,524

*The following have been restated from Other Grants WG funded in 2019/20: Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse & Sexual Violence £329k

**The following have been restated from Other Grants in 2019/20: Syrian Resettlement Scheme £451k; Wanless grant £486k; Intermediate Care Fund £2,125k

*** The Intermediate Care Fund Grant within Education and Children's Services has been reclassified from Fees, Charges and Other Service Income.

	2019-20	2020-21
	£'000	£'000
Revenue Support Grant	200,096	215,251
General Government Grants*	0	4,795
COVID19 Loss of income re Investment Properties	0	120
Capital Grants and Contributions		
21st Century Schools Grant/School Building Improvement Grant	4,359	7,525
Major Repairs Allowance	6,210	10,966
Transport Grants	4,531	13,482
Highways Improvement Fund	1,501	1,498
General Capital Grant	1,639	4,874
Rural Development Plant	0	380
Intermediate Care Fund	0	1,980
Schools Maintenance Capital Grant	2,648	2,995
ERDF	3,224	4,027
Tourism Grant	1,236	3,622
Other Grants & Contributions	5,407	6,840
Total	30,755	58,189

*The Authority received income from the Welsh Government during the year relating to Digital Transformation, Savings Strategy Contribution and Council Tax Grant. These have been categorised as General Government Grants.

The Authority has received a number of grants, contributions and donations that have yet to be recognised as income as they have conditions attached to them that will require the monies or property to be returned to the giver. The balances at the year-end are as follows:

	31 March	31 March
	2020	2021
	£'000	£'000
Revenue Grants Receipts in Advance		
Communities various	532	364
Environment various	1,883	310
Education various	1,346	2,528
Chief Executive various	215	141
	3,976	3,343

6.38 Related Party Transactions

The Authority is required to disclose material transactions with related parties – bodies or individuals that have the potential to control or influence the Authority or to be controlled or influenced by the Authority. Disclosure of these transactions allows readers to assess the extent to which the Authority might have been constrained in its ability to operate independently or might have secured the ability to limit another party's ability to bargain freely with the Authority.

Central Government

Central Government has effective control over the general operations of the Authority – it is responsible for providing the statutory framework within which the Council operates, provides the majority of its funding in the form of grants and prescribes the terms of many of the transactions that the Council has with other parties (e.g. housing benefits). Grants received from government departments are set out in Note 6.37.

Mid and West Wales Fire and Rescue Authority

Carmarthenshire County Council's Director of Corporate Services fulfils the Section 151 Officer duties for Mid and West Wales Fire and Rescue Authority under a Service Level Agreement (payable to Carmarthenshire). In addition, the Council provided a number of other financial and ICT support services. Mid and West Wales Fire and Rescue Authority charged a levy of £10.4m (£9.8m in 2019/20) on Carmarthenshire as one of six Unitary County Authorities (See Note 5.2).

A summary of Carmarthenshire County Council's transactions with Mid and West Wales Fire and Rescue Authority is set out below:

	2019-20	2020-21
	£'000	£'000
Income	346	297
	2020	2021
Balances outstanding at 31st March:	£'000	£'000
Debtor	185	356

Dyfed Pension Fund

The Dyfed Pension Fund is administered by Carmarthenshire County Council. The Fund is overseen by a committee, membership of which is drawn from Carmarthenshire County Councillors, advised by an independent advisor. The Director of Corporate Services is also the Responsible Finance Officer of the Dyfed Pension Fund. Similarly, the Council's Monitoring Officer is also the Monitoring Officer of the Pension Fund.

Transactions between the two bodies are detailed in Note 6.44. The Council charged the Pension Fund an amount of £1.2m (£1.1m in 2019/20) in respect of administration and support during 2020/21. Short Term Creditors (Note 6.19) includes an amount of £8.8m owed to the Dyfed Pension Fund at 31st March 2021 (£4.9m at 31st March 2020).

CWM Environmental Limited

CWM Environmental Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary company of Carmarthenshire County Council. Details of investments are included in Note 6.12 under Long Term Investments. Following governance changes as outlined in Note 6.1.18, the Director of Environment was appointed as a company director of CWM Environmental. Furthermore, the Council's interest as shareholder is managed through a Shareholder Board, which comprises members of the Corporate Management Team as well as the Executive Board Member for Environment.

CWM Environmental charged the Council an amount of £10.31m (£8.70m in 2019/20) in respect of waste services 2020/21 including £1.02m for Circular Economy grant funded works. Short Term Creditors (Note 6.19) includes an amount of £0.75m owed to CWM Environmental at 31st March 2021 (£0.64m at 31st March 2020).

Details of a loan between the Authority and CWM Environmental Ltd are included in note 6.13 under Long Term Debtors.

Egni Sir Gar Cyfyngedig

Carmarthenshire County Council is the registered Custodian Trustee of Egni Sir Gar Cyfyngedig and the Executive Board Member for Resources is Chair of the board. Details of investments are included in Note 6.12 under Long Term Investments.

National Botanic Garden of Wales

During 2020/21, the Executive Board Member for Resources continued his role as a trustee of the National Botanic Garden of Wales. Details of the loan are set out in Note 6.16. During the year, the Council made payments of £19k for supplies and services received.

Cartrefi Croeso Cyfyngedig

Cartrefi Croeso Cyfyngedig is a housing company wholly owned by Carmarthenshire County Council. The company has three directors, who are appointed by the Chief Executive in consultation with the Leader of the Council, and during the year included one Councillor and one officer. Shareholder reserved matters are exercised by the Chief Executive in consultation with the Director of Corporate Services

During the year Cartrefi Croeso reduced the balance of expenditure funded by the council by £214k. The revised balance outstanding to the Council at 31st March was £605k.

Llesiant Delta Wellbeing

Llesiant Delta Wellbeing is a company set up in 2017/18 to expand and grow the Careline service which is wholly owned by Carmarthenshire County Council. The Council exercises shareholder reserved matters through a shareholder governance group, which includes members of the Corporate Management Team, Executive Board Members and other Councillors.

A summary of Carmarthenshire County Council's transactions with Llesiant Delta Wellbeing is set out below:

	2019-20	2020-21
	£'000	£'000
Expenditure	3,791	7,903
Income	815	865
	2020	2021
Balances outstanding at 31st March:	£'000	£'000
Creditor	454	1,501
Debtor	482	587

Expenditure includes payment to Llesiant Delta Wellbeing for the provision of Careline Services to the Council, both for its own citizens and in fulfilment of contractual obligations which the Council has with third party customers, delivery of CONNECT project within Programme 1 of West Wales Care Partnership Transformation Fund as well as the Test, Trace, Protect (TTP) service.

Income includes the agreed cost of support services provided to Llesiant Delta Wellbeing provided by Council employees.

During the year, the company grew its Delta Connect activity which is grant funded via the West Wales Care Partnership hosted by the council.

Members' Interests

The Authority has arrangements in place requesting Members and Officers to identify and disclose related party transactions.

Members of the Council have direct control over the Council's financial and operating policies. The total of Members' allowances paid in 2020/21 is shown in Note 6.33.

The Authority paid grants totalling £39k to organisations in which eleven members had an interest. The grants were made with proper consideration of declarations of interest. The relevant members did not take part in any discussion or decision relating to the grants.

Officers' Interests

There are no material transactions to disclose for the year.

6.39 Jointly Controlled Operations & Other Similar Arrangements

Wales Pension Partnership (WPP)

A Wales Investment Pool Operator has been appointed by the Wales Pension Partnership to manage the investments and the reduction of investment management expenses for all eight Wales pension funds. Carmarthenshire County Council is the Host Authority to provide administrative and secretarial support and implement decisions made by the Joint Governance Committee of the Wales Pension Partnership. The Director of Corporate Services is also the Responsible Finance Officer of the Wales Pension Partnership. Similarly, the Council's Monitoring Officer is also the Monitoring Officer of the Wales Pension Partnership.

The Council charged the Wales Pension Partnership an amount of £138k (£133k in 2019/20) in respect of administration and support during 2020/21.

	WPP
	2020-21
	Total
	£'000
Expenditure	706 *
Income	(706)
(Surplus)/Deficit for the year	<u>0</u>
Current Assets	382
Current Liabilities	(382)
Total assets less liabilities	<u>0</u>

* Expenditure is shared equally between the eight LGPS Funds. The exception is when an External Advisor provides a service for specific LGPS Funds within the pool, these additional costs are shared equally between the respective Funds. The eight LGPS funds are:

Cardiff & Vale of Glamorgan Pension Fund
 City and County of Swansea Pension Fund
 Clwyd Pension Fund
 Dyfed Pension Fund
 Greater Gwent Pension Fund
 Gwynedd Pension Fund
 Powys Pension Fund
 Rhondda Cynon Taf Pension Fund

Education through Regional Working (ERW)

ERW is an alliance of local authorities in South West and Mid Wales working to improve the standards of education of children and young people within the region. The Authority's share of the Joint Arrangement Income and Expenditure Account and Balance Sheet are shown in the table below for 2019/20 as the 2020/21 figures are not currently available.

This statement will be updated with the 2020/21 figures post audit.

	ERW	
	2019-20	
	Total	CCC Share
	£'000	£'000
Expenditure	645	137
Income	(574)	(122)
Net Pensions Interest	20	4
(Surplus)/Deficit for the year	<u>91</u>	<u>19</u>
Current Assets	2,883	614
Current Liabilities	(2,461)	(524)
Long Term Liabilities	(407)	(87)
Total assets less liabilities	<u>15</u>	<u>3</u>
Reserves	15	3
Total Financing	<u>15</u>	<u>3</u>

At the meeting of the Joint Committee in March 2021, it was resolved that ERW would be dissolved on 31st August 2021 and a new consortium model be implemented.

Swansea Bay City Region (SBCR)

The Swansea Bay City Deal is a £1.3bn investment in 9 major projects across the Swansea Bay City Region – which is made up of Carmarthenshire, Neath Port Talbot, Pembrokeshire and Swansea.

The Swansea Bay City Deal is being led by the four regional local authorities through a Joint Committee Agreement, together with non-voting partners - Swansea Bay and Hywel Dda University Health Boards, Swansea University, the University of Wales Trinity Saint David.

Detailed below is a draft summary of the Income and Expenditure Account and Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st March 2021:

	SBCR	
	2020-21	
	Total	
	£'000	
Expenditure	675	
Income	(617)	
(Surplus)/Deficit for the year	<u>58</u>	
Current Assets	43,141	
Current Liabilities	(130)	
Total assets less liabilities	<u>43,011</u>	
Reserves	43,011	
Total Financing	<u>43,011</u>	

As per the Agreement the Council contributes £50k per annum to support the central and administrative functions of the programme.

West Wales Crematorium (Parc Gwyn, Narberth)

During the year, it has come to light that the Authority retains a financial stake in the West Wales Crematorium, operated by Pembrokeshire County Council. Work is ongoing to establish the exact figures for inclusion within the accounts, however based on a believed 14% share, the surplus accrued which is due to Carmarthenshire County Council is estimated at £230k. For the sake of prudence, this value has not been included within the assets recognised on Carmarthenshire's balance sheet.

6.40 Capital Expenditure and Capital 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 Authority, the expenditure results in an increase in the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR), a measure of the capital expenditure incurred historically by the Authority that has yet to be financed. The CFR is analysed in the second part of this note.

	2019-20	2020-21
	£'000	£'000
Capital Investment		
Property, Plant and Equipment	69,068	74,790
Investment Properties	48	28
Heritage Assets	0	10
Long Term Loans	961	300
Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute	6,337	9,690
	<u>76,414</u>	<u>84,818</u>
Sources of Finance		
Capital Receipts	1,326	512
Government grants and other contributions	33,951	48,888
Grants unapplied reserve	5,044	2,127
Sums set aside from revenue	3,409	2,227
Direct revenue contributions	1,388	13,116
Borrowing	31,296	17,948
	<u>76,414</u>	<u>84,818</u>
Opening Capital Financing Requirement	484,384	501,378
Explanation of Movements in Year		
Increase in underlying need to borrow (supported by government financial assistance)	3,303	3,198
Increase in underlying need to borrow (unsupported by government financial assistance)	13,691	(689)
Increase/(decrease) in Capital Financing Requirement	<u>16,994</u>	<u>2,509</u>
Closing Capital Financing Requirement	<u>501,378</u>	<u>503,887</u>

6.41 Leases**Authority as Lessee***Operating Leases*

The Authority leases in property under operating leases for the following purposes:

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

The future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable leases in future years are:-

	2019-20 £'000	2020-21 £'000
Not later than one year	639	646
Later than one year and not later than five years	1,532	2,220
Later than five years	4,343	3,319
	<u>6,514</u>	<u>6,185</u>

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

	2019-20 £'000	2020-21 £'000
Minimum Lease payments	1,165	1,036

Authority as Lessor*Operating Leases*

The Authority leases out property under operating leases for the following purposes:

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

The income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement during the year in relation to these leases was:

	2019-20 £'000 (Restated)	2020-21 £'000
Not later than one year	1,301	1,338
Later than one year and not later than five years	3,559	3,569
Later than five years	<u>23,985</u>	<u>23,595</u>
	<u>28,845</u>	<u>28,502</u>

The 2019/20 balance has been restated due to a change in the calculation basis.

The minimum lease payments receivable do not include rents that are contingent on events taking place after the lease was entered into.

In 2020/21 £5,105 contingent rents were receivable by the Authority (£98,314 in 2019/20).

The Authority also holds various capital assets, principally vehicles, plant and office equipment financed under the terms of operating leases and accounted for as such, the rentals being charged as expenditure to the relevant service in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

6.42 Impairment Losses

An assessment has been made at the year-end which indicates that there are no instances of impairment to the Authority's assets.

6.43 Pensions Schemes Accounted for as Defined Contribution Schemes

Teachers employed by the Authority 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 Authority contributes towards the costs by making contributions based on a percentage of members' pensionable salaries.

The scheme is technically a multi-employer defined benefit scheme. However it is unfunded and the Department for Education uses a notional fund as the basis for calculating the employers' contribution rate paid by local authorities. Valuations of the notional fund are undertaken every four years.

The Authority is not able to identify its share of underlying financial position and performance of the Scheme with sufficient reliability for accounting purposes. For the purposes of this Statement of Accounts, it is therefore accounted for on the same basis as a defined contribution scheme.

In 2020/21 Carmarthenshire County Council paid £15m to the Department for Education in respect of teachers' pension costs, which represents 23.68% of teachers and lecturers pensionable pay. The figures for 2019/20 were £12.9m and 16.48% for the first 5 months and 23.68% from September 2019. There was £1.3m remaining payable at year-end. The contributions due to be paid in the next financial year are estimated to be £15.2m.

In addition, the County Council is responsible for all pension payments relating to added years it has awarded together with the related increases. In 2020/21 these amounted to £0.358m.

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

6.44 Defined Benefit Pension Schemes

As part of the terms and conditions of employment of its officers and other employees, the Authority makes contributions towards the cost of post employment benefits. Although these benefits will not actually be payable until employees retire, the Authority has a commitment to make the payments. Liabilities for these payments need to be disclosed at the time employees earn their future entitlement.

The Dyfed Pension Fund (the Fund) is a member of the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS). It is administered by Carmarthenshire County Council and is a funded defined benefit scheme, meaning that the Authority and employees pay contributions into a fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the pensions liabilities with investment assets.

The Dyfed Pension Fund is operated under the regulatory framework for the Local Government Pension Scheme and the governance of the scheme is the responsibility of the Dyfed Pension Fund Panel. Policy is determined in accordance with the Pensions Fund Regulations. The investment managers of the fund are appointed by the Committee and are advised by an Independent Investment Adviser and officers of Carmarthenshire County Council.

The principal risks to the Authority of the scheme are the longevity assumptions, statutory changes to the scheme, structural changes to the scheme (i.e. large-scale withdrawals from the scheme), changes to inflation, bond yields and the performance of the equity investments held by the scheme. These are mitigated to a certain extent by the statutory requirements to charge to the General Fund and Housing Revenue Account the amounts required by statute as described in the accounting policies note.

Discretionary Post-retirement Benefits

Discretionary post-retirement benefits on early retirement are an unfunded defined benefit arrangement, under which liabilities are recognised when awards are made. There are no plan assets built up to meet these pension liabilities.

Transactions relating to Post-employment Benefits

The cost of retirement benefits is recognised in the Cost of Services when they are earned by employees, rather than when the benefits are eventually paid as pensions. However, the charge that is required to be made against council tax is based on the cash payable in the year, so the real cost of post employment/retirement benefits is reversed out of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement via the Movement in Reserves Statement.

The following transactions have been made in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and Movement in Reserves Statement during the year:

	2019-20 £'000	2020-21 £'000
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		
Cost of Services:		
Current Service Cost	46,741	45,495
Past Service Costs	4,518	56
Settlements and Curtailments	1,226	57
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure		
Net Interest Expense	9,939	12,867
Total Post Employment Benefit charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	62,424	58,475
Other Post Employment Benefit charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability comprising:		
Return on plan assets	112,500	(250,531)
Experience gain on liabilities	43,121	(29,757)
Actuarial gains and losses arising on changes in demographic assumptions	(42,370)	0
Actuarial gains and losses arising on changes in financial assumptions	(27,935)	281,979
Total Post Employment Benefit charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	147,740	60,166
Movement in Reserves Statement		
Reversal of net charges made to the Surplus or Deficit for Provision of Services for Post Employment Benefits in the accordance with the code	(62,424)	(58,475)
Actual amount charged against the Council Fund Balance for pensions in the year:		
Employers' Contributions payable to Scheme	25,915	27,170

Assets and Liabilities in Relation to Post-employment Benefits**Carmarthenshire County Council**

Reconciliation of the Movements in the Fair Value of Scheme (Plan) Assets:

	2019-20	2020-21
	£'000	£'000
Balance as at 1 April	1,121,653	1,031,889
Interest on plan assets	26,876	24,745
Experience gain on assets	(112,500)	250,531
Administration expenses	(515)	(533)
Settlements	0	0
Employer contributions	25,915	27,170
Contributions by scheme participants	8,149	8,658
Benefits paid	(37,689)	(37,536)
Balance as at 31 March	<u>1,031,889</u>	<u>1,304,924</u>

Reconciliation of Present Value of the Scheme Liabilities:

	2019-20	2020-21
	£'000	£'000
Balance as at 1 April	(1,527,290)	(1,559,351)
Current Service Cost	(46,741)	(45,495)
Interest cost	(36,300)	(37,079)
Contributions by scheme participants	(8,149)	(8,658)
Experience gain on liabilities	(43,121)	29,757
Actuarial gains and losses arising on changes in demographic assumptions	42,370	0
Actuarial gains and losses arising on changes in financial assumptions	27,935	(281,979)
Curtailments	(1,226)	(57)
Settlements	0	0
Benefits paid	37,689	37,536
Past service costs	(4,518)	(56)
Balance as at 31 March	<u>(1,559,351)</u>	<u>(1,865,382)</u>
Net Scheme Liabilities	<u>(527,462)</u>	<u>(560,458)</u>

The Dyfed Pension Fund assets comprised:

		Quoted	31 March 2020	31 March 2021
			£'000	£'000
Equities	UK	Yes	240,637	277,817
	Global	Yes	0	339,280
	Overseas Pooled Funds*	No	229,695	0
	US	Yes	115,881	141,454
	Canada	Yes	4,644	5,742
	Japan	Yes	34,568	43,976
	Pacific Rim	No	10,628	13,441
	Emerging Markets	No	75,741	111,441
	European ex UK	Yes	28,067	33,537
Bonds	UK Index linked	Yes	40,656	33,928
	UK Corporate	No	104,118	0
	Global Credit	Yes	0	117,443
Property	Property Funds	No	126,510	144,194
Alternatives	SAIF	No	15,585	27,403
Cash	Cash accounts	Yes	5,159	15,268
Total			1,031,889	1,304,924

*SAIF has been restated from Overseas Pooled Funds in 2019/20.

Scheme History

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Present value of liabilities in the Local Government Pension Scheme	(1,391,448)	(1,383,009)	(1,527,290)	(1,559,351)	(1,865,382)
Fair value of assets in the Local Government Pension Scheme	1,030,154	1,062,305	1,121,653	1,031,889	1,304,924
Surplus/(deficit) in the scheme	(361,294)	(320,704)	(405,637)	(527,462)	(560,458)

The liabilities show the underlying commitments that the Authority has in the long-run to pay post-employment benefits. The total net liability of £560m has a substantial impact on the net worth of the Authority as recorded in the balance sheet. However, statutory arrangements for funding the deficit mean that the financial position of the Authority remains healthy with the deficit on the Fund made good by increased contributions over the remaining working life of employees (i.e. before payments fall due), as assessed by the scheme actuary.

The total contributions expected to be made to the Local Government Pension Scheme by the Authority in the year to 31st March 2022 is £26.9m.

Basis for estimating assets and liabilities

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, returns on investments, future inflation etc. The Fund's assets and liabilities within the Balance Sheet and the current and past service costs included within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement have been assessed by Mercer Ltd, an independent firm of actuaries, estimates for the Fund being based on the latest full valuation of the scheme as at 31st March 2020.

The main assumptions used in its calculations are shown below:

	2019-20	2020-21
	%	%
Financial Assumptions:		
Rate of CPI inflation	2.1	2.7
Rate of increase in salaries	3.6	4.2
Rate of increase in pensions	2.2	2.8
Rate for discounting Fund liabilities	2.4	2.1
	2019-20	2020-21
	%	%
Mortality assumptions:		
Longevity at 65 for current pensioners:		
Men	23.0	23.1
Women	24.9	25.0
Longevity at 65 for future pensioners:		
Men	24.5	24.7
Women	27.1	27.2

The estimation of the defined benefit obligations is sensitive to the actuarial assumptions set out in the table above. The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on reasonable possible changes of the assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period and assumes for each change that the assumption analysed changes while all the other assumptions remain constant. The assumptions in longevity, for example, assume that life expectancy increases or decreases for men and women. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be interrelated. The estimations in the sensitivity analysis have followed the accounting policies for the scheme, i.e. on an actuarial basis using the projected unit credit method. The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis below did not change from those used in the previous period.

	<u>Impact on the Defined Benefit Obligation of the Scheme</u>	
	Increase in assumption £'000	Decrease in assumption £'000
Longevity (increase or decrease of 1 year)	56,012	(56,012)
Rate of inflation (increase or decrease by 0.1% p.a.)	33,711	(33,711)
Rate of increase in salaries (increase or decrease by 0.1% p.a.)	5,140	(5,140)
Rate of increase in pensions (increase or decrease by 0.1% p.a.)	33,711	(33,711)
Rate for discounting scheme liabilities (increase or decrease by 0.1% p.a.)	(33,110)	33,110

The net pension liability reported in the 2019/20 accounts included a potential liability related to the McCloud judgement. No further adjustments are required for the 2020/21 accounts.

6.45 Contingent Liabilities

The Authority acts as a collection agent on behalf of Dwr Cymru in respect of Housing Revenue Account (HRA) Tenants water and sewerage charges. In return for this service the Authority has received a commission which has been treated as an income stream to the HRA. The treatment of this arrangement has been called in to question due to a Court ruling during 2015/16 (Kim Jones versus London Borough of Southwark) which ruled that Local Authorities collecting water rates via the HRA were doing so as a water supplier and not as an agent of the water supplier. Traditionally this has been viewed as an agency arrangement, but the Court ruling concludes that the Authority concerned was acting as a water supplier, which has significant financial implications for those affected, both in terms of the agency fee and where action has been taken against rent arrears that could be deemed to include water rates. The Authority's legal advice is that our agreement would be found to be a *bona fide* agency agreement if challenged and as at 31st March 2021 we have not received any correspondence relating to potential claims. However, to reinforce even further that the Authority is collecting these monies as agents for Dwr Cymru and avoid the possibility of future legal challenges, the Authority has entered into a new agreement with the water supplier which ensures that it is acting as an agent.

Whilst the Authority purchases a range of insurance cover, part of the risk remains with the Authority through the acceptance of "Policy Excesses" and the setting of "Indemnity Limits". On Liability and Property Policies there is a "Stop Loss" which is the aggregate maximum exposure that the Authority could face provided the Indemnity Limit is not breached. The Indemnity Limit is set by the Insurer and is the maximum exposure that they are contracted to cover.

A number of insurance claims have been registered but not yet finalised. Where it is probable that costs will fall on the authority, expenditure has been recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and as a movement in the Insurance Provision (see note 6.20). It is possible that the Authority may incur costs relating to other registered claims or to claims that have yet to be submitted. Funds have been set aside in an Insurance Reserve (see note 6.22) for this purpose.

During the year, there were a small number of claims made to Employment Tribunal against the authority. It is not possible to reliably estimate either the likelihood or value to the authority if the Tribunal rules in the claimants' favour. No provision has therefore been made in these financial statements.

In November 2020, there was a court ruling regarding Guaranteed Minimum Pension (GMP) Equalisation. The court ruled that scheme trustees are required to revisit past Cash Equivalent Transfer Values (CETV's) to ensure GMP equalisation. This may result in additional top-ups where GMP equalisation means that members did not receive their full entitlement. For public service pension schemes, Government Actuary's Department expect that this ruling will be taken forward on a cross scheme basis and will need legal input. This may require revisiting past CETV cases for members with State Pension age after 5 April 2016 and who took a CETV from the scheme before CETV was equalised. Whilst it is expected to represent a relatively small uplift for a relatively small subset of members, it is not possible to reliably estimate the likely costs. As such, no liability has been recognised in these financial statements.

6.46 **Financial Instruments**

Disclosure Notes for Financial Liabilities, Financial Assets and Risk

Financial Instruments Balances

The borrowings and investments disclosed in the Balance Sheet include the following categories of financial instruments:

	Long Term		Current	
	31 March 2020 £'000	31 March 2021 £'000	31 March 2020 £'000	31 March 2021 £'000
Financial liabilities (principal amount)	409,735	397,939	22,794	15,899
Accrued Interest	0	0	2,897	2,662
Other accounting adjustments	114	113	0	0
Financial liabilities at amortised cost				
Total borrowings	409,849	398,052	25,691	18,561
Loans and receivables (principal amount)	528	524	12,005	25,504
Accrued Interest	145	144	88	0
Investments at amortised cost	673	668	12,093	25,504
Equity at Fair Value through other comprehensive income				
Unquoted equity investment at cost	1,175	1,139	0	0
Total investments	1,848	1,807	12,093	25,504

Financial Instruments Gains/Losses

The gains and losses recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in relation to financial instruments are made up as follows:

	Financial Liabilities		Financial Assets		Totals	
	Liabilities measured at amortised cost		Loans and Receivables at amortised cost			
	2019-20 £'000	2020-21 £'000	2019-20 £'000	2020-21 £'000	2019-20 £'000	2020-21 £'000
Interest expense	(17,625)	(17,330)	0	0	(17,625)	(17,330)
Impairment Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest payable and similar charges	(17,625)	(17,330)	0	0	(17,625)	(17,330)
Interest Income	0	0	679	246	679	246
Interest and investment income	0	0	679	246	679	246
Net gain/(loss) for the year	(17,625)	(17,330)	679	246	(16,946)	(17,084)

Employee Car Loans

The authority makes loans for car purchase to employees in the authority who are in posts that require them to drive regularly on the authority's business. Interest is charged at 1% above base rate on the loans.

Employee Car Loans	31 March	31 March
	2020 £'000	2021 £'000
Opening Balance	68	57
New Loans	31	22
Loans repaid	(42)	(31)
Closing Balance	57	48

Fair value of Assets and Liabilities carried at Amortised Cost

Financial liabilities and financial assets represented by loans and receivables are carried on the balance sheet at amortised cost. Their fair value can be assessed by calculating the present value of the cash flows that take place over the remaining life of the instruments, using the following assumptions:

- For loans from the Public Works Loans Board (PWLB) and other loans payable, premature repayment rates from the PWLB have been applied to provide the fair value under PWLB debt redemption procedures;
- For loans receivable prevailing benchmark market rates have been used to provide the fair value;

- Where an instrument has a maturity of less than 12 months or is a trade or other receivable the fair value is taken to be the principal outstanding or the billed amount;
- The fair value of trade and other receivables is taken to be the invoiced or billed amount.

The fair values calculated are as follows:

	31 March 2020		31 March 2021	
	Carrying amount	Fair Value	Carrying amount	Fair Value
PWLB Debt	428,253	739,310	405,976	633,395
Non - PWLB debt	7,287	10,992	10,637	12,763
Total Financial Liabilities	435,540	750,302	416,613	646,158

The fair value is greater than the carrying amount because the Authority's portfolio of loans includes a number of fixed rate loans where the interest rate payable is higher than the rates available for similar loans in the market at the balance sheet date.

	31 March 2020		31 March 2021	
	Carrying amount	Fair Value	Carrying amount	Fair Value
Money market loans < 1year	12,093	12,093	25,505	25,505
Money market loans > 1year	673	673	668	668
Total investments	12,766	12,766	26,173	26,173
Trade Debtors	19,369	19,369	24,266	24,266
Total Loans and Receivables	32,135	32,135	50,439	50,439

The fair values for financial liabilities have been determined by reference to the Public Works Loans Board (PWLB) redemption rules and prevailing PWLB redemption rates as at each balance sheet date, and include accrued interest. The fair values for non-PWLB debt have also been calculated using the same procedures and interest rates and this provides a sound approximation for fair value for these instruments.

The fair values for loans and receivables have been determined by reference to similar practices, as above, which provide a reasonable approximation for the fair value of a financial instrument, and include accrued interest. The comparator market rates prevailing have been taken from indicative investment rates at each balance sheet date. In practice rates will be determined by the size of the transaction and the counterparty, but it is impractical to use these figures, and the difference is likely to be immaterial.

The fair value of Public Works Loan Board (PWLB) loans of £633.395m measures the economic effect of the terms agreed with the PWLB compared with estimates of the terms that would be offered for market transactions undertaken at the Balance Sheet date. The difference between the carrying amount and the fair value measures the additional interest that the Authority will pay over the remaining terms of the loans under the agreements with the PWLB, against what would be paid if the loans were at prevailing market rates, the PWLB redemption interest rates.

However, the Authority has a continuing ability to borrow at concessionary rates from the PWLB rather than from the markets. A supplementary measure of the additional interest that the Authority will pay as a result of its PWLB commitments for fixed rate loans is to compare the terms of these loans with the new borrowing rates available from the PWLB, the PWLB Certainty rates. If a value is calculated on this basis, the carrying amount of £405.976m would be valued at £541.899m.

The valuation of financial instruments has been classified into three levels according to the quality and reliability of information used to determine fair values.

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

Fair Value of Financial Assets

Some of the Authority's financial assets are measured at fair value on a recurring basis and are described in the following table, including the valuation techniques used to measure them.

Financial assets measured at fair value

Recurring fair value measurements	Input level in fair value hierarchy	Valuation technique used to measure fair value	31 March 2020	31 March 2021
Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income				
Equity shareholding in CWM Environmental Ltd	Level 3	At cost	329	329
Equity shareholding in Egni Sir Gar Cyfyngedig	Level 3	At cost	846	810
Total			1,175	1,139

Fair value hierarchy for financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value.

	31 March 2020		31 March 2021	
Recurring fair value measurements using:	Other significant observable inputs (Level 2) £'000	Total £'000	Other significant observable inputs (Level 2) £'000	Total £'000
Financial Liabilities				
Financial liabilities held at amortised cost:				
PWLB	739,310	739,310	633,395	633,395
NON PWLB	10,992	10,992	12,763	12,763
Total	750,302	750,302	646,158	646,158
Financial assets				
Loans and Receivables	12,766	12,766	26,173	26,173
Total	12,766	12,766	26,173	26,173

Disclosure of Nature and Extent of Risk Arising from Financial Instruments

Key Risks

The Authority's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, the key risks are:

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

Overall Procedures for Managing Risk

The Authority's overall risk management procedures focus on the unpredictability of financial markets, and implementing restrictions to minimise these risks. The procedures for risk management are set out through a legal framework set out in the *Local Government Act 2003* and the associated regulations. These require the Authority to comply with the CIPFA Prudential Code, the CIPFA Treasury Management in the Public Services Code of Practice and Investment Guidance issued through the Act. Overall these procedures require the Authority to manage risk in the following ways:

- by formally adopting the requirements of the Revised editions of the CIPFA Prudential Code and the CIPFA Treasury Management Code of Practice.
- by the adoption of a Treasury Policy Statement and treasury management clauses;
- by approving annually in advance prudential indicators for the following three years limiting:

- The Authority's overall borrowing;
 - Its maximum and minimum exposures to fixed and variable rates;
 - Its maximum and minimum exposures of the maturity structure of its debt;
 - Its maximum annual exposures to investments maturing beyond a year.
- by approving an investment strategy for the forthcoming year setting out its criteria for both investing and selecting investment counterparties in compliance with the Government Guidance;

These are required to be reported and approved at or before the Authority's annual Council Tax setting budget or before the start of the year to which they relate. These items are reported with the annual Treasury Management Policy and Strategy which outlines the detailed approach to managing risk in relation to the Authority's financial instrument exposure. Actual performance is also reported quarterly to Members. These policies are implemented by the Treasury and Pension Investments Section.

The annual Treasury Management Strategy which incorporates the prudential indicators was approved by Council on 3rd March 2020 and is available on the Authority website. The Authority stayed within the Authorised Limit and Operational Boundary during the year.

The Authority maintains written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as interest rate risk, credit risk, and the investment of surplus cash through Treasury Management Practices (TMPs). These TMPs are a requirement of the Code of Practice and are reviewed regularly.

Credit Risk

Investments

Credit risk arises from deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to the Authority's customers. This risk is minimised through the Annual Investment Strategy (which forms part of the Authority's Treasury Management Policy and Strategy Report), which requires that deposits are not made with financial institutions unless they meet identified minimum credit criteria, in accordance with the Fitch, Moody's and Standard & Poors Ratings Services. The Treasury Management Policy and Strategy report also imposes a maximum amount and time to be invested with a financial institution located within each category. Deposits are not made with banks and financial institutions unless they meet the minimum requirements of the investment criteria outlined above.

The annual Treasury Management Strategy sets out the Counterparty list and limits. Customers for goods and services are assessed, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors, with individual credit limits being set in accordance with internal ratings in line with parameters set by the council.

The Authority's maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to its investments in banks and building societies of £41k cannot be assessed generally as the risk of any institution failing to make interest payments or repay the principal sum will be specific to each individual institution. Recent experience has shown that it is rare for such entities to be unable to meet their commitments.

The following analysis summarises the Council's maximum exposure to credit risk on other financial assets, based on experience of default.

	Amount at 31 March 2021 £'000	Historical Experience of default %	Estimated maximum exposure to default £'000
<u>Deposits with banks and financial institutions</u>			
AAA rated counterparties	25,000	0.04	10.0
AA rated counterparties	49,500	0.02	9.9
A rated counterparties	41,500	0.05	20.8
Trade debtors	<u>24,266</u>	3.50	<u>849.3</u>
	<u>140,266</u>		<u>890.0</u>

No breaches of the Council's counterparty criteria occurred during the reporting period and the Council does not expect any other losses from non-performance by any of its counterparties in relation to deposits and bonds.

Trade Debtors

The trade debtors figure of £24.266m shown above includes £13.763m which is past its due date for payment. The past due amount can be analysed by age as follows:

	31st March 2020 £'000	31st March 2021 £'000
Less than three months	2,500	1,811
Three to six months	943	1,354
Six months to one year	1,158	2,451
More than one year	6,006	8,147
	<u>10,607</u>	<u>13,763</u>

The Council initiates a legal charge on property where, for instance, clients require the assistance of social services but cannot afford to pay immediately. The total collateral as at 31st March 2021 was £1.281m.

Liquidity Risk

The Authority has ready access to borrowings from the Money Markets to cover any day to day cash flow need, and whilst the PWLB provides access to longer term funds, it also acts as a lender of last resort to councils (although it will not provide funding to a council whose actions are unlawful). The Authority is also required to provide a balanced budget through the Local Government Finance Act 1992, which ensures sufficient monies are raised to cover annual expenditure. There is therefore no significant risk that it will be unable to raise finance to meet its commitments under financial instruments.

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

Refinancing and Maturity Risk

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

The approved prudential indicator limits for the maturity structure of debt and the limits placed on investments placed for greater than one year in duration are the key parameters used to address this risk. The Authority approved Treasury Management Policy and Strategy addresses the main risks and the Treasury Management Team addresses the operational risks within the approved parameters. This includes:

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

The maturity analysis of financial liabilities is shown below together with the maximum and minimum exposures.

	2019-20			2020-21		
	Approved Maximum	Approved Minimum	31st March 2020	Approved Maximum	Approved Minimum	31st March 2021
	Limit	Limit	£'000	Limit	Limit	£'000
Less than one year	15	0	25,691	15	0	18,561
Between one and two years	15	0	15,771	15	0	11,209
Between two and five years	50	0	29,161	50	0	27,199
Between five and ten years	50	0	39,929	50	0	38,723
More than ten years	100	25	324,988	50	0	320,921
			435,540			416,613

The maturity analysis of financial assets is as follows:

	2019-20 £'000	2020-21 £'000
Less than one year	12,093	25,505
Greater than one year	673	668
	12,766	26,173

All trade and other payables are due to be paid in less than one year and trade debtors of £24.266m are not shown in the table above.

Market Risk

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

- borrowings at variable rates – the interest expense charged to the Income and Expenditure Account will rise;
- borrowings at fixed rates – the fair value of the borrowing liability will fall (no impact on revenue balances);
- investments at variable rates – the interest income credited to the Income and Expenditure Account will rise; and
- investments at fixed rates – the fair value of the assets will fall (no impact on revenue balances).

Borrowings are not carried at fair value on the balance sheet, so nominal gains and losses on fixed rate borrowings would not impact on the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. However, changes in interest payable and receivable on variable rate borrowings and investments will be posted to the Income and Expenditure Account and effect the Council Fund Balance, subject to influences from Government grants. Movements in the fair value of fixed rate investments will be reflected in the Movements in Reserves Statement, unless the investments have been designated as Fair Value through the Income and Expenditure Account.

The Authority has a number of strategies for managing interest rate risk. The Annual Treasury Management Policy and Strategy Report and the 5 year Capital Programme Report draws together the Authority's prudential indicators and its expected treasury operations, including an expectation of interest rate movements. From this Strategy a prudential indicator is set which provides maximum and minimum limits for fixed and variable interest rate exposure.

The risk of interest rate loss is partially mitigated by Government grant payable on financing costs.

If all interest rates had been 1% higher (with all other variables held constant) the financial effect would be:

	£'000
Increase in interest payable on variable rate borrowings	0
Increase in interest receivable on variable rate investments	(402)
Increase in Government grant receivable for financing costs	158
Impact on Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(244)
Share of overall impact debited to the HRA*	242
Decrease in fair value of fixed rate investment assets	0
Impact on Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	<u>(2)</u>
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 and Expenditure)	(98,739)

The approximate impact of a 1% fall in interest rates would be as above but with the movements being reversed. These assumptions are based on the same methodology as used in the Note – Fair value of Assets and Liabilities carried at Amortised Cost

Price risk - The Authority, excluding the pension fund, does not invest in equity shares. It therefore has no exposure to loss arising from movements in price.

Foreign exchange risk - The Authority has no financial assets or liabilities denominated in foreign currencies. It therefore has no exposure to loss arising from movements in exchange rates.

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

At the balance sheet date, there are no relevant standards or amendments to existing standards that have been published but not yet been adopted by the Code that will have any impact on the financial statements. However, the following detail on IFRS 16 – Leases has been provided for information purposes:

- This Standard will affect the classification of operating and finance leases for lessees and will require local authorities to recognise all leases on their balance sheet as right-of-use assets with a corresponding lease liability representing the lessee's obligation to make lease payments for the asset. There are some exemptions for short-term and low value leases. The implementation of IFRS16 for local government has been deferred by an additional year until 1st April 2022 by CIPFA/LASAAC.

6.48 Post Balance Sheet Events

On 24th April 2021, a fire broke out at the Nantycaws recycling site owned and operated by CWM Environmental Ltd, which is wholly owned by the Authority. As a result, some alternative operating arrangements have been put in place which will lead to additional costs, which may not be covered by existing insurance arrangements. Additional reserve funding has been earmarked to meet reasonably foreseeable expenditure and is included in the earmarked reserves note 6.22.

7 HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT (HRA)**7.1 HRA Income and Expenditure Statement**

2019-20 £'000		Note	2020-21 £'000
	Expenditure		
	Repairs and Maintenance		
2,798	- Responsive		3,072
5,323	- Planned/Cyclical		2,864
3,595	- Voids		4,057
8,439	Supervision and Management		8,537
1,363	Central Support Charges		1,400
470	Rents, Rates Taxes and other charges		727
302	Movement in the allowance for Bad Debts		514
17,242	Depreciation and Impairment of non current assets	8.7	(10,993)
	Revenue Expenditure funded from Capital under		
1	Statute		0
36	Debt Management Costs		38
<u>39,569</u>	Total Expenditure		<u>10,216</u>
	Income		
(40,819)	Dwelling rents	8.1	(40,865)
(131)	Non-Dwelling Rents		(126)
(29)	Leaseholders		(29)
(746)	Service Fees	8.2	(760)
(374)	Grants		(550)
(782)	Other Income		(775)
(343)	Commission - Water Rates	8.5	(350)
<u>(43,224)</u>	Total Income		<u>(43,455)</u>
	Net cost of HRA Services as included in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement		(33,239)
(3,655)			
289	HRA services' share of Corporate and Democratic Core		295
(3,366)	Net (Income)/cost for HRA Services		(32,944)
	HRA Share of the operating income and expenditure included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		
(65)	(Gain) or loss on the sale of HRA Non Current		(60)
9,901	Interest Payable and similar charges		9,826
(131)	Interest and Investment Income		(37)
245	Net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset)		344
<u>(6,453)</u>	Capital grants and contributions receivable		<u>(13,691)</u>
<u>131</u>	(Surplus) or Deficit for the year on HRA Services		<u>(36,562)</u>

7.2 Movement on the HRA Statement

The overall objectives for Movement on the HRA Statement and the general principles for its construction are the same as those generally for the Movement in Reserves Statement, into which it is consolidated. The statement takes the outturn on the HRA Income and Expenditure Statement and reconciles it to the surplus or deficit for the year on the HRA Balance, calculated in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989.

2019-20 £'000	Note	2020-21 £'000	2020-21 £'000
(14,314)	Balance on the HRA at the end of the previous year		(21,252)
131	(Surplus) or deficit for the year on the HRA Income and Expenditure Account	(36,562)	
(7,173)	Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under statute	7.3 38,404	
(7,042)	Net Increase or (decrease) before transfers to or from reserves	1,842	
104	Transfers (to) or from reserves	7.4 (34)	
(6,938)	(Increase) or decrease in year on the HRA		1,808
(21,252)	Balance on the HRA at the end of the current year		(19,444)

7.3 Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under statute

2019-20 £'000		2020-21 £'000
0	Amortisation of Premiums and Discounts	0
(3)	Transfers to / (from) Accumulated Absences Account	(30)
66	Gain or loss on sale of HRA noncurrent assets	59
(821)	HRA share of contributions to or from the Pensions Reserve	(882)
0	Capital expenditure funded by the HRA	9,856
(6,415)	Transfer to / from the Capital Adjustment Account	29,401
(7,173)		38,404

7.4 Transfers to or (from) Earmarked Reserves

2019-20				2020-21		
£'000	£'000	£'000		£'000	£'000	£'000
Trfs from	Trfs to	Net		Trfs from	Trfs to	Net
203	(83)	120	Insurance Reserve	208	(242)	(34)
0	(16)	(16)	Employee Developmental	0	0	0
203	(99)	104		208	(242)	(34)

8 NOTES TO THE HRA INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT**Introduction**

The Housing Revenue Account (HRA) is a record of revenue expenditure and income relating to an authority's housing stock. Its primary purpose is to ensure that expenditure on managing tenancies and maintaining dwellings is balanced by rents charged to tenants. Consequently, the HRA is a statutory account, ringfenced from the rest of the Council Fund, so that rents cannot be subsidised from council tax (or vice versa).

8.1 Gross Rent Income

This is the total rent income due for the year after allowance is made for voids etc. For 2020/21 this totalled £40.9m (£40.8m for 2019/20). At the 31st March 2021 4.34% of lettable properties were vacant (3.77% at 31st March 2020). Average rents were £89.56 a week in 2020/21 (£86.94 in 2019/20).

8.2 Charges for Services & Facilities

This represents the income of the Authority from charges for services and facilities etc in connection with the provision of houses and other property within the account.

8.3 Housing Stock

The Council was responsible for managing on average 9,151 dwellings during 2020/21 (9,161 in 2019/20). The stock at 31st March was as follows:

	2019-20	2020-21
Houses	5,030	5,007
Flats / Maisonettes / Bedsits	1,949	1,949
Bungalows	2,183	2,183
	9,162	9,139

The change in stock can be summarised as follows:

	2019-20	2020-21
Opening Stock as at 1 April	9,160	9,162
Sales	0	0
Demolitions/Deactivated	(46)	(40)
New Building/Acquisitions/Conversions	48	17
Closing Stock as at 31 March	9,162	9,139

8.4 Rent Arrears

	As at 31 March 2020 £'000	As at 31 March 2021 £'000
Arrears	2,111	2,668
Arrears as a percentage of Gross Rent Income	5.00%	6.26%

There is a 1.2% year on year increase of current tenants rent arrears as a percentage of gross collectable rent debit. Performance is outside margins of what is considered good

practice level (2%) at 3.93%. There is a 0.1% year on year decrease in former tenants rent arrears as a percentage of gross collectable rent debit. This is 0.32% decrease after allowing for the £108k write-offs.

Provision for Bad Debts at 31st March 2021 was £1,105,394 for rent (£1,210,727 inclusive of water rates). The comparative figures for 2019/20 are £1,002,661 for rent (£1,079,523 inclusive of water rates).

8.5 Commission

The Authority collects water rates on behalf of Dwr Cymru Welsh Water and receives commission on the monies due. In 2020/21 this amounted to £350k (£343k in 2019/20) net of void loss on properties. The value of water rates was £3.4m in 2020/21 (£3.4m in 2019/20).

8.6 Capital Expenditure

Capital Expenditure in 2020/21 on HRA land and dwellings totalled £26.048m (£28.027m in 2019/20).

	2019-20	2020-21
	£'000	£'000
Funded by :		
Major Repairs Allowance	6,210	6,228
Borrowing	21,497	2,998
Capital Receipts - Sales of Dwellings/Land	76	65
External Funding	13	6,893
Section 106 Income	231	8
Direct Revenue Financing	0	9,856
	28,027	26,048
Spent on:		
Dwellings	27,666	25,888
Land	0	0
Other	361	160
	28,027	26,048

8.7 Depreciation

Depreciation and Impairment losses have been debited to the Income and Expenditure Statement in accordance with the general provisions of the Code and reversed out in the Movement on the HRA Balance. The depreciation charge has then been replaced with the HRA Minimum Revenue Provision via a credit from the Capital Adjustment Account to avoid having an effect on rent levels.

HRA dwellings are revalued on a 5 year cycle, which was last undertaken on the 1st April 2020.

Depreciation and Impairment Losses:

	2019-20	2020-21
	£'000	£'000
Depreciation on dwellings	12,508	12,493
Revaluation losses & impairments	4,734	(23,486)
	<u>17,242</u>	<u>(10,993)</u>

Revaluation losses and impairments were incurred on:

	2019-20	2020-21
	£'000	£'000
Dwellings	1,221	(23,999)
Land	0	(26)
Other	3,513	539
	<u>4,734</u>	<u>(23,486)</u>

9 DYFED WELSH CHURCH FUND ACCOUNT

The Dyfed Welsh Church Fund is a scheme that mainly awards grants towards the costs of maintaining places of worship. However, registered charities which benefit residents may apply for help towards running costs, or the cost of a specific project or purchasing a piece of equipment. Besides nationally recognised charities, the Fund supports local charities responsible for providing recreational facilities or other services which are of benefit to the Community.

At Local Government Reorganisation 1996 the fund was split among the new Unitary Authorities with the amount available to each new authority being calculated on the following agreed percentages:

Carmarthenshire County Council	41%
Ceredigion County Council	25%
Pembrokeshire County Council	34%

It was agreed that Carmarthenshire County Council would take responsibility for administering the investment portfolio.

Carmarthenshire's balance of the fund as at 31st March 2021 was £1.929m (£1.769m as at 31st March 2020).

10 TRUST FUNDS 2020/21

The Authority operates trust funds for Education Services, Cultural Services and Social Services. These represent total net assets of £775k as at 31st March 2021 (£741k as at 31st March 2020).

11 SOCIAL CARE / CHILDREN'S SERVICES – SAFEKEEPING, SAFE CUSTODY, AMENITY FUNDS & STAFF BENEFIT ACCOUNTS**11.1 Residents Safekeeping**

People in residential homes are allowed a personal allowance payable to them each week. If the resident does not wish to spend all of this allowance in any given week, the balance is paid into the Residents Safekeeping account. The balance as at 31st March 2021 was £539,841 (£523,044 as at 31st March 2020) and this reflects the amount of personal allowances held by the Authority on behalf of its residents.

11.2 Safe Custody Accounts

The Communities Department maintains individual Safe Custody accounts for service users living in the community who are unable to deal with their financial affairs due to their mental incapacity. The Director of Communities is appointee with The Department of Work and Pensions for each of these service users. The balance as at 31st March 2021 was £1,267,328 (£1,188,324 as at 31st March 2020) and this reflects the amount of money held by the Authority on behalf of its service users.

11.3 Amenity Funds & Staff Benefit Accounts

Amenity funds represent funds held on behalf of establishments such as day centres, residential homes and children's centres/playgroups. Payments are for items purchased for the benefit of residents and clients of these establishments and the income is generated from donations and gifts etc from families of clients and bequests from the estates of deceased clients.

Staff Benefit Accounts represent funds held on behalf of staff working within particular establishments. Income is derived from donations received from families of clients and bequests from the estate of deceased clients. Payments are for items that benefit all staff working in a particular establishment.

The balance on these accounts at 31st March 2021 was £117,168 (£100,800 at 31st March 2020).

11.4 Managed Accounts – Direct payments

Direct Payments allow service users to receive cash payments from the local authority instead of care services. This can allow the service user more flexibility and control of their support package. Diverse Cymru are an organisation that were contracted to provide support services and advice to recipients of direct payments including managed banking, and payroll services for the Personal Assistants providing care.

From 2021/22, Diverse Cymru will no longer manage this service which will be brought in-house. Managed accounts will be managed by a team in the Communities Department, who will undertake the tasks that were formerly completed by Diverse Cymru.

As part of the setup of this new arrangement, Diverse Cymru paid £1,775,642 to Carmarthenshire County Council in respect of the money held on behalf of service users in readiness for the new arrangements to commence on 1st April 2021. There were no balances at 31st March 2020.

12 GLOSSARY OF TERMS

The following section attempts to explain the meaning of some of those technical terms that are used in the Statements. The section is split into General and those terms relating to the Pension Fund Accounts.

General

Accrual

An accrual is a sum shown in our accounts to cover income or expenditure for the accounting period that was not paid at the date of the balance sheet.

Assets Held for Sale

These are assets which are no longer being used to provide a service and are being actively marketed with the likelihood of sale being highly probable within 1 year.

Audit

An audit is an independent examination of our activities.

Balance

The surplus or deficit on any account at any point in time.

Balance Sheet

This is a statement of our assets, liabilities and other balances at the end of the financial year.

Bid Price

The price that a third party would pay the scheme in an arm's length transaction for the investment.

Billing Authority

A local authority responsible for collecting the council tax and non-domestic rates.

Budget

A budget is a spending plan, usually for the following financial year.

Capital Expenditure

Capital expenditure is spending on non-current assets such as Property, Plant and Equipment, Investment Properties and Heritage Assets. This would include the purchase or construction of new assets, together with subsequent expenditure on major maintenance or development work.

Capital Receipt

These are the sales proceeds from the disposal of land and buildings which are restricted in their use by statute. They can only be used to fund new capital expenditure or set aside to finance historic capital expenditure.

Council Fund

The main revenue fund of the local authority. Day to day spending on services is met from this fund.

Council Tax

The main source of local taxation to local authorities. Council tax is levied on households within its area by the Billing Authority and the proceeds are used to meet the Billing Authority's council tax requirement and to pay the precepting authorities.

Creditor

A creditor is someone to whom money is owed at the end of the financial year for work done, goods received or services rendered.

Current Assets

These are short-term assets that are available for the Authority to use in the following accounting year.

Current Liabilities

These are short-term liabilities that are due for payment by the Authority in the following accounting year.

Debtor

A debtor is someone who owes money to the Authority at the end of the financial year.

Depreciation

Depreciation is a method of allocating the cost of Property Plant and Equipment assets over their useful lives.

Direct Revenue Financing

Resources provided from an authority's revenue budget to finance the cost of capital projects.

Earmarked Reserves

These are reserves that have been set aside for a specific purpose.

Fees And Charges

Income raised by charging users of services for the facilities, e.g. charges for the use of leisure facilities, car parking, the collection of trade refuse etc.

Financial Year

This is the accounting period. For local authorities it starts on 1 April and finishes on 31st March in the following year.

Finance Leases

A means by which capital items are bought. (When the Authority uses finance leases it takes on most of the risks (and rewards) of owning the assets.)

Gross Expenditure

The total cost of providing the council's services before taking into account income, such as fees and charges for services etc.

Heritage Assets

Heritage Assets are defined as those that are held and maintained principally for their contribution to knowledge and culture.

Housing Benefit

An allowance to persons on low income (or none) to meet in whole or part their rent. Benefit is allowed or paid by local authorities but central government refunds part of the costs of the benefits and of the running costs of the service to local authorities. Benefit paid to the Authority's own tenants is known as 'rent rebate' and that paid to private sector tenants as 'rent allowance'.

Housing Revenue Account (HRA)

This account contains all our housing income and expenditure.

IFRS

International Financial Reporting Standard.

IFRIC

International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee.

The above two are accounting standards which provide a guideline for financial accounting.

Investment Properties

These are properties that are being held solely to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both, rather than for the provision of services

Liability

A liability is an amount due and payable at some time in the future.

Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP)

This is the amount the Authority has to set aside to repay loans.

National Non-Domestic Rates (NNDR)

The NNDR, or Business Rate, is the charge occupiers of business premises pay to finance part of local Authority spending. The NNDR is set by Government and is a percentage of the rateable values. The percentage is the same throughout Wales. The total collected is split among individual authorities in proportion to their adult populations.

Net Realisable Value

The selling price of the asset reduced by the relevant costs of selling it.

Operating Leases

A means by which capital items are bought.

These are leases where risks (and rewards) of ownership of the asset remain with the owner.

Pensions Assets/Liabilities (Notes to the Movement in Net Pension Liabilities)

The Current Service Costs - the value of the increase in liabilities for active members as a result of their service increasing by one year (i.e. from the start of the year to the end of the year), less any employee contributions.

Employer Contributions - The employer contributions are the amounts actually paid by the employer during the year. They include any amounts paid in respect of early retirement strains and any recharges in respect of compulsory added years benefits.

Past Service Costs - Past service costs arise when the employer makes a commitment to provide a higher level of benefit than previously promised, for example the creation of a pension benefit for a spouse where such a benefit did not previously exist or a grant of early retirement with added-on years of service.

Interest Costs - The interest cost is based on the discount rate and the present value of the scheme liabilities at the beginning of the period. Another way of viewing the "interest on liabilities" is the unwinding of 1 year's discounting in relation to the liabilities.

Interest on Pension Assets – This is the interest on assets held at the start of the period and cashflows occurring during the period, calculated using the discount rate at the start of the year.

Remeasurements (assets) – This is the return on plan assets net of administration expenses and interest income. It replaces actuarial gains and losses on assets. For the LGPS, any change as a result of reviewing an employer's allocation of assets as at an actuarial valuation will also be included within remeasurements.

Remeasurements (liabilities) – Remeasurements (liabilities) can be sub-divided into ‘Changes in actuarial assumptions’ and ‘Experience (gains) losses on liabilities’. ‘Changes in actuarial assumptions’ is not shown as its own separate entry but instead the changes in demographic and financial assumptions are shown separately.

Gains or Losses on Settlements or Curtailment - Where under the scheme rules the employees have the option to retire early or transfer out of the scheme, the resulting settlements and curtailments are allowed for in the normal demographic assumptions made by the actuary and any gains and losses arising are actuarial gains and losses. Losses arising on a settlement or curtailment not allowed for in the actuarial assumptions are measured at the date on which the employer becomes demonstrably committed to the transaction and recognised in the profit and loss account covering that date. Gains arising on a settlement or curtailment not allowed for in the actuarial assumptions are measured at the date on which all parties whose consent is required are irrevocably committed to the transaction and recognised in the profit and loss account covering that date.

Pension Fund

The fund maintained to meet pension payments on the retirement of participants.

Precepting Authorities

Those authorities which are not billing authorities, i.e. do not collect the council tax and non-domestic rates. For Carmarthenshire County Council the precepting authorities are Dyfed Powys Police and the Town & Community Councils.

Precepts

This is the amount that the Authority levy/pay to a Non-Billing Authority (for example a Community Council) so that it can cover its expenses (after allowing for its income).

Property, Plant and Equipment

These are assets with a physical substance that are held for use in the production or supply of goods and services, for rental to others (as part of a service) or for administrative purposes. Any asset included in this category is expected to be used for more than one financial year.

Provision

Provisions are amounts set aside for liabilities or losses which are likely or certain to be incurred, but the amounts or the dates on which they will arise are uncertain.

Prudential Code

The Prudential Code is a professional code of practice to support local authorities in making capital investment decisions.

Public Works Loan Board (PWLB)

This is a Government agency that provides longer-term loans to local authorities. It charges interest rates only slightly higher than those at which the Government itself can borrow.

Reserve

Reserves are amounts set aside that do not fall within the definition of provisions and include general reserves (or ‘balances’) which every Authority must maintain as a matter of prudence.

Revenue Account

This is an account that records our day-to-day spending and income on items such as salaries and wages, running costs of services and the financing of capital expenditure.

Revenue Support Grant

The main grant paid by Welsh Government to support the local authority budget.

Securities

These are investments such as stocks, shares and bonds.

SeRCoP

Service Reporting Code of Practice - establishes proper practices with regard to consistent financial reporting for services – all local authorities in the United Kingdom are expected to adopt its mandatory requirements and detailed recommendations. It is also expected that CIPFA members will comply with all the discretionary requirements of SeRCoP as it defines best practice in terms of financial reporting.

Inventories

Inventories are raw materials purchased for day-to-day use. The value of those items not used at the end of the financial year is shown within current assets in the balance sheet.

Subjective Analysis

An analysis of income and expenditure according to type. Such expenditure headings include employee, premises and transport expenses. Income includes government grants and fees and charges.

Variance

The difference between actual expenditure and budget - expressed in cash or percentage terms.

Wales Audit Office

An independent body lead by the Auditor General for Wales who is responsible for the appointment of external auditors to local authorities.