Islington Council
Statement of Accounts 2022/23

Contents

Introduction by the Chief Financial Officer

Islington is a fantastic borough which possesses the best that London has to offer: thriving businesses, excellent transport links, outstanding services; and most importantly, a rich and wonderful diversity of people, cultures, and communities. But Islington is also the sixth most deprived borough in London and a place of contrasts where the gap between the “haves” and “have nots” is stark.

We are determined to challenge this inequality and improve life chances for all our residents and staff. As part of the ‘Let’s Talk’ Islington engagement, we established an Inequality Task Force to explore the question “how should Islington Council and partners work with communities over the next decade to create a more equal borough?”. The task force’s finding informed our new strategic plan ‘Islington Together 2030’, in which we set ourselves five missions to create a more equal future for Islington in 2030:

- Child-friendly Islington: By 2030, Islington is a place where all children and young people are rooted in a community where they feel safe, can thrive and are able to be part of and lead change.

- Fairer Together: By 2030, everyone in Islington who needs extra help and support can access the right support for them at the right time and in the right place.

- A Safe Place to Call Home: By 2030, everyone in Islington has a safe, decent and genuinely affordable place to call home.

- Community Wealth Building: By 2030, there is a sustainable, inclusive, and locally-rooted economy in Islington, where wealth is shared fairly, and residents and businesses feel they have a stake in their community.

- Greener, Healthier Islington: By 2030, communities in Islington can access, and enjoy London’s greenest, cleanest and healthiest neighbourhoods and are able to live healthy, fulfilling and independent lives.

Whilst inequality in Islington is not new, our communities are facing significant new hardships. Rising energy prices, global supply chain issues and the economic consequences of the war in Ukraine drove inflation levels to a 40-year high in October 2022. In September 2022, the council declared a “cost of living emergency” and pledged to use its available resources to protect the borough’s most vulnerable from the worst effects of the crisis. Inflation has also had a significant impact on the council, with annual energy costs rising by nearly 200%. Despite these challenges, the council has achieved great things this year in the delivery of its budget, including:

- An overall balanced General Fund position and delivery of agreed budget savings, despite inflation being at levels not seen in 40 years for most of the financial year.

- A record level of £152m capital investment in the borough, including £51m in our new build programme. Over the last 5 years 318 additional new council owned homes have been built, with a further 218 anticipated within the current approved new build programme.

- Maximising the take-up and rapid distribution of relevant government grants, such as the Household Support Fund. In 2022/23 we paid out £12.9m to Islington's households to help with the cost of rising energy bills under the government's Council Tax Rebate and Discretionary Fund schemes. Our Resident Support Scheme provided support to residents facing severe financial hardship. All of this was supported by a communications campaign, including a Cost-of-Living Summit, to maximise awareness and take up of the support available.

- Launching the Corporate Energy Savings Programme which reduced expected costs by around 10% in the first three quarters of the year.

- Progressing plans to achieve a net zero carbon Islington by 2030. As part of this drive, in September 2022, Islington Council's Pension Fund sold its directly held UK equity holdings (thereby reducing its ownership of UK energy companies) and acquired £164m in a "Global Paris Aligned Index" fund for all "passively managed" equities. This has reduced the Fund's carbon footprint.

- Fully funding all of the administration's manifesto pledges and launching the Support Payment Scheme for people who experienced historical abuse while placed by Islington Council in its children's homes.

These achievements and the ongoing budget pressures that the council faces even to 'stand still', in terms of the council's inflationary and other unavoidable cost pressures, place a continuous strain on the organisation's finances. A fundamental element of the robustness of the council's annual budget and medium-term financial strategy (MTFS) is the level of contingency budget, earmarked reserves and General Fund balance. The council's budget report references each year the need for the council to strengthen its financial resilience for budget risks over the medium-term. This is especially important given the importance of delivering on the council's key priorities and against the backdrop of the cost-of-living emergency that has led to a depletion of some earmarked reserves.

This year continued to be a challenging year for our finance team, as we faced the difficult task of producing the 2022/23 statement of accounts alongside the audit of the 2021/22 statement of accounts. The 2021/22 audit is still ongoing, a delay that is replicated in councils across England. Audit firms are facing a significant backlog of audits following recent uncertainty over how to value infrastructure assets and have found it hard to recruit and retain experienced auditors. Finance teams and auditors are having to contend with increasingly complex accounts, and the lack of a sector leader for local government audit is affecting how the sector responds to emerging issues (e.g. accounting for infrastructure assets) where a national steer is needed.

Under such circumstances, producing the 2022/23 statement of accounts on time, several months earlier than was required last year, is a significant achievement and reflects the quality, hard work and dedication of our team.

These accounts give a high-level overview of the council's finances, and follow a common format prescribed by CIPFA’s Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting. This year’s Public Inspection of the Accounts period runs from the 12 June to the 21 July 2023 inclusive. Further details are available on our website.

David Hodgkinson
Corporate Director of Resources
25 March 2024

Independent auditor's report to the Members of London Borough of Islington

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion on financial statements

We have audited the financial statements of London Borough of Islington (the 'Authority') for the year ended 31 March 2023, which comprise the Movement in Reserves Statement, the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement, the Housing Revenue Account Income and Expenditure Statement, the Movement on the Housing Revenue Account Statement, the Collection Fund Statement and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2022/23.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Authority as at 31 March 2023 and of its expenditure and income for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2022/23; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law, as required by the Code of Audit Practice (2020) ("the Code of Audit Practice") approved by the Comptroller and Auditor General. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Authority in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We are responsible for concluding on the appropriateness of the Corporate Director of Resources' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Authority's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the auditor's opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Authority to cease to continue as a going concern.

In our evaluation of the Corporate Director of Resources' conclusions, and in accordance with the expectation set out within the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2022/23 that the Authority's financial statements shall be prepared on a going concern basis, we considered the inherent risks associated with the continuation of services provided by the Authority. In doing so we had regard to the guidance provided in Practice Note 10 Audit of financial statements and regularity of public sector bodies in the United Kingdom (Revised 2022) on the application of ISA (UK) 570 Going Concern to public sector entities. We assessed the reasonableness of the basis of preparation used by the Authority and the Authority's disclosures over the going concern period.

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

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

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

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Governance Statement and Statement of Accounts, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon and our auditor's report on the pension fund financial statements. The Corporate Director of Resources is responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Other information we are required to report on by exception under the Code of Audit Practice

Under the Code of Audit Practice published by the National Audit Office in April 2020 on behalf of the Comptroller and Auditor General (the Code of Audit Practice) we are required to consider whether the Annual Governance Statement does not comply with 'Delivering Good Governance in Local Government Framework 2016 Edition' published by CIPFA and SOLACE or is misleading or inconsistent with the information of which we are aware from our audit. We are not required to consider whether the Annual Governance Statement addresses all risks and controls or that risks are satisfactorily addressed by internal controls.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matters required by the Code of Audit Practice

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit of the financial statements, the other information published together with the financial statements in the Statement of Accounts and the Annual Governance Statement for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Code of Audit Practice, we are required to report to you if:

- we issue a report in the public interest under section 24 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 in the course of, or at the conclusion of the audit; or
- we make a written recommendation to the Authority under section 24 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 in the course of, or at the conclusion of the audit; or
- we make an application to the court for a declaration that an item of account is contrary to law under Section 28 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 in the course of, or at the conclusion of the audit; or;
- we issue an advisory notice under Section 29 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 in the course of, or at the conclusion of the audit; or
- we make an application for judicial review under Section 31 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014, in the course of, or at the conclusion of the audit.

We have nothing to report in respect of the above matters.

Responsibilities of the Authority and the Corporate Director of Resources

As explained more fully in the Statement of 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 those affairs. In this authority, that officer is the Corporate Director of Resources. The Corporate Director of Resources is responsible for the preparation of the Statement of Accounts, which includes the financial statements, in accordance with proper practices as set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2022/23, for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Corporate Director of Resources determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Corporate Director of Resources is responsible for assessing the Authority's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they have been informed by the relevant national body of the intention to dissolve the Authority without the transfer of its services to another public sector entity.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements. Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the Authority and determined that the most significant, which are directly relevant to specific assertions in the financial statements, are those related to the reporting frameworks (international accounting standards as interpreted and adapted by the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2022/23, the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014, the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015, the Local Government and Housing Act 1989, the Local Government Finance Act 1988 (as amended by the Local Government Finance Act 1992 and the Local Government Finance Act 2012), Local Government Act 1972 and the Local Government Act 2003.

We enquired of management and the Audit and Risk Committee, concerning the Authority's policies and procedures relating to:

- the identification, evaluation and compliance with laws and regulations;
- the detection and response to the risks of fraud; and
- the establishment of internal controls to mitigate risks related to fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations.

We enquired of management, internal audit and the Audit and Risk committee, whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations or whether they had any knowledge of actual, suspected or alleged fraud.

We assessed the susceptibility of the Authority's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur, by evaluating management's incentives and opportunities for manipulation of the financial statements. This included review of the risk of management override of control, in particular journals, management estimates and transactions outside the normal course of business as a significant risk. We determined that the principal risks were in relation to unusual journal entries made during the year which met a range of criteria we set during the course of the audit, and the appropriateness of assumptions applied by management in determining significant accounting estimates, such as the valuation of property plant and equipment and the valuation of the net defined benefit pensions liability. Our audit procedures involved:

- evaluation of the design effectiveness of controls that management has in place to prevent and detect fraud,
- journal entry testing, with a focus on testing entries meeting the risk criteria determined by the audit team,
- challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in its significant accounting estimates in respect of valuation of land and buildings, including council dwellings and investment properties, and the valuation of the net defined benefit pensions liability, and
- assessing the extent of compliance with the relevant laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement item.

These audit procedures were designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free from fraud or error. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error and detecting irregularities that result from fraud is inherently more difficult than detecting those that result from error, as fraud may involve collusion, deliberate concealment, forgery or intentional misrepresentations. Also, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it.

We communicated relevant laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members, including the risk of management override of controls and risks around journals posted around the reporting date which impact on the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, and the significant accounting estimates related to the valuation of land and buildings, including council dwellings and investment properties, and the valuation of the net defined benefit pensions liability. We remained alert to any indications of non-compliance with laws and regulations, including fraud, throughout the audit.

Our assessment of the appropriateness of the collective competence and capabilities of the engagement team included consideration of the engagement team's.

- understanding of, and practical experience with audit engagements of a similar nature and complexity through appropriate training and participation
- knowledge of the local government sector

- understanding of the legal and regulatory requirements specific to the Authority including:
  - the provisions of the applicable legislation
  - guidance issued by CIPFA/LASAAC and SOLACE
  - the applicable statutory provisions.

In assessing the potential risks of material misstatement, we obtained an understanding of:

- the Authority's operations, including the nature of its income and expenditure and its services and of its objectives and strategies to understand the classes of transactions, account balances, expected financial statement disclosures and business risks that may result in risks of material misstatement.
- the Authority's control environment, including the policies and procedures implemented by the Authority to ensure compliance with the requirements of the financial reporting framework.

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

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements – the Authority's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources

Matter on which we are required to report by exception – the Authority's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources

Under the Code of Audit Practice, we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, we have not been able to satisfy ourselves that the Authority has made proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources for the year ended 31 March 2023. We have nothing to report in respect of the above matter.

Responsibilities of the Authority

The Authority is responsible for putting in place proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources.

Auditor's responsibilities for the review of the Authority's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources

We are required under Section 20(1)(c) of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 to be satisfied that the Authority has made proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources. We are not required to consider, nor have we considered, whether all aspects of the Authority's arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources are operating effectively.

We undertake our review in accordance with the Code of Audit Practice, having regard to the guidance issued by the Comptroller and Auditor General in January 2023. This guidance sets out the arrangements that fall within the scope of 'proper arrangements'. When reporting on these arrangements, the Code of Audit Practice requires auditors to structure their commentary on arrangements under three specified reporting criteria:

- Financial sustainability: how the Authority plans and manages its resources to ensure it can continue to deliver its services;
- Governance: how the Authority ensures that it makes informed decisions and properly manages its risks; and
- Improving economy, efficiency and effectiveness: how the Authority uses information about its costs and performance to improve the way it manages and delivers its services.

We document our understanding of the arrangements the Authority has in place for each of these three specified reporting criteria, gathering sufficient evidence to support our risk assessment and commentary in our Auditor's Annual Report. In undertaking our work, we consider whether there is evidence to suggest that there are significant weaknesses in arrangements.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements – Delay in certification of completion of the audit

We cannot formally conclude the audit and issue an audit certificate for London Borough of Islington for the year ended 31 March 2023 in accordance with the requirements of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 and the Code of Audit Practice until we have completed our consideration of an objection brought to our attention by a local authority elector undersection 27 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014. We are satisfied that this matter does not have a material effect on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the members of the Authority, as a body, in accordance with Part 5 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 and as set out in paragraph 44 of the Statement of Responsibilities of Auditors and Audited Bodies published by Public Sector Audit Appointments Limited. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Authority's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Authority and the Authority's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Paul Dossett

Paul Dossett, Key Audit Partner
for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP, Local Auditor
London
Date: 25/03/2024

Independent auditor's report to the Members of London Borough of Islington on the Pension Fund financial statements of London Borough of Islington Pension Fund

Opinion on financial statements

We have audited the financial statements of London Borough of Islington Pension Fund (the 'Pension Fund') administered by London Borough of Islington (the 'Authority') for the year ended 31 March 2023 which comprise the Fund Account, the Net Assets Statement and notes to the pension fund financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of practice on local authority accounting in the United Kingdom 2022/23. In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the financial transactions of the Pension Fund during the year ended 31 March 2023 and of the amount and disposition at that date of the fund's assets and liabilities;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2022/23; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law, as required by the Code of Audit Practice (2020) ("the Code of Audit Practice") approved by the Comptroller and Auditor General. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Authority in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Pension Fund's financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We are responsible for concluding on the appropriateness of the Corporate Director of Resources' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Pension Fund's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the auditor's opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Pension Fund to cease to continue as a going concern.

In our evaluation of the Corporate Director of Resources' conclusions, and in accordance with the expectation set out within the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2022/23 that the Pension Fund's financial statements shall be prepared on a going concern basis, we considered the inherent risks associated with the continuation of services provided by the Pension Fund. In doing so we had regard to the guidance provided in Practice Note 10 Audit of financial statements and regularity of public sector bodies in the United Kingdom (Revised 2022) on the application of ISA (UK) 570 Going Concern to public sector entities. We assessed the reasonableness of the basis of preparation used by the Authority in the Pension Fund financial statements and the disclosures in the Pension Fund financial statements over the going concern period.

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

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

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Corporate Director of Resources with respect to going concern are described in the 'Responsibilities of the Authority, the Corporate Director of Resources and Those Charged with Governance for the financial statements' section of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Governance Statement and the Statement of Accounts, other than the Pension Fund's financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, and our auditor's report on the Authority's financial statements. The Corporate Director of Resources is responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Pension Fund financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matters required by the Code of Audit Practice (2020) published by the National Audit Office on behalf of the Comptroller and Auditor General (the Code of Audit Practice)

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit of the Pension Fund's financial statements, the other information published together with the Pension Fund's financial statements in the Statement of Accounts for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the Pension Fund financial statements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Code of Audit Practice, we are required to report to you if:

- we issue a report in the public interest under section 24 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 in the course of, or at the conclusion of the audit; or
- we make a written recommendation to the Authority under section 24 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 in the course of, or at the conclusion of the audit; or
- we make an application to the court for a declaration that an item of account is contrary to law under Section 28 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 in the course of, or at the conclusion of the audit; or;
- we issue an advisory notice under Section 29 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 in the course of, or at the conclusion of the audit; or
- we make an application for judicial review under Section 31 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014, in the course of, or at the conclusion of the audit.

We have nothing to report in respect of the above matters in relation to the Pension Fund.

Responsibilities of the Authority, the Corporate Director of Resources and Those Charged with Governance for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of 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 those affairs. In this authority, that officer is the Corporate Director of Resources. The Corporate Director of Resources is responsible for the preparation of the Statement of Accounts, which includes the Pension Fund's financial statements, in accordance with proper practices as set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2022/23, for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Corporate Director of Resources determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Pension Fund's financial statements, the Corporate Director of Resources is responsible for assessing the Pension Fund's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they have been informed by the relevant national body of the intention to dissolve the Pension Fund without the transfer of its services to another public sector entity.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Pension Fund's financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements. Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the Pension Fund and determined that the most significant which are directly relevant to specific assertions in the financial statements are those related to the reporting frameworks (the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2022/23, the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014, the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 and the Local Government Act 2003, Public Service Pensions Act 2013, Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013, Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2016).

We enquired of management and the Audit and Risk Committee, concerning the Authority's policies and procedures relating to:

- the identification, evaluation and compliance with laws and regulations;
- the detection and response to the risks of fraud; and
- the establishment of internal controls to mitigate risks related to fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations.

We enquired of management, internal audit and the Audit and Risk Committee, whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations or whether they had any knowledge of actual, suspected or alleged fraud.

We assessed the susceptibility of the Pension Fund's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur, by evaluating management's incentives and opportunities for manipulation of the financial statements including the pension fund. This included review of the risk of management override of control, in particular journals, management estimates and transactions outside the normal course of business as a significant risk. We determined that the principal risks were in relation to unusual journal entries made during the year which met a range of criteria we set during the course of the audit, and the appropriateness of assumptions applied by management in determining significant accounting estimates, such as the valuation of pension fund investments.

Our audit procedures involved:

- evaluation of the design effectiveness of controls that the Corporate Director of Resources has in place to prevent and detect fraud;
- journal entry testing, with a focus on entries meeting the criteria determined by the audit team;
- challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in its significant accounting estimates in respect of the valuation of investments and the IAS 26 pensions liability valuations;
- assessing the extent of compliance with the relevant laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement item.

These audit procedures were designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free from fraud or error. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error and detecting irregularities that result from fraud is inherently more difficult than detecting those that result from error, as fraud may involve collusion, deliberate concealment, forgery or intentional misrepresentations. Also, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it.

We communicated relevant laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members.

Our assessment of the appropriateness of the collective competence and capabilities of the engagement team included consideration of the engagement team's.

- understanding of, and practical experience with audit engagements of a similar nature and complexity through appropriate training and participation
- knowledge of the local government pensions sector
- understanding of the legal and regulatory requirements specific to the Pension Fund including:
  - the provisions of the applicable legislation
  - guidance issued by CIPFA/LASAAC and SOLACE
  - the applicable statutory provisions.

In assessing the potential risks of material misstatement, we obtained an understanding of:

- the Pension Fund’s operations, including the nature of its income and expenditure and its services and of its objectives and strategies to understand the classes of transactions, account balances, expected financial statement disclosures and business risks that may result in risks of material misstatement.
- the Authority's control environment, including the policies and procedures implemented by the Authority to ensure compliance with the requirements of the financial reporting framework.

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

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the members of the Authority, as a body, in accordance with Part 5 of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 and as set out in paragraph 44 of the Statement of Responsibilities of Auditors and Audited Bodies published by Public Sector Audit Appointments Limited. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Authority's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Authority and the Authority's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Signature:

Paul Dossett

Paul Dossett, Key Audit Partner
for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP, Local Auditor

London
25 March 2024

Narrative Report to the Statement of Accounts and Summary of the Council's Financial Performance in the Year 2022/23

The Narrative Report provides an explanation in overall terms of the council's financial position and helps interpret the accounting statements. The aim of the Narrative Report is to explain the finances rather than provide a commentary on the council's policies. The Statement of Accounts has been prepared on the basis that the council is a going concern. This reflects the legal requirement to set a balanced budget, the ability of the Section 151 Officer to issue a Section 114 notice, preventing non-essential expenditure if there is a risk of running out of cash, and the ability of the government to intervene and set an alternative budget if elected Members decide to set an unbalanced budget.

Explanation of the format of the statements within these accounts

This Statement of Accounts comprises:

- Statement of Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts
- Financial Statements
- Notes to the accounts (including pension disclosures, and the Statement of Accounting Polices which sets out policies adopted for the preparation of the accounts)

The financial statements contain the core financial statements grouped together and the supplementary single entity financial statements relevant to this council.

The core financial statements comprise:

- Movement in Reserves Statement – showing the movement on the different reserves held by the council, analysed into usable reserves (those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce taxation) and other reserves.
- Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement – a summary of the resources generated and consumed by the council in the year.
- Balance Sheet - highlights the council's financial position as at 31 March 2023 - in particular, what it owns versus what it owes.
- Cash Flow Statement - illustrates the council's total cash transactions in the financial year, split between revenue expenditure (day-to-day expenditure), capital expenditure (long-term investment in assets) and financing transactions (how we pay for the expenditure).

The supplementary financial statements applicable to Islington Council comprise:

- Housing Revenue Account Income and Expenditure Account, and Statement of Movement on the Housing Revenue Account Balance – transactions relating to council dwellings.
- Collection Fund – receipts and payments relating to council tax and business rates.
- The Pension Fund Account and amounts attributable to trust funds are shown separately because they are not part of the council's single entity accounts. For the Pension Fund administered by Islington Council, these include:

- Fund Account - a summary of the resources generated and consumed by the fund in the year

- Net Assets Statement - shows the Pension Fund's financial position as at 31 March 2023

The Expenditure and Funding Analysis (Note 11) gives a clear link between in-year reporting of financial performance and the final outturn set out in the core financial statements.

In common with most other local authorities, the Pension Fund has a deficit. The council asks an independent actuary to review the Pension Fund's position every three years and advise how to set the contributions to the Pension Fund to address the deficit. Such a review took place in 2019/20. More information can be found in the Pension Fund Account pages.

Outturn 2022/23

General Fund Outturn 2022/23

Overall, there was a balanced General Fund position.

Departmental income and expenditure	Gross Expenditure £'000	Gross Income £'000	Net Outturn £'000	Net Budget £'000	Over / (Under) £'000
Adult Social Care	161,278	(78,685)	82,593	74,700	7,893
Chief Executive	4,122	(1,395)	2,727	2,561	166
Children and Young People	159,216	(64,940)	94,276	91,671	2,605
Schools	352,889	(340,230)	12,659	10,637	2,022
Community Wealth Building	69,263	(48,421)	20,842	19,394	1,448
Environment and Climate Change	117,593	(88,180)	29,413	24,200	5,213
Community Engagement and Wellbeing	17,636	(6,681)	10,955	10,955	-
Homes and Neighbourhoods	40,215	(27,372)	12,843	13,295	(452)
Public Health	36,529	(35,644)	885	885	-
Resources	209,413	(167,629)	41,784	41,424	360
Corporate Items					
Corporate items	(12,698)	(294,257)	(306,955)	(312,678)	5,723
General Fund Variance (before application of Corporate Resources)	**1,155,456**	**(1,153,434)**	**2,022**	**(22,956)**	**24,978**
Application of Corporate Energy Budget			-	1,400	(1,400)
Application of Earmarked Reserves			-	16,556	(16,556)
Application of General Contingency			-	5,000	(5,000)
Net General Fund Variance	**1,155,458**	**(1,153,436)**	**2,022**	**-**	**2,022**
Transfer to/(from) General Fund Balances (excluding schools)			-	-	-
Transfer to/(from) Schools Balances			(2,022)	-	(2,022)
Total			-	-	-

Departmental income and expenditure (including HRA)	Over / (Under) £'000
General Fund over/(under) spend for the year (including schools)	2,022
Housing Revenue Account over/(under) spend for the year	-
Net expenditure	**2,022**

The 2022/23 Provisional Outturn report on the council's website gives a detailed explanation of the outturn position and variances against budget.

The table below shows how the Corporate Items Net Outturn figure of (£306.955m) above relates to the figure for Corporate Items Net Expenditure in the CIES of £15.181m in the Expenditure and Funding Analysis in Note 11.

	Net Outturn	Other Operating expenditure	Financing and investment income and expenditure	Taxation and non-specific grant income	Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations	Transfers to/from earmarked reserves	Net expenditure in the CIES in the Expenditure and Funding Analysis
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
		Note 14	**Note 15**	**Note 16**	**MIRS**	**MIRS**	**Note 11**
Corporate Items	(306,955)	(899)	26,188	(276,238)	(33,943)	(37,244)	15,181
HRA	-	(15,509)	16,255	(29,449)	(5,178)	(26,733)	60,614
		(16,408)	**42,443**	**(305,687)**	**(39,121)**	**(63,977)**	

General Fund Balances

To ensure sustained financial resilience, as a minimum the council aims to maintain the General Fund balance (excluding schools balances). As at 31 March 2023, the General Fund balance (excluding schools balances) totalled £21.718m (£21.718m as at 31 March 2022). Schools balances totalled £6.292m (£8.314m as at 31 March 2022). The council has limited ability to supplement its budget from reserves. It is required to maintain an adequate level of General Fund balance and earmarked reserves, whilst schools and HRA balances are ringfenced for specific services. However, the council can use earmarked reserves to supplement the budget if they are being used for the purpose they were earmarked (e.g. managing risk) or are no longer required.

Housing Revenue Account 2022/23

The Housing Revenue Account (HRA) is a separate account for all the expenses and income relating to council housing. The outturn for the HRA is an in-year deficit of (+£12.987m) compared to original budget assumptions which has been funded from HRA earmarked reserves. The deficit relates to technical overspends including revenue contributions to capital outlay, increased depreciation and reduced capitalisation of salary costs which will be reversed out in future years through increased borrowing and reduced revenue contributions leading to an overall neutral impact on the HRA business plan. Total HRA earmarked reserves were £31.504m as at 31 March 2023 (£58.237m as at 31 March 2022).

The HRA section of the accounts discloses HRA income and expenditure, including the HRA share of income and expenditure in the overall statement of accounts plus movements in balances and accounting adjustments. The notes to the HRA include details of types of dwellings, value of dwellings, details of the repairs reserve, capital expenditure including funding and details of capital receipts, depreciation, pension costs and rent arrears.

Capital Expenditure and Funding 2022/23

Capital expenditure of £152m was delivered against the revised 2022/23 budget of £169m, representing 90% spend against budget. The table below sets out this expenditure by department.

Capital Programme Outturn 2022/23	2022/23 Capital Budget £'000s	2022/23 Capital Expenditure £'000s	Re-profiling (to)/from future years £'000s
Non-Housing	34,546	26,167	(8,379)
Housing	135,311	126,738	(8,573)
Total Capital Programme	**169,857**	**152,905**	**(16,952)**

The funding of the 2022/23 capital programme is summarised in the table below.

Funding Sources	£'000s
Capital Grants & Third Party Contributions	37,289
Capital Receipts	25,058
HRA - Major Repairs Reserve	38,490
HRA - Revenue Account	19,776
General Fund Borrowing	32,292
Total Funding	**152,905**

Net Assets as at 31 March 2023

The council's balance sheet shows what the council owns and owes at the end of the financial year.

This year it shows net assets of £4.297bn, made up of £5.184bn of assets and £0.887bn of liabilities. The most significant asset held by the council is its Property, Plant and Equipment portfolio, worth £4.942bn, of which council dwellings make up £3.430bn.

The largest liability facing the council is in relation to the Pension Scheme (£219m). Details of this scheme and the council's plans to overcome the liability are given later in the Narrative Report.

The balance sheet also includes a long-term liability of £73m relating to the council's PFI and similar schemes and is payable over the next 15 years. Further details can be found in Note 20. There were no individually material assets added this year or significant new liabilities incurred.

Current assets (amounts due within 12 months) include £133.9m of short-term debtors (£107.1m as at 31 March 2022). £79.1m was owed by central government and other public sector bodies mainly for grants and reimbursements. Other debtors include council tax, business rates and parking debts. Short-term debtors are included in the balance sheet net of a £98.0m provision for uncollectable debts. Whilst the council makes every effort to recover outstanding debts, it is prudent to set money aside to allow for the possibility that some debts will not be recovered.

The balance sheet also includes short-term creditors of £191.7m (£202.7m as at 31 March 2022). A significant proportion of these relate to central government and other public sector bodies, at £112.7m. Short-term PFI creditors amounted to £4.5m.

Borrowing and Investments 2022/23

As at 31 March 2023, the council had £53.7m of treasury investments and £20m of temporary treasury debt. The investments were for periods ranging from a week to 364 days at an average interest rate of 2.71% for investments and 4.3% for temporary debt. Total long-term debt was £265.6m at 31 March 2023 (£264m as at 31 March 2022). The average rate of interest on external borrowing has decreased from 4.2% in March 2022 to 4.06% in March 2023.

During the year, the council complied with the treasury limits and Prudential Indicators set out in the council's Annual Treasury Management and Investment Strategy 2022/23, with the exception of one Prudential Indicator (the short-term borrowing indicator), where a deliberate decision was taken. 7% of the Authority's borrowing was due in under 12 months as opposed to the minimum 12% set out in the Prudential Indicators. This indicator has been amended for 2023/24 to make it more appropriate.

31 March 2022 £'000	Treasury Management Cashflow	31 March 2023 £'000
14,713	Cash & Cash Equivalents	13,651
95,661	Short-Term Investments	30,676
110,374	**Total**	**44,327**

The main factors that would affect cash in the future are:

- Acquisitions and disposals relating to the capital programme
- The value of the reserve balances
- Appeals provisions
- Grants and contributions unapplied

Material or unusual charge or credit to the accounts

There were no material and unusual charges or credits to the accounts in 2022/23.

Significant provisions and contingencies and material write offs

The balance sheet includes provisions of £40.989m as at 31 March 2023 (£39.495m as at 31 March 2022). The most significant provision is the Insurance Provision (£16.345m as at 31 March 2023). Since 1992/93, the council has self-funded many of its insurable risks and a large part of the provision relates to claims submitted against the council since then which are still open, where the council has not yet paid out.

Material events after the reporting date

Any material events after the reporting date are disclosed in Note 34.

Significance of the pension liability

The estimated pension liability facing the council is £219.1m as at 31 March 2023 (£916.8m as at 31 March 2022). This liability shows the underlying commitments that the council has in the long-term to pay retirement benefits. It has reduced by £697.7m due to changes in actuarial financial assumptions. The total net liability of £219.1m has a substantial impact on the net worth of the council as recorded in the balance sheet. However, statutory arrangements for funding the deficit mean that the financial position of the council remains healthy:

- The deficit on the Local Government Pension Scheme will be made good by increased contributions over the remaining working life of employees, as assessed by the scheme actuary.

- Finance is only raised to cover teachers' pensions when the pensions are actually paid.

In 2023/24, the council is expected to make contributions of £54.7m to the Local Government Pension Scheme and the London Pension Fund Authority.

Looking forward

On 2 March 2023, the council agreed its budget for 2023/24 and set a council tax requirement of £113.039m. This resulted in a basic amount of band D council tax of £1,380.25 (representing a council tax increase of 4.99%) and a total amount of band D council tax (including GLA precept) of £1,814.39.

The agreed 2023/24 budget is summarised below:

Planned Revenue Expenditure	**2023/24** *£'000*
Directorate	
Adults Social Care	52,232
Chief Executive	1,327
Children and Young People	87,594
Community Engagement and Wellbeing	8,563
Community Wealth Building	21,312
Environment and Climate Change	496
Homes and Neighbourhoods	7,888
Resources and Central Costs	88,608
Net Cost of Services	**268,020**
Funded By:	
Settlement Funding Assessment	(116,967)
Business Rates Growth	(24,770)
Non-Specific Grants	(3,530)
Collection Fund Surplus	(9,714)
Council Tax Requirement	**113,039**

The medium-term budget gap is kept under constant review and will be assessed in detail in advance of the next budget setting process.

Key Revenue Cost Pressures

The UK economy continues to face record high levels of inflation, increasing interest rates and significant uncertainty, following the COVID-19 pandemic and the Ukraine War.

Specific revenue costs pressures facing the council include:

- Pay Inflation: The council's MTFS assumes a 6.5% per annum pay award in 2023/24 and then 3% over the remainder of the medium term. This is a significant risk going forward if actual pay awards are higher than MTFS estimates.

- Pensions: Following the 2022 triennial pension fund valuation, adjustments have been made in respect of employer pension contributions. The future service rate has increased from 14.6% to 18.3%.

- Contract and Non-Pay Inflation: The MTFS provides for contract and non-pay inflation and includes provision for the estimated impact of rising energy costs. Rising inflation, particularly in relation to energy costs, but also in respect of the headline rate that can impact on the cost of contracts, represents a significant medium-term budget pressure for the council.

- Interest Rates - The recent significant increase in interest rates, after more than a decade of low interest rates, will increase the revenue cost of funding the capital programme and replacing maturing debt.

- A further, significant cost pressure for the council is the increasing quantum and complexity of demand for council services. Based on latest estimates, the MTFS assumes demographic budget growth of £8.315m in 2023/24 and £8m per annum over the medium term. This is the net growth requirement after planned management actions to mitigate cost increases. There is considerable uncertainty around these estimates due to the unknown lasting impact of the pandemic on demand, a rising and ageing population with more complex needs and potential economic downturn impacts going forward.

Capital Programme

On 2 March 2023, the council agreed a capital programme of £670.7m over the three years from 2023/24 to 2025/26 as shown below:

Capital Programme 2023/24 to 2025/26	2023/24 £'000	2024/25 £'000	2025/26 £'000	Total £'000
Housing	150,551	186,713	196,033	533,297
Non-Housing	59,370	60,142	17,902	137,414
Total	**209,921**	**246,855**	**213,935**	**670,711**

Corporate information summary

The final section of the Narrative Report includes key facts and figures about Islington, information about the council's performance, the local environment, staff resources and key risks the council faces.

Key Islington Facts and Figures

- 15 square kilometres – the third smallest London borough.
- Growing population – 245,827 estimated in 2022, an increase of 19% or 39,189 since 2011 with an increase of 2.7% or 6,600 people expected over the next ten years.
- Second most densely populated authority in the country with 16,699 people per square kilometre, this is almost three-times the London average and more than 38-times the national average.
- Only 13% of the borough is green space, the second lowest for all authorities.
- Young population – 17% under 18 years old, only 9% over 65 years old.
- Diverse population – 38% Black Asian, Mixed or other Ethnic groups with 43% White British or Irish and 19% Other White, 40% born outside the UK.
- 5,157 people in the borough are on Disability Living Allowance (it is estimated that 14% of the population have a disability).
- 10,000 businesses in the borough.
- Economic inequality – the borough includes areas of affluence and significant deprivation, with almost every ward with neighbourhoods among the 20% most deprived in the country. Life expectancy varies significantly across the borough, but average life expectancy in Islington is amongst the lowest in London and significantly lower than the London and national average.
- Deprivation - Islington is the 53rd most deprived authority in England (as of 2019) and the 6th most deprived in London. It has the tenth highest rate of child poverty nationally (the highest in London) and fourth highest rate of pensioner poverty in London.

Cost of Living Crisis

In September 2022, the council declared a 'cost of living emergency' and pledged to use its available resources to protect the borough's most vulnerable from the worst effects of the crisis. The cost-of-living crisis puts further pressure on Islington households who are already struggling. In Islington there are more than 11,500 families living in fuel poverty, and 27,400 people in households receiving housing benefit, universal credit or council tax support.

Businesses in Islington are faced with uncertainty over energy bills and soaring costs for services, labour, and raw materials. In addition, some businesses are already experiencing a drop in consumer spend and this may increase if households reduce discretionary spend.

The council has continued to deliver core financial and other support to residents and businesses and introduced significant new activities as a response to the cost-of-living emergency.

The council's programme of activity comprises:

- ongoing delivery of the council's core offer of financial and other support for residents and businesses
- maximising the effective targeting of relevant Government grants and ensuring they are rapidly distributed
- working with voluntary sectors partners to maximise the borough's collective offer, with a particular focus on a network of warm spaces
- measures across all directorates to monitor the impact of the crisis, to help assess if our actions are making a difference and to understand and to respond to what will inevitably be a disproportionate impact on some local communities
- a communications campaign to maximise awareness and take up of the support available, including a Cost-of-Living Summit
- a new Cost-of-Living Board to coordinate this activity and ensure that the council and partners are doing all we can to support residents and businesses.

Islington Council performance and priorities

Islington Council's five strategic missions are set out in the Islington Together 2030 Plan and are included in the Introduction by the Chief Financial Officer above. These are underpinned by a number of corporate objectives, and the achievement of these are measured through corporate performance indicators. **The council's performance against its priorities will be published in due course and will be summarised in the final 2022/23 Statement of Accounts.**

Key Risks

The identification and mitigation of risks at Islington Council is a dynamic process, with risk management embedded in decision-making. The council maintains a Principal Risk Report (the corporate risk register) which identifies the key risks to achieving the council's strategic objectives, and the actions being taken to mitigate risks.

Summary of the Council's overall risk position

The council has articulated 28 principal risks as at May 2023. Seven principal risks have reduced in overall risk score since 2022, and five have increased in risk score. The council continues to operate in a heightened risk environment, with 25 risks scoring above the agreed target. Key risk themes are currently presenting as follows:

- Inflation and cost of living crisis – continued economic pressure due to inflation is a factor for many Principal Risks, most notably Financial Resilience of Residents and the New Build Programme with construction costs at a 40-year high. Social inequalities are likely to increase due to the cost-of-living crisis and put more families under financial pressure.
- Financial Resilience of the Council – While significant uncertainty remains around local authority funding from 2025/26, there has been some improvements in forecasts and more resilience built into the council's budget to address ongoing uncertainty. There continues to be a need for significant savings over the medium term and this is reflected in the Medium-Term Financial Strategy.

Specific risks on the risk register are summarised in the table below.

No.	Risk	Comments
1.	New Build Programme delivery - Affordability challenges slow progress in delivering new Council homes	The external economic environment, with high inflation and interest rate rises, has led to a significant increase to the cost of building new homes and increased risk of contractor withdrawal/failure. This risk is therefore presenting with an increased forward trend.
2.	Declining Financial Resilience of Residents	The Council is delivering a broad programme of interventions to support residents with the cost-of-living crisis. The cost-of-living issues experienced by residents are expected to continue through 2023/24. The Council has completed significant work to mitigate the worst impacts for our low-income households, flattening the curve for those impacted and stabilising the outlook for the next twelve months.
3.	Cost of Energy	The risk profile has slightly improved as volatility in the energy markets has reduced in recent months. There remains a high level of uncertainty of energy costs beyond 2024/25 but the risk presents with a stable trend for the next twelve months.
4.	Financial Stability and Resilience	Although there are still significant financial and economic headwinds that will continue to impact the Council going forward, there has been some improvement in forecasts and more resilience added to the Council's budget to help address continued areas of uncertainty. The outlook for the next 12 months is assessed as stable.
5.	Cyber and Data Security Breach	The cyber security programme is progressing well with several key actions completed in 2022/23. However, the threat level in our external environment remains high with a continued increased forward trend.
6.	Capital Programme slippage and/or delivery failure	The external economic environment has led to a significant increase to the cost of capital projects and increased risk of contractor withdrawal/failure. Slippage therefore remains a risk. In addition to a more appropriate level of capital provision, capital delivery capability and governance remains under review to mitigate delivery failure outside of affordability issues.

No.	Risk	Comments
7.	Youth Crime and Serious Youth Violence - risk of increased incidents	There is a continued decreasing trend in serious youth violence, but serious incidents still occur and there is an increasing complexity of need. Despite progress made in Islington in this area, this risk remains dynamic and unpredictable. The forward trend is assessed as stable.
8.	Failure to challenge and address social inequalities	Equality and improved outcomes for Islington residents is at the heart of the new strategic plan Islington Together 2030. The current national economic context is likely to have a negative impact on social inequality and the risk presents with a continued increasing forward trend.
9.	Social care market instability cause provider failure or withdrawal	Providers continue to be heavily affected by the wider economic challenges such as cost of energy, inflation, recruitment and retention. Continued uncertainties around long-term funding for the sector means this risk present with an increasing forward trend.
10.	Safeguarding Adults- Failure to identify or respond to preventable harm	There is an Adult Social Care improvement plan in place which includes recommendations identified in the Safeguarding Adult Reviews. The risk presents with a continued stable trend.
11.	Climate Change Resilience and Adaptation	The net zero carbon programme is progressing well. Climate adaptation measures are being identified by each programme workstream for incorporation in action plans going forward. The risk presents with a stable trend for the next twelve months.
12.	Commissioning, procurement and contract management operating model fails to maximise value for money and social value outcomes	The Council continues to monitor suppliers' viability and ability to deliver within the agreed parameters in the challenging economic climate. Delivery of the progressive procurement strategy 2020-27 is broadly on track and the forward trend is stable.
13.	Health and Social Care Integration -Insufficient capacity and resource to meet need	The Council continues to work with local partners to embed new systems and on-going integration. Uncertainties around funding remains a challenge and the risk continue to present with an increasing forward trend.

No.	Risk	Comments
14.	Serious Health and Safety Incident (Occupational)	There has been a concerning trend in the last twelve months of verbal and physical abuse incidents against Council staff and contractors. A programme of training and monitoring is being put in place to address this and the forward outlook over the next twelve months is assessed as stable.
15.	Response & Recovery - Failure to effectively respond and recover from critical incident (organisational preparedness, resilience and business continuity)	The impact of the new Protect Duty on local authorities is not yet fully known as final details have not been published. Large scale changes to the Council's business continuity arrangements are underway to strengthen resilience in the event of a critical incidents. The forward outlook for the next twelve months is stable.
16.	Serious Health & Safety incident in housing (Including Fire Safety)	The Council is continuing to deliver its compliance action plan in line with the new Fire Safety Act and Building Safety Act requirements. It is also delivering on actions to improve handling of damp and mould cases. This risk presents with a stable forward outlook.
17.	Safeguarding Children – Safeguarding practice and provision for children and young people are ineffective	Despite an increase in complexity of need and challenging recruitment market, the service has mitigations in place for effective safeguarding provision. The risk is presenting with a stable forward trend.
18.	Diversity and Inclusion – failure to attract and retain diverse talent	Over the last year, progress has been made across a programme of activities, and directorates now have People Plans to support the recruitment and development of a diverse and inclusive workforce. This risk is presenting with a stable forward trend.
19.	Serious information breach or non-compliance with legislation	Work continues to strengthen the Council's approach in handling Freedom of Information requests and Subject Access Requests. Since the last report, there has been one serious data breach reported to the regulator ICO which was closed with no action against the Council. The risk presents with a stable forward trend.

No.	Risk	Comments
20.	Domestic Violence Abuse – failure to provide effective practice and provision for victims	There has been a steady increase in referrals, with incidents of severe violence also on the rise. The Council has made significant investments in the service and is well placed to respond and continue to work with partner organisations to support victims. The forward risk trend is therefore assessed as stable.
21.	Well managed workforce to deliver corporate priorities	The new performance management framework was launched in April 2023 and a new programme for managers will be rolled out by the end of 2023. While progress has been made, the new framework needs to be embedded before risk levels can reduce. The forward outlook is assessed as improving over the next twelve months.
22.	Pupil attainment gap - Systemic failure to promote attendance and quality provision and interventions	2022 results created a new baseline for attainment post-Covid. Overall outcomes were lower in 2022 compared to pre-pandemic results but with some results consistent or better than national averages. The Council continues to deliver its Education Plan and the forward trend remains stable.
23.	School viability and place planning - Failure to manage the demand of school places could impact the pattern of provision and schools' viability	The trend of reduced demand for school places continues, with increasing pressures on school budgets. The Council continues to implement its school organisation plan to manage place planning and is increased monitoring of school budgets. A number of Islington schools are projected to go into deficit and therefore this risk is presenting with an increased forward outlook.
24.	Change Programme Delivery – corporate governance arrangements may not be fully embedded	The Transformation Team is undergoing a restructure to support a more strategic alignment with the priorities set out in Islington Together 2030 and improved resources to support change delivery. With the new approach to programme governance, it is assessed that the risk has reduced since the last report. The forward outlook remains stable.
25.	Effective IT Transformation and Resilience	Most of the critical resilience projects have been completed, including a full power-down of 222 Upper Street data centre. This risk presents with a stable forward trend.

No.	Risk	Comments
26.	Serious fraudulent activity	The team has increased its capacity and will develop a programme of proactive anti-fraud reviews for 2023/24. The risk exposure remains the same with a stable forward outlook.
27.	Non-Recent Child Abuse – Failure to deliver support payment scheme	The support payment scheme was launched in May 2022 and has been running well over the last year. Mitigations against fraudulent claims were pro-actively addressed in the design phase of the scheme. The forward outlook is assessed as stable.
28.	Increasing homelessness pressures cause burden on Council's budget and hardship for affected residents	There is a national trend in increasing numbers of people facing homelessness. In Islington as of 31st March 2023, there were 1,029 homeless households living in temporary accommodation compared to 848 homeless households the same time in 2022. Whilst the service is managing current pressures, the rapid increase and uncertainty around future Government funding gives rise to an increasing forward trend.

Staffing

The latest available council's employee headcount (March 2023) is 4,760, a decrease of 13 people in the last year. The gender, disability and ethnicity breakdown for Islington staff is as follows:

Staff Breakdown by Gender	
Female	53%
Male	47%

Staff Breakdown by Disability	
No	49%
Not Stated	41%
Yes	10%

Staff Breakdown by Ethnicity	
White	50%
Black	27%
Asian	9%
Not Stated	7%
Mixed	5%
Other	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 (the Chief Financial Officer) has responsibility for the administration of those affairs;
- Manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets; and
- Approve the Statement of Accounts.

The Chief Financial Officer's responsibilities

The council's designated Chief Financial Officer (as defined by Section 151 of the Local Government Act 1972 and Section 112 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988) is the person responsible for the proper administration of the council's financial affairs.

The CFO is responsible for the preparation of the Statement of Accounts (which includes the financial statements) in accordance with proper practices as set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom ('the Code').

In preparing these Statements of Accounts, the CFO has:

- selected suitable accounting policies and then applied them consistently except where policy changes have been noted in these accounts;
- made judgments and estimates that were reasonable and prudent; and
- complied with the Code.

The CFO has also:

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

I certify that the Draft Statement of Accounts gives a true and fair view of the financial position of the Authority at 31 March 2023 and of its income and expenditure for the year then ended.

David Hodgkinson
Corporate Director of Resources
25 March 2024

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 'unusable reserves'. The Movement in Reserves 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 to the amounts chargeable to council tax (or rents) for the year. The Net Increase/Decrease line shows the statutory General Fund Balance and Housing Revenue Account Balance movements in the year following those adjustments.

Movement in Reserves	General Fund	Earmarked General Fund Reserves	Housing Revenue Account	Earmarked HRA Reserves	Capital Receipts Reserve	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	Total Useable Reserves	Unusable Reserves	Total Authority Reserves
2022/23	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance at 31 March 2022 carried forward	**30,032**	**143,288**	**17,521**	**58,237**	**42,026**	**4,201**	**18,599**	**313,904**	**3,400,480**	**3,714,384**
Movement in reserves during 2022/23										
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	(73,209)	-	(31,911)	-	-	-	-	(105,120)	688,034	582,914
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (Note 13)	33,943	-	5,178	-	7,962	(3,280)	6,208	50,011	(50,011)	-
Net Increase/(Decrease) before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	**(39,266)**	**-**	**(26,733)**	**-**	**7,962**	**(3,280)**	**6,208**	**(55,109)**	**638,023**	**582,914**
Transfers to/(from) Earmarked Reserves (Note 27)	37,244	(37,244)	26,733	(26,733)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase/ (Decrease) in 2022/23	**(2,022)**	**(37,244)**	**-**	**(26,733)**	**7,962**	**(3,280)**	**6,208**	**(55,109)**	**638,023**	**582,914**
Balance at 31 March 2023 carried forward	**28,010**	**106,044**	**17,521**	**31,504**	**49,988**	**921**	**24,807**	**258,795**	**4,038,503**	**4,297,298**

The General Fund carried forward balance of £28.010m comprises of £21.718m General Fund balances and £6.292m of school reserves as shown in the Expenditure and Funding Analysis footnote (Note 11).

Movement in Reserves 2021/22	General Fund £'000	Earmarked General Fund Reserves £'000	Housing Revenue Account £'000	Earmarked HRA Reserves £'000	Capital Receipts Reserve £'000	Major Repairs Reserve £'000	Capital Grants Unapplied £'000	Total Useable Reserves £'000	Unusable Reserves £'000	Total Authority Reserves £'000
Balance at 31 March 2021 carried forward	**26,773**	**140,451**	**17,521**	**91,508**	**19,101**	**5,271**	**2,971**	**303,596**	**3,080,660**	**3,384,256**
Movement in reserves during 2021/22										
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	(31,514)	-	26,729	-	-	-	-	(4,785)	334,913	330,128
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (Note 13)	45,441	-	(60,000)	-	22,925	(1,070)	7,797	15,093	(15,093)	-
Net Increase/ (Decrease) before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves	**13,927**	**-**	**(33,271)**	**-**	**22,925**	**(1,070)**	**7,797**	**10,308**	**319,820**	**330,128**
Transfers to/(from) Earmarked Reserves (Note 27)	(10,668)	2,837	33,271	(33,271)	-	-	7,831	-	-	-
Increase/ (Decrease) in 2021/22	**3,259**	**2,837**	**-**	**(33,271)**	**22,925**	**(1,070)**	**15,628**	**10,308**	**319,820**	**330,128**
Balance at 31 March 2022 carried forward	**30,032***	**143,288**	**17,521**	**58,237**	**42,026**	**4,201**	**18,599**	**313,904**	**3,400,480**	**3,714,384**

*General Fund carried forward balance of £30.032m comprises of £21.718m General Fund balances and £8.314m of school reserves as shown in the expenditure and Funding analysis footnote (note 11).

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

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 (or rents). Authorities raise taxation to cover expenditure in accordance with statutory requirements; this may be different from the accounting cost. The taxation position is shown in the Expenditure and Funding Analysis (Note 11) and the Movement in Reserves Statement.

2021/22 Gross Expenditure £'000	2021/22 Gross Income £'000	2021/22 Net Expenditure £'000	Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	2022/23 Gross Expenditure £'000	2022/23 Gross Income £'000	2022/23 Net Expenditure £'000	Notes
129,014	(52,392)	76,622	Adult Social Care	135,961	(53,367)	82,594	
146,650	(53,492)	93,158	Children and Young People (excluding Schools)	133,702	(39,426)	94,276	
169,490	(160,620)	8,870	Schools	189,794	(177,134)	12,660	
91,799	(71,155)	20,644	Environment and Climate Change	98,351	(68,938)	29,413	
33,648	(17,984)	15,664	Homes and Neighbourhoods	32,819	(19,976)	12,843	
34,273	(33,839)	434	Public Health	35,578	(34,693)	885	
7,871	(842)	7,029	Community Engagement and Wellbeing	11,576	(621)	10,955	
42,965	(26,536)	16,429	Community Wealth Building	55,702	(34,860)	20,842	
2,268	(318)	1,950	Chief Executive	2,853	(127)	2,726	
184,821	(154,424)	30,397	Resources	196,074	(154,291)	41,783	
27,410	(13,143)	14,267	Corporate Items	15,904	(723)	15,181	
208,306	(227,874)	(19,568)	Housing Revenue Account (HRA)	291,392	(230,778)	60,614	
1,078,515	**(812,619)**	**265,896**	**Net Cost of Services**	**1,199,706**	**(814,934)**	**384,772**	
16,688	(28,042)	(11,354)	Other Operating expenditure	17,000	(33,408)	(16,408)	**14**
47,690	(9,638)	38,052	Financing and investment income and expenditure	49,423	(6,980)	42,443	**15**
1	(287,810)	(287,809)	Taxation and non-specific grant income	1	(305,688)	(305,687)	**16**
1,142,894	(1,138,109)	**4,785**	**(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Services**	1,266,130	(1,161,010)	**105,120**	
		(210,614)	(Surplus) or deficit on revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment assets			71,924	**17**
		(7)	(Surplus) or deficit from investments in equity instruments designated at fair value			18	**28**
		(124,292)	Actuarial (gains) or losses on pension assets / liabilities			(759,976)	**28**
		(334,913)	**Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure**			**(688,034)**	
		(330,128)	**Total Comprehensive income and Expenditure**			**(582,914)**	

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 are 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 those that the authority is not able to use to provide services. This category of reserves includes reserves that hold unrealised gains and losses (e.g. the Revaluation Reserves), 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'.

31 March 2022 *£'000*	Balance Sheet	31 March 2023 *£'000*	Notes
5,019,138	Property, Plant & Equipment	4,941,918	17
487	Heritage Assets	487	
39,259	Investment Property	43,640	18
10,795	Long-Term Investments	10,721	22
6,724	Long-Term Debtors & Prepayments	6,158	25
5,076,403	**Total Long-Term Assets**	**5,002,924**	
95,661	Short-Term Investments	30,676	22
476	Short-Term Assets Held for Sale	1,439	
1,205	Inventories	1,769	
107,147	Short-Term Debtors	133,894	25
20,501	Cash and Cash Equivalents	13,651	29
224,990	**Total Current Assets**	**181,429**	
(182,646)	Short-Term Creditors	(191,746)	24
(31,803)	Short-Term Borrowing	(46,007)	22
(5,788)	Cash and Bank Overdrawn	(26,615)	29
(27,341)	Short-Term Provisions	(21,439)	26
(59,747)	Short-Term Grants Receipts in Advance	(24,899)	37
(307,325)	**Total Current Liabilities**	**(310,707)**	
(12,154)	Long-Term Provisions	(19,549)	26
(245,604)	Long-Term Borrowing	(242,481)	22
(916,793)	Liability Related to Defined Benefit Pensions Scheme	(219,084)	35
(81,841)	Other Long-Term Liabilities	(74,591)	22
(23,292)	Long-Term Grants Receipts in Advance	(20,643)	37
(1,279,684)	**Total Long-Term Liabilities**	**(576,348)**	
3,714,384	**Net Assets**	**4,297,298**	
313,904	Usable Reserves	258,795	MIRS
3,400,480	Unusable Reserves	4,038,503	28
3,714,384	**Total Reserves**	**4,297,298**	

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. The amount of net cash flows arising from operating activities is a key indicator of the extent to which the operations of the authority are funded by way of taxation and grant income or from the recipients of services provided by the authority. Investing activities represent the extent to which cash outflows have been made for resources which are intended to contribute to the authority's future service delivery. Cash flows arising from financing activities are useful in predicting claims on future cash flows by providers of capital (i.e. borrowing) to the authority.

2021/22 £'000	Cash Flow Statement	2022/23 £'000
(4,786)	**Net surplus or (deficit) on the provision of services**	**(105,120)**
165,057	Adjustments to the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements	92,051
(59,338)	Adjustments for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities	(76,855)
100,934	**Net cash flows from Operating Activities (Note 30)**	**(89,924)**
(4,231)	Investing Activities (Note 31)	(17,011)
(88,879)	Financing Activities (Note 32)	79,258
7,824	**Net increase or (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents**	**(27,677)**
6,889	Cash and Cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	14,713
14,713	**Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period (Note 29)**	**(12,964)**

Notes to the Accounts

1. Accounting Policies

i) General Principles

The Statement of Accounts summarises the council's transactions for the 2022/23 financial year and its position at the year-end of 31 March 2023. The council is required to prepare an annual Statement of Accounts by the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 which require it to be prepared in accordance with proper accounting practices.

These practices under Section 21 of the 2003 Act primarily comprise the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2022/23 (the Code), 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.

ii. 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 contracts with service recipients, whether for services or the provision of goods, is recognised when (or as) the goods or services are transferred to the service recipient in accordance with the performance obligations in the contract as per IFRS 15.

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

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

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

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

Exceptionally, treatment of the following is not in accordance with the Code:

- Utility, and similar, accounts are recognised when payment is due and no adjustment is made to reflect the applicable financial year.
- Accruals are generally not raised where amounts are below a threshold, although managers' discretion may be used. For revenue, the general threshold is £10,000 and for capital £50,000.

Neither of these exceptions has a material effect on the financial statements.

iii. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments and deposits held for returns that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value within 24 hours.

In the Cash Flow Statement, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the council's cash management.

iv. Charges to Revenue for Non-Current Assets

Service revenue accounts, support services and trading accounts are debited with the following amounts to record the cost of holding non-current 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 assets attributable to the service.

The council is not required to raise council tax to cover depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses or amortisation. However, it is required to make an annual Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) to contribute towards the reduction in its overall borrowing requirement (equal to an amount calculated on a prudent basis determined by the authority in accordance with statutory guidance). Depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses and amortisations are therefore replaced way of an adjusting transaction with the Capital Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

v. Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rates

Islington Council (as a Billing authority) acts as an agent, collecting council tax and non-domestic rates (NDR) on behalf of the major preceptors (including government for NDR) and, as principal, collecting council tax and NDR for itself. Billing authorities are required by statute to maintain a separate fund (i.e. the Collection Fund) for the collection and distribution of amounts due in respect of council tax and NDR. Under the legislative framework for the Collection Fund, billing authorities, major preceptors and central government share proportionately the risks and rewards that the amount of council tax and NDR collected could be less or more than predicted.

Accounting for Council Tax and NDR

The council tax and NDR income included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is the council's share of accrued income for the year. However, regulations determine the amount of council tax and NDR that must be included in the council's General Fund. Therefore, the difference between the income included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the amount required by regulation to be credited to the General Fund is taken to the Collection Fund Adjustment Account and included as a reconciling item in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

The Balance Sheet includes the council's share of the end of year balances in respect of council tax and NDR relating to arrears, impairment allowances for doubtful debts, overpayments and prepayments and appeals.

Where debtor balances for the above are identified as impaired because of a likelihood arising from a past event that payments due under the statutory arrangements will not be made, the asset is written down and a charge made to the financing and investment income and expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The impairment loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount and the revised future cash flows

vi. Employee Benefits

Benefits Payable during Employment

Short-term employee benefits are those due to be settled wholly within 12 months of the year-end. They include such benefits as wages and salaries, paid annual leave and paid sick leave, bonuses and non-monetary benefits for current employees and are recognised as an expense for services in the year in which employees render service to the council. An accrual is made for the cost of holiday entitlements (or any form of leave, e.g. time off in lieu) earned by employees but not taken before the year-end which employees can carry forward into the next financial year. The accrual is made at the wage and salary rates applicable in the following accounting year, being the period in which the employee takes the benefit. 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 council to terminate an officer's employment before the normal retirement date or an officer's decision to accept voluntary redundancy in exchange for those benefits and are charged on an accruals basis to the appropriate service segment or, where applicable, to the Corporate Costs service segment in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement at the earlier of when the council can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits or when the council recognises costs for a restructuring.

Where termination benefits involve the enhancement of pensions, statutory provisions require the General Fund balance to be charged with the amount payable by the council to the pension fund or pensioner in the year, not the amount calculated according to the relevant accounting standards. In the Movement in Reserves Statement, appropriations are required to and from the

Pensions Reserve to remove the notional debits and credits for pension enhancement termination benefits and replace them with debits for the cash paid to the pension fund and pensioners and any such amounts payable but unpaid at the year-end.

Post-Employment Benefits

Employees of the council are members of one of three separate pension schemes:

- The Teachers’ Pension Scheme, administered by Capita Teachers’ Pensions on behalf of the Department for Education (DfE).
- The Local Government Pension Scheme, administered by Islington Council and by the London Pensions Fund Authority (LPFA) for former employees of the Greater London Council and the Inner London Education Authority.
- The NHS Pension Scheme, administered by NHS Pensions.

All schemes provide defined benefits to members (retirement lump sums and pensions) earned as employees worked for the council.

However, the arrangements for the Teachers’ scheme and NHS scheme mean that liabilities for these benefits cannot ordinarily be identified to the council. These schemes are therefore accounted for as if they were defined contributions schemes and no liability for future payments of benefits, other than those relating to discretionary pension benefits, is recognised in the Balance Sheet. Within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, the Children’s service line and Public Health service line respectively are charged with the employer’s contributions payable to the schemes in the year.

The Local Government Pension Scheme

The Local Government Scheme is accounted for as a defined benefits scheme:

- The liabilities attributable to the service areas of both Islington Council and LPFA pension funds are included in the Balance Sheet on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method – i.e. an assessment of the future payments that will be made in relation to retirement benefits earned to date by employees, based on assumptions about mortality rates, employee turnover rates, etc. and projections of earnings for current employees.
- Liabilities are discounted to their value at current prices, using a discount rate of 4.8% (based on the indicative rate of return on high quality corporate bonds [Sterling Corporate Index, AA over 15 years]).

The assets of both pension funds attributable to the council are included in the Balance Sheet at their fair value:

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

The change in the net pension's liability is analysed into the following components:

- Service cost comprising:

    - Current service cost – the increase in liabilities as a result of years of service earned this year – allocated in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the revenue accounts of the services for which the employees worked.

    - Past service cost – the increase in liabilities arising from current year decisions (scheme amendment or curtailment) 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 Corporate items.

    - Net interest on the net defined benefit liability (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 Islington Council and LPFA pensions fund – cash paid as employer's contributions to the pension fund in settlement of liabilities; not accounted for as an expense.

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

Discretionary Benefits

The council also has restricted powers to make discretionary awards of retirement benefits in the event of early retirements. Any liabilities estimated to arise as a result of an award to a 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 Local Government Pension Scheme.

vii. Events after the Balance Sheet Date

This refers to events, both favourable and unfavourable, that occur between the Balance Sheet date and the date when the council's Statement of Accounts is authorised for issue. Two types of events can be identified:

- Those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period (Balance Sheet date) – the Statement of Accounts is adjusted to reflect such events.

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

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

viii. Financial Instruments

Financial Liabilities

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

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

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

Financial Assets

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

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

The council's business model is to hold investments to collect contractual cash flows. Financial assets are therefore classified as amortised cost, except for those whose contractual payments are not solely payment of principal and interest (i.e. where the cash flows do not take the form of a basic debt instrument).

Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost

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

However, the council has made a number of loans at less than market rates (soft loans), e.g. to employees, voluntary organisations or other entities. When soft loans are made, and if material, a loss is recorded in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement 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 line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement at a marginally higher effective rate of interest than the rate receivable from the soft loan debtor, with the difference increasing the amortised cost of the loan in the Balance Sheet.

Statutory provisions require that the impact of soft loans on the General Fund Balance is the interest receivable for the financial year – the reconciliation of amounts debited and credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the net gain required against the General Fund Balance is managed by a transfer to or from the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account (which forms part of Unusable Reserves) 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 or Financing and Investment Expenditure line in the 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 the asset are credited / debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Expected Credit Loss Model

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

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

Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

This applies where cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest and the council's business model for managing the assets is to collect those cash flows and to sell the assets.

However, the council holds equity investments that would otherwise be accounted for under FVPL but has elected for these to the accounted for as fair value through other comprehensive income.

Financial assets that are measured at FVOCI are recognised on the balance sheet when the authority becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measured and carried at fair value. Fair value gains and losses are recognised as they arise in other comprehensive income.

Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

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

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

- Instruments with quoted market prices – the market price.
- Other instruments with fixed and determinable payments – discounted cash flow analysis.

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

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

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

ix. Government Grants and Contributions

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

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

Amounts recognised as due to the council are not credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement until 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 General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Where the grant has yet to be used to finance capital expenditure, it is posted to the Capital Grants Unapplied reserve.

Where it has been applied, it is posted to the Capital Adjustment Account. Amounts in the Capital Grants Unapplied reserve are transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account once they have been applied to fund capital expenditure.

x. Community Infrastructure Levy

The council has elected to charge a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL). The levy will be charged on new build properties (chargeable developments for the council) with appropriate planning consent. The council charges for and collects the levy, which is a planning charge. The income from the levy will be used to fund a number of infrastructure projects (these include transport, flood defences and schools) to support the development of the area.

CIL is received without outstanding conditions; it is therefore recognised at the commencement date of the chargeable development in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in accordance with the accounting policy for government grants and contributions set out above. CIL charges will be largely used to fund capital expenditure. However, a proportion of the charges may be used to fund revenue expenditure.

xi. Interests in Companies and Other Entities

The council has one wholly owned subsidiary called Islington Limited, company no. 05303559. The accounts for this subsidiary, if material, are consolidated into the council's accounts to form Group Accounts for the council.

xii. 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, being the price that would be received to sell such an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. As a non-financial asset, investment properties are measured at highest and best use. 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 General Fund Balance. However, revaluation and disposal gains and losses are not permitted by statutory arrangements to have an impact on the General Fund Balance. The gains and losses are therefore reversed out of the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement and posted to the Capital Adjustment Account and (for any sale proceeds greater than £10,000) the Capital Receipts Reserve.

xiii. Joint Operations

Joint operations are arrangements where the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities relating to the arrangement. The activities undertaken by the council in conjunction with other joint operators involve the use of the assets and resources of those joint operators. In relation to its interest in a joint operation, the authority as a joint operator recognises:

- its assets, including its share of any assets held jointly
- its liabilities, including its share of any liabilities incurred jointly

- its revenue from the sale of its share of the output arising from the joint operation
- its share of the revenue from the sale of the output by the joint operation
- its expenses, including its share of any expenses incurred jointly

xiv. Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases where the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the property, 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.

The Council as Lessee

Finance Leases

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

Lease payments are apportioned between:

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

Property, Plant and Equipment recognised under finance leases is accounted for using the policies applied generally to such assets, subject to depreciation being charged over the lease term if this is shorter than the asset’s estimated useful life (where ownership of the asset does not transfer to the council at the end of the lease period).

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

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. Charges are made on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease, even if this does not match the pattern of payments (e.g. there is a rent-free period at the commencement of the lease).

The Council as Lessor

Finance Leases

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

Lease rentals receivable are apportioned between:

- A charge for the acquisition of the interest in the property – applied to write down the lease debtor (together with any premiums received).

- Finance income (credited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement).

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

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

Operating Leases

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

xv. Property, Plant and Equipment

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

Recognition

Expenditure on the acquisition, creation or enhancement of Property, Plant and Equipment is capitalised on an accrual basis, provided that it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the council and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Expenditure that maintains but does not add to an asset's potential to deliver future economic benefits or service potential (i.e. repairs and maintenance) is charged as an expense when it is incurred. Expenditure below £10,000 is treated as de minimis and charged to revenue unless it is on existing assets and increases the value of the asset or is part of a group of similar assets.

Measurement

Assets are initially measured at cost, comprising:

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

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

The cost of assets acquired other than by purchase is deemed to be its fair value, unless the acquisition does not have commercial substance (i.e. it will not lead to a variation in the cash flows of the council). In the latter case, where an asset is acquired via an exchange, the cost of the acquisition is the carrying amount of the asset given up by the council.

Donated assets are measured initially at fair value. The difference between fair value and any consideration paid is credited to the Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income line of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, unless the donation has been made conditionally. Until conditions are satisfied, the gain is held in the Donated Assets Account.

Where gains are credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, they are reversed out of the General Fund Balance to the Capital Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

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

- Dwellings – current value, determined using the basis of existing use value for social housing (EUV–SH)

- Council offices – current value, determined as the amount that would be paid for the asset in its existing use (existing use value – EUV), except for a few offices that are situated close to the council's housing properties, where there is no market for office accommodation, and that are measured at depreciated replacement cost (instant build) as an estimate of current value.

- School buildings – current value, but because of their specialist nature, are measured at depreciated replacement cost which is used as an estimate of current value.

- Surplus assets – the current value measurement base is fair value, estimated at highest and best use from a market participant's perspective.

- Vehicles, Plant and Equipment (VPE) – depreciated historic cost is used as a proxy for current value

- Community Assets and Assets under Construction – Depreciated historical cost.

- Infrastructure – depreciated historical cost basis. However, this is a modified form of historical cost - opening balances for highways infrastructure assets were originally recorded in balance sheets at amounts of capital undischarged for sums borrowed as at 1 April 1994, which was deemed at that time to be historical cost.

- All other assets – current value, determined as the amount that would be paid for the asset in its existing use (existing use value or 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 current value.

Where non-property assets that have short useful lives or low values (or both), depreciated historical cost basis is used as a proxy for current value.

Assets included in the Balance Sheet at current value are revalued sufficiently regularly to ensure that their carrying amount is not materially different from their fair value at the year-end, but as a minimum every five years. Increases in valuations are matched by credits to the Revaluation Reserve to recognise unrealised gains. Gains might be credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement where they arise from the reversal of a loss previously charged to a service.

Where decreases in value are identified, they are accounted for 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.

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

Impairment

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

Where impairment losses are identified, they are accounted for in the following way:

- 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.

Depreciation

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

Deprecation is calculated on the following bases:

- Dwellings and other buildings – Straight-line allocation over the useful life of the property as estimated by the valuer

- Vehicles, plant, furniture and equipment – Straight-line allocation over the useful life of the asset as advised by a suitably qualified officer

- Infrastructure – Straight-line allocation over the average useful life of the network as estimated by the Highways Engineer.

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

Components which are integral part of the host asset are held under the same asset class as the host.

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

Disposals and Non-current Assets Held for Sale

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

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

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

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

Amounts received for a disposal in excess of £10,000 are categorised as Capital Receipts. A proportion of receipts relating to housing disposals is payable to the government. The balance of receipts remains within the Capital Receipts Reserve, and can then only be used for new capital investment [or set aside to reduce the council’s underlying need to borrow (the capital financing requirement)]. Receipts are appropriated to the Reserve from the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

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

Assets under Construction

Where works will result in an asset but the works are not completed by the end of the financial year and the asset is not yet in operational use, the cost is charged to Assets under Construction within Non-Current Assets in the Balance Sheet. Assets under Construction are carried in the Balance Sheet at accumulated historical cost during the period of construction and are exempt from depreciation. In exceptional cases, impairment losses might need to be charged during the construction period, should they arise. Once assets are ready for operational use, the assets are reclassified and valued in accordance with the basis relevant to that particular class of assets.

xvi. Private Finance Initiative

PFI / Service Concession Agreements

PFI and similar contracts are agreements to receive services, where the responsibility for making available the property, plant and equipment needed to provide the services passes to the PFI contractor.

Where the council is deemed to control the services that are provided under its PFI schemes and other arrangements, and as ownership of the Property, Plant and Equipment will pass to the council at the end of the contracts for no additional charge, the council carries such assets on the Balance Sheet during the length of such contracts as part of Property, Plant and Equipment.

The original recognition of these non-current assets at fair value (based on the cost to purchase the property, plant and equipment) was balanced by the recognition of a liability for amounts due to the scheme operator to pay for the assets (capital investment). Where the council agrees to make up front capital contributions (to reduce the annual payment over the duration of the agreement), they are used to reduce the liability.

The non-current assets recognised on the Balance Sheet are revalued and depreciated in the same way as other non-current assets owned by the council.

The annual amounts payable to the PFI operators each year are analysed into five elements:

- Fair value of the services received during the year – Debited to the relevant service in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

- Finance cost – An interest charge on the outstanding Balance Sheet liability, debited to Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

- Contingent rent – Increases in the amount to be paid for the property arising during the contract, debited to Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

- Payment towards liability – Applied to write down the Balance Sheet liability towards the PFI operator ((the profile of write-downs is calculated using the asset life method).

- Lifecycle replacement costs – Debited to the relevant service in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

xvii. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions

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

Provisions are charged as an expense to the appropriate service line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the year that the council becomes aware of the obligation and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties. When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet. Estimated settlements are reviewed at the end of each financial year – where it becomes less than probable that a transfer of economic benefits will now be required (or a lower settlement than anticipated is made), the provision is reversed and credited back to the relevant service.

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

Contingent Liabilities

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

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

Contingent Assets

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

Contingent assets are not recognised in the Balance Sheet but disclosed in a Note to the accounts where it is probable that there will be an inflow of economic benefits or service potential.

xviii. Reserves

The council sets aside specific amounts as reserves for future policy purposes or to cover contingencies. Reserves are created by transferring amounts out of the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement. When expenditure to be financed from a reserve is incurred, it is charged to the appropriate service in that year 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 General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement so that there is no net charge against council tax for the expenditure.

Certain reserves are held to manage the accounting processes for non-current assets, financial instruments, local taxation and retirement and employee benefits and do not represent usable resources for the council – these reserves are explained in the relevant policies.

xix. Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital under Statute

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

xx. Value Added Tax (VAT)

Income and expenditure excludes any amounts related to VAT, where VAT collected is payable to HM Revenue and Customs and VAT paid is recoverable from them. Where VAT is not recoverable it is included as an expense.

xxi. Overheads and Support Services

The costs of overheads and support services are charged to service segments in accordance with the authority’s arrangements for accountability and financial performance. Each service segment includes the appropriate charges for the use of its non-current assets and appropriate employee benefit accrued costs.

xxii. Schools

The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom confirms that the balance of control for local authority-maintained schools (i.e. those categories of school identified in the School Standards and Framework Act 1998, as amended) lies with the local authority. The Code also stipulates that those schools’ assets, liabilities, reserves and cash flows are recognised in the local authority financial statements. Therefore, schools’ transactions, cash flows and balances are recognised in each of the financial statements of the authority as if they were the transactions, cash flows and balances of the council.

xxiii. Fair Value Measurement of Non-Financial Assets

The council measures some of its non-financial assets such as surplus assets and investment properties and some of its financial instruments such as equity shareholdings at fair value at each Balance Sheet date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The fair value measurement assumes that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

a) in the principal market for the asset or liability, or

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

The council measures the fair value of an asset or liability using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest. When measuring the fair value of a non-financial asset, the council takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The council uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

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

- Level 1 – quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the authority can access at the measurement date.

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

- Level 3 – unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

2. Accounting Standards Issued, But Not Yet Adopted

The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2023/24 (the Code) requires an authority to disclose information in the 2022/23 financial statements about new accounting standards that have been issued but not yet adopted. The following new standards have been issued and will be adopted in 2023/24:

Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendment to IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*) issued in February 2021	This amendment clarifies what accounting estimates are (monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty) and confirms that changes in estimates resulting from new information or new developments are not corrections of errors.
Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*, and IFRS Practice Statement 2) issued in February 2021	This amendment changes the requirement for the disclosure of significant accounting policies to one about material accounting policy information – i.e. that which users might require to understand other material information in the financial statements. The following criteria might indicate that accounting policy information is material: • a policy has changed with material effect • the policy has been chosen from a number of options in the Code • the policy has been developed in the absence of relevant IFRS/Code specifications • the policy requires significant judgements or assumptions in its application • the required accounting is complex (e.g. where different parts of the Code have been applied to a class of transactions)

None of these changes in accounting requirements for 2023/24 are anticipated to have a material impact on the council's financial performance or financial position.

3. Critical Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies

In applying the accounting policies set out in Note 1, the council has had to make certain judgements about complex transactions or those involving uncertainty about future events. The critical judgements made in the Statement of Accounts are shown below:

- The council wholly owns a trading vehicle, Islington Limited (ICo), which falls within the council's group boundary due to control and significant influence. ICo provides a number of services such as memorials to the public, out of borough trade waste and pest control services. Its gross turnover for 2021/22 audited accounts was £0.970m, and gross assets and liabilities of £1.815m and £1.633m respectively. None of its income was from the council, however the amounts owed to the council for services for the year related to 2021/22 is £733k. ICo is not consolidated into the council's group accounts on grounds of materiality.

- PFI Accounting: The council has deemed five PFI / Service Concession schemes as on-balance sheet and the value of the assets used to deliver these schemes and the outstanding liability are shown on the council's balance sheet.

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

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

The items in the council's Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2023 for which there is a significant risk of material adjustment in the forthcoming financial year are as follows:

Pensions Liability

The value of the Pensions Liability is calculated by a qualified actuary in accordance with current accounting requirements and based on the information provided by the Pension Fund.

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. Any variation in these assumptions will affect the recognised liability, for example, if the assumed longevity increased by 1 year the net liabilities would increase by £40m. A further sensitivity analysis is provided in Note 35.

Asset Valuations

The council's Property Plant and Equipment (PPE) are held on a long-term basis and require regular valuation to ensure the council's financial statements accurately reflect the true worth of its assets. Valuations are undertaken by qualified professionals (see Note 17) to provide up to date assessments using accepted valuation bases and methods.

In the 2022/23 financial year 99.9% of the Council's operational property assets were subject to an inspection and full valuation, which has minimised the uncertainty around potential impairment of assets that are not subject to valuation. A movement of 1% in PPE valuations would result in a change in asset value of c£47m and a change in depreciation charge c£0.4m in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

The largest item of PPE held by the council is Council Dwellings. The Housing Revenue Account (Accounting Practices) Direction 2007 requires authorities to use the specific bases and methods of valuation set out in the Guidance on Stock Valuation for Resource Accounting Guidance for 2016, published by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG), now the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC). EUV–SH is to be arrived at using beacon properties to assess the vacant possession value for properties. An adjustment factor is applied to the total vacant possession valuation based on the beacon valuation. The adjustment is used to reflect the additional risk and liability the public sector landlords undertake when compared with private sector investors.

A one percentage point change in the Adjustment factor would change the valuation of Housing Stock, by £137m, and if the value of dwellings were to reduce by 1% this would lead to a reduction in value of about £34m.

5. Significant Agency Income and Expenditure

The council is a member of the Adopt London North (ALN) which is a specialist Regional Adoption Agency (RAA). It is a partnership between the London Boroughs of Barnet, Camden, Enfield, Hackney, Haringey and Islington. ALN provides a shared adoption service to all six partner local authorities and commenced operation on 2 October 2019.

The aim of Regional Adoption Agencies (RAA) is to improve practice, processes, and outcomes for children, from more efficient recruitment of adopters, faster matches and improved post-adoption support, to reduced costs.

The London Borough of Islington is the host authority for the Adopt London North, Regional Adoption Agency partnership.

Gross income and expenditure is analysed in the table below and Islington Council's share of the income and expenditure has been included in its Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Adopt London North 2022/23							
Gross Expenditure	Islington Council Contribution	Hackney Council Contribution	Haringey Council Contribution	Enfield Council Contribution	Camden Council Contribution	Barnet Council Contribution	Total Contributions
£'000	*£'000*	*£'000*	*£'000*	*£'000*	*£'000*	*£'000*	*£'000*
3,198	(584)	(550)	(582)	(372)	(483)	(672)	(3,198)

6. Pooled Budgets

The council is involved in a partnership with the North Central London Integrated Care Board (NCL ICB) and other health providers, which derives from Section 75 of the National Health Service Act 2006.

Section 75 of the National Health Service Act 2006 (formerly Section 31 of the Health Act 1999) and the NHS Bodies and Local Authorities Partnership Arrangements Regulations 2000 enable the establishment of joint working arrangements between NHS bodies and local authorities. Pooled funds enable health bodies and local authorities to work collaboratively to address specific local health issues. A key feature of the pool is that the use of resources contributed to the pool should be dictated by the needs of clients who meet the criteria established for the pool, rather than the respective contributions of the partners. Thus, it is to be expected that health service resources could be used to deliver local authority services and vice versa. This is intended to ensure client focused care packages are developed and delivered to individuals, which meet their needs in a more seamless and efficient manner.

Pooled funds are not legal entities. The partners in the pool will nominate one partner to be the ‘host’ to the pool. That ‘host’ has responsibility for the administration of the pool. The host partner is required to produce a memorandum account of the financial activity of the pool, which used to be subject to external audit certification until the requirement was discontinued. During 2022/23, seven pooled funds were in operation and their purpose is explained below.

1) Learning Disability Services Pooled Fund: to improve the services received by vulnerable people in the community by integrating the service delivery and commissioning arrangements between health and social care.

2) Integrated Community Equipment Services Pooled Fund: to integrate community equipment stock with no distinction between NHS and Social Services equipment; provide access to the stock by many more Assessors, appropriately trained, leading to one stop provision; and establish a purchasing regime that makes full use of technology, purchasing power and efficiency.

3) Mental Health Commissioning Adult Mental Health Care Pooled Fund: to improve the services received by people with mental health care needs in the community by integrating the service delivery and commissioning arrangements between health and social care.

4) Carers Pooled Fund: to improve the services and increase support given to people who act as independent carers by integrating the service delivery between health and social care. This is intended to improve the access to information and advice for carers, develop and train carers in their caring role to better meet their individual needs, as well as the people for whom they care for.

5) Mental Health Care of Older People (MHCOP) Pooled Fund: to improve the services received by older people with mental health care needs who require residential services by integrating the service delivery and commissioning arrangements between health and social care.

6) Mental Health Care Trust Pooled Fund: to integrate the provision of health and social services for people with mental health needs in Islington. The fund will cover the provision of

services for the following Client Groups: Adult MH Services Client group, Mental Healthcare of Older People Client group and Substance Misuse Services Client group.

7) Better Care Fund: to drive the transformation of local services to ensure that people receive better and more integrated care and support. The aims and outcomes are the development of a locality offer; enhancing primary care capacity; to meet demographic pressures in social care; and to incentivise providers to support integrated care.

Islington Council is the host party for arrangements 1) to 5) and Camden & Islington NHS Foundation Trust is the host party for arrangement 6). The Better Care Fund is hosted by NCL ICB for arrangement 7). The NCL ICB replaced the Islington Clinical Commissioning Group (Islington CCG) in July 2022.

Gross income and expenditure is analysed in the table below and Islington Council's share of the income and expenditure has been included in its Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Pooled Budgets 2022/23	**Gross Expenditure**	**Islington Council Contribution**	**North Central London Integrated Care Board Contribution**	**Camden & Islington NHS Foundation Trust Contribution**	**Whittington Hospital NHS Trust Contribution**	**Total Contributions**
	£'000	*£'000*	*£'000*	*£'000*	*£'000*	*£'000*
Learning Disabilities Pooled Fund	45,637	(38,128)	(7,509)	-	-	(45,637)
Integrated Community Equipment Services Pooled Fund	1,926	(883)	(580)	-	(463)	(1,926)
Mental Health Commissioning Adult Mental Health Care	6,922	(4,382)	(2,540)	-	-	(6,922)
Carers Pooled Fund	1,057	(962)	(95)	-	-	(1,057)
MHCOP Pooled Fund	7,991	(4,198)	(3,793)	-	-	(7,991)
Mental Health Care Trust Pooled Fund	14,290	(2,611)	-	(11,679)	-	(14,290)
Better Care Fund	39,249	(18,099)	(21,150)	-	-	(39,249)
Totals	**117,072**	**(69,263)**	**(35,667)**	**(11,679)**	**(463)**	**(117,072)**

Pooled Budgets 2021/22	**Gross Expenditure**	**Islington Council Contribution**	**Islington CCG Contribution**	**Camden & Islington NHS Foundation Trust Contribution**	**Whittington Hospital NHS Trust Contribution**	**Total Contributions**
	£'000	*£'000*	*£'000*	*£'000*	*£'000*	*£'000*
Learning Disabilities Pooled Fund	39,781	(32,617)	(7,164)	-	-	(39,781)
Intermediate Care Pooled Fund	6,619	(2,713)	(3,906)	-	-	(6,619)
Integrated Community Equipment Services Pooled Fund	1,992	(656)	(886)	-	(450)	(1,992)
Mental Health Commissioning Adult Mental Health Care	5,035	(2,701)	(2,334)	-	-	(5,035)
Carers Pooled Fund	953	(858)	(95)	-	-	(953)
MHCOP Pooled Fund	7,470	(3,910)	(3,560)	-	-	(7,470)
Mental Health Care Trust Pooled Fund	14,945	(2,807)	-	(12,138)	-	(14,945)
Better Care Fund	34,570	(16,016)	(18,554)			(34,570)
Totals	**111,365**	**(62,278)**	**(36,499)**	**(12,138)**	**(450)**	**(111,365)**

7. Members' Allowances

The council paid the following amounts to Members of the council during the year.

2021/22 £'000	Members' Allowances	2022/23 £'000
535	Basic Allowance	647
398	Special Responsibility Allowance	489
5	Other Allowances	4
938	**Total**	**1,140**

8. Officers' Remuneration

Senior officers' remuneration

The tables below show senior officers' remuneration in 2022/23 and 2021/22.

Senior officers' remuneration for 2022/23 Post	Salary (Including fees & allowances) £	Other Payments £	Election Expenses £	Total Remuneration excluding pension contributions £	Employer's Pension contributions £	Total Remuneration including pension contributions £
Chief Executive - L Roberts-Egan	194,864	-	9,155	204,019	28,450	232,469
Corporate Director of Resources - D Hodgkinson	155,960	-	622	156,582	22,770	179,352
Corporate Director of Environment and Climate Change	145,529	-	289	145,818	21,247	167,065
Corporate Director of Children and Young People (iv)	141,487	-	-	141,487	20,657	162,144
Corporate Director of Community Wealth Building	140,087	-	289	140,376	20,453	160,829
Corporate Director of Community Engagement and Wellbeing (iii)	134,729	-	289	135,018	19,670	154,688
Corporate Director of Homes & Neighbourhoods (i)	55,440	-	-	55,440	8,094	63,534
Corporate Director of Homes & Neighbourhoods (i)	75,811	-	289	76,100	11,486	87,586
Director of Public Health (ii)	117,624	-	-	117,624	16,914	134,538
Director of Adult Social Care	115,943	-	-	115,943	16,928	132,871
Total	**1,277,474**	-	**10,933**	**1,288,407**	**186,669**	**1,475,076**

(i) The previous Corporate Director of Homes and Neighbourhoods left on 30 October 2022. The current post holder has been seconded to this post from the 17 October 2022.

(ii) The post of Director of Public Health is shared with London Borough of Camden and 52% of the remuneration shown in this note is recharged to them.

(iii) This post was renamed from Corporate Director of Fairer Together in February 2023.

(iv) This post was covered by the Corporate Director for People in 21/22.

Senior officers' remuneration for 2021/22	Salary (Including fees & allowances)	Other Payments	Election Expenses	Total Remuneration excluding pension contributions	Employers Pension contributions	Total Remuneration including pension contributions
Post	**£**	**£**	**£**	**£**	**£**	**£**
Chief Executive - L Roberts-Egan	192,939	-	9,217	202,156	28,169	230,325
Corporate Director of Resources - D Hodgkinson	151,362	-	540	151,902	22,099	174,001
Corporate Director of Environment	143,604	-	539	144,143	20,966	165,109
Head of Communications and Change	88,209	55,819	-	144,028	12,879	156,907
Corporate Director of Homes and Neighbourhoods	135,486	-	539	136,025	19,781	155,806
Director of Public Health (i)	117,624	-	-	117,624	16,914	134,538
Corporate Director of Community Wealth Building (ii)	103,292	-	-	103,292	15,081	118,373
Corporate Director of Fairer Together (iii)	100,710	-	-	100,710	14,731	115,441
Director of Adult Social Services (iv)	64,293	-	-	64,293	9,389	73,682
Corporate Director of People - C Littleton (v)	49,041	-	-	49,041	5,581	54,622
Total	**1,146,560**	**55,819**	**10,835**	**1,213,214**	**165,590**	**1,378,804**

(i) The post of Director of Public Health is shared with London Borough of Camden and 52% of the remuneration shown in this note is recharged to them.

(ii) The Corporate Director of Community Wealth Building was in post from June 2021, annualised salary was £132,804. Amount displayed reflects the period they reported to the Chief Executive.

(iii) The Corporate Director of Fairer Together was in post from June 2021, annualised salary was £132,804. Amount displayed reflects the period they reported to the Chief Executive.

(iv) The Director of Adult Social Care was in post from September 2021, the annualised salary was £114,018. Amount displayed reflects the period they reported to the Chief Executive.

(v) The Corporate Director of People was in post from April 2021 until July 2021, annualised salary was £154,305. Amount displayed reflects the period they reported to the Chief Executive.

There were no payments for Senior Officers in interim posts in 2022/23.

Senior officers' remuneration (Interim) for 2021/2022	Total Cost to the Council £
Interim Director of People (i)	203,550
Interim Programme Director - Localities (ii)	49,875
Interim Director of Corporate Transformation (iii)	53,049

(i) Interim Director of People from May 2021.

(ii) Interim Programme Director - Localities until June 2021.

(iii) Interim Director of Corporate Transformation until June 2021.

The total cost to the council in the above table is the amount paid to the agency for the interim post holder and does not necessarily represent the remuneration which the interim post holder received. The council does not operate a bonus scheme for senior officers, nor does it offer expense allowances.

Remuneration bands above £50k

Employees receiving more than £50k remuneration for the year (excluding employers' pension contributions but including redundancy payments) are shown below. This table excludes senior officers, who are shown above.

Remuneration Band	2021/22 Schools No of employees	2022/23 Schools No of employees	2021/22 Other No of employees	2022/23 Other No of employees
£50,000 - £54,999	103	94	239	367
£55,000 - £59,999	48	69	163	193
£60,000 - £64,999	38	35	107	141
£65,000 - £69,999	8	19	59	89
£70,000 - £74,999	15	15	30	43
£75,000 - £79,999	16	9	26	32
£80,000 - £84,999	9	12	10	13
£85,000 - £89,999	4	5	11	9
£90,000 - £94,999	1	2	10	10
£95,000 - £99,999	5	4	3	11
£100,000 - £104,999	4	4	3	3
£105,000 - £109,999	-	2	5	1
£110,000 - £114,999	2	-	6	6
£115,000 - £119,999	1	1	5	4
£120,000 - £124,999	-	-	4	6
£125,000 - £129,999	-	1	2	1
£130,000 - £134,999	-	-	-	-
£135,000 - £139,999	-	-	-	-
£140,000 - £144,999	-	-	1	1
£145,000 - £149,999	-	-	-	-
over £150,000	-	-	-	-
Total	**254**	**272**	**684**	**930**

Remuneration disclosures are stipulated by legislation only to include staff where the authority is the employer. In the case of voluntary aided and foundation schools, Islington Council is not the employer, so these staff are excluded from the numbers in the table above.

Termination Benefits

The table below shows the number and cost of exit packages agreed by the council. Exit packages are grouped according to cost band. The table shows the number of compulsory redundancies and other departures within each cost band. It also shows the total cost of all exit packages, analysed by cost band.

The Council conducted a significant voluntary redundancy scheme that resulted in an unusually large number of redundancies in the 2022/23 financial year.

Exit Package cost band	Number of compulsory redundancies		Number of other departures agreed		Total number of exit packages by cost band		Total cost of exit packages in each band	
	2021/22	2022/23	2021/22	2022/23	2021/22	2022/23	2021/22	2022/23
							£'000	£'000
£0 - £20,000	-	15	29	94	29	109	246	807
£20,001 - £40,000	-	5	4	38	4	43	114	1,191
£40,001 - £60,000	1	2	1	10	2	12	97	604
£60,001 - £80,000	-	-	2	4	2	4	143	260
£80,001 - £100,000	-	-	2	2	2	2	196	171
£100,001 - £150,000	1	-	2	7	3	7	401	881
£150,001 - £200,000	1	-	-	2	1	2	162	388
£200,001 - £500,000	1	-	-	6	1	6	421	1,736
Total	**4**	**22**	**40**	**163**	**44**	**185**	**1,780**	**6,038**
Other costs associated with termination benefits							88	109
Total termination benefits							**1,868**	**6,147**

(i) The numbers above include 36 people who have a total provision in the accounts of £2.538m for exit packages agreed but not paid as at 31 March 2023.

(ii) The figures above include redundancy payments, as well as other termination benefits such as settlement agreements and payments in lieu of notice.

Exit packages comprise both payments made to employees and amounts paid to the Pension Fund as a result of terminating the employee's contract. The majority of payments to the Pension Fund relate to capital costs of early retirements (pension strain). Exit packages relating to ill health retirements are excluded from the table as they are post-employment benefits arising from membership of the scheme and not termination benefits. The table includes exit packages relating to school employees.

The £109k other costs associated with termination benefits in 2022/23 relate to additional costs incurred in respect of exit packages reported in the previous financial year.

The main reason for the total number and cost of exit packages being higher in 2022/23 compared to 2021/22 was the voluntary redundancy scheme that operated in 2022/23 to help deliver business efficiency savings in future financial years.

9. Material transactions with related parties

The council is required to disclose material transactions with related parties - bodies or individuals that have the potential to control or influence the council or to be controlled or influenced by the council. Disclosure of these transactions allows readers to assess the extent to which the council 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 council.

UK Central Government

The UK government has significant influence over the general operations of the council – 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. council tax bills and housing benefits).

Grants received from government departments in 2022/23 and grant balances held in receipts in advance are shown in Note 37.

Members and Chief Officers

Members of the council and chief officers have direct control over the council's financial and operating policies and they are required to act in accordance with the council's procedures for preventing undue influence. The total of members allowances paid in 2022/23 is shown in Note 7.

The related parties disclosure note has been prepared using declarations of interest completed by members and chief officers. Details of each Member's declaration can be viewed on the council's website.

There are a number of organisations which are independent from the council but have an impact on its service areas. In order that the council can maintain effective partnerships with a number of these organisations, representatives of the council, usually elected councillors, sit on the various committees, boards and forums that are responsible for them. Details of these appointments are available on the council's website.

Pension Fund

The council is the administering authority of the London Borough of Islington Pension Fund. The council charged the Pension Fund £1.4m for expenses incurred in administering the Pension Fund which is included within the Statement of Accounts.

They are included in the table below.

Related Parties Organisation	Nature of Relationship	Income 2022/23 £'000	Expenditure 2022/23 £'000	Amounts owed (by)/to Islington Council 31 March 2023 £'000
Members/Senior Officers				
Voluntary organisations, charities and community groups	Members and senior officers are involved in management of voluntary organisations, charities and community groups which transacts with Islington Council.	(208)	852	70
Housing Associations	One Member is employed as a manager for a housing association which transacts with Islington Council.	2	1	4
Universities, Colleges & Schools	Thirteen Members are employed or involved in the management of universities, colleges or schools which transact with Islington Council.	(2,374)	1,285	4,983
Other Public Bodies				
NHS organisations	Four Members are involved in the management of or are employed by NHS organisations which transact with the council. Note 6 shows the transactions and balances relating to partnerships with local NHS bodies under Section 75 of the National Health Service Act 2006 (Pooled Budgets).	(4,072)	21,912	3,144
Local authorities	Islington Council transacts with other local authorities. Camden Council and City of London Corporation are the main authorities that Islington Council transacts with.	(5,712)	4,869	1,007
North London Waste Authority	Two Members participate as board members of this organisation which transacts with Islington Council.	(1,694)	7,119	2,628
Other Public Bodies	Members and senior officers hold positions of influence in public organisations which transact with Islington Council.	(37)	103	-
Entities Controlled or Influenced by the Authority				
Transform Islington	Transform Islington has a number of design, build, finance and operate contracts with LBI lasting 25 years. LBI holds a 10% shareholder rights in Transform Islington.	-	16,089	(52)
Angel Business Improvement District	One Member is a Director (unpaid) on the board of the Angel Business Improvement District located in Angel. Islington Council facilitates the collection of the BID levy annually on behalf of the BID. The BID levy is not included in this table.	(540)	580	256
Lee Valley Regional Park Authority	One Member is a Council appointed representative (unpaid) for this organisation. Islington Council partly funds this organisation through an annual levy payment.	-	142	-
Subsidiaries	Islington Ltd is a wholly owned subsidiary of Islington Council. One member is the only current Director of this organisation.	(376)	-	1,726
Other Related Parties				
Private Companies	One Member is involved with a limited company which has financial transactions with Islington Council. One Member's relative is involved with a limited company which has financial transactions with Islington Council.	(2)	-	-
London Borough of Islington Pension Fund	As the administrator of the Pension Fund, Islington Council has direct control of the Pension Fund. Expenditure includes employer contributions for the Local Government Pension Scheme. The Council charged the Pension Fund £1.4m for expenses incurred in administering the Pension Fund.	(1,438)	31,416	(841)

10. Fees payable to the Appointed Auditor

In 2022/23, Islington Council incurred the following fees relating to external audit:

2021/22 £'000	Fees Payable to the Appointed Auditor	2022/23 £'000
Audit Services		
252	Fees payable to the appointed auditor with regard to external audit services carried out by the appointed auditor for the year	229
41	Fees payable to the appointed auditor for the certification of grant claims and returns for the year	50
-	Fees payable in respect of non-audit services provided by the appointed auditor during the year	-

11. Expenditure and Funding Analysis

The Expenditure and Funding Analysis shows how annual expenditure is used and funded from resources (government grants, rents, council tax and business rates) 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 services. Income and expenditure accounted for under generally accepted accounting practices is presented more fully in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

2021/22 Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund and HRA Balances £'000	2021/22 Adjustments between the Funding and Accounting Basis £'000	2021/22 Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement £'000	Expenditure and Funding Analysis	2022/23 Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund and HRA Balances £'000	2022/23 Adjustments between the Funding and Accounting Basis £'000	2022/23 Net Expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement £'000
72,792	3,830	76,622	Adult Social Care	78,555	4,039	82,594
83,144	10,014	93,158	Children and Young People (excluding Schools)	83,079	11,196	94,276
(3,920)	12,790	8,870	Schools	1,627	11,033	12,660
(5,607)	26,251	20,644	Environment and Climate Change	4,198	25,215	29,413
3,758	11,906	15,664	Homes and Neighbourhoods	4,834	8,009	12,843
(221)	655	434	Public Health	190	695	885
6,047	982	7,029	Community Engagement and Wellbeing	8,895	2,060	10,955
12,728	3,701	16,429	Community Wealth Building	14,524	6,318	20,842
1,514	436	1,950	Chief Executive	2,284	442	2,726
25,424	4,973	30,397	Resources	35,738	6,045	41,783
(209,584)	223,851	14,267	Corporate Items	(194,658)	209,839	15,181
33,271	(52,839)	(19,568)	Housing Revenue Account	26,733	33,881	60,614
19,346	**246,550**	**265,896**	**Net Cost of Services**	**65,999**	**318,773**	**384,772**
-	(261,111)	(261,111)	Other Income and Expenditure	-	(279,652)	(279,652)
19,346	**(14,561)**	**4,785**	**(Surplus) or Deficit**	**65,999**	**39,121**	**105,120**
(276,253)			Opening General Fund and HRA Balance	(249,078)		
19,346			Less Deficit on General Fund and HRA Balance in Year	65,999		
7,829			Transfer from General Fund Earmarked Reserves to Capital Grants unapplied			
(249,078)			**Closing General Fund and HRA Balance**	**(183,079)**		

31 Mar 21		31 Mar 22	General Fund and HRA Balances	31 Mar 22		31 Mar 23
(16,664)	(5,054)	(21,718)	General Fund Balance	(21,718)	-	**(21,718)**
(140,451)	(2,837)	(143,288)	General Fund Earmarked Reserves	(143,288)	37,244	**(106,044)**
(10,109)	1,795	(8,314)	Schools	(8,314)	2,022	**(6,292)**
(17,521)	-	(17,521)	HRA Balance	(17,521)	-	**(17,521)**
(91,508)	33,271	(58,237)	HRA Earmarked Reserves	(58,237)	26,733	**(31,504)**
(276,253)	**27,175**	**(249,078)**	**Total**	**(249,078)**	**65,999**	**(183,079)**

Details of the adjustments between the funding basis and the accounting basis are given below.

Adjustments from General Fund to arrive at the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	Adjustments for Capital Purposes £'000	Adjustments for Pensions £'000	Adjustments between accounting policies for reporting £'000	Other Adjustments £'000	Total Adjustments £'000
Adult Social Care	547	3,496	-	(4)	4,039
Children and Young People (excluding Schools)	600	10,471	-	126	11,196
Schools	2,378	8,536	-	119	11,033
Environment and Climate Change	16,718	8,529	-	(32)	25,215
Homes and Neighbourhoods	6,795	1,201	-	13	8,009
Public Health	-	701	-	(6)	695
Community Engagement and Wellbeing	-	1,976	-	84	2,060
Community Wealth Building	1,773	4,487	-	59	6,318
Chief Executive	-	433	-	9	442
Resources	-	5,986	-	58	6,045
Corporate	(30,616)	18,421	250,949	(28,915)	209,839
Housing Revenue Account	51,124	(10,927)	28,703	(35,019)	33,881
Net Cost of Services	**49,319**	**53,310**	**279,652**	**(63,508)**	**318,773**
Other Income and Expenditure	-		(279,652)	-	(279,652)
(Surplus) or Deficit	**49,319**	**53,310**	-	**(63,508)**	**39,121**

Adjustments for Capital Purposes

This column includes the following adjustments:

- Addition of depreciation, amortisation, impairments and revaluation gains and losses in the service lines as these are not chargeable under generally accepted accounting practices.
- Adjustment for capital disposals with a transfer of income on disposal of assets and the amounts written off for those assets.
- A contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve is made to compensate the General Fund for payments to the government capital receipts pool.
- Deduction of statutory charges for capital financing, including the Minimum Revenue Provision, as these are not chargeable under generally accepted accounting practices. Deduction of statutory charges relating to repayments of PFI and lease liabilities as these are not chargeable under generally accepted accounting practices.
- The movements in the fair value of investment properties are reversed out in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as they are not proper charges to the General Fund.
- Capital grants are adjusted for income not chargeable under generally accepted accounting practices. The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is credited with capital grants receivable in the year without conditions or for which conditions were satisfied in the year.

- Adjustment in respect of revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute. The underlying revenue nature of the expenditure means that it will be debited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as it is incurred, but if the council applies the statutory provision to treat the expenditure as capital, it is reversed out of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

Pensions Adjustments

Net change for the removal of pension contributions and the addition of IAS 19 Employee Benefits pension related expenditure and income:

- For services, this represents the removal of the employer pension contributions made by the authority as allowed by statute and the replacement with current service costs and past service costs.

- The net interest on the defined benefit liability is charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Adjustments between accounting policies for internal management and financial reporting

Adjustments to reclassify items which the Code dictates must sit outside Cost of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, but which are reported and managed internally under Corporate Services and the HRA. Notes 14, 15 and 16 provide a breakdown of the items that sit outside Cost of Services.

Other Adjustments

Other differences between amounts debited/credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and amounts payable/receivable to be recognised under statute:

- A transfer equivalent to HRA depreciation, and additional contributions required to sustain the HRA business plan, from the HRA to the major repairs reserve as these are not chargeable to the HRA under generally accepted accounting practices

- The charge representing the difference between what is chargeable under statutory regulations for council tax and NDR that was projected to be received at the start of the year and the income recognised under generally accepted accounting practices in the Code. This is a timing difference as any difference will be brought forward in future Surpluses or Deficits on the Collection Fund.

12. Expenditure and Income Analysed By Nature

The authority's expenditure and income is analysed as follows:

2021/22 £'000	Expenditure and Income Analysed by Nature	2022/23 £'000
	Expenditure	
421,190	Employee expenses	461,760
587,244	Other service expenses	605,520
58,209	Depreciation	61,571
16,908	Revaluation (Gains) / Losses & Impairments	73,998
42,598	Interest expenses	46,280
7,718	Precepts & levies	7,955
3,781	Payments to the government Housing Capital Receipts Pool	-
5,246	Disposal of assets	9,045
1,142,894	**Total Expenditure**	**1,266,129**
	Income	
(369,429)	Fees, charges and other service income	(384,932)
(884)	Interest and investment income	(1,663)
(28,042)	Proceeds from the sale of assets	(33,408)
(172,463)	Income from council tax and non-domestic rates	(186,137)
(567,291)	Government grants and contributions	(554,869)
(1,138,108)	**Total Income**	**(1,161,009)**
4,785	**(Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services**	**105,120**

13. 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 council in the year in accordance with proper accounting practice to arrive at the resources that are specified by statutory provisions as being available to the council to meet future capital and revenue expenditure.

2022/23	Usable Reserves					
Adjustments between Account Basis and Funding Basis under Regulations	General Fund £'000	Housing Revenue Account £'000	Capital Receipts Reserve £'000	Major Repairs Reserve £'000	Capital Grants Unapplied £'000	Movement in Unusable Reserves £'000
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Adjustment Account						
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	(26,362)	(35,209)	-	-	-	61,571
Revaluation gains / losses on Property Plant and Equipment	4,084	(78,082)	-	-	-	73,998
Impairment of Property Plant and Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Movement in the fair value of Investment Properties	1,496	2,052	-	-	-	(3,548)
Capital grants and contributions applied	6,489	29,449	-	-	-	(35,938)
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	(6,754)	(5,218)	-	-	-	11,972
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	-	(8,864)	-	-	-	8,864
Insertion of items not debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement						
Statutory provision for financing of capital investment	3,767	-	-	-	-	(3,767)
Repayment of lease / PFI liabilities	2,668	804	-	-	-	(3,472)
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA	-	19,776	-	-	-	(19,776)
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Grants Unapplied Account						
Capital grants and contributions unapplied credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	7,560	-	-	-	(7,560)	-
Application of grants to capital financing transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account	-	-	-	-	1,352	(1,352)
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	9,035	24,374	(33,409)	-	-	-
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	-	-	25,061	-	-	(25,061)
Use of capital receipts to fund disposal costs	(181)	(205)	386	-	-	-
Contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance the payments to the government Housing Capital Receipts Pool	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve upon receipt of cash	-	-	-	-	-	-

2022/23 Adjustments between Account Basis and Funding Basis under Regulations	Usable Reserves General Fund £'000	Housing Revenue Account £'000	Capital Receipts Reserve £'000	Major Repairs Reserve £'000	Capital Grants Unapplied £'000	Movement in Unusable Reserves £'000
Adjustments primarily involving the Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve						
Transfer of deferred sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment primarily involving the Major Repairs Reserve						
Transfer of Depreciation to the Major Repairs Reserve	-	35,208	-	(35,208)	-	-
Additional Contributions from the HRA	-	-	-	-	-	-
Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	-	-	-	38,488	-	(38,488)
Adjustment 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	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments primarily involving the Pensions Reserve						
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(101,331)	(14,660)	-	-	-	115,991
Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	37,095	25,588	-	-	-	(62,683)
Adjustments primarily involving the Collection Fund Adjustment Account						
Amount by which council tax and non-domestic rating income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from council tax and non-domestic rating income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	28,920	-	-	-	-	(28,920)
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	(429)	(191)	-	-	-	620
Total Adjustments	**(33,943)**	**(5,178)**	**(7,962)**	**3,280**	**(6,208)**	**50,011**

2021/22 Adjustments between Account Basis and Funding Basis under Regulations	Usable Reserves					
	General Fund £'000	Housing Revenue Account £'000	Capital Receipts Reserve £'000	Major Repairs Reserve £'000	Capital Grants Unapplied £'000	Movement in Unusable Reserves £'000
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Adjustment Account						
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	(25,834)	(32,375)	-	-	-	58,209
Revaluation gains / losses on Property Plant and Equipment	(234)	(16,674)	-	-	-	16,908
Impairment of Property Plant and Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Movement in the fair value of Investment Properties	6,600	50	-	-	-	(6,650)
Capital grants and contributions applied	6,975	18,359	-	-	-	(25,334)
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	(13,047)	(10)	-	-	-	13,057
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	(3)	(4,980)	-	-	-	4,983
Insertion of items not debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement						
Statutory provision for financing of capital investment	3,222	-	-	-	-	(3,222)
Repayment of lease / PFI liabilities	2,560	9,786	-	-	-	(12,346)
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA	-	46,604	-	-	-	(46,604)
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Grants Unapplied Account						
Capital grants and contributions unapplied credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	8,080	-	-	-	(8,080)	-
Application of grants to capital financing transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account	-	-	-	-	283	(283)
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	13,783	14,260	(28,043)	-	-	-
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	-	-	962	-	-	(962)
Use of capital receipts to fund disposal costs	(263)	(111)	374	-	-	-
Contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance the payments to the government Housing Capital Receipts Pool	(3,781)	-	3,781	-	-	-
Transfer from Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve upon receipt of cash	-	-	-	-	-	-

2021/22 Adjustments between Account Basis and Funding Basis under Regulations	Usable Reserves General Fund £'000	Housing Revenue Account £'000	Capital Receipts Reserve £'000	Major Repairs Reserve £'000	Capital Grants Unapplied £'000	Movement in Unusable Reserves £'000
Adjustments primarily involving the Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve						
Transfer of deferred sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment primarily involving the Major Repairs Reserve						
Transfer of Depreciation to the Major Repairs Reserve	-	32,374	-	(32,374)	-	-
Additional Contributions from the HRA	-	-	-	-	-	-
Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	-	-	-	33,443	-	(33,443)
Adjustment 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	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments primarily involving the Pensions Reserve						
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(87,634)	(12,789)	-	-	-	100,423
Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	36,468	5,380	-	-	-	(41,848)
Adjustments primarily involving the Collection Fund Adjustment Account						
Amount by which council tax and non-domestic rating income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from council tax and non-domestic rating income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	6,660	-	-	-	-	(6,660)
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	1,007	128	-	-	-	(1,135)
Total Adjustments	**(45,441)**	**60,002**	**(22,926)**	**1,069**	**(7,797)**	**15,093**

14. Other Operating Expenditure

The table below shows a breakdown of ‘Other Operating Expenditure’ included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

2021/22 Gross Expenditure £'000	2021/22 Gross Income £'000	2021/22 Net Expenditure £'000	Other Operating Expenditure	2022/23 Gross Expenditure £'000	2022/23 Gross Income £'000	2022/23 Net Expenditure £'000
7,717	-	7,717	Levies	7,955	-	7,955
3,782	-	3,782	Payments to the Government Housing Capital Receipts Pool	-	-	-
5,189	(28,042)	(22,853)	Gains/Loss on the disposal of non-current assets	9,045	(33,408)	(24,363)
16,688	**(28,042)**	**(11,354)**	**Total**	**17,000**	**(33,408)**	**(16,408)**

15. Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure

The table below shows a breakdown of ‘Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure’ included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

2021/22 Gross Expenditure £'000	2021/22 Gross Income £'000	2021/22 Net Expenditure £'000	Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	2022/23 Gross Expenditure £'000	2022/23 Gross Income £'000	2022/23 Net Expenditure £'000
26,626	-	26,626	Interest payable and similar charges	23,421	-	23,421
20,097	-	20,097	Net interest on the net defined benefit liability	25,603	-	25,603
-	(884)	(884)	Interest Receivable and similar Income	-	(1,663)	(1,663)
910	(8,754)	(7,844)	Income and expenditure in relation to investment properties and changes in the fair value	400	(5,318)	(4,918)
57	-	57	Gains/Losses on the disposal of investment properties	-	-	-
47,690	**(9,638)**	**38,052**	**Total**	**49,424**	**(6,981)**	**42,443**

16. Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income

The table below shows a breakdown of ‘Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income’ included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

2021/22 Gross Income £'000	Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income	2022/23 Gross Income £'000
(103,388)	Council Tax Income	(106,152)
(69,074)	Business Rates Income	(79,985)
(2,798)	Business Rates Top Up Grant	(2,798)
(24,590)	Revenue Support Grant	(25,347)
(56,641)	Non-Specific Grants	(48,125)
(256,491)	**Taxation and Non-Specific Revenue Grant Income**	**(262,407)**
(31,318)	Capital grants and contributions	(43,280)
(287,809)	**Total**	**(305,687)**

17. Property, Plant and Equipment

Movement in Property, Plant and Equipment – 2022/23	Council Dwellings £'000	Other Land and Buildings £'000	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment £'000	Community Assets £'000	Surplus Assets £'000	Assets Under Construction £'000	Total Property, Plant and Equipment £'000	PFI Assets Included in Property, Plant and Equipment £'000
Cost or Valuation								
As at 31 March 2022	**3,546,481**	**1,186,737**	**46,740**	**14,625**	**193**	**96,056**	**4,890,832**	**446,562**
Additions	77,925	7,586	4,501	-	-	40,200	**130,212**	-
Depreciation written out to Gross amount on revaluation	(32,454)	(12,092)	-	-	(89)	-	**(44,635)**	(4,773)
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	(127,315)	54,902	-	-	489	-	**(71,924)**	21,641
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(76,400)	2,402	-	-	-	-	**(73,998)**	334
Derecognition - Disposals	(8,591)	-	(270)	-	-	-	**(8,861)**	(87)
Derecognition - Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-
Assets reclassified (to)/from Held for Sale and Investment Properties	(1,317)	-	-	-	-	(831)	**(2,148)**	-
Other movements in cost or valuation	51,992	(5,131)	54	-	6,041	(52,956)	**-**	(214,615)
As at 31 March 2023	**3,430,319**	**1,234,404**	**51,025**	**14,625**	**6,634**	**82,469**	**4,819,478**	**249,062**
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment								
As at 31 March 2022	**1**	**(366)**	**(19,769)**	**(81)**	**-**	**-**	**(20,215)**	**(538)**
Depreciation charge	(32,537)	(12,184)	(4,424)	-	-	-	**(49,145)**	(4,775)
Depreciation written out to Gross amount on revaluation	32,454	12,092	-	-	89	-	**44,635**	4,773
Impairment losses/(reversals) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-
Impairment losses/(reversals) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-
Derecognition - Disposals	83	-	270	-	-	-	**353**	2
Derecognition - Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-
Assets reclassified (to)/from Held for Sale and Investment Properties	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-
Other movements in depreciation and impairment	-	89	-	-	(89)	-	**-**	-
As at 31 March 2023	**1**	**(369)**	**(23,923)**	**(81)**	**-**	**-**	**(24,372)**	**(538)**
Net Book Value as at 31 March 2023	**3,430,320**	**1,234,035**	**27,102**	**14,544**	**6,634**	**82,469**	**4,795,106**	**248,524**

* PFI other movements represent the transfer of Housing PFI 2 contract, expired July 2022.

Movement in Property, Plant and Equipment - 2021/22	Council Dwellings £'000	Other Land and Buildings £'000	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment £'000	Community Assets £'000	Surplus Assets £'000	Assets Under Construction £'000	Total Property, Plant and Equipment £'000	PFI Assets Included in Property, Plant and Equipment £'000
Cost or Valuation								
As at 31 March 2021	**3,330,468**	**1,213,300**	**39,863**	**14,627**	**193**	**75,247**	**4,673,698**	**415,070**
Additions	54,502	6,449	2,409	-	-	44,662	**108,022**	-
Depreciation written out to Gross amount on revaluation	(29,753)	(41,342)	-	-	-	-	**(71,095)**	(15,790)
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	204,358	6,256	-	-	-	-	**210,614**	46,987
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(14,424)	(2,484)	-	-	-	-	**(16,908)**	536
Derecognition - Disposals	(4,614)	(68)	(4,582)	(2)	-	-	**(9,266)**	(241)
Derecognition - Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-
Assets reclassified (to)/from Held for Sale and Investment Properties	(476)	-	-	-	-	(33)	**(509)**	-
Other movements in cost or valuation	6,420	4,626	9,050	-	-	(23,820)	**(3,724)**	-
As at 31 March 2022	**3,546,481**	**1,186,737**	**46,740**	**14,625**	**193**	**96,056**	**4,890,832**	**446,562**
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment								
As at 31 March 2021	**1**	**(29,415)**	**(20,630)**	**(81)**	**-**	**-**	**(50,125)**	**(7,822)**
Depreciation charge	(29,797)	(12,293)	(3,715)	-	-	-	**(45,805)**	(8,511)
Depreciation written out to Gross amount on revaluation	29,753	41,342	-	-	-	-	**71,095**	15,790
Impairment losses/(reversals) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-
Impairment losses/(reversals) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-
Derecognition - Disposals	44	-	4,576	-	-	-	**4,620**	5
Derecognition - Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-
Assets reclassified (to)/from Held for Sale and Investment Properties	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-
Other movements in depreciation and impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-
As at 31 March 2022	**1**	**(366)**	**(19,769)**	**(81)**	**-**	**-**	**(20,215)**	**(538)**
Net Book Value as at 31 March 2022	**3,546,482**	**1,186,371**	**26,971**	**14,544**	**193**	**96,056**	**4,870,617**	**446,024**

Infrastructure Assets

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

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

Infrastructure Assets - Movement on Balances	Infrastructure Assets 2021/22 £'000	PFI Assets Included in Infrastructure 2021/22 £'000	Infrastructure Assets 2022/23 £'000	PFI Assets Included in Infrastructure 2022/23 £'000
Net Book Value (Modified Historical Cost)				
As at 1 April	**150,011**	**6,313**	**148,521**	**5,611**
Additions	7,190	-	10,718	-
Derecognition	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	(12,404)	(702)	(12,427)	(702)
Impairment	-	-	-	-
Other movements in cost	3,724	-	-	-
Net Book Value at 31 March	**148,521**	**5,611**	**146,812**	**4,909**

	2021/22 £'000	2022/23 £'000
Infrastructure Assets	148,521	146,812
Other PPE Assets	4,870,617	4,795,106
Total PPE Assets	**5,019,138**	**4,941,918**

Depreciation

- Depreciation is calculated using the following useful economic lives and depreciation rates:
- Council Dwellings – Useful Economic Lives (typically 45–50 years for buildings)
- Other Land and Buildings: Useful Economic lives (typically 20–70 years for buildings)
- Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment – Useful Economic lives (typically under 10 years)
- Infrastructure – Useful Economic Lives (typically 5-25 years)

Revaluations

The council carries out a rolling programme that ensures that all Property, Plant and Equipment required to be measured at current value is revalued at least every five years. Wilks, Heads and Eve LLP carried out valuations on behalf of the council in 2022/23 and assets were valued as at 31 March. 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.

Revaluations	Council Dwellings £'000	Other Land and Buildings £'000	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture and Equipment £'000	Infrastructure £'000	Community Assets £'000	Surplus Assets £'000	Assets Under Construction £'000	Total £'000
Carried at historical cost	**-**	**-**	**27,102**	**146,812**	**14,545**	**-**	**82,468**	**270,927**
Valued at fair value as at:								
31 March 2023	3,430,322	1,234,023	-	-	-	6,634	-	4,670,979
31 March 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 March 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 March 2020	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	12
Total Cost or Valuation	**3,430,322**	**1,234,035**	**27,102**	**146,812**	**14,545**	**6,634**	**82,468**	**4,941,918**

Capital Commitments

As at 31 March 2023, the council had entered into a number of significant commitments (over £500k), for the construction or enhancement of property, plant and equipment in future years, budgeted to cost £67m. Similar commitments as at 31 March 2022 were £90m. The commitments are:

31 March 2022 *£'000*	Capital Commitments	31 March 2023 *£'000*
	Housing Commitments:	
72,073	New Builds	32,867
17,771	Major Works	29,888
	Other Commitments:	
-	Community Wealth Building	3,920
89,844	**Total**	**66,675**

18. Investment Properties

The following items of income and expenditure are accounted for in the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement where material:

2021/22 £'000	Investment Properties	2022/23 £'000
(2,062)	Rental income from investment property	(1,656)
868	Direct operating expenses arising from investment property	286
(1,194)	**Net (gain)/loss**	**(1,370)**

There are no restrictions on the council's ability to realise the value inherent in its investment property or on the council's right to the remittance of income and the proceeds of disposal.

As landlord, the council has contractual obligations to repair and maintain the exterior/structure of the building for certain investment properties as a condition of the lease.

The following table summarises the movement in the fair value of investment properties over the year:

2021/22 £'000	Movement in fair value of Investment Properties	2022/23 £'000
32,632	**Balance at start of the year**	**39,259**
-	Subsequent expenditure	3
(57)	Disposals	-
6,650	Net gains/(losses) from fair value adjustments	3,548
33	Transfers (to)/from Property, Plant and Equipment	830
39,258	**Balance at end of the year**	**43,640**

Fair value measurements

The tables below give an analysis of the fair value measurement of investment properties and surplus assets.

Level 1 £'000	Level 2 £'000	Level 3 £'000	Fair value as at 31 March 2022 £'000	Fair Value Measurements	Level 1 £'000	Level 2 £'000	Level 3 £'000	Fair value as at 31 March 2023 £'000
-	39,259	-	39,259	Investment Properties	-	43,640	-	43,640
-	193	-	193	Surplus assets	-	6,634	-	6,634
-	476	-	476	Assets Held for Sale	-	1,439	-	1,439
-	**39,928**	**-**	**39,928**	**Fair value as at 31 March**	**-**	**51,713**	**-**	**51,713**

Level 2 fair values for Investment Properties based on the valuation technique of capitalising the existing rent on the lease by the term of years to the next rent review or lease expiry whichever is the earlier. Rental values are derived from comparable evidence, online data and knowledge of the market in Islington.

19. Leases

Council as Lessee

Finance Leases

The council has 17 assets acquired under such leases carried on the Balance Sheet at the following net amounts:

31 March 2022 £'000	Leased Assets	31 March 2023 £'000
	Property, Plant and Equipment:	
89,218	- Other Land and Buildings	92,079
2,257	- Community Assets	2,257
	- Surplus	579
6,023	Investment Properties	6,008
97,498	**Total**	**100,923**

The council is committed to making minimum payments under these leases comprising settlement of the long-term liability for the interest in the property acquired by the council and finance costs that will be payable by the council in future years while the liability remains outstanding. The minimum lease payments are made up of the following amounts:

31 March 2022 £'000	Minimum Lease Payments	31 March 2023 £'000
	Finance lease liabilities (net present value of minimum lease payments):	
3	- Payable within one year	3
365	- Payable after one year	362
870	Finance costs payable in future years	846
1,238	**Total minimum lease payments**	**1,211**

The minimum lease payments will be payable over the following periods:

Minimum Lease Payments	Finance Lease Liabilities 31 March 2022 £'000	Finance Lease Liabilities 31 March 2023 £'000	Minimum Lease Payments 31 March 2022 £'000	Minimum Lease Payments 31 March 2023 £'000
Not later than one year	3	3	26	26
Later than one year and not later than five years	14	15	107	106
Later than five years	351	347	1,105	1,079
Total	**368**	**365**	**1,238**	**1,211**

The minimum lease payments do not include rents that are contingent on events taking place after the lease was entered into, such as adjustments following rent reviews.

In 2022/23 contingent rents payable by the council in respect of finance leases totalled £0.34m (£0.37m in 2021/22).

Operating Leases

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

31 March 2022 £'000	Operating Leases (Lessee)	31 March 2023 £'000
872	Not later than one year	308
678	Later than one year and not later than five years	362
203	Later than five years	113
1,753	**Total**	**783**

Council as Lessor

Finance Leases

The council has leased out a number of assets on a finance lease basis. In most cases, the council received a lease premium upon inception such that the gross investment in the lease has been settled in full. The minimum lease payments are negligible.

Operating Leases

The council leases out property and equipment under operating leases for the following purposes:

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

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

31 March 2022 £'000	Operating Leases (Lessor)	31 March 2023 £'000
4,799	Not later than one year	5,165
32,075	Later than one year and not later than five years	34,707
19,513	Later than five years	13,606
56,387	**Total**	**53,478**

The minimum lease payments receivable does not include rents that are contingent on events taking place after the lease was entered into, such as adjustments following rent reviews. In 2022/23 the contingent rent recognised was deemed immaterial.

20. Private Finance Initiative and Similar Contracts

Such arrangements typically involve a private sector entity (the operator) constructing or enhancing property used in the provision of a public service, and operating and maintaining that property for a specified period of time, in return for a series of payments over the period of the arrangement.

A contract is determined to meet the definition of a service concession arrangement where the following two tests are met:

a) The local authority controls or regulates what services the operator must provide with the property, to whom it must provide them, and at what price;

b) The local authority controls any significant residual interest in the property at the end of the term of the arrangement (typically through ownership or beneficial entitlement).

If the property is used for its entire life, and there is little or no residual interest, the arrangement falls within this scope where the first condition is met. Where the above tests are met, property used shall be recognised as an asset or assets of the local authority. Assets shall be recognised and accounted for in accordance with the Code. This is balanced by the recognition of a finance lease liability measured at the value of the related asset, and subsequently calculated using the actuarial method prescribed for finance leases.

The amounts payable to the PFI operators each year are analysed into five elements, as shown in paragraph xvi of Note 1 (Accounting Policies).

The council has identified five schemes to be accounted for as service concession arrangements:

1. Housing PFI 1; a 30-year agreement, covering 2,348 dwellings, whereby the operator is required to achieve and subsequently maintain decent homes standard for the duration of the agreement. All tenants and leaseholders resident within the contracted stock retain the same rights as other council tenants. The council has agreed performance standards with the contractor, which set out the targets that have to be achieved in terms of the service provision for repairs, maintenance and housing management. There is no allowance for the contract to be renewed or extended at the end of the contract period. All assets will remain in the ownership of the council.

2. Street Lighting; an agreement for the design, build, maintenance and financing of new, refurbished and existing public lighting, associated equipment and apparatus over 25 years. There are currently over 11,600 street lighting units and over 4,200 items of illuminated street furniture. The contract transfers the responsibility for maintenance and associated risk to the PFI provider and the ownership of assets remains with the council. The council has agreed performance standards with the contractor which set out the targets that have to be achieved in terms of the service provision for repairs, maintenance and replacements. The council has rights to use the specified assets for and the assets can also be used by 3rd parties with the agreement of both the council and the PFI provider. The contract enables the PFI provider to allow advertising on specified assets. This is subject to agreement by the council with a revenue sharing arrangement in place.

3. BSF Phase I; design, build and facilities management of two schools over a 25-year term. The contract transfers the responsibility for maintenance and associated risk to the PFI provider and the ownership of assets remains with the council. The council determines what services are provided, to whom and at what price is charged to the service user. The project includes a comprehensive performance monitoring regime which consists of a number of KPI's that must be delivered on, also a market testing agreement is in place to ensure value for money over the course of the contract. There is no allowance for the contract to be renewed or extended at the end of the contract period.

4. BSF Phase 2; a 25-year-old agreement, covering two schools, with similar conditions as above.

5. Care Homes; 30-year agreement for the design, build, maintenance, operation and financing of residential care homes. The contract transfers the responsibility for maintenance and associated risk to the provider and the ownership of assets remains with the council. The council determines what services are provided and to whom, as it controls 100% of the care home beds. The rate to be paid is determined by the contractually agreed rates and uplifts, and the contract does not enable the provider to generate third party income. There is no allowance for the contract to be renewed or extended at the end of the contract period.

Details of the current schemes are as follows:

Service Concession Arrangements	Start Date	End Date	Total Value £ million
Street Lighting	June 2003	June 2028	48
Housing (1)	March 2003	March 2033	247
Care Homes	April 2003	March 2030	133
Schools (1)	July 2008	January 2040	123
Schools (2)	August 2012	March 2038	102

The following has been recognised in the balance sheet in respect of PFI (or similar) arrangements:

	Council Dwellings £ '000	Other Land and Buildings £ '000	Infra-structure £ '000	Total £ '000
Net Book Value at 1 April 2021	**320,123**	**87,122**	**6,313**	**413,558**
Additions	-	-	-	-
Depreciation & Impairment	(6,746)	(1,765)	(702)	(9,213)
Revaluation	43,581	3,941	-	47,522
Disposal	(236)	-	-	(236)
Other	-	-	-	-
Net Book Value at 31 March 2022	**356,722**	**89,298**	**5,611**	**451,631**
Net Book Value at 1 April 2022	**356,722**	**89,298**	**5,611**	**451,631**
Additions	-	-	-	**-**
Depreciation & Impairment	(3,002)	(1,773)	(702)	**(5,477)**
Revaluation	8,599	13,375	-	**21,974**
Disposal	(85)	-	-	**(85)**
Other*	(214,615)	-	-	**(214,615)**
Net Book Value at 31 March 2023	**147,619**	**100,900**	**4,909**	**253,428**
Movement in liabilities resulting from PFI or similar contracts:				
Value at 1 April 2021	**(26,588)**	**(62,145)**	**(6,941)**	**(95,674)**
New liability incurred				
Repayments made in year	9,785	2,783	743	13,311
Value at 31 March 2022	**(16,803)**	**(59,361)**	**(6,198)**	**(82,362)**
Value at 1 April 2022	**(16,803)**	**(59,361)**	**(6,198)**	**(82,362)**
New liability incurred	-	-	-	-
Repayments made in year	804	2,979	814	**4,597**
Value at 31 March 2023	**(15,999)**	**(56,382)**	**(5,384)**	**(77,765)**

* PFI other movements represent the transfer of Housing PFI 2 contract, expired July 2022

The projected payments under the agreements are as follows:

Contracted payments due within:		1 year £ '000	2-5 years £ '000	6-10 years £ '000	11-15 years £ '000
Care Homes					
	Liability	427	2,047	2,112	
	Interest	347	1,048	209	
	Service Charges	4,614	19,637	16,054	
Street Lighting					
	Liability	780	4,074	96	
	Interest	473	1,054	9	
	Service Charges	1,954	7,985	179	
Housing (1)					
	Liability	463	2,356	13,179	
	Interest	2,062	7,583	5,652	
	Service Charges	12,737	56,681	67,181	
BSF Phase 1					
	Liability	1,956	9,080	13,326	4,718
	Interest	1,821	5,983	4,076	382
	Service Charges	2,149	9,228	15,895	4,507
BSF Phase 2					
	Liability	828	4,310	7,804	10,641
	Interest	2,217	7,997	7,283	3,088
	Service Charges	1,589	6,550	9,729	11,664

21. Capital Expenditure and Capital Financing

The total amount of capital expenditure incurred in the year is shown in the table below (including the value of assets acquired under finance leases and PFI/PP contracts), together with the resources that have been used to finance it. Where capital expenditure is to be financed in future years by charges to revenue as assets are used by the council, the expenditure results in an increase in the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR). This is a measure of the capital expenditure incurred historically by the council that has yet to be financed.

2021/22 £'000	Capital Expenditure and Sources of Capital Financing	2022/23 £'000
703,721	**Opening Capital Financing Requirement**	**709,796**
	Capital Investment	
115,213	Property, Plant & Equipment and Infrastructure Assets	140,930
13,057	Investment Properties / REFCUS / Other	11,975
	Sources of Finance	
(962)	Capital Receipts	(25,058)
(25,617)	Capital grants & Other contributions	(37,289)
(33,445)	Major Repairs Reserve	(38,490)
(46,604)	Capital expenditure charged in-year to revenue accounts	(19,776)
	Debt Repayment	
(3,222)	Statutory provision for the repayment of debt	(3,767)
(12,345)	Repayment of PFI / lease liabilities	(3,472)
709,796	**Closing Capital Financing Requirement**	**734,849**
	Explanation of Movements in Year	
(6,075)	(Increase)/ decrease in underlying need to borrow	(25,053)
(6,075)	**(Increase)/ decrease in Capital Financing Requirement**	**(25,053)**

22. Financial Instruments

Financial Instruments - Classifications

The definition of a financial instrument is: 'Any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity'. Non-exchange transactions, such as those relating to taxes, benefits and government grants, do not give rise to financial instruments.

Financial Liabilities

A Financial Liability is an obligation to transfer economic benefits controlled by the council and can be represented by a contractual obligation to deliver cash or financial assets or an obligation to exchange financial assets and liabilities with another entity that are potentially unfavourable to the council.

The majority of the council's financial liabilities held during the year are measured at amortised cost and comprised:

- long-term loans from the Public Works Loan Board and commercial lenders
- short-term loans from other local authorities
- cash and bank overdrawn
- finance leases detailed in Note 19
- Private Finance Initiative contracts detailed in Note 20
- trade payables for goods and services received

Financial Assets

A financial asset is a right to future economic benefits controlled by the council that is represented by cash, equity instruments or a contractual right to receive cash or other financial assets or a right to exchange financial assets and liabilities with another entity that is potentially favourable to the council. The financial assets held by the council during the year are accounted for under the following two classifications:

1) Amortised cost (where cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, and the council's business model is to collect those cash flow) comprising:

   - loans to other local authorities
   - loans to a Building for Schools company made for service purposes
   - trade receivables for goods and services delivered
   - overnight deposit with the Debt Management Office

2) Fair value through other comprehensive income (where cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, and the council's business model is to both collect those cash flows

and sell the instrument; and equity investments that the council has elected into this category) comprising:

- equity investments in Islington Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary
- minority equity investments in Transform Islington Phase 1 Holdings Limited
- minority equity investments in Transform Islington Phase 2 Holdings Limited
- minority equity investments in Transform Islington Limited

Financial assets held at amortised cost are shown net of a loss allowance reflecting the statistical likelihood that the borrower or debtor will be unable to meet their contractual commitments to the council.

Balances on fixed term deposits as at 31 March 2023 that are shown under 'cash and cash equivalents' in the Balance Sheet represent highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash, with an insignificant risk of changes in value. These form part of the council's portfolio of investments disclosed below.

Financial Instruments - Balances

The financial assets and financial liabilities disclosed in the Balance Sheet are made up of the following categories of financial instrument:

Categories of Financial Instruments	Long-term		Short-term	
	31 March 2022 *£'000*	31 March 2023 *£'000*	31 March 2022 *£'000*	31 March 2023 *£'000*
Financial Assets				
At amortised cost:				
- Principal	10,716	10,640	95,526	30,228
- Accrued interest	-	-	135	448
- Loss allowance	(20)	-	-	-
At fair value through profit & loss:				
- Equity investments elected FVOCI	99	81	-	-
Total investments*	10,795	10,721	95,661	30,676
At amortised cost:				
- Principal	-	-	20,501	13,651
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	20,501	13,651
Loans and receivables:				
- Trade receivables	7,626	7,050	105,351	127,307
- Loss allowance	(902)	(892)	(20,393)	(21,355)
Included in Debtors**	6,724	6,158	84,958	105,952
Total Financial Assets	**17,519**	**16,879**	**201,120**	**150,279**

* The total short-term investments include £476k (2021/22: £161k) representing accrued interest and principal repayments due within 12 months on long-term investments.

** The debtors lines on the Balance Sheet include £27.942m (2021/22: £22.189m) debtors that do not meet the definition of a financial asset as they relate to non-exchange transactions.

Categories of Financial Instruments	Long-term		Short-term	
	31 March 2022 £'000	31 March 2023 £'000	31 March 2022 £'000	31 March 2023 £'000
Financial Liabilities				
Loans at amortised cost:				
- Principal sum borrowed	245,604	242,481	28,668	43,062
- Accrued interest	-	-	3,135	2,945
Total borrowings *	245,604	242,481	31,803	46,007
Loans at amortised cost:				
- Bank overdrawn	-	-	5,788	26,615
Total Cash Overdrawn	-	-	5,788	26,615
Liabilities at amortised cost:				
- PFI and finance lease liabilities	78,126	73,669	4,600	4,458
- Other	-	-	-	-
Total Other Long & Short-Term Liabilities***	78,126	73,669	4,600	4,458
Liabilities at amortised cost:				
- Trade payables	-	-	48,453	40,709
Included in Creditors**	-	-	48,453	40,709
Total Financial Liabilities	**323,730**	**316,150**	**90,644**	**117,789**

* The total short-term borrowing includes £26.006m (2021/22: £21.803m) representing accrued interest and principal repayments due within 12 months on long-term borrowing.

** The creditors lines on the Balance Sheet include £151.038m (2021/22: £134.193m) short-term creditors that do not meet the definition of a financial liability as they relate to non-exchange transactions.

*** Other long-term liabilities in the Balance Sheet of £74.591m (2021-22: £81.841m) include £921k (2021-22: £3.715m) of liabilities that do not meet the definition of a financial instrument. These are excluded from the figure of £73.669m (2021-22: £78.126m) in the table above.

Soft Loans

Where loans are advanced at below market rates they are classed as 'Soft Loans'. The 2022/23 Code of Practice sets out specific accounting requirements for soft loans. The main soft loans consist of season ticket loans £51k, Cycle scheme loans £125k, gym membership loans £261k and home computer loans £765k. These loans are carried at nominal value in the Balance Sheet as they are due within ten months for the season ticket and gym membership loans, 12 months for the cycle scheme and two years for the computer schemes, thus the effect on the accounts is deemed to be immaterial. Similarly, a 15-year loan for £100k to a charity is carried at nominal value in the Balance Sheet as it's deemed immaterial.

Equity instruments elected to fair value through other comprehensive income

The council has elected to account for the following investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income because they are long-term strategic holdings and changes in their fair value are not considered to be part of the council's annual financial performance.

Equity Instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair Value 31 March 2023 £000s	Fair Value 31 March 2022 £000s	Dividends 31 March 2023 £000s	Dividends 31 March 2022 £000s
Islington Limited	-	-	-	-
Transform Islington Phase 1 Holdings Limited	-	-	9	-
Transform Islington Phase 2 Holdings Limited	-	-	23	1
Transform Islington Limited	81	99	-	-
Total	**81**	**99**	**32**	**1**

Items of Income, Expense, Gains or Losses

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

Income, Expense, Gains and Losses	Financial Liabilities Amortised Cost £'000	Financial Assets Amortised Cost £'000	Financial Assets Elected to Fair Value through OCI £'000	Total 2022/23 £'000	Total 2021/22 £'000
Interest expense	(20,681)	-	-	(20,681)	(22,508)
Impairment losses	-	(5,590)	-	(5,590)	(4,125)
Interest payable and similar charges	**(20,681)**	**(5,590)**	**-**	**(26,271)**	**(26,633)**
Interest income	-	1,543	-	1,543	760
Dividend income	-	-	120	120	124
Impairment loss reversals	-	2,689	-	2,689	-
Interest and investment income	**-**	**4,232**	**120**	**4,352**	**884**
Net impact on surplus/deficit on provision of services	**(20,681)**	**(1,358)**	**120**	**(21,919)**	**(25,749)**
Gains on revaluation	-	-	-	-	7
Losses on revaluation	-	-	(18)	(18)	-
Impact on other comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**(18)**	**(18)**	**7**
Net Gain/(Loss) for the Year	**(20,681)**	**(1,358)**	**102**	**(21,937)**	**(25,742)**

Fair Values of Assets and Liabilities

Financial instruments, except those classified at amortised cost, are carried in the Balance Sheet at fair value.

For most assets, the fair value is taken from the market price. However, the fair values of the instruments have been estimated by calculating the net present value of the remaining contractual cash flows at 31 March 2023, using the following methods and assumptions:

- Shares in Islington Limited, Transform Islington Limited, Transform Islington Holdings Phase 1 Limited and Transform Islington Holdings Phase 2 Limited have been valued from the company's balance sheet net assets.

Financial instruments classified at amortised cost are carried in the Balance Sheet at amortised cost. Their fair values have been estimated by calculating the net present value of the remaining contractual cash flows at 31 March 2023, using the following methods and assumptions:

- Loans borrowed by the council have been valued by discounting the contractual cash flows over the whole life of the instrument at the appropriate market rate for local authority loans.

- The fair values of other long-term loans and investments have been discounted at the market rates for similar instruments with similar remaining terms to maturity on 31 March 2023.

- The fair values of finance lease assets and liabilities and of PFI scheme liabilities have been calculated by discounting the contractual cash flows (excluding service charge elements) at the appropriate AA-rated corporate bond yield.

- No early repayment or impairment is recognised for any financial instrument.

- The fair value of short-term instruments, including trade payables and receivables, is assumed to approximate to the carrying amount given the low and stable interest rate environment.

Fair values are shown in the table below, split by their level in the fair value hierarchy:

- Level 1 – fair value is only derived from quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities, e.g. bond prices

- Level 2 – fair value is calculated from inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, e.g. interest rates or yields for similar instruments

- Level 3 – fair value is determined using unobservable inputs, e.g. non-market data such as cash flow forecasts or estimated creditworthiness.

Financial Liabilities

The fair value of financial liabilities held at amortised cost is higher than their balance sheet carrying amount because the council's portfolio of loans includes a number of loans where the interest rate payable is higher than the rates available for similar loans at the Balance Sheet date.

Fair value comparison of financial liabilities	Fair Value Level	Balance Sheet 31 March 2022	Fair Value 31 March 2022	Balance Sheet 31 March 2023	Fair Value 31 March 2023
		£000s	*£000s*	*£000s*	*£000s*
Financial liabilities held at amortised cost:					
Long-term loans and short-term from PWLB	2	225,817	267,527	237,116	216,435
Other long-term and short-term loans	2	41,582	42,171	31,410	30,003
Lease payables and PFI liabilities	3	82,727	120,000	78,127	97,351
Total		**350,126**	**429,698**	**346,653**	**343,789**
Liabilities for which fair value is not disclosed *		64,248		**87,286**	
Total Financial Liabilities		**414,374**		**433,939**	
Recorded on balance sheet as:					
Short-term creditors		53,053		45,167	
Short-term borrowing		31,803		46,007	
Cash and bank overdrawn		5,788		26,615	
Long-term borrowing		245,604		242,481	
Other long-term liabilities		78,126		73,669	
Total Financial Liabilities		**414,374**		**433,939**	

* The fair value of short-term financial liabilities held at amortised cost, including trade payables, is assumed to approximate to the carrying amount. It includes £20m of loans that are recorded as short-term borrowings on the balance sheet.

Financial Assets

The fair value for long-term investments held at amortised cost is higher than their balance sheet carrying amount because the interest rate on similar investments is now lower than that obtained when the investment was originally made.

Fair value comparison of financial assets	Fair Value Level	Balance Sheet 31 March 2022	Fair Value 31 March 2022	Balance Sheet 31 March 2023	Fair Value 31 March 2023
		£000s	£000s	£000s	£000s
Financial assets held at fair value:					
Shares in unlisted companies	3	99	99	81	81
Financial assets held at amortised cost:					
Long-term loans to local authorities	3	10,000	9,609	10,000	9,302
Long-term loans to companies	3	672	734	567	627
Total		**10,771**	**10,442**	**10,648**	**10,010**
Assets for which fair value is not disclosed *		207,867		156,509	
Total Financial Assets		**218,638**		**167,157**	
Recorded on balance sheet as:					
Long-term debtors		6,724		6,158	
Long-term investments		10,794		10,720	
Short-term debtors		84,958		105,952	
Short-term investments		95,661		30,676	
Cash and cash equivalents		20,501		13,651	
Total Financial Assets		**218,638**		**167,157**	

* The fair value of short-term financial assets held at amortised cost, including trade receivables, is assumed to approximate to the carrying amount.

23. Nature and Extent of Risks Arising from Financial Instruments

The council complies with CIPFA's Treasury Management in the Public Services: Code of Practice (2021) and Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities (2021).

In line with the Treasury Management Code of Practice, the council approves a Treasury Management Strategy before the commencement of each financial year. The Strategy sets out the parameters for the management of risks associated with financial instruments. The council also produces Treasury Management Practices specifying the practical arrangements to be followed to manage these risks.

The Treasury Management Strategy includes an Investment Strategy in compliance with the statutory guidance 'Capital finance: guidance on local government investments (third edition)'. This guidance emphasises that priority is to be given to security and liquidity, rather than yield. The council's Treasury Management Strategy and its Treasury Management Practices seek to achieve a suitable balance between risk and return or cost.

The main risks covered are:

- Credit Risk: The possibility that the counterparty to a financial asset will fail to meet its contractual obligations, causing a loss to the council
- Liquidity Risk: The possibility that the council might not have the cash available to make contracted payments on time
- Market Risk: The possibility that an unplanned financial loss will materialise because of changes in market variables such as interest rates or equity prices

Credit Risk

Treasury Investments

The council manages credit risk by ensuring that treasury investments are only placed with organisations of high credit quality as set out in the Treasury Management Strategy. These include commercial entities with a minimum long-term credit rating of A+, the UK government, other local authorities, and organisations without credit ratings upon which the council has received independent investment advice. Recognising that credit ratings are imperfect predictors of default, the council has regard to other measures including credit default swap and equity prices when selecting commercial entities for investment.

A limit of £15m of the total portfolio is placed on the amount of money that can be invested with a single counterparty (other than the UK government). For unsecured investments in banks, building societies and companies, a period of 6 months applies. No more than £30m in total can be invested for a period longer than one year.

The table below summarises the credit risk exposures of the council's treasury investment portfolio by credit rating and remaining time to maturity:

Credit Rating	31 March 2023 Long-term £'000	31 March 2023 Short-term £'000	31 March 2022 Long-term £'000	31 March 2022 Short-term £'000
Unrated local authorities	10,000	30,200	10,000	115,500
Unrated private companies and other organisations (net of loss allowance)	639	79	695	61
Total	**10,639**	**30,279**	**10,695**	**115,561**
Credit risk not applicable *	81	-	99	-
Total Investments	**10,720**	**30,279**	**10,794**	**115,561**

*Credit risk is not applicable to shareholdings and pooled funds where the council has no contractual right to receive any sum of money

Loss allowances on treasury investments have been calculated by reference to historic default data published by credit rating agencies. A two-year delay in cash flows is assumed to arise in the event of default. At 31 March 2023, £21k of loss allowances related to treasury investments.

Trade Receivables

The following analysis summarises the council's potential maximum exposure credit risk, based on the experience gathered over the last five financial years on the level of default on debtors, adjusted for current market conditions.

Receivables are collectively assessed for credit risk in the following groupings:

Loss Allowances	Range of allowances set aside	31 March 2022		31 March 2023	
		Gross receivable	Loss allowance	Gross receivable	Loss allowance
Public Sector Debtors					
Other Public Sector Debtors	0% - 100%	42,224	(990)	64,288	(1,579)
LBI Pension Fund	0%	1,446	-	1,438	-
Non-Public Sector Debtors					
Residential & Domiciliary Care	49%	8,115	(2,570)	8,918	(3,026)
Leaseholders: Major Works	10.5% - 95%	18,724	(1,076)	19,884	(1,099)
Housing Rents	0% - 95%	15,469	(9,318)	16,069	(9,805)
Other Non-Public Sector Debtors	0% - 100%	26,771	(7,111)	23,531	(6,509)
Total		**112,749**	**(21,065)**	**134,130**	**(22,018)**

Receivables are written off to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services when they are deemed irrecoverable.

The council does not generally allow credit for customers, such that £24m of the £54m balance is past 30 days from invoice date. The remaining £30m is deemed collectable and not impaired. Debtor balances which are likely to be impaired are provided for through the bad debt provision. The past due amount can be analysed by age as follows:

Trade Receivables	31 March 2022 £'000	31 March 2023 £'000
Less than three months	34,247	39,102
Three to six months	3,381	1,306
Six months to one year	5,291	6,317
More than one year	5,175	7,463
Total	48,094	**54,188**

Loans, Financial Guarantees and Loan Commitments

In furtherance of the council's service objectives, it has repaid £50k to Islington Limited a fully owned subsidiary and lent £639k (including accrued interest) to three private companies responsible in managing schools under the BSF. All loans were issued at market rates.

The amounts recognised on the balance sheet, and the council's total exposure to credit risk from these instruments are:

Risk exposure 31 March 2022 £'000	Borrower	Exposure type	Risk exposure 31 March 2023 £'000
642	Buildings Schools for the Future (BSF) private companies as listed below	Loans at market rates	639
	-Transform Islington Phase 1 Holdings Ltd		
	-Transform Islington Phase 2 Holdings Ltd		
	-Transform Islington Ltd		
50	Islington Ltd (iCo)	Loans at market rates	-
84	Highbury Roundhouse Association Ltd		78
776	**Total**		**717**

Loss allowances on trade and lease receivables and contract assets have been calculated by reference to the council's historic experience of default and adjusted for current and forecast economic conditions.

A reconciliation of opening to closing loss allowances on loans for service purposes is as follows:

Reconciliation of loss allowances	12-month expected credit losses £000s	Lifetime expected credit losses Simplified approach for receivables £000s	Total loss allowance £000s
Opening allowance 1 April 2022	**(21)**	**(14,849)**	**(14,870)**
Change in risk	-	(3,904)	(3,904)
Closing allowance 31 March 2023	**(21)**	**(18,753)**	**(18,774)**

Liquidity Risk

The council has ready access to borrowing at favourable rates from the Public Works Loan Board and other local authorities, and at higher rates from banks and building societies. There is no perceived risk that the council will be unable to raise finance to meet its commitments. It is however exposed to the risk that it will need to refinance a significant proportion of its borrowing at a time of unfavourably high interest rates. This risk is managed by maintaining a spread of fixed rate loans and ensuring that no more than 25% of the council's borrowing matures in any one financial year.

The maturity analysis of the financial instruments is as follows:

Liquidity Risk	PWLB 31 March 2022 £'000	PWLB 31 March 2023 £'000	Local Authorities 31 March 2022 £'000	Local Authorities 31 March 2023 £'000	Other 31 March 2022 £'000	Other 31 March 2023 £'000	Total 31 March 2022 £'000	Total 31 March 2023 £'000
Less than one year	8,668	13,062	10,000	10,000	10,000	20,000	28,668	43,062
Between one and two years	13,062	27,337	10,000	20,000	-	-	23,062	47,337
Between two and five years	31,671	4,335	21,000	1,000	-	-	52,671	5,335
Between five and ten years	30,391	41,226	-	-	-	-	30,391	41,226
Between ten and twenty years	35,507	33,569	-	-	-	-	35,507	33,569
More than twenty years	103,976	115,079	-	-	-	-	103,976	115,079
Total	**223,275**	**234,608**	**41,000**	**31,000**	**10,000**	**20,000**	**274,275**	**285,608**
Accrued Interest *							3,135	2,945
Trade creditors *							48,453	40,709
Cash Overdrawn *							5,788	26,615
Total Carrying Amount							**331,651**	**355,877**

* The above three items fall due within 12 months of the balance sheet date

All trades and other payables are due to be paid in less than one year.

Market Risk

Interest Rate Risk

The council is exposed to risk in terms of its exposure to interest rate movements on its borrowings and investments. Movements in interest rates have a complex impact on the authority. For instance, a rise in interest rates would have the following effects:

- borrowings at variable rates – the interest expense will rise
- borrowings at fixed rates – the fair value of the liabilities borrowings will fall
- investments at variable rates – the interest income credited will rise
- investments at fixed rates – the fair value of the assets will fall

Investments measured at amortised cost and loans borrowed are not carried at fair value, so changes in their fair value will have no 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 Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services. Movements in the fair value of fixed rate investments measured at fair value will be reflected in Other Comprehensive Income or the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services as appropriate.

The council is exposed to risks arising from movements in interest rates. The Treasury Management Strategy and Investment Strategy aim to mitigate these risks by setting upper and lower limits on one year impact of a rise and fall in interest rates by 1%. As at 31 March 2023, the whole debt portfolio was held in fixed rate instruments.

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	n/a
Increase in interest receivable on variable rate investments	n/a
Increase in government grant receivable for financing costs	n/a
Impact on the Provision of Services (surplus/deficit)	n/a
Share of overall impact debited/credited to HRA	499
Decrease in fair value of fixed rate investments*	-
Impact on Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	-
Decrease in fair value of fixed rate borrowings/liabilities*	(20,791)

*No impact on the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services or Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.

The approximate impact of a 1% fall in interest rates would be as above but with the movements being reversed.

Price Risk

The council has insignificant investment in equity shares and therefore is not subject to material price risk (i.e. the risk that the council will suffer loss as a result of adverse movements in the price of financial instruments).

Foreign Exchange Risk: The council has no financial asset or liabilities denominated in a foreign currency. It therefore has no exposure to loss arising as a result of adverse movements in exchange rates.

24. Short-Term Creditors

31 March 2022 £'000	Short-Term Creditors	31 March 2023 £'000
	Public Sector Creditors	
58,764	GLA/DLUHC: Council Tax and Business Rates	101,493
8,090	HMRC: Tax	5,210
2,504	DWP: Housing Benefit Subsidy	-
3,781	DLUHC: Pooling of Capital Receipts	-
24,135	Public Sector Receipts in Advance	383
10,021	Other Public Sector Creditors	5,628
107,294	**Total Public Sector Creditors**	**112,714**
	Non-Public Sector Creditors	
14,672	Council Tax and Business Rates	20,418
4,601	Short-term lease liabilities	4,458
10,355	Non-public Sector Receipts in Advance	11,153
6,783	Accumulated Absences	7,402
7,353	Capital Creditors	6,686
31,589	Other Creditors	28,915
75,352	**Total Non-Public Sector Creditors**	**79,032**
182,646	**Total Short-Term Creditors**	**191,746**

25. Debtors

31 March 2022			Debtors	31 March 2023		
Gross Debt	Impairments for Doubtful Debt	Net Debt		Gross Debt	Impairments for Doubtful Debt	Net Debt
£'000	£'000	£'000		£'000	£'000	£'000
			Public Sector Debtors			
11,138		11,138	HMRC: VAT	14,045	-	14,045
1,446		1,446	Islington Council Pension Fund	1,438	-	1,438
43,882	(990)	42,892	Other Public Sector Debtors	65,225	(1,579)	63,646
			Non-Public Sector Debtors			
7,623	(7,147)	476	Non-Domestic Rates	8,258	(6,920)	1,338
27,528	(25,689)	1,839	Council Tax	31,464	(27,292)	4,172
13,673	(11,947)	1,726	Housing Benefit Overpayments	13,645	(11,882)	1,763
38,324	(35,683)	2,641	Parking Fines	33,561	(30,512)	3,049
8,115	(2,570)	5,545	Residential & Domiciliary Care	8,918	(3,026)	5,892
18,724	(1,076)	17,648	Leaseholders: Major Works/Service Charges	19,884	(1,099)	18,785
15,469	(9,318)	6,151	Housing Rents	16,069	(9,805)	6,264
2,712	-	2,712	Prepayments	2,636	-	2,636
26,997	(7,340)	19,657	Other Non-Public Sector Debtors	23,762	(6,738)	17,024
215,631	**(101,760)**	**113,871**	**Total Debtors**	**238,905**	**(98,853)**	**140,052**
208,005	(100,858)	107,147	Short-term debtors	231,855	(97,961)	133,894
7,626	(902)	6,724	Long-term debtors*	7,050	(892)	6,158

*All long-term debtors in 2022/23 relate to leaseholder contributions to major works

26. Provisions

Provisions 2022/23	Insurance	Business Rate Appeals	Thames Water	Social Services Charges	Disrepair claims	Pay related	Other minor	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance at 1 April 2022	**16,428**	**12,690**	**8,593**	**676**	**820**	**-**	**288**	**39,495**
Additional provisions made in 2022/23	4,322	-	-	10	2,294	3,414	153	**10,193**
Amounts used in 2022/23	(4,404)	(802)	-	-	(1,113)	-	-	**(6,320)**
Unused amounts reversed in 2022/23	-	(366)	(1,607)	-	(332)	-	(75)	**(2,379)**
Balance at 31 March 2023	**16,345**	**11,522**	**6,986**	**686**	**1,669**	**3,414**	**366**	**40,989**
Analysis of Balance at 31 March 2023								
Settled within 12 months	5,164	3,841	6,986	-	1,669	3,414	366	**21,439**
More than 12 months	11,182	7,681	-	686	-	-	-	**19,549**
	16,345	**11,522**	**6,986**	**686**	**1,669**	**3,414**	**366**	**40,989**

Business Rate Appeals

The council is required to make a provision for appeals against property valuations by business rate payers. The outcome of these appeals, and the timing of any future payments, is determined by the Valuations Office and is not within the council's control.

Thames Water

The Water Rates provision in the sum of £6.986m relates to a risk that the council may be required to make refunds to tenants. However, the council intends to continue defending any claims brought.

Legal claims outstanding (Social Services Charges)

The council is required to make repayment of charges made for care services provided under Section 117 of the Mental Health Act 1983, where, following a 2002 House of Lords Judgement, services were subsequently adjudged to be free. This provision represents the balance of charges not yet repaid. Repayment will be made when claimed.

Disrepair Claims

The Tenant Disrepair provision represents the estimated total cost the council may incur in legal costs, damages and compensation payments to tenants for claims submitted in relation to repair works that the council has failed to carry out and/or not carried out to the required standard.

Pay Related

The nature of the Pay Related provision includes agreed redundancy packages and pension strain amounts which have been agreed but not paid out as at the balance sheet date.

Insurance Provision

The council maintains an insurance fund as a provision covering anticipated liabilities for Errors and Omissions, Libel and Slander, Motor (Third Party), Employers' Liability, Public Liability, Fire and other risks – up to a specific limit for any one claim. External policies cover claims in excess of these limits. The council is a member of a consortium arrangement to purchase insurance cover along with eight other London boroughs. Each year, the council takes external professional advice on the value of insurance claims which will be paid from the self–funding arrangements.

The following table summarises the categories of claims within the total funding requirement estimated by the council's external fund advisors set against the total insurance fund.

Insurance Fund	£'000
Employers' Liability	1,835
Public Liability/Tree Roots	8,386
Motor	949
Property and Miscellaneous	5,004
Adjustment for Aggregate Breaches	(1,953)
Total for 2007/08 to 2022/23	**14,221**
MMI Clawback	347
Total Funding Requirement as at 31 March 2023	**14,568**
Buffer for Unexpected Losses (75% Confidence)	1,777
Total Funding Requirement as at 31 March 2023 (Including Buffer)	**16,345**

27. Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves

The note sets out the amounts set aside in General Fund and HRA earmarked reserves for future expenditure commitments, plans and risks.

Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves	Balance at 31 March 2021	Transfers Out 2021/22	Transfers In 2021/22	Balance at 31 March 2022	Transfers Out 2022/23	Transfers In 2022/23	Balance at 31 March 2023
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
General Fund							
BSF PFI 1 reserve	5,762	7	-	5,769	(3,788)	2,767	4,748
Budget Strategy	21,111	3,091	(4,615)	19,586	(5,530)	4,549	18,605
Budget Risk & Insurance	25,425	4,240	(3,991)	25,675	(23,241)	15,608	18,041
Business Continuity	10,000	-	-	10,000	-	-	10,000
Capital Financing	-	3,120	-	3,120	(1,314)	-	1,806
Care Experience	16,000	-	-	16,000	(1,473)	4,000	18,527
Community Infrastructure Levy	3,692	16	(3,511)	196	(167)	-	29
CIL Neighbourhood	4,743	-	(4,743)	-	-	-	-
Core Funding	41,465	14,751	(22,636)	33,580	(23,800)	-	9,781
Dedicated Schools Grant	-	5,218	-	5,218	(135)	-	5,083
Energy and Inflation	-	5,632	(123)	5,509	(5,509)	-	-
Islington Assembly Hall Restoration Levy	-	18	-	18	-	29	47
Joint Cemetery Trading Account	2,107	-	(375)	1,731	(17)	-	1,715
Levies	-	2,726	-	2,726	(234)	824	3,315
Net Zero Carbon	2,548	-	(67)	2,481	(2,481)	-	-
Restricted Grants & Contributions	-	-	-	-	-	11,458	11,458
Pooled Schools Budgets	-	828	-	828	(83)	422	1,167
Public Health	1,353	530	(171)	1,712	(191)	-	1,522
Social Care	5,985	4,258	(1,244)	8,999	(8,999)	-	-
Street Market Reserve	260	-	(122)	138	(30)	93	201
General Fund Total	**140,451**	**44,435**	**(41,599)**	**143,288**	**(76,993)**	**39,749**	**106,044**
HRA							
PFI - Housing PFI I	5,510	-	(5,510)	-	-	-	-
HRA Tenants' Heating & Hot Water	1,687	187	-	1,874	(1,868)	-	7
HRA Risk Equalisation	84,312	(27,949)		56,363	(24,865)	-	31,498
HRA Total	**91,509**	**(27,762)**	**(5,510)**	**58,237**	**(26,733)**	**-**	**31,504**

- Building Schools for the Future (BSF) PFI Smoothing – The annual costs of PFI schemes fluctuate over the lifecycle of the schemes. This reserve helps to smooth the budgetary impact of PFI costs across financial years.
- Budget Risk and Insurance – This reserve is set aside to mitigate budget risks, particularly the impact of delayed savings delivery, and for one-off expenditure commitments that span more than one financial year.

- Budget Strategy – This reserve provides one-off funding for expenditure related to the delivery of the medium-term financial strategy (e.g. transformation projects, revenue costs of capital projects, redundancy costs).

- Business Continuity – This reserve mitigates the risk of disruption to key council services and systems, including cyber security risks.

- Capital Financing – This reserve helps to smooth the potential budgetary impact in future financial years of an increased revenue cost of financing the capital programme, in the context of rising interest rates and a very uncertain interest rate outlook.

- Care Experience – This reserve provides for the potential direct and indirect costs of the non-recent child abuse support payment scheme.

- Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) – This reserve is the balance of CIL funding earmarked for administration costs in future financial years.

- Core Funding – This reserve comprises the one-off financial gain from the former London Business Rates Retention Pilot Pool, and up-front government grant income that will fund Collection Fund losses that will come out of future year budgets (due to Collection Fund accounting timing differences). The remaining balance not relating to Collection Fund losses has been set aside for risks around taxation income and government funding streams.

- Dedicated Schools Grant – This reserve is the balance of Dedicated Schools Grant held by the council that will be spent in future financial years.

- Energy and Inflation – This reserve is earmarked to smooth the budgetary impact of dramatically increasing energy prices and record high levels of inflation.

- HRA Risk Equalisation – This reserve mitigates against HRA financial pressures arising from legislative changes.

- HRA Tenants’ Heating and Hot Water – This reserve allows us to manage a stable tenant charging policy by insulating tenants from the volatility of the gas market.

- Islington Assembly Hall Restoration Levy – This reserve earmarks income from the Islington Assembly Hall Restoration Levy on events ticket sales towards funding restoration works in future financial years.

- Joint Cemetery Trading Account – The council operates a shared cemeteries service with the London Borough of Camden, and any surplus at the end of each financial year is carried forward through this reserve.

- Levies – This reserve mitigates the significant uncertainty around levies estimates over the medium term, particularly concessionary fares and the North London Waste Authority levy.

- Net Zero Carbon - This reserve supports the delivery of the council's Net Zero Carbon programme.

- Pooled Schools Budgets – This reserve holds the unspent balance of pooled schools budgets that will be spent in future financial years.

- Public Health – This reserve is the balance of ring-fenced public health grant funding carried forward to spend in future financial years.

- Restricted Grants and Contributions - This reserve will hold income received that is earmarked for a specific purpose where other accounting treatment is not appropriate.

- Social Care - This reserve mitigates significant uncertainty in social care demographic growth estimates and earmarks funding for one-off social care expenditure.

- Street Markets – The council operates three street markets at Chapel Market, Whitecross Street and Exmouth Market. Under laws governing the operation of these markets, any surplus at the end of each financial year is carried forward through this reserve for the future costs of operating the markets.

28. Unusable Reserves

31 March 2022 £'000	Unusable Reserves	31 March 2023 £'000
1,854,626	Revaluation Reserve	1,763,162
2,494,820	Capital Adjustment Account	2,489,355
98	Financial Instruments Revaluation Reserve	81
(925,752)	Pensions Reserve	(219,084)
(16,529)	Collection Fund Adjustment Account	12,391
(6,783)	Accumulated Absences Account	(7,402)
3,400,480	**Total Unusable Reserves**	**4,038,503**

a) Revaluation Reserve

The Revaluation Reserve contains the gains made by the council 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

2021/22 £'000	Store of unrealised gains on revaluation of non-current assets - Revaluation Reserve	2022/23 £'000
(1,660,158)	**Balance as at 1 April**	**(1,854,626)**
(258,696)	Gains on revaluations	(66,088)
14,785	Less Depreciation on revalued amounts	16,756
48,082	Less revaluation losses and impairments written off to previous gains	138,012
1,361	Less gains written out for disposed assets	2,784
(1,854,626)	**Balance as at 31 March**	**(1,763,162)**

b) Capital Adjustment Account:

The Capital Adjustment Account absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements or accounting for the consumption of non-current assets and for financing the acquisition, construction or enhancement of those assets under statutory provisions. The Capital Adjustment 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 Revaluations Reserve to convert fair value figures to a historical cost basis). The Capital Adjustment Account is credited with the amounts set aside by the council as finance for the costs of acquisition, construction and subsequent costs. The Capital Adjustment Account contains accumulated gains and losses on Investment Properties and gains recognised on donated assets that have yet to be consumed by the council. The Capital Adjustment 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 13 provides details of the source of all the transactions posted to the Account, apart from those involving the Revaluation Reserve.

2021/22 £'000	Capital Adjustment Account	2022/23 £'000
(2,442,984)	**Balance as at 31 March**	**(2,494,819)**
(962)	Capital Expenditure Financed from Capital Receipts	(25,058)
(33,445)	Capital Expenditure Financed from the Major Repairs Reserve	(38,490)
(46,604)	Capital Expenditure Financed from Revenue Resources	(19,776)
(25,606)	Capital Expenditure funded by Grant	(37,289)
13,046	REFCUS Financing	11,972
16,908	Gains / Losses on revaluation of non-current assets	73,998
-	Impairments of non-current assets	-
58,209	Depreciation of PPE non-current Assets	61,571
(3,222)	Minimum Revenue Provision	(3,767)
(12,346)	Repayment of Obligations arising from PFI Contracts/Lease liabilities	(3,473)
(1,361)	Write out of Gains relating to Revalued Disposed Assets	(2,784)
4,983	Current Value of Disposed Assets	8,864
(14,785)	Write out of depreciation on revalued amounts (HCA)	(16,756)
(6,650)	Gains and losses on Fair Value of Investment Properties	(3,548)
(51,835)	**Total Increase / (Decrease) in Amounts Set Aside to Finance Capital**	**5,464**
(2,494,819)	**Balance as at 31 March**	**(2,489,355)**

c) Financial Instruments Adjustment Account

The financial instruments adjustment account contains the gains made by the authority arising from increases in the value of its investments that are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. The balance is reduced when investments with accumulated gains are:

- revalued downwards or impaired and the gains are lost
- disposed of and the gains are realised.

2021/22 £'000	Financial Instruments Revaluation Reserve	2022/23 £'000
(92)	**Balance as at 1 April**	**(98)**
(7)	Upward revaluation of investments	18
(98)	**Balance as at 31 March**	**(81)**

d) Pensions Reserve:

The Pension Reserve absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for post-employment benefits and for funding benefits in accordance with statutory provisions. The council accounts for post-employment benefits in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as the benefits are earned by employees accruing years of service, updating the liabilities recognised to reflect inflation, changing assumptions and investment returns on any resources set aside to meet the costs. However, statutory arrangements require benefits earned to be financed as the council makes 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 council has set aside to meet them. The statutory arrangements will ensure that funding will have been set aside by the time the benefits come to be paid.

2021/22 £'000	Pensions Reserve	2022/23 £'000
(991,468)	**Balance at 1 April**	**(925,752)**
124,292	Actuarial gains or losses on pensions assets and liabilities	759,976
(100,423)	Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(115,991)
41,847	Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	62,683
(925,752)	**Balance at 31 March**	**(219,084)**

e) Collection Fund Adjustment Account:

The Collection Fund Adjustment Account manages the differences arising from the recognition of council tax and non-domestic rates income in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as it falls due from council tax payers and non-domestic rates payers, compared with the statutory arrangements for paying across amounts to the General Fund from the Collection Fund.

2021/22			Collection Fund Adjustment Account	2022/23		
Council Tax	Non-Domestic Rates	Total		Council Tax	Non-Domestic Rates	Total
£'000	£'000	£'000		£'000	£'000	£'000
(1,438)	(21,751)	(23,189)	**Balance at 1 April**	2,590	(19,119)	(16,529)
(111)	22,748	22,637	Contribution to General Fund from previous year's (surplus) / deficit	(1,088)	23,849	22,761
4,139	(20,116)	(15,977)	Current year's collection fund surplus / (deficit)	726	5,433	6,159
2,590	**(19,119)**	**(16,529)**	**Balance at 31 March**	**2,228**	**10,163**	**12,391**

f) Accumulated Absences Account

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

2021/22		Accumulated Absences Account	2022/23	
£'000	£'000		£'000	£'000
	7,918	**Balance at 1 April**		**6,783**
(7,918)		Settlement or cancellation of accrual made at the end of the preceding year	(6,783)	
6,783		Amounts accrued at the end of the current year	7,402	
	(1,135)	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		619
	6,783	**Balance at 31 March**		**7,402**

29. Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

31 March 2022 £'000	Cash and Cash Equivalents	31 March 2023 £'000
(5,788)	Cash and Bank Overdrawn	(26,615)
20,000	Liquid investments	13,500
33	Cash held by the authority	72
468	Bank accounts	79
20,501	Cash and Cash Equivalents	**13,651**
14,713	**Total**	**(12,964)**

Further information on liquid investments is included in Note 22.

30. Cash Flow Statement – Operating Activities

Breakdown of adjustments to the net surplus/(deficit) on the provision services.

2021/22 £'000	Operating Activities Adjustments	2022/23 £'000
(4,785)	**Net Surplus or (Deficit) on the Provision of Services**	**(105,120)**
	Adjust net surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non cash movements	
58,209	Depreciation	61,571
16,908	Impairment and downward valuations	73,998
25,798	Increase/Decrease in Creditors	(83,507)
(1,579)	Increase/Decrease in Debtors	(22,504)
94	Increase/Decrease in Inventories	(568)
67,563	Movement in Pension Liability	62,267
29	Increase/(decrease) in impairment for bad debts	(10)
4,983	Carrying amount of non-current assets sold (property plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets)	3,962
(6,948)	Other non-cash items charged to the net Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(3,158)
165,057	**Total**	**92,051**
	Adjust for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing or financing activities	
(28,043)	Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	(33,409)
23	Proceeds from short-term (not considered to be cash equivalents) and long-term investments (includes investments in associates, joint ventures and subsidiaries)	54
(31,318)	Any other items for which the cash effects are investing or financing cash flows*	(43,500)
(59,338)	**Total**	**(76,855)**
100,934	**Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities**	**(89,923)**

*This line consists of Capital Grants credited to surplus or deficit on the provision of services.

The cash flows for operating activities include the following items:

2021/22 £'000	Operating Activities (Interest)	2022/23 £'000
1,123	Interest Received	1,350
(27,413)	Interest Paid	(23,625)

31. Cash Flow Statement – Investing Activities

2021/22 £'000	Investing Activities	2022/23 £'000
(114,063)	Purchase of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	(141,724)
(124,500)	Purchase of short-term and long-term investments	(25,000)
(324)	Other payments for investing activities	(11)
26,081	Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	29,241
170,700	Proceeds from short-term and long-term investments	90,300
37,875	Other receipts from investing activities*	30,183
(4,231)	**Net cash flows from investing activities**	**(17,011)**

*Other receipts from investing activities (£30.183m) consists of capital grants received (£29.596m) and other capital payments received (£587k).

32. Cash Flow Statement – Financing Activities

2021/22 £'000	Financing Activities	2022/23 £'000
46,000	Cash receipts of short- and long-term borrowing	55,954
(13,315)	Cash payments for the reduction of the outstanding liabilities relating to finance leases and on-balance sheet PFI contracts	(4,600)
(143,335)	Repayments of short- and long-term borrowing	(44,668)
21,771	Other cashflows for financing activities*	72,572
(88,879)	**Net cash flows from financing activities**	**79,258**

*Other payments for financing activities £72.572m consists of change in council tax and NDR creditors due to preceptors £38.716m, change in council tax and NDR creditors due to Central Government £34.244m and change in council tax and NDR debtors from preceptors (£388k).

Reconciliation of Liabilities arising from Financing Activities	31-Mar-22 £'000	Financing Cash Flows £'000	Non Cash Changes £'000	31-Mar-23 £'000
Long-term borrowings	(245,604)	1,849	1,274	(242,481)
Short-term borrowings	(31,803)	(10,000)	(4,203)	(46,006)
Lease Liabilities**	(365)	2	-	(363)
On Balance Sheet PFI Liabilities**	(82,362)	4,598	-	(77,764)
Total Liabilities from Financing Activities	**(360,134)**	**(3,551)**	**(2,929)**	**(366,614)**

** The figures as at 31 March 2022 for Lease liabilities (£365k) and PFI liabilities (£82.362m) are restated figures. They differ from the closing balances reported in the 2021/22 statement of accounts of (£751k) and (£81.976m), respectively because £386k of liabilities were misclassified between the two lines in the 2021/22 statement of accounts. The misclassification was not corrected in the 2021/22 statement of accounts because the amount was not significant.

33. Contingent Liabilities and Assets

Legal claims pending settlement

There are 24 outstanding employment tribunal claims and 34 Special Educational Needs claims where the council is the Respondent. A liability will arise if either the council settles a claim and agrees to pay compensation, or the decision of the Employment Tribunal is in favour of the Claimant and the council is ordered to pay compensation. The estimated maximum potential liability for these outstanding cases is £441k (employment cases) and £300k (education cases).

There are three outstanding human rights cases arising out of the council's duties towards children and 13 cases involving adults. The maximum potential liability is estimated at £202,000 for seven of these claims. The level of potential liability of the other six claims has yet to be ascertained.

The council has potential liability for damages and costs in one other formal commercial dispute which is estimated at a maximum of £350k.

In addition, the council is involved in a number of historic child abuse and other cases which are being dealt with by its insurers.

The council has a potential liability pending possible adjudication proceedings in relation to a Design and Build contract. At the balance sheet date, the value was unknown.

Support Payment Scheme

On 14 October 2021, the council's Executive approved a Support Payment Scheme (SPS) for persons who suffered emotional, physical, and sexual abuse whilst resident in the council's children's homes from 1966 to 1995. The SPS enables abuse survivors to receive a financial support payment of £10,000 without having to bring a civil compensation claim. It has been designed to enable eligible applicants to receive a payment more quickly than having to go through the trauma of a lengthy civil compensation claims process.

To help inform the SPS, an actuarial firm was appointed to conduct a study at the end of 2019 to estimate the number of individuals who were resident at any point in Islington children's homes in the 30-year period 1965 to 1995. This was based on a sample of Islington Council's family files and estimated only the numbers resident, not the numbers who suffered abuse. There is no complete list of children's home records for the period in question. The actuary estimated that between 1,700 and 2,400 individuals were resident in Islington children's homes at any time during the period, and were still alive, with a best estimate of 2,000. The actuarial study was important in estimating the estimated maximum direct cost of the SPS (£20m), based upon the number of surviving residents and the amount of the proposed SPS per surviving resident (assuming SPS criteria would have been met).

In 2022/23, the council distributed £1.470m of support payments. The council's earmarked reserves include £18.530m to fund the further, estimated maximum direct cost of the SPS. The scheme will be open until May 2024.

Termination Benefits

The cost of termination benefits in 2022/23 is detailed in Note 8. Some further reductions to the council's workforce may take place over the medium term. The costs of terminating employment

9contracts in the future cannot be estimated with any great degree of accuracy. This will depend on a number of factors related to the individuals concerned, such as grade and length of service.

Contractual claims pending

The council has underwritten the expected loss of income from 1 April to 30 October 2021 by Isledon CIC due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Isledon CIC are the outsourced provider of universal youth services. The estimated liability for 2023/24 is £30k.

Guarantees given

London Borough of Islington is the sole guarantor of its subsidiary trading account, Islington Ltd (ICo). Islington Ltd has a board consisting of 3 members, who are members and officers of the council. Ico falls under the small companies rules (sections 475 and 477-479 of the Companies Act 2006) and as such, with the council as its guarantor, the company is exempt from an audit of its accounts. In Ico's financial statements for 2021/22, the company's net assets as at 31 March 2022 totalled £182k.

Contingent Assets

None known.

34. Events after the Balance Sheet Date

The audited Statement of Accounts 2022/23 was authorised for issue on 25 March 2024 by David Hodgkinson, Corporate Director of Resources. Events taking place after this date are not reflected in the financial statements or notes.

The CIPFA Code of Practice stipulates that events after 31 March 2023 must be properly reflected in the statement of accounts up to the date that the statement is authorised for issue. There are two types of event:

- adjusting events: those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the balance sheet date – where material, the statement of accounts must be amended to reflect the impact of these events.

- non-adjusting events: those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the balance sheet date – the statement of accounts are not amended to reflect these events, but additional explanatory notes may be added.

The council has not identified any material adjusting or non-adjusting events after the 31 March 2023 up to the date the statement was authorised for issue.

35. Defined Benefit Pension Schemes

Participation in Pensions Schemes

As part of the terms and conditions of employment of its employees, the council makes contributions towards the cost of post-employment benefits. Although these benefits will not actually be payable until employees retire, the council has a commitment to make the payments and to disclose them at the time that employees earn their future entitlement.

The council participates in two post-employment schemes:

- the Local Government Pension Scheme for non-teaching employees, administered by both this council and the London Pensions Fund Authority (for those former employees of Greater London Council (GLC) / Inner London Education Authority (ILEA)) – this is a funded scheme, meaning that the council and employees pay contributions into a fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the pensions liabilities with investment assets.

- Arrangements for the award of discretionary post-retirement benefits upon early retirement - this is an unfunded defined benefit arrangement, under which liabilities are recognised when awards are made. However, there are no investment assets built up to meet these pensions liabilities, and cash has to be generated to meet actual pensions payments as they eventually fall due. This includes discretionary benefits in relation to the Teachers’ Pension Scheme.

Transactions Relating to Post-Employment Benefits

The council recognises the cost of retirement benefits in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement cost of services when they are earned by employees, rather than when the benefits are eventually paid as pensions. However, the charge 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 General Fund via the Movement in Reserves Statement.

The following transactions have been made in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement or adjusted in the General Fund Balance via the Movement in Reserves Statement during the year:

	Local Government Pension Scheme		Discretionary Benefits Arrangements *	
	31 March 2022	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	31 March 2023
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement				
Cost of Services				
Current service costs including admin. expenses	77,857	83,281	-	-
Past service costs including curtailments	2,469	739	-	-
Settlements	-	6,368	-	-
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure				
Net Interest Expense	19,141	24,427	956	1,176
Total Post Employment Benefits Charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	**99,467**	**114,815**	**956**	**1,176**
Other Post Employment Benefits Charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement				
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability comprising:				
Return on plan assets (excluding the amount included in the net interest expense)	(106,120)	104,821	-	-
Actuarial (gains) and losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	(118,057)	(1,774)	(1,569)	(555)
Actuarial (gains) and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(28,606)	(1,043,475)	(232)	(10,216)
Changes in effect of Asset Ceiling	7,858	952	-	-
Experience gains /losses	121,989	187,064	445	3,207
Total Other Post Employment Benefits Charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	**(122,936)**	**(752,412)**	**(1,356)**	**(7,564)**
Total Post Employment Benefits Charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	**(23,469)**	**(637,597)**	**(400)**	**(6,388)**
Movement in Reserves Statement				
Reversal of net charges made to the Surplus or Deficit for the Provision of Services for post employment benefits in accordance with the Code	(99,467)	(114,815)	(956)	(1,176)
Actual amount charged against the General Fund Balance for pensions in the year				
Employers' contributions payable to scheme	38,668	59,482	3,179	3,201
Retirement Benefits Payable to Pensioners			(3,179)	(3,201)

*Discretionary benefits comprise the unfunded elements of the local government pension schemes (LGPS and LPFA) and the teachers pension scheme.

Pensions Assets and Liabilities Recognised in the Balance Sheet

The amount included in the Balance Sheet arising from the council's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plans is as follows:

Scheme History	Funded Liabilities				Unfunded Liabilities			
	London Borough of Islington Pension Fund		London Pension Fund Authority		Discretionary Benefits		Total	Total
	31 March 22 £'000	31 March 23 £'000	31 March 22 £'000	31 March 23 £'000	31 March 22 £'000	31 March 23 £'000	31 March 22 £'000	31 March 23 £'000
Present Value of defined benefit obligation	(2,544,396)	(1,809,536)	(40,342)	(29,098)	(43,662)	(34,076)	**(2,628,400)**	**(1,872,710)**
Fair Value of Plan Assets	1,671,053	1,624,446	54,224	44,157	-	-	**1,725,277**	**1,668,603**
Impact of Asset Ceiling	-	-	(13,670)	(14,977)	-	-	**(13,670)**	**(14,977)**
Net liability	**(873,343)**	**(185,090)**	**212**	**82**	**(43,662)**	**(34,076)**	**(916,793)**	**(219,084)**

The estimated pension liability for the council is £219.1m as at 31 March 2023 (£916.8m as at 31 March 2022). This liability shows the underlying commitments that the council has in the long-term to pay retirement benefits. It has reduced by £697.7m due to changes in actuarial financial assumptions for IAS 19 Defined Benefit Schemes.

The total net liability of £219.1m has a substantial impact on the net worth of the council as recorded in the Balance Sheet. However, statutory arrangements for funding the deficit mean that the financial position of the council remains healthy:

- The deficit on the local government scheme will be made good by increased contributions over the remaining working life of employees, as assessed by the scheme actuary;
- Finance is only required to be raised to cover teachers' pensions when the pensions are actually paid.

Reconciliation of Present Value of the Scheme Liabilities (Defined Benefit Obligation)

Liabilities show the underlying commitments that the council has in the long run to pay in retirement benefits.

Reconciliation of present value of the scheme liabilities 2022/23	Funded Liabilities London Borough of Islington Pension Fund	Funded Liabilities London Pension Fund Authority	Unfunded Liabilities Discretionary Benefits
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**2,544,396**	**40,342**	**43,662**
Current service costs	81,286	105	
Interest cost	70,688	1,018	1,176
Contributions by scheme participants	14,481	18	-
Remeasurement (gains) and losses:			
Actuarial (gains) and losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	(1,774)	(555)
Actuarial (gains) and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(1,033,403)	(10,072)	(10,216)
Experience gains /losses	185,368	1,862	3,207
Past service costs	84	-	-
Losses/(gains) on curtailment	655	-	-
Liabilities assumed on entity combinations	-	-	-
Benefits paid	(54,019)	(2,401)	(3,201)
Liabilities extinguished on settlements	-	-	-
Adjustment to opening balance	-	-	3
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**1,809,536**	**29,098**	**34,076**

Reconciliation of present value of the scheme liabilities 2021/22	Funded Liabilities London Borough of Islington Pension Fund	Funded Liabilities London Pension Fund Authority	Unfunded Liabilities Discretionary Benefits
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**2,484,056**	**42,688**	**47,234**
Current service costs	76,318	131	-
Interest cost	51,679	768	956
Contributions by scheme participants	13,361	20	-
Remeasurement (gains) and losses:			
Actuarial (gains) and losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	(118,057)	-	(1,569)
Actuarial (gains) and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(27,606)	(1,000)	(232)
Other (if applicable)	121,898	91	445
Past service costs	243	-	-
Losses/(gains) on curtailment	2,111	-	-
Liabilities assumed on entity combinations	-	-	-
Benefits paid	(59,743)	(2,302)	(3,179)
Liabilities extinguished on settlements	-	-	-
Adjustment to opening balance	137	(54)	7
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**2,544,396**	**40,342**	**43,662**

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

Assets in the funded local government scheme are valued at fair value, principally market value for investments. Discretionary benefits arrangements under the Teachers' Pension Scheme and the Local Government Pension Scheme have no assets to cover the liabilities.

Reconciliation of the Movements in the Fair Value of Scheme Assets 2022/23	Funded Liabilities London Borough of Islington Pension Fund	London Pension Fund Authority	Unfunded Liabilities Discretionary Benefits
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Closing Fair Value of Scheme Assets as at 31 March 2022	**1,671,053**	**54,224**	**-**
Interest Income	46,943	691	-
Remeasurement gain/(loss)			
The return on plan assets, excluding the amount included in the net interest expense	(102,604)	(2,217)	-
Other actuarial gains / (losses) on assets	-	166	-
Business combinations	-	-	-
Settlements	-	(6,368)	-
Contributions by the employer	50,466	57	3,201
Contributions by scheme participants	14,481	18	-
Benefits paid	(54,019)	(2,401)	(3,201)
Administration expenses	(1,874)	(16)	-
Adjustments to opening balance	-	3	-
Closing Fair Value of Scheme Assets as at 31 March 2023	**1,624,446**	**44,157**	**-**

Reconciliation of the Movements in the Fair Value of Scheme Assets 2021/22	Funded Liabilities London Borough of Islington Pension Fund	London Pension Fund Authority	Unfunded Liabilities Discretionary Benefits
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Closing Fair Value of Scheme Assets as at 31 March 2021	**1,557,505**	**48,655**	**-**
Interest Income	32,531	881	-
Remeasurement gain/(loss)			
The return on plan assets, excluding the amount included in the net interest expense	99,153	6,967	-
Other (if applicable)	-	-	-
Business combinations	-	-	-
Settlements	-	-	-
Contributions by the employer	29,615	65	3,179
Contributions by scheme participants	13,361	20	-
Benefits paid	(59,743)	(2,301)	(3,179)
Administration expenses	(1,345)	(63)	-
Adjustment to opening balance	(24)	-	-
Closing Fair Value of Scheme Assets as at 31 March 2022	**1,671,053**	**54,224**	**-**

Reconciliation of Asset Ceiling

The asset ceiling is the present value of any future cash savings of not having to contribute to the scheme as it is in surplus. The actuary has reduced the surplus on the LPFA scheme to the asset ceiling, and the effect is shown in the table below. The asset ceiling has been determined by the actuary by taking the total projected current service cost over the period of expected remaining active membership of the Fund, less any employer contributions certified to be paid until 31 March 2023, discounted at the IAS19 discount rate as at 31 March 2023.

Reconciliation of Asset Ceiling 2022/23	London Pension Fund Authority *£'000*
Closing impact of Asset Ceiling as at 31 March 2022	**(13,670)**
Interest on Asset Ceiling	(355)
Actuarial (loss)/gain	(952)
Closing impact of Asset Ceiling as at 31 March 2023	**(14,977)**

Reconciliation of Asset Ceiling 2021/22	London Pension Fund Authority *£'000*
Closing impact of Asset Ceiling as at 31 March 2021	**(5,706)**
Interest on Asset Ceiling	(106)
Actuarial (loss)/gain	(7,858)
Closing impact of Asset Ceiling as at 31 March 2022	**(13,670)**

Local Government Pension Scheme assets

The Fund's assets consist of the following categories:

London Borough of Islington Pension Fund Assets	Quoted	Fair value of scheme assets 31 March 2022 £000	Fair value of scheme assets 31 March 2023 £000
Equities			
UK quoted	Y	163,764	25,505
Private equity	N	11,697	9,747
Global - North America	Y	324,184	428,370
Global - Europe	Y	300,790	301,987
Global - Japan	Y	33,421	32,489
Global - Pacific (ex Japan)	Y	33,421	32,489
Global - Emerging / Other	Y	140,368	97,630
Sub-total equities		**1,007,645**	**928,217**
Bonds			
UK other	Y	200,526	136,455
Sub-total bonds		**200,526**	**136,455**
Property			
UK	Y	257,342	231,973
Overseas	N	16,711	23,392
Sub-total property		**274,053**	**255,365**
Alternatives			
DGF and Infrastructure	Y	187,158	199,971
Private Debt	Y	-	98,117
Sub-total alternatives		**187,158**	**298,088**
Cash			
Cash accounts	N	1,671	6,335
Sub-total cash		**1,671**	**6,335**
Total assets		**1,671,053**	**1,624,460**

London Pension Fund Authority Pension Fund Assets	Quoted	Fair value of scheme assets 31 March 2022 £000	31 March 2023 £000
Equities			
Global	Y	25,487	21,637
Private equity	N	9,761	7,948
Sub-total equities		**35,248**	**29,585**
Bonds			
Total return quoted	Y	6,507	3,974
Fixed Income	Y	1,627	442
Sub-total bonds		**8,134**	**4,416**
Alternatives			
Infrastructure	N	5,423	5,740
Cash	Y	1,085	-
Credit	N	4,338	4,416
Sub-total alternatives		**10,845**	**10,156**
Total assets		**54,227**	**44,157**

Basis for Estimating Assets and Liabilities

Liabilities have been assessed on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method, an estimate of the pensions that will be payable in future years dependent on assumptions such as mortality rates, salary levels etc.

Both the local government pension scheme liabilities and teachers' pensions discretionary benefits liabilities have been assessed by Mercer and Barnett Waddingham, independent firms of actuaries, being based on the latest full valuation of the scheme as at 31 March 2022.

The significant assumptions used by the actuary have been:

	Funded and Unfunded				Unfunded	
	London Borough of Islington Pension Fund		London Pensions Fund Authority		Discretionary Benefits Teachers Pension Scheme	
Mortality assumptions	31 March 22	31 March 23	31 March 22	31 March 23	31 March 22	31 March 23
Longevity at 65 for current pensioners (in years):						
Men	21.7	21.8	20.6	19.9	22.7	21.8
Women	24.0	24.1	23.7	23.1	25.3	24.1
Longevity at 65 for future pensioners (in years):						
Men	22.9	23.0	22.6	21.5	n/a	n/a
Women	25.7	25.8	26.0	25.2	n/a	n/a
Rate of inflation	3.3%	2.7%	3.5%	2.9%	3.5%	2.7%
Rate of increase in salaries	4.8%	4.2%	4.5%	3.9%	n/a	n/a
Rate of increase in pensions	3.4%	2.8%	3.5%	2.9%	3.6%	2.8%
Rate of discounting scheme liabilities	2.8%	4.8%	2.6%	4.8%	2.8%	4.9%

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 reasonably 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 while all other assumptions remain constant. 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. In the table below, a positive figure represents an increase in the overall net liability following a change in the assumption, whereas a negative figure represents a decrease in the overall net liability.

Impact on the Defined Benefit Obligation in the Scheme	London Borough of Islington Pension Fund		London Pension Fund Authority	
	Increase in Assumption	Decrease in Assumption	Increase in Assumption	Decrease in Assumption
	£000	*£000*	*£000*	*£000*
Longevity (increase or decrease in 1 year)	37,662	(37,662)	1,851	(1,735)
Rate of inflation (increase or decrease by 0.25% LGPS and 0.5% LPFA)	74,522	(74,522)	1,430	(1,324)
Rate of increase in salaries (increase or decrease by 0.25% LGPS and 0.5% LPFA)	8,231	(8,231)	35	(35)
Rate of increase in pensions (increase or decrease by 0.25% LGPS and 0.5% LPFA)	74,522	(74,522)	1,430	(1,324)
Rate for discounting scheme liabilities (increase or decrease by 0.5%)	(138,276)	138,276	(1,329)	1,445

Impact of the Authority's Cash Flows

The objectives of the scheme are to keep employers' contributions at as constant a rate as possible. The council has agreed a strategy with the scheme's actuary to achieve a funding level of 100% over the 16 years. Funding levels are monitored on an annual basis. The triennial valuation was completed on 31 March 2022.

The scheme will need to take account of the national changes to the scheme under the Public Pensions Services Act 2013. Under the Act, the Local Government Pension Scheme in England and Wales and the other main existing public service schemes may not provide benefits in relation to service after 31 March 2014 (or service after 31 March 2015 for other main existing public service pension schemes in England and Wales). The Act provides for scheme regulations to be made within a common framework, to establish new career average revalued earnings schemes to pay pensions and other benefits to certain public servants.

The council expects to pay a total of £54.7m in contributions to the LGPS and LPFA schemes in 2023/24.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation for scheme members within LGPS is 17 years in 2022/23 (16 years in 2021/22), and within LPFA is 10 years in 2022/23 (12 years in 2021/22).

The authority is exposed to a number of risks:

LGPS

- Investment risk. The Fund's primary risk is that assets fall short of liabilities in the long-term and as a result it is not able to honour promised benefits to members. The Fund has identified the investment risk inherent in the predominantly equity-based strategy, as its biggest risk. The Investment Strategy adopted by the Pension Sub-Committee to mitigate this risk includes a diversified asset allocation to include property, private equity and bonds. The equity portfolio is diversified by region and company holdings. The committee monitors regularly by performance benchmark and reviews strategies as markets evolve.

- Price Risk. The Fund quantifies prices risk by observing the potential market movement on the riskier assets and possible change in valuation.

- Currency risk. Overseas equities held by the Fund are currently 50-75% hedged hence mitigating any volatility in the major currencies of the dollar, yen and euro. 75% of the overseas equities are in the basket of the passive currency overlay hedge.

- Other risks.

    - Actions taken by the government, or changes to European legislation, could result in stronger local funding standards, which could materially affect the authority's cash flow.

    - There is a risk that changes in the assumptions (e.g. life expectancy, price inflation, discount rate) could increase the defined benefit obligation and/or the liabilities for actuarial valuation purposes

LPFA

- Investment risk. The Fund holds investment in asset classes, such as equities, which have volatile market values and while these assets are expected to provide real returns over the long-term, the short-term volatility can cause additional funding to be required if a deficit emerges.
- Interest rate risk. The Fund's liabilities are assessed using market yields on high quality corporate bonds to discount the liabilities. As the Fund holds assets such as equities the value of the assets and liabilities may not move in the same way.
- Inflation risk. All of the benefits under the Fund are linked to inflation and so deficits may emerge to the extent that the assets are not linked to inflation.
- Longevity risk. In the event that the members live longer than assumed a deficit will emerge in the Fund. There are also other demographic risks.

In addition, as many unrelated employers participate in the London Pension Fund Authority Pension Fund, there is an orphan liability risk where employers leave the Fund but with insufficient assets to cover their pension obligations so that the difference may fall on the remaining employers.

Defined Benefit Scheme - Accrued Pensions Contributions

As at 31 March 2023, the council owed LGPS £2.3m in contributions.

36. Pension Schemes Accounted for as Defined Contribution Schemes

Teachers' Pension Scheme

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

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

In 2022/23 the council paid £12.0m to Teacher's Pensions in respect of teachers' retirement benefits, representing 23.68% of pensionable pay. The figures for 2021/22 were £11.8m and 23.68%, respectively. The contributions due to be paid in the next financial year are estimated to be £12.0m. In addition, the council is responsible for all pension payments relating to added years it has awarded, together with the related increases. In 2022/23 these amounted to £0.9m (£0.8m in 2021/22).

The council is responsible for the costs of any additional benefits awarded upon early retirement outside of the terms of the teachers' scheme. These costs are accounted for on a defined benefit basis.

NHS Pension Scheme

During 2013/14, NHS staff transferred to the council. These staff maintained their membership in the NHS Pension Scheme. The Scheme provides these staff with specified benefits upon their retirement and the council contributes towards the costs by making contributions based on a percentage of members' pensionable salaries.

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

In 2022/23, £193.1k was payable by the council to the NHS Pension Scheme in respect of former NHS staff retirement benefits, representing an average rate of 14.38% of pensionable pay. The figures for 2021/22 were £158.4k and 14.38%, respectively.

37. Grant Income

The council credited the following grants and contributions to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in 2022/23:

2021/22 £'000	Income from Grants, Contributions and Donations	2022/23 £'000
	Credited to Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income	
14,505	Non-specific COVID-19 Grants	9
2,458	New Homes Bonus	861
25,440	Business Rates Relief Grant	25,500
31,318	Capital Grants	43,280
24,590	Revenue Support Grant	25,347
10,700	Social Care Support Grant	14,558
6,336	Other Non-specific Grants	11,040
115,347	**Total**	**120,595**
	Credited to Services	
159,629	Dedicated Schools Grant	158,477
147,600	Housing Benefit Subsidy	148,312
27,366	Public Health Grant	28,135
33,036	Private Finance Initiative	21,530
10,175	Pupil Premium Grant	10,321
14,154	Improved Better Care Fund	14,748
2,211	Asylum Seeker Grant	2,957
2,172	Flexible Homelessness	3,743
2,150	Sixth Form Funding	2,349
17,279	COVID-19 NCS	1,946
36,171	Other Grants and Contributions	41,757
451,943	**Total**	**434,275**
567,290	**Total Grant and Contributions**	**554,870**

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

31 March 2022 £'000	Grant Balances	31 March 2023 £'000
	Grants Receipts in Advance – Short-Term	
	Revenue Grants	
(17,161)	Covid Additional Relief Fund (CARF)	-
(20,191)	Other government grants balances	(17,071)
(244)	Other contributions	(133)
(37,596)	**Total**	**(17,204)**
	Capital Grants	
(18,612)	Government grants	(4,248)
(3,105)	s106 contributions	(3,447)
(434)	Third party contributions	-
(22,151)	**Total**	**(7,695)**
(59,747)	**Total Grants Receipts in Advance – Short-Term**	**(24,899)**
	Grants Receipts in Advance – Long-Term	
	Capital Grants	
(552)	Government grants	(566)
(22,740)	s106 contributions	(20,077)
(23,292)	**Total**	**(20,643)**

38. Dedicated Schools Grant

The council's expenditure on schools is funded primarily by the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) provided by the Department for Education. An element of DSG is recouped by the Department to fund academy schools in the council's area. DSG is ring-fenced and can only be applied to meet expenditure properly included in the Schools Budget, as defined in the School Finance (England) Regulations 2011. The Schools Budget includes elements for a range of educational services provided on an authority-wide basis and for the Individual Schools Budget, which is divided into a budget share for each maintained school.

Over and under-spending on the two elements must be accounted for separately. Details of the deployment of DSG receivable for 2022/23 are as follows:

Schools Budget funded by Dedicated Schools Grant	Central Expenditure £'000	Individual Schools Budget £'000	Total £'000	Total 2021/22 £'000
Final DSG for 2022/23 before academy and high needs recoupment			200,930	194,017
less: Academy and high needs recoupment 2022/23			(39,929)	(37,811)
Total DSG after academy and high needs recoupment 2022/23			**161,000**	**156,206**
Brought forward from 2021/22			5,218	4,646
Agreed initial budgeted distribution for 2022/23	**38,640**	**127,578**	**166,218**	160,852
In-year adjustments	-	(113)	**(113)**	**(424)**
Final budgeted distribution for 2022/23	**38,640**	**127,465**	**166,105**	**160,427**
less: Actual Central Expenditure	(33,557)	-	(33,557)	(31,895)
less: Actual Individual Schools Budget deployed to schools	-	(127,465)	(127,465)	(123,314)
plus local authority contribution for 2022/23	-	-	**-**	**-**
Carry forward to 2023/24	**5,083**	**-**	**5,083**	**5,218**

39. Trust Funds and Other Third-Party Funds

The council does not act as sole trustee or custodian trustee for any trust funds, nor is it a trustee for any other funds. However, the council is responsible for the administration of a number of third-party funds. These funds do not represent assets of the council and, therefore, have not been included in the council's balance sheet. These funds totalled £29m as at 31 March 2023 (£29m as at 31 March 2022) and mainly relate to money held for vulnerable individuals living in their own homes or in residential homes.

Housing Revenue Account

This account records income and expenditure relating the council's housing stock.

Income and Expenditure Statement for the Housing Revenue Account

2021/22 £'000	Housing Revenue Account Income and Expenditure Statement	2022/23 £'000
	Expenditure	
36,287	Repairs and maintenance	43,683
119,569	Supervision and management	130,407
1,093	Rents, rates, taxes and other charges	1,513
-	Rent rebates	-
32,375	Depreciation of non-current Assets	35,209
16,674	Gain or loss on Revaluation of non-current Assets	78,082
289	Debt management costs	-
206,287	**Total Expenditure**	**288,894**
	Income	
(160,480)	Dwellings rents (gross)	(168,276)
(1,440)	Non-Dwellings rents (gross)	(1,173)
-	Transfer from PFI Smoothing fund	-
(41,388)	Charges for services & facilities	(47,092)
(816)	Transfers from General fund - Communal use	(816)
-	HRA Subsidy receivable	-
(22,855)	PFI Government grant receivable	(11,021)
-	Revaluation and gain on non-current Assets	-
(201)	Contributions towards Expenditure	(267)
(1,131)	Other income	(1,603)
(228,311)	**Total Income**	**(230,248)**
(22,024)	**Net Cost of Services (Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement)**	**58,646**
2,456	HRA services' share of Corporate and democratic core	1,968
-	HRA share of non-allocated spec. services	-
(19,568)	**Net (Income) / Cost of HRA Services**	**60,614**
	HRA share of operating income and expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:	
(9,282)	Gain or loss on sale of property, plant & equipment	(15,509)
263	Gain or loss on sale of investment properties	(94)
-	Income and expenditure in relation to investment properties	-
(50)	Gain or loss on revaluation of investment properties	(2,052)
19,763	Interest payable and similar charges	18,145
1,338	Movement in the allowance for bad debts	1,287
(18,359)	Capital grants and contributions receivable	(29,449)
(834)	Interest and investment income	(1,031)
(26,729)	**(Surplus)/Deficit for the year on HRA Services**	**31,911**

Statement of Movement on the Housing Revenue Account Balance

This Statement provides a reconciliation between the HRA Income and Expenditure Statement and the movement on the HRA Balance.

2021/22 £'000	Movement on the HRA Statement	2022/23 £'000
(17,521)	**Balance on the HRA at the end of the previous year**	**(17,521)**
(26,729)	(Surplus) or Deficit for year on the HRA Income and expenditure account	31,911
60,000	Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under statute	(5,178)
33,271	**Net (Increase) or decrease before transfers to or from reserves**	**26,733**
(33,271)	Transfers to / (from) reserves	(26,733)
-	**(Increase) or decrease in year on the HRA**	-
(17,521)	**Balance on the HRA at the end of the current year:**	**(17,521)**

The following table details the adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under statute reported in the above table.

2021/22 £'000	Note on Reconciling Items for the HRA Balance	2022/23 £'000
	Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under statute	
18,359	Capital grants received transferred to Grants reserve	29,449
(10)	REFCUS	(5,217)
9,786	Repayment of PFI / lease liabilities	804
9,278	Gain or loss on sale of HRA non-current assets	15,509
(16,674)	Gain or loss on revaluation of council dwellings	(78,082)
(12,790)	Reversal of charges made for retirement benefits in accordance with IAS 19	(14,661)
5,380	Employer's contributions payable to the Pension Fund and retirement benefits payable direct to pensioners	25,588
128	Difference between any other item of income and expenditure determined in accordance with the Code and determined in accordance with statutory HRA requirements	(191)
50	Gain or loss on revaluation of investment properties	2,052
(111)	Capital Receipts funding of Disposal Costs	(205)
(32,375)	Transfer from Capital Adjustment Account equivalent to depreciation	(35,209)
46,604	Capital Expenditure funded by the HRA	19,776
32,375	Transfers to/(from) Major Repairs Reserve	35,209
	Transfer to / from earmarked reserves	
187	Transfer to/(from) Tenants' Heating & hot water reserve	(1,868)
(33,458)	Amounts transferred to/(from) HRA Reserve	(24,865)
26,729	**Net additional amount required by statute to be debited or credited to the HRA Balance for the year**	**(31,911)**

Notes to the Housing Revenue Account

1. Number and Types of Dwellings

The number and types of dwellings in the council's housing stock are shown below.

31 March 2022 Nos	Housing stock numbers	31 March 2023 Nos
22,856	Flats	22,929
2,467	Houses	2,499
25,323	**Total**	**25,428**

2. Value of Dwellings

The value of Council Dwellings as at 31 March 2023 was £3.430 billion. The basis of the valuation for these dwellings is 'Existing Use Value for Social Housing' based on the vacant possession value of the properties, adjusted to reflect the occupation by a secure tenant. The vacant possession factor remained at 25% in 2022/23 which means that the vacant possession value of the dwellings within the HRA as at 31 March 2023 is £13.721 billion. The difference between the vacant possession and the balance sheet value shows the economic cost to the Government of providing social housing at less than open market rents.

31 March 2022 £'000	Housing Stock - Value	31 March 2023 £'000
	Operational Assets	
3,546,482	Council Dwellings	3,430,322
	Other	
33,517	Other Land & Buildings	27,823
19,416	Infrastructure assets	21,119
2,889	Vehicles, Plant & Equipment	2,523
193	Surplus non-operational assets	6,634
2	Community Assets	2
1,922	Investment Properties	4,808
34,411	Assets under Construction	74,839
476	Assets held for Sale	1,439
3,639,308	**Total**	**3,569,509**

3. Major Repairs Reserve

2021/22 £'000	Major Repairs Reserve	2022/23 £'000
(5,271)	**Balance as at 1 April**	**(4,201)**
(32,375)	Transfer from HRA equivalent to HRA depreciation	(35,208)
-	Other transfer to/(from) HRA	-
33,445	Capital Expenditure on Dwellings	38,488
(4,201)	**Balance as at 31 March**	**(921)**

4. Capital Expenditure and Capital Receipts

The council spent £116.4m on the housing stock in 2022/23 (£99.5m in 2021/22). There was a further £5.2m spent on REFCUS activity in 2022/23 (no equivalent spend in 2021/22). HRA capital receipts in year amounted to £24.4m. Following the DLUHC letter of 31/03/23 that Local Authorities could retain 100% of RTB receipts for 2022/23 and 2023/24, there is no payment to the government this year.

2021/22 £'000	HRA Capital Expenditure	2022/23 £'000
99,488	Works to HRA Dwellings / Other Properties	116,382
-	REFCUS	5,217
99,488	**Total**	**121,598**

2021/22 £'000	Capital Expenditure by Funding Source	2022/23 £'000
-	Borrowing	(21,332)
(18,009)	Capital receipts	(38,909)
(46,604)	Revenue Contributions	(19,776)
(33,445)	Major Repairs Reserve	(38,490)
(1,430)	Other	(3,091)
(99,488)	**Total**	**(121,598)**

2021/22 £'000	Summary of Capital Receipts	2022/23 £'000
10,478	Usable Capital Receipts	24,373
3,781	Paid to the government Housing Capital Receipts Pool	-
14,259	**Total**	**24,373**

5. Depreciation

2021/22 £'000	Depreciation	2022/23 £'000
29,797	Council Dwellings	32,537
406	Other Land & Buildings	414
1,387	Infrastructure Assets	1,445
785	Vehicles, Plant & Equipment	813
32,375	**Total Depreciation**	**35,209**

6. Contribution to Pension Reserve

HRA share of the contribution to the Pension Reserve in 2022/23 was £9.1m (£7.4m in 2021/22).

7. Rent Arrears

Outstanding rent arrears as at 31 March 2023 were £12.8m. The amounts outstanding as at 31 March 2022 were £12.6m. During 2022/23, irrecoverable rent arrears of £0.95m were written off. The cumulative bad debt provision for rent arrears within the HRA account is £7.7m. The table below shows closing rent arrears for 2022/23 and 2021/22.

2021/22 £'000	Rent Arrears	2022/23 £'000
8,290	Current tenants	8,043
4,293	Former tenants	4,743
12,583	**Total**	**12,786**

Collection Fund Statement

The Collection Fund fulfils the statutory requirement for billing authorities to maintain a separate fund for the collection and distribution of council tax and non-domestic rates (NDR).

Income and Expenditure Statement

2021/22 Council Tax £'000	2021/22 Non-Domestic Rates £'000	2021/22 Total £'000	Summary of Income and Expenditure Account as at 31 March 2023	2022/23 Council Tax £'000	2022/23 Non-Domestic Rates £'000	2022/23 TOTAL £'000
			Income			
(135,422)	(242,901)	(378,323)	Income collectable from Taxpayers (net of benefits, discounts for prompt payments and reliefs)	(141,849)	(266,270)	(408,119)
-	(7,119)	(7,119)	Business Rate Supplement Income		(8,049)	(8,049)
			Transfers from General Fund			
-	445	445	Transitional Relief	-	590	590
(135,422)	**(249,575)**	**(384,997)**	**Total Income**	**(141,849)**	**(273,729)**	**(415,578)**
			Expenditure			
			Precepts, Payments & Demands			
19	-	19	Lloyd Square	20	-	20
28,270	109,904	138,174	Greater London Authority	31,718	90,932	122,650
-	7,012	7,012	BRS Payments	-	7,859	7,859
99,230	89,111	188,341	London Borough of Islington	105,406	73,729	179,135
-	98,022	98,022	Payments with respect to Central Share	-	81,101	81,101
127,519	**304,049**	**431,568**	**Total Precepts & Demands**	**137,144**	**253,621**	**390,765**
			Collection & Admin Costs			
-	726	726	Costs of Collection	-	721	721
-	107	107	BRS Administrative Costs	-	190	190
			Other Transfers to the General Fund			
-	79	79	Renewable Energy Schemes	-	102	102
			Contributions			
			Towards previous year's Collection Fund Surplus			
111	(22,747)	(22,636)	London Borough of Islington	1,088	(23,849)	(22,761)
30	(28,855)	(28,825)	Greater London Authority	316	(29,414)	(29,098)
-	(25,712)	(25,712)	Central Government	-	(26,233)	(26,233)
			Bad and Doubtful Debts / Appeals			
50	258	308	Current Year Write Offs	63	135	198
-	10,402	10,402	Appeals Provision (Reduction)	-	(1,219)	(1,219)
2,503	1,006	3,509	Allowance for Non Collection	3,693	2,070	5,763
130,213	**239,313**	**369,526**	**Total Expenditure**	**142,304**	**176,124**	**318,428**
(5,209)	**(10,262)**	**(15,471)**	**(Surplus) / Deficit for the Year**	**455**	**(97,607)**	**(97,150)**
			Collection Fund Account Reserves			
1,839	73,993	75,832	(Surplus)/Deficit brought forward	(3,370)	63,730	60,360
(5,209)	(10,263)	(15,472)	(Surplus)/Deficit for the year	454	(97,607)	(97,153)
(3,370)	**63,730**	**60,360**	**Closing Collection Fund Balance**	**(2,916)**	**(33,877)**	**(36,793)**
			Current Share of (Surplus)/Deficit			
(2,589)	19,119	16,530	London Borough of Islington	(2,228)	(10,163)	(12,391)
(781)	23,580	22,799	Greater London Authority	(688)	(12,535)	(13,223)
-	21,031	21,031	Central Government	-	(11,179)	(11,179)
(3,370)	**63,730**	**60,360**	**Total (Surplus)/Deficit c/f**	**(2,916)**	**(33,877)**	**(36,793)**

Notes to the Collection Fund Statement

C1. Council Tax

2022/23 Council Tax income is made up of the following elements:

2021/22 £'000	Council Tax Income	2022/23 £'000
(195,086)	Gross Opening Charge	(203,949)
	Less: Adjustments	
11,795	Exemptions	12,570
70	Disabled Relief	71
17,299	Discounts	18,365
30,500	Council Tax Support	31,094
(135,422)	**Income collectable from Taxpayers**	**(141,849)**

C2. Council Tax Base

The 2022/23 council tax base was 80,178 equivalent Band D properties (77,737 in 2021/22), which was used to calculate the Band D council tax of £1,710.24 (excluding Lloyd Square Garden area). The table below shows the number of properties in each band and the number of Band D equivalent properties after allowing for non-collection.

Bands	Chargeable No. of dwellings	Band Ratio	2022/23 Band D No. of dwellings	2021/22 Band D No. of dwellings
A	2,139	0.667	1,427	1,489
B	3,286	0.778	2,557	2,414
C	17,489	0.889	15,548	15,061
D	22,608	1.000	22,607	21,993
E	14,160	1.222	17,304	16,915
F	7,659	1.444	11,060	10,678
G	6,249	1.667	10,417	10,290
H	869	2.000	1,738	1,716
Total	**74,459**			
Total Band D Equivalents Dwellings			**82,658**	**80,556**
Budgeted Collection Rate			97.00%	96.50%
Council Tax Base			**80,178**	**77,737**

C3. Non-domestic Rates (NDR)

The council collects non-domestic rates for the local authority area that are based on commercial property rateable values set by the Valuation Office Agency, multiplied by the business rates multiplier set nationally by government. The total rateable value at 31 March 2022 was £695m (£716m at 31 March 2021). The standard multiplier for 2022/23 was 51.2p (51.2p in 2021/22), and the Small Business Rate Relief multiplier for 2022/23 was 49.9p (49.9p for 2021/22).

The basis of the amount included in the Collection Fund is detailed below.

2021/22 £'000	Business Rates (NDR)	2022/23 £'000
(355,737)	**Gross rates and empty rates due at the end of the year**	(358,145)
	Less allowance and adjustments:	
7,771	NDR Payable in respect of previous years	7,687
(445)	Transitional Protection Payments	(590)
26,159	Mandatory Relief	25,174
17,630	Unoccupied Property Relief	13,344
52,314	Retail, Hospitality and Leisure Reliefs (Note 1)	20,139
8,287	Small Business Rate Relief	8,705
-	CARF Relief (Note 1)	16,184
139	Supporting Small Business Relief	66
1	Pub Relief	7
980	Discretionary Relief	1,159
112,836	**Total Reliefs and Adjustments**	**91,875**
(242,901)	**Net Rates Payable After Reliefs and adjustments**	**(266,270)**

Note 1: The government continued the Extended Retail Discounts business rates relief scheme to the retail, leisure and hospitality sector in 2022/23, providing 50% relief to eligible businesses with a cap of £110,000 per business. The Retail, Hospitality and Leisure Reliefs line above also includes nursery relief.

The government provided Covid-19 Additional Relief Fund (CARF) to those businesses who weren't eligible for Extended Retail Discounts.

The impact on the council's retained business rates income of providing these reliefs was reimbursed by the government through Section 31 grant income.

C4. Business Rates Supplement (BRS) – Crossrail

The BRS was levied by the Greater London Authority on non-domestic properties with a rateable value of £70,001 or more.

The aggregate rateable value of properties liable for BRS on 31 March 2023 was £527m (£530m at 31 March 2022). The multiplier for the year was 2.0p, giving a possible BRS income of £10.5m.

After allowable adjustments, the collectable income from BRS payers for 2022/23 was £8.049m (£7.119m in 2021/22). The £7.859m (£7.012m in 2021/22) payable to the Greater London Authority is net of £0.2m collection costs and other adjustments retained by the council.

2021/22 *£'000*	Business Rates Supplement (Crossrail)	2022/23 *£'000*
(7,119)	**BRS Due At Year End**	**(8,049)**
	Less allowance and adjustments:	
89	Losses in collection	172
89	**Total**	**172**
(7,030)	**Income due from Business Ratepayers**	**(7,877)**
18	Costs of Collection	18
(7,012)	**Total**	**(7,859)**

C5. Collection Fund Share of (Surplus)/Deficit

Any surplus or deficit within the Collection Fund is shared between the billing authority (the council) and preceptors.

The council tax apportionment of council tax income between the council and the Greater London Authority is pro-rata to the share of total council tax in the relevant billing year.

Non-domestic rates is shared between the council (30%), the Greater London Authority (37%) and the central government (33%).

Islington Council Pension Fund

Fund Account

2021/22 £'000	Pension Fund Account (dealing with members, employers and others directly involved in the scheme)	2022/23 £'000	Note
	Contributions receivable		
31,449	Employer contributions	33,032	7a
1,252	Deficit recovery contributions	20,591	7a
14,457	Members contributions	15,618	7b
2,667	Transfers in from other pension funds	7,866	8
2,321	Other Income	2,382	9
52,146	**Total Income**	**79,489**	
	Benefits payable		
(51,746)	Pensions	(54,275)	10
(10,707)	Lump sum benefits	(10,860)	10
(4,518)	Payment to and on account of leavers	(2,218)	11
(66,971)	**Total Expenditure**	**(67,353)**	
(14,825)	**Net additions/ (withdrawals) from dealing with members**	**12,136**	
(3,132)	**Management Expenses**	**(12,219)**	12
(17,957)	**Net additions/ (withdrawals) including fund management expenses**	**(83)**	
	Net Returns on investments		
13,081	Investment income	26,154	13
128,410	Change in market value (realised & unrealised)	(74,094)	
141,491	**Total Returns on investments**	**(47,940)**	
123,534	Net increase/(decrease) in fund in year	(48,023)	
1,663,826	**Opening net assets of the scheme**	**1,787,360**	
1,787,360	**Closing net assets of the scheme**	**1,739,337**	

Net Assets Statement

2021/22 £'000	Net Assets Statement for the year ended 31 March 2023	2022/23 £'000	Note
	Investments		
1,767,578	Investment assets	1,703,621	14
16,845	Other Investment and Cash	33,004	14
1,784,423	**Total Investments**	**1,736,625**	
	Current Assets and Liabilities		
5,727	Current assets	5,421	16
(2,790)	Current liabilities	(2,709)	17
1,787,360	**Net assets of the scheme *available to fund benefits* at 31 March**	**1,739,337**	

The accounts summarise the transactions of the scheme and deal with the net assets at the disposal of the trustees. They do not take account of obligations to pay pensions and benefits which fall due after the end of the scheme year.

The actuarial position of the scheme, which does take account of such obligations, is dealt with in the statement by the actuary included in the annual report and these financial statements should be read in conjunction with it.

Notes to the Pensions Account

1. Description of Fund

The principal purpose of the Islington Council Pension Fund is to provide pensions for its employees (other than teachers who have their own national fund) under the Local Government Pension Scheme.

The Pension Fund is a defined benefit scheme administered by Islington Council, built up from contributions paid by both employees and the council, together with interest and dividends received from the Fund's investments; out of which pensions and other benefits are paid. Government Regulations fix employees' contributions to the Fund and the extent of benefits paid out. An independent actuary assesses the council's contribution rate every three years.

a) General

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

- The LGPS Regulations 2013 (as amended)
- The LGPS (transitional Provisions, Savings and Amendment) Regulations 2014 (as amended) and
- The LGPS (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2016.

The Council has delegated the investment arrangements of the scheme to the Pensions Sub-Committee who decide on the investment policy most suitable to meet the liabilities of the Scheme and the ultimate responsibility for the investment policy lies with it. The Committee is made up of four elected members of the council who each have voting rights, and four observers, representing members of the fund, who do not have voting rights. The Committee reports to the Audit Committee and has fully delegated authority to make investment decisions. The Committee obtains and considers advice from the Corporate Director of Resources, as necessary from the Pension Fund's appointed actuary (including specific investment advice), investment managers and investment advisers.

Investment managers manage the investment portfolio. The fund has two private equity fund managers Pantheon Ventures (total commitments £36.99m) and Standard Life (total commitments £49.93m).

The Fund has one fund of funds private global property manager, Franklin Templeton Fund 1, II and III (total commitment £99.0m).

The Fund has two Infrastructure managers, Quinbrook Infrastructure (total commitment £51.02m), Quinbrook Net Zero Power (total commitment £80.89m) and Pantheon Access (total commitment £76.16m).

The Fund also has three Private Debt managers, Churchill Middle Market (total commitment £72.3m), Permira Credit Solutions (total commitment £50m) and Crescent Credit Solutions (total commitment £70.36m).

The fund managers have discretion to buy and sell investments within the constraints set by the Pensions Sub-Committee. Islington has funds that are managed by the London CIV, (see note 28). Islington Council is one of the 33 London Boroughs that oversees the operation of London LGPS CIV Ltd. The CIV has been established to facilitate the mandatory pooling of all London pension fund investments, which includes the Islington Pension Fund. A Joint Committee of London Councils who representing the shareholders will recommend the appointment directors to the company and receive reports from the company oversees it.

The Investment Strategy Statement, Funding Strategy Statement and Governance Policy Statement, for the Fund are available on the council's website.

Power is given in The Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2016 (as amended) ("the 2016 Regulations" and the Local Government Pension Scheme (Transitional Provisions, Savings and Amendment) Regulations 2014 to admit employees of other organisations to the London Borough of Islington Pension Fund.

Lists of the scheduled and admitted bodies to the fund are detailed below:

b) Membership

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

Organisations participating in the Islington Pension Fund include the following:

- Scheduled bodies, which are automatically entitled to be members of the fund.
- Admitted bodies, which participate in the fund under the terms of an admission agreement between the fund and the employer. Admitted bodies include voluntary, charitable, and similar not-for-profit organisations, or private contractors undertaking a local authority function following outsourcing to the private sector.

List of the scheduled and admitted bodies to the fund are detailed below:

Administering Authority	Islington Council
Schedule Body	**Admitted Body**
St Mary Magdalene Academy	Volunteering Matters (formerly CSV)
City of London Academy Islington	Camden & Islington NHS Foundation Trust
The New North Academy	Braithwaite
William Tyndale Primary School	Pleydell
St Mary Magdalene Academy: The Courtyard	NCP Services (Islington South)
Elliot Foundation	SSE Contraction Ltd (Islington Lighting)
Pears Family School Academy	Brunswick
The Bridge School	Caterlink
City of London Academy, Highbury Grove	Caterlink – Pooles Park
City of London Academy, Highgate Hill	Engie Services Ltd (Cofely Workplace Ltd)
The Bridge Satellite Provision	Greenwich Leisure Ltd
The Bridge Integrated Learning Space	Isledon Arts CIC
City of London Primary Academy, Islington	Bouyges ES FM UK Ltd.
Hungerford School	
London Screen Academy	

c) Fund Membership

Membership of the Fund	Administering Body		Admitted Bodies		Scheduled Bodies		Totals	
	2021/22	2022/23	2021/22	2022/23	2021/22	2022/23	2021/22	2022/23
	No's	*No's*	*No's*	*No's*	*No's*	*No's*	*No's*	*No's*
Employees Contributing into the Fund	6,087	5,916	106	95	519	565	6,712	6,576
Pensioners	5,778	6,012	501	524	50	54	6,329	6,590
Widows/ Children's Pensions	914	925	55	68	6	7	975	1,000
Deferred Benefits	7,333	7,482	660	630	333	340	8,326	8,452
Totals	**20,112**	**20,335**	**1,322**	**1,317**	**908**	**966**	**22,342**	**22,618**

d) Funding

Contributions are credited to the Pension Fund consisting mainly of:

i. Employees' contributions ranging between 5.5% and 12.5% according to the annual earnings band an employee falls in.

ii. Employers' contributions determined by the triennial actuarial review. The last review as at 31 March 2019, effective from 1 April 2020 fixed at 14.6% of pensionable payroll costs phased over 3 years (14.6% in 19/20).

   In common with many other local authorities, the Pension Fund has a deficit. It was agreed with the actuary that the deficit on past service should be met by separate additional lump sum payments and recovered over nineteen years.

   The Council made a HRA deficit lump sum payment of £20m in 2022-23 to the Pension fund in advance to fund the deficit following the triennial valuation.

iii. Upgraded Pensions relate to compensation payments (added years) made on redundancy or efficiency grounds, the index-linked increases thereon, and certain non-contributing service, which the council has treated as counting at full length in the payment of benefits. Income is transferred to the Pension Fund from the General Fund to offset these payments.

iv. Contributions are invested and used for the benefit of the Pension Fund. The investment income in the form of dividends, interest and capital realisation is paid into the Fund.

v. Transfers to and from the Fund and other organisations are permitted. Transfers within the local government scheme are on a year for year, day for day basis but in all other transfers the money received from the organisation is used to purchase an amount of reckonable service in the local government scheme.

e) Benefits

i. Benefits provided by the scheme include:

   Retirement pensions at normal retirement age.

   Other Types of Retirement Pension:

   - Redundancy and or Efficiency subject to minimum age condition of 55
   - Flexible Retirement subject to minimum age condition of 55
   - Ill-Health Retirement subject to approval by council's medical adviser

ii. Voluntary Scheme Pay, Mandatory Scheme Pay and Lifetime Allowance

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

iii. Lump sum payments on retirement or death in service.

	Service Pre 1 April 2008	Services Post 31 March 2008	Service Post 31 March 2014
Pension	Each year worked is worth 1/80 x pensionable salary	Each year worked is worth 1/60 x pensionable salary	Each year worked is worth 1/49 x pensionable salary
Lump sum	Automatic lump sum of 3 x salary. In addition, part of the annual pension can be exchanged for a one-off tax-free cash payment. A lump sum of £12 is paid for each £1 of pension given up.	No automatic lump sum. Part of the annual pension can be exchanged for a one-off tax-free cash payment. A lump sum of £12 is paid for each £1 of pension given up.	No automatic lump sum. Part of the annual pension can be exchanged for a one-off tax-free cash payment. A lump sum of £12 is paid for each £1 of pension given up.

iv. A contributor who voluntarily leaves with less than two year's membership in the Scheme will receive a refund of their pension contributions unless they choose to transfer their pension out to another pension scheme. However, if the contributor was in the scheme before 1 April 2014, and leaves after then and have been in the scheme for three or more months but less than two years, they will have the choice of taking a refund of contributions, having a deferred pension, or transferring their pension out to another pension scheme

v. Regulations permit the council to charge administration costs and the investment managers' fees to the Fund. Administration costs represent officers' salaries and other expenses for work on scheme administration and investment-related matters and central establishment and computer recharges. The fees paid to the investment managers are their charges for managing the investments of the Fund.

2. Basis of Preparation

The statement of accounts summarises the fund's transactions for the 2022/23 financial year and its positions as at 31 March 2023. The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom (Updated in 2021/22), which is based upon International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as amended for the UK public sector. There are no Code changes affecting pension funds for 2022/23, nor new CIPFA Guidance in 2022/23.

The accounts summarise the transactions of the Fund and report on the net assets available to pay pension benefits. The accounts do not take account of future liabilities to pay pensions and other benefits, which fall due after the end of financial year.

The actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits, valued on an International Accounting Standard (IAS) 26 basis, is disclosed in note 18 of these accounts.

The Pension Fund Accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Going concern

Going concern is assessed by management using four key factors as follows:

- Investment returns, diversification, and Net Asset Values
- Cashflow forecasts and liquidity
- Membership trends
- Funding levels and delivery of agreed recovery plans

The period from April 2022 to March 2023 has seen market volatility caused by impact of Ukraine invasion, consequent high energy prices, cost of living and high inflation.

The Fund performance was marginally below benchmark and valuation fall of £44m.

However, the Fund is diversified with inflation matching assets and income generation in the short to medium term.

Cashflow forecast confirms that for the 2023/24 financial year the Fund will not have to sell assets to meet benefit payments.

The Fund is an open Fund with active membership and a sturdy level of membership from 2021/22 to 2022/23.

The 2022 valuation results showed a better funding position of 96% compared to 85% in 2019, giving assurance of being able to achieve the funding target of 100% over a 16 year recovery period.

For the reason set out above, the administering authority is satisfied the Fund is a going concern and the financial statements for 2022/23 have been prepared on this basis accordingly.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Fund Account – revenue recognition

A) Contributions

Normal contributions are accounted for on an accruals basis as follows:

- Employee contribution rates are set in accordance with LGPS regulations, using common percentage rates for all schemes that rise according to pensionable pay.
- Employer contributions are set at the percentage rate recommended by the fund actuary for the period to which they relate.

Employer deficit funding contributions are accounted for on the basis advised by the fund actuary in the rates and adjustment certificate issued to the relevant employing body. Additional employer’s contributions in respect of ill-health and early retirements are accounted for in the year the event arose. Any amount due in year but unpaid will be classed as a current financial asset. Any amount not due until future years are classed as long-term financial assets.

B) Transfers

Transfer values represent the amounts received and paid during the year for members who have either joined or left the Fund during the financial year and are calculated in accordance with the LGPS Regulations. Individual transfers in/out are accounted for when received/paid. Transfers in from members wishing to use the proceeds of their additional voluntary contributions (see below) to purchase scheme benefits are accounted for on a receipts basis and are included in transfers in (note 8). Bulk (group) transfers are accounted for in accordance with the terms of the transfer agreement.

C) Investment Income

- **Interest income** is recognised in the fund as it accrues, using the effective interest rate of the financial instrument as at the date of acquisition or origination.

- **Dividend Income** – Dividends have been accounted for on an accruals basis. Investment income on overseas investments has been converted into sterling at the rate of exchange on settlement date. Any amount not received by the end of the reporting period is disclosed in the net assets statement as a current asset.

- **Distributions from pooled funds** are recognised at the date of issue. Any amount not received by the end of the reporting period is recognised as a current financial asset in the net asset statement.

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

- **Foreign Currencies** – Foreign income has been translated into sterling at the date of the transaction. Foreign income due at the year-end has been translated into sterling at the rate ruling as at 31 March 2023.

Fund Account – expense items

D) Benefits Payable

Benefits payable and refund of contributions are brought into the accounts on the basis of valid claims approved during the year. Under the rules of the Fund, retirees receive a lump sum retirement grant in respect of any membership up to 31 March 2009, in addition to their annual pension.

Lump sum retirement grants are accounted for from the date of retirement. Where a member can choose regarding the type or amount of benefit, then these lump sums are accounted for on an accruals basis from the date that the option is exercised. Other benefits are accounted for on the date the member leaves the Fund or on death.

E) Taxation

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

F) VAT

Input VAT is generally recoverable on all Fund activities.

G) Mandatory Scheme Pays (MSP), Voluntary Scheme Pays (VSP) and lifetime allowance

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

H) Expenses

Regulations permit the council to charge administration costs and the investment managers' fees to the Fund.

The Code does not require any breakdown of Pension Fund administrative expenses. However, in the interests of greater transparency, the Council discloses its Pension Fund management expenses in accordance with the CIPFA guidance accounting for Local Government Pension Scheme Management Costs.

Administrative expenses – All administrative expenses are accounted for on an accruals basis. All staff costs of the pension's administration team are charged direct to the Fund. Associated management, central establishment, computer recharges, accommodation and other overheads are apportioned to this activity and charged as expenses to the Fund.

Oversight and governance costs – All oversight and governance expenses are accounted for on an accrual basis. All staff costs associated with governance and oversight is charged direct to the fund. Associated management advisory services, accommodation and other overheads are apportioned to this activity and charged as expenses to the Fund.

Investment management expenses – Investment fees are charged directly to the Fund as part of management expenses and are not included in, or netted off from, the reported return on investments.

Where fees are netted off returns by investment managers, these expenses are adjusted in the change of market value of investments.

Fees of the external investment managers and custodian are agreed in the respective mandates governing their appointments. Broadly, these are based on the market value of the investments under their management and therefore increase or reduce as the value of these investments change.

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

The costs of the council's in-house fund management team are also charged to the fund as well as a proportion of the time spent by officers on investment management activity.

Net assets statement

I) Financial assets

All investment assets are included in the financial statements on a fair value basis as at the reporting date. A financial asset is recognised in the net assets statement on the date the Fund becomes party to the contractual acquisition of the asset. Any amounts due or payable in respect of trades entered into but not yet complete as at 31 March each year are accounted for as financial instruments held at amortised cost and reflected in the reconciliation of movements in investments and derivatives in Note 14. Any gains or losses on investment sales arising from changes in the fair value of the asset are recognised in the fund account.

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

- **Changes in the net market value of investments** (including investment properties) are recognised as income and comprise all realised and unrealised profits/losses during the year.
- **Pooled Investment Vehicles** are stated at bid price for funds with bid/offer spreads or single price where there are no bid/offer spreads as provided by the investment manager.
- **Managed funds** and Unit trusts are valued at the price quoted by their respective managers on the last trading day of the year, which is determined by the market value of the underlying investments.
- **Private Equity** is valued using the latest audited valuation and is carried at fair value. This is adjusted for any capital calls/distributions that have taken place since the date of the statement. Unquoted investments for Private Placements and Infrastructure are priced using discounted cash flow methodology.

J) Foreign currency transactions

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

K) Derivatives

The fund uses derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to specific risks arising from its investment activities. Derivative contract assets are fair valued at bid prices and liabilities are fair valued at offer prices. Derivative contracts' changes in fair value are included in change in market value. The fund holds forward exchange contract consists of an asset and liability.

L) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash in hand and demand deposits and includes amounts held by the fund's external managers. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and that are subject to minimal risk of changes in value.

M) Loans and receivables

Financial assets classed as amortised cost are carried in the net asset statement at amortised cost, i.e. the outstanding principal receivable as at the year-end date plus accrued interest.

N) Financial liabilities

A financial liability is recognised in the net assets statement on the date the fund becomes party to the liability. The fund recognises financial liabilities relating to investment trading at fair value as at the reporting date, and any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the liability between contract date, the year-end date and the eventual settlement date are recognised in the fund account as part of the Change in Value of Investments.

Other financial liabilities classed as amortised cost are carried at amortised cost i.e. the amount carried in the net asset statement is the outstanding principal repayable plus accrued interest. Any interest charged is accounted for on an accruals basis and included in administration costs.

O) Stock Lending

The fund does not participate in stock lending.

P) Additional Voluntary Contributions

Additional Voluntary Contributions (AVCs) paid by scheme members are not included within the accounts as these are managed independently of the fund by specialist AVC fund providers. This is in accordance with regulation 4 (2) (b) of the Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulation 2016 but are disclosed for information in note 20.

Q) Actuarial Position

The financial statements summarise the transactions of the scheme and deal with the net assets at the disposal of the trustees. They do not take account of obligations to pay pensions and benefits that fall due after the end of the scheme year. The actuarial position of the scheme, which does take account of such obligations, is dealt with in the statement by the actuary included in the annual report and these financial statements should be read in conjunction with it.

4. Critical Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies

There were no critical judgements made during 2022/23.

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

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts.

Estimates and assumptions take account of historical experience, current trends and future expectations; however, actual outcomes could be different from the assumptions and estimates made.

The items in the net asset statement for which there is a significant risk of material adjustment the following year are as follows:

<table>
<tr><th>Item</th><th>Uncertainties</th><th>Effect if actual results differ from assumptions</th></tr>
<tr>
<td>Actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits.</td>
<td>Estimation of the net liability to pay pensions and the judgements used in these estimations are carried out by the actuary, Mercer.

The significant judgements are in regard to the discount rate used, salary increase projections, and retirement age.</td>
<td>
<table>
<tr><th>Change in assumptions – year ended 31st March 2023</th><th>Approx % change in liabilities</th><th>Approx monetary value £m</th></tr>
<tr><td>0.5% p.a. decrease in discount rate</td><td>8% increase</td><td>£161m increase</td></tr>
<tr><td>0.5% p.a. increase in salary increase rate</td><td><1% increase</td><td>£17m increase</td></tr>
<tr><td>0.5% p.a. increase in inflation / pension increase rate</td><td>8% increase</td><td>£160m increase</td></tr>
<tr><td>1 year increase in member life expectancy</td><td>2% increase</td><td>£39m increase</td></tr>
</table>
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private equity Private debt and Infrastructure investments</td>
<td>The Partnership's investments in Portfolio Partnerships are carried at fair value as determined in good faith by the General Partner in accordance with US GAAP.

Fair value is defined as 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.</td>
<td>Private equity, private debt and infrastructure investments are valued at £283.8m in the financial statements. These investments were valued as at the 31st March 2023.

These assets have been predicted a sensitivity range of 9.3% – 11.9% by the performance analytics. (See note 26a).</td>
</tr>
</table>

Item	Uncertainties	Effect if actual results differ from assumptions
Property and Pooled Property funds	Valuation techniques are used to determine the carrying amount of pooled property funds. Where possible these valuation techniques are based on observable data but where this is not possible management uses the best available data.	The total Property Funds are £273m (including pooled property). These assets were valued as at 31st March 2023 Changes in the valuation assumptions used, together with significant changes in rental growth, vacancy levels or the discount rate could affect the fair value of property-based investments by 4.8% (See note 26a).

6. Events After the Balance Sheet Date

We have received the 2022 triennial valuation result on 31 March 2023, the employer contribution rate for the next three years has been set at 18.3%. The funding level is 96% and has a deficit of £79m to be recovered over a 16-year period.

7. Contributions Receivable

a) Employers' Contributions

The following table sets out an analysis of the contributions made by the council and its admitted bodies.

Contributions receivable – Employers' contributions	Normal Contributions		Special Contributions		Strain Recovery	
	2021/22	2022/23	2021/22	2022/23	2021/22	2022/23
	£'000	*£'000*	*£'000*	*£'000*	*£'000*	*£'000*
Administering Authority						
Islington Council *	28,189	49,860	-	-	1,543	692
Scheduled Bodies						
St Mary Magdalene Academy	246	290	-	-	24	-
City of London Academy	163	164	-	-	-	-
The New North Academy	104	110	-	-	-	-
William Tyndale School	141	153	-	-	-	-
The Courtyard School	44	57	-	-	-	-
Elliot Foundation	187	186	-	-	-	-
The Bridge School	586	656	-	-	-	-
The Bridge School Academy	78	79	-	-	-	-
Pears Family School Academy	28	24	-	-	-	-
City of London Academy Highbury Grove	341	368	-	-	-	-
City of London Academy, Highgate Hill	90	101	-	-	-	-
The Bridge Satellite Provision	46	48	-	-	-	-
City of London Primary Academy, Islington	26	42	-	-	-	-
Clerkenwell Parochial Academy	35	-	-	-	10	-
Hungerford School	166	125	-	-	-	-
London Screen Academy	109	122	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total Scheduled Bodies	**2,390**	**2,525**	**-**	**-**	**34**	**-**
Admitted bodies						
Volunteering Matters (CSV)	100	100	-	-	-	13
Camden & Islington NHS Foundation Trust	53	55	-	-	-	-
Braithwaite	7	7	-	-	-	-
Pleydell	30	33	-	-	-	-
NCP Services (Islington South)	-	-	-	-	-	-
SSE Contracting Ltd (Islington Lighting)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brunswick	30	30	-	-	-	-
Caterlink	168	151	-	-	-	-
Caterlink – Pooles Park	-	8	-	-	-	-
Engie Services Ltd (Balfour Beatty)	92	92	-	-	-	-
Greenwich Leisure Ltd	51	31	-	-	-	-
Isledon Arts CIC	7	19	-	-	-	-
Alliance In Partnership	4	-	-	-	-	-
Bouyges ES FM UK Ltd.	3	7	-	-	-	-
Sub-total Admitted Bodies	**545**	**533**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**13**
Totals	**31,124**	**52,918**	**0**	**0**	**1,577**	**705**

*HRA deficit lump sum contribution of £20.0m is included in Islington Council's 2022-23 normal contributions.

b) Members' Contributions

The following table sets out an analysis of the contributions made by employees of the council and its admitted bodies.

Contributions receivable – Members contributions	Normal Contributions (including Added Years) 2021/22 £'000	2022/23 £'000
Administering Authority		
Islington Council	13,452	14,529
Scheduled Bodies		
St Mary Magdalene	102	122
City of London Academy	77	72
The New North Academy	27	29
William Tyndale School	36	41
The Courtyard School	24	29
Elliot Foundation	152	151
The Bridge School	153	176
The Bridge School Academy	37	37
Pears Family School Academy	11	10
City of London Academy Highbury Grove	78	87
City of London Academy, Highgate Hill	45	50
The Bridge Satellite Provision	18	18
City of London Primary Academy, Islington	10	16
Clerkenwell Parochial academy	1	-
Hungerford School	21	24
London Screen Academy	62	71
Sub-Total Scheduled Bodies	**854**	**933**
Admitted bodies		
Volunteering Matters (CSV)	-	-
Camden & Islington NHS Foundation Trust	7	8
Braithwaite	2	2
Pleydell	8	9
NCP Services (Islington South)	6	7
SSE Contracting Ltd (Islington Lighting)	5	5
Brunswick	7	7
Caterlink	50	46
Caterlink -Pooles Park	-	2
Engie Ltd (Balfour Beatty)	38	40
Greenwich Leisure Ltd	24	20
Isledon Arts CIC	3	9
Bouyges ES FM UK Ltd.	1	1
Sub-total Admitted Bodies	**151**	**156**
Totals	**14,457**	**15,618**

8. Transfers in

2021/22 £'000	Transfers in	2022/23 £'000
-	Group transfers in from other schemes	-
2,667	Individual transfers in from other schemes	7,866
2,667	**Total transfers in**	**7,866**

9. Other Income

2021/22 £'000	Other Income	2022/23 £'000
2,321	Other	2,382
2,321	**Total other income**	**2,382**

Other income are pension recharges and miscellaneous fees.

10. Benefits

The following table sets out an analysis of the benefits paid to former employees of this council and the admitted bodies.

Benefits Payable	Pensions		Lump sum benefits		Lump sum death	
	2021/22 £'000	2022/23 £'000	2021/22 £'000	2022/23 £'000	2021/22 £'000	2022/23 £'000
Administering Authority						
Islington Council	48,013	50,347	8,108	8,758	2,101	1,381
Scheduled Bodies						
St Mary Magdalene Academy	33	44	30	5	-	-
City of London Academy	63	76	7	8	-	-
The New North Academy	28	28	9	-	-	-
William Tyndale School	27	25	-	-	-	97
The Courtyard	5	5	-	-	-	-
Tech City (Stem 6th form Academy)	2	1	-	-	-	-
Elliott Foundation Academies	-	5	-	-	-	-
The Bridge Integrated Learning Space	10	9	-	-	-	-
Pears Family School Academy	1	1	-	-	-	-
City of London Academy Highbury Grove	21	32	-	-	-	-
City of London Highgate Hill	8	11	50	-	-	-
Clerkenwell	24	14	9	-	-	-
City of London Primary Academy, Islington	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungerford School	7	7	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total Scheduled Bodies	**229**	**258**	**105**	**13**	**-**	**97**
Admitted Bodies						
Volunteering Matters (CSV)	1,297	1,306	55	-	133	-
Aquaterra	222	229	-	-	-	-
CEA	866	889	35	-	-	-
FSST	4	4	-	-	-	-
Kier Islington Ltd (Caxton)	599	608	-	9	-	-
St Lukes	2	2	-	-	-	-
Redbrick	2	2	-	-	-	-
Circle Anglia	73	78	-	-	-	-
ALA	21	23	-	-	-	-
Notting Hill Trust	15	16	-	-	-	-
Camden & Islington NHS Foundation Trust	88	104	-	38	-	-
Pleydell	13	14	-	-	-	-
SSE Contracting Ltd (Islington Lighting)	57	58	-	-	-	-
Brunswick	10	10	-	-	-	-
Southern Housing Group	9	10	-	-	-	-
Cushman & Wakefield LLP (Dunlop Haywards)	8	8	-	-	-	-
Mouchel Parkman	33	34	-	-	-	-
Caterlink	44	49	-	11	74	48
Engie Ltd (Balfour Beatty)	29	37	-	78	-	84
Kier Support Services	21	21	-	-	-	-
Breyers	7	8	-	-	-	-
Mears	18	93	96	315	-	-
Greenwich Leisure Ltd	52	62	-	28	-	-
WJ Catering	10	-	-	-	-	-
Alliance In Partnership	4	5	-	-	-	-
Sub-total Admitted Bodies	**3,504**	**3,670**	**186**	**479**	**207**	**132**
Totals	**51,746**	**54,275**	**8,399**	**9,250**	**2,308**	**1,610**

11. Payments to and on Account of Leavers

2021/22 £'000	Payment to and on Account of Leavers	2022/23 £'000
62	Refunds of Contributions	130
4,456	Individual Transfer	2,088
4,518	**Total payments to and on account of leavers**	**2,218**

12. Management Expenses

2021/22 £'000	Management Expenses	2022/23 £'000
1,464	Administrative Cost (12a)	1,509
1,173	Investment Management Expenses (12b)	10,238
495	Oversight and Governance Cost (12c)	472
3,132	**Total Management Expenses**	**12,219**

In 2022/23, £1.7m of fees is based on such estimates for property funds.

12(a) Administrative Expenses

2021/22 £'000	Administrative expenses	2022/23 £'000
1,354	Employee Cost	1,438
110	Support services	71
1,464	**Total administrative expenses**	**1,509**

All other costs of administration are borne by Islington Council.

12(b) Investment Expenses

2021/22 £'000	Investment Expenses	2022/23 £'000
1,134	Management Fees	10,200
39	Custody Fees	38
1,173	**Total investment management expenses**	**10,238**

12(c) Oversight and Governance Cost

2021/22 £'000	Oversight & Governance Cost	2022/23 £'000
14	Performance Management Services	30
284	Advisory Services Fees	268
99	Operation and Support	30
60	Actuarial Fees	99
38	Audit Fees	45
495	**Total Oversight & Governance Cost**	**472**

13 Income from Investments

2021/22 £'000	Investment return gain/(loss)	2022/23 £'000
6,256	UK Equities	3,764
-	Bonds	7
5,208	Global & emerging equities	6,406
(4)	Private equity	-
(139)	Private debt	4,901
5,249	Property	5,266
-	Infrastructure	1,446
(3,932)	Derivatives	4,060
253	Other investments & dividends	14
190	Cash	290
13,081	**Net returns on investment**	**26,154**

14. Reconciliation Of Movements in Investments and Derivatives

Investments	Value as at 31 Mar 22 £'000	Purchases at cost and derivative payments £'000	Sale proceeds and derivative receipts £'000	Change in market value £'000	Value as at 31 Mar 23 £'000
UK Equities	169,440	3,114	(166,967)	(5,421)	166
Global active equities	573,340	6,353	(1,250)	(20,961)	557,482
Multi Asset	114,440	-	(60,000)	(8,680)	45,760
Global Passive Equities	236,108	333,808	(168,711)	(3,764)	397,442
Fixed interest	75,992	-	(462)	2,115	77,645
Bonds	133,687	83	(50,285)	(15,318)	68,167
Property	282,459	4,582	(2,700)	(36,285)	248,057
Property - Private equities	18,037	9,809	(6,347)	3,562	25,060
Private equities	11,687	525	(3,042)	1,331	10,501
Private Debt	27,803	84,438	(9,324)	2,009	104,927
Infrastructure - PIV	124,585	63,590	(42,593)	22,832	168,414
	1,767,578	**506,303**	**(511,682)**	**(58,579)**	**1,703,621**
Derivatives - Forward FX (including spot FX)	(5,728)	39,978	(12,026)	(15,515)	6,709
	1,761,850	**546,281**	**(523,708)**	**(74,094)**	**1,710,330**
Other Investment & Cash	22,573	-	-	-	26,295
Total Investments	**1,784,423**	**546,281**	**(523,708)**	**(74,094)**	**1,736,625**

The change in market value of investments during the year comprises all increases and decreases in the market value of investments held at any time during the year including profits and losses realised on sales of investments during the year. Investments are now valued at bid price.

14 (a). Investment Detail

Investment Assets by Type		2021/22 £'000	2022/23 £'000
Fixed interest securities (valued at Bid Price)			
Fixed interest securities (valued at Bid Price)		67	62
Total Fixed interest securities		**67**	**62**
Index -linked			
UK public sector quoted		121	-
Total Index -linked		**121**	**-**
Equities (valued at Bid Price)			
UK quoted		142,307	166
Overseas quoted		27,133	-
Total Equities		**169,440**	**166**
Pooled investment vehicles (valued at Bid Price)			
UK Managed Funds	Property	282,459	248,057
	Pooled Multi Asset	114,440	45,760
	Bond	133,687	68,105
	Fixed interest	75,804	77,646
Overseas Managed Funds	Global active equities	573,340	557,482
	Global Passive equities	236,108	397,442
	Private equities	11,687	10,501
	Private equities -Property	18,037	25,060
	Private Debt	27,803	104,926
Infrastructure Investment		124,585	168,415
Total Pooled investment vehicles		**1,597,950**	**1,703,394**
Other investment balances (valued at Amortised cost)			
Outstanding dividends & RWT		1,542	265
Derivatives - Forward FX		(5,728)	6,709
Cash deposits: Sterling		20,402	647
Cash deposits: Other		629	25,383
Total Other investment balances		**16,845**	**33,004**
Total Investment Assets		**1,784,423**	**1,736,626**

All fund managers operating the pooled investment vehicles are registered in the United Kingdom.

14 (b). Analysis of derivatives

Derivatives are used to hedge liabilities or hedge exposures to reduce risk to the fund. They are also used to gain exposure to an asset more efficiently than holding the underlying asset.

Settlement	Currency Code Purchased	Asset Value	Liability Value
	'	£'00'	£'000
3 Months	Euros	-	(47,717)
	Japanese Yen	-	(12,846)
	Pound Sterling	268,480	-
	US Dollars	-	(201,209)
		268,480	**(261,772)**
		Net Forward FX at 31 March 2023	6,709
		Net Forward FX at 31 March 2022	(5,728)

15. Investments exceeding 5% of net assets

The table below shows the Fund's investments, which exceed 5% of net assets. These are all pooled investment vehicles, which are made up of underlying investments, each of which represent less than 5%.

Security	Market value 31 March 2022 £'000	% of total fund	Market value 31 March 2023 £'000	% of total fund
LBI Self-Managed UK quoted	136,306	7.6%	-	-
London CIV Pooled - Newton MSCI All Country World	321,802	18.0%	322,581	18.5%
Standard Life Bonds Pooled Investment Vehicle iBoxx Sterling Non-Gilt	133,687	7.5%	-	-
Aviva Lime Property UK Unit Trust	149,466	8.4%	129,779	7.5%
Threadneedle Pooled Investment Property AREF IPD All Balanced	104,274	5.8%	90,327	5.2%
Legal & General Pooled Investment Vehicle	236,108	13.2%	233,378	13.4%
Schroders Pooled Investment Multi Asset	114,440	6.4%	-	-
Quinbrook Infrastructure	-	-	98,656	5.7%
London CIV RBC EQ RBC Bmk	180,227	10.1%	166,436	9.6%
L&G Paris Align Global Passive Equities	-	-	164,064	9.4%

16. Current Assets

2021/22 £'000	Current Assets	2022/23 £'000
2,478	Contributions due from Employers & Employee	3,266
50	Sundry Debtors	27
3199	Cash Balances	2,128
5,727	**Total Current Assets**	**5,421**

17. Current Liabilities

2021/22 £'000	Current Liabilities	2022/23 £'000
(243)	Accrued Benefits	(169)
(886)	Sundry Creditors	(865)
(1,661)	Accrued Expenses	(1,675)
(2,790)	**Total Current liabilities**	**(2,709)**

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18. Actuarial Position

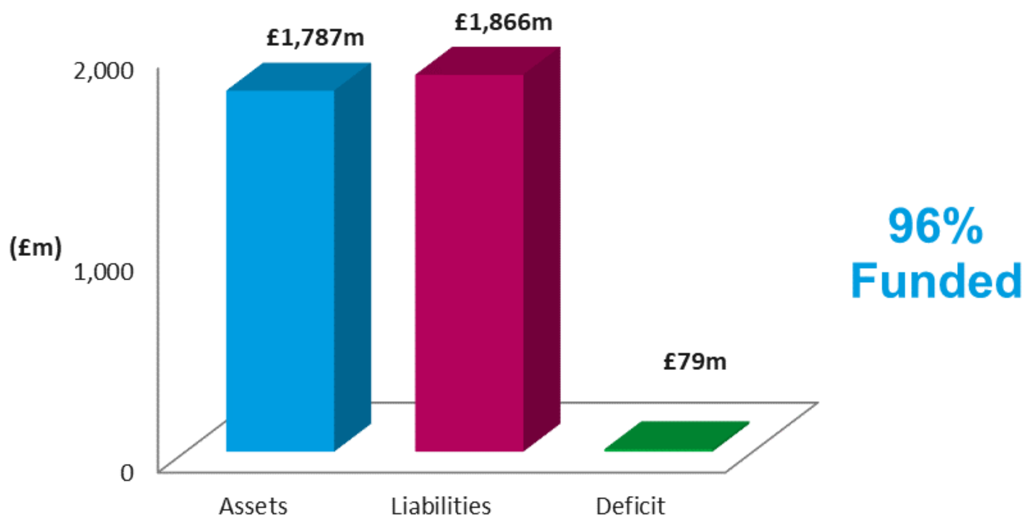
Islington Council Pension Fund

ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 20–2 - STATEMENT BY THE CONSULTING ACTUARY

This statement has been provided to meet the requirements under Regulation 57(1)(d) of The Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013.

An actuarial valuation of the Islington Council Pension Fund was carried out as at 31 March 2022 to determine the contribution rates with effect from 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2026.

On the basis of the assumptions adopted, the Fund's assets of £1,787 million represented 96% of the Fund's past service liabilities of £1,866 million (the "Solvency Funding Target") at the valuation date. The deficit at the valuation was therefore £79 million.



The valuation also showed that a Primary contribution rate of 18.4% of pensionable pay per annum was required from employers. The Primary rate is calculated as being sufficient, together with contributions paid by members, to meet all liabilities arising in respect of service after the valuation date.

The funding objective as set out in the FSS is to achieve and maintain a solvency funding level of 100% of liabilities (the solvency funding target). In line with the FSS, where a shortfall exists at the effective date of the valuation a deficit recovery plan will be put in place which requires additional contributions to correct the shortfall. Equally, where there is a surplus, it is may be appropriate to offset this against contributions for future service, in which case contribution reductions will be put in place to allow for this.

The FSS sets out the process for determining the recovery plan in respect of each employer. At the 2022 actuarial valuation the average recovery period adopted was 16 years. The total recovery payment (the “Secondary rate” for 2023/26) was, on average, an addition of approximately £5.1m per annum (which allows for the contribution plans which have been set for individual employers under the provisions of the FSS), although this varies year on year.

Further details regarding the results of the valuation are contained in the formal report on the actuarial valuation dated March 2023.

In practice, each individual employer’s position is assessed separately, and the contributions required are set out in the report. In addition to the certified contribution rates, payments to cover additional liabilities arising from early retirements (other than ill-health retirements) will be made to the Fund by the employers.

The funding plan adopted in assessing the contributions for each individual employer is in accordance with the Funding Strategy Statement (FSS). Any different approaches adopted, e.g. with regard to the implementation of contribution increases and deficit recovery periods, are as determined through the FSS consultation process.

The valuation was carried out using the projected unit actuarial method and the main actuarial assumptions used for assessing the Solvency Funding Target and the Primary rate of contribution were as follows:

	For past service liabilities (Solvency Funding Target)	For future service liabilities (Primary rate of contribution)
Rate of return on investments (discount rate)	4.65% per annum	5.10% per annum
Rate of pay increases (long-term)	4.60% per annum	4.60% per annum
Rate of increases in pensions in payment (in excess of GMP)	3.10% per annum	3.10% per annum

The assets were assessed at market value.

The next triennial actuarial valuation of the Fund is due as at 31 March 2025. Based on the results of this valuation, the contribution rates payable by the individual employers will be revised with effect from 1 April 2026.

19. Actuarial Present Value of Promised Retirement Benefits for the Purposes of IAS26

IAS 26 requires the present value of the Fund's promised retirement benefits to be disclosed, and for this purpose the actuarial assumptions and methodology used should be based on IAS 19 rather than the assumptions and methodology used for funding purposes.

To assess the value of the benefits on this basis, we have used the following financial assumptions as at 31 March 2023 (the 31 March 2022 assumptions are included for comparison):

	31 March 2022	31 March 2023
Rate of return on investments (discount rate)	2.8% per annum	4.8% per annum
Rate of CPI Inflation / CARE benefit revaluation	3.4% per annum	2.7% per annum
Rate of pay increases*	4.9% per annum	4.2% per annum
Rate of increases in pensions in payment (in excess of GMP) / Deferred revaluation	3.5% per annum	2.8% per annum

*This is the long-term assumption. An allowance corresponding to that made at the 2019 formal actuarial valuation for short-term public sector pay restraint was also included.

The demographic assumptions are the same as those used for funding purposes:

- the start of period assumptions are based on the 2019 actuarial valuation assumptions (but updated to the 2021 CMI future improvement tables)
- the end of period assumptions are based on the updated assumption adopted for the 2022 actuarial valuation, with a long-term rate of life expectancy improvement of 1.5% p.a.

Full details of the demographic assumptions are set out in the formal reports to the respective valuations. The movement in the value of the Fund's promised retirement benefits for IAS 26 is as follows:

Start of period liabilities	£2,692m
Interest on liabilities	£75m
Net benefits accrued/paid over the period*	£45m
Actuarial (gains)/losses (see below)	(£895m)
End of period liabilities	**£1,917m**

*this includes any increase in liabilities arising as a result of early retirements

Key factors leading to the actuarial gains above are:

Change in financial assumptions: Corporate bond yields increased significantly over the year, with a corresponding increase in discount rate to 4.8% p.a. from 2.8% p.a.. In addition, there has been a reduction in long-term assumed CPI to 2.7% p.a. from 3.4% p.a.. In combination, these factors lead to a significant reduction in liabilities.

Change in demographic assumptions: As noted above, the assumptions have been updated to reflect the 2022 actuarial valuation assumptions. This acts to reduce the liabilities.

Pension increases / high short-term inflation: The figures allow for the impact of the April 2023 pension increase of 10.1%, along with the high levels of CPI since September 2022 (which will feed into the 2024 pension increase). As current inflation is higher than the long term assumption, this increases the liabilities

2022 actuarial valuation: The year-end liabilities allow for the final 2022 valuation results, and so will allow for the difference between the assumptions and actual member experience over 2019/22. This will include factors such as the impact of actual pay increases awarded, actual rates of ill-health retirement, etc.

The "McCloud judgment": The figures above allow for the impact of the judgment based on the proposed remedy.

GMP indexation: The above figures allow for the provision of full CPI pension increases on GMP benefits for members who reach State Pension Age after 6 April 2016.

Covid 19 / Ukraine: The financial assumptions allow for these factors to the degree that they are reflected in the market values on which the assumptions are based. The impact of COVID deaths over the period 2019/22 will be included in the actuarial gains / losses item above. The mortality assumption includes no specific adjustment for COVID as our view is that it is not possible at this point to draw any meaningful conclusions on the long-term impact.

Current high inflation: The period-end figures above allow for the impact of actual known CPI at the accounting date as noted above. The period-end assumptions then allow for expected (market implied) CPI from that point.

Paul Middleman

Fellow of the Institute and

Faculty of Actuaries

Michelle Doman

Fellow of the Institute and

Faculty of Actuaries

Mercer Limited

May 2023

20. Additional Voluntary Contributions

These amounts are not included in the pension fund accounts in accordance with Regulation 4(1)(b) of the Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of funds) Regulations 2016. Total contribution paid by members during 2022/23 is £175,168 and the value of the fund as at 31 March 2023 is £1.926m.

2021/22 *Market Value* *£'000*	Additional Voluntary Contribution	2022/23 *Market Value* *£'000*
1,767	Prudential	1,685
170	Utmost (formerly Equitable life)	168
73	Phoenix Life (formerly NPI)	73
2,010	**Total Additional Voluntary Contributions**	**1,926**

21. Contingent Assets and Liabilities

There were no contingent assets or liabilities as at 31 March 2023, (no contingent assets or liabilities as at 31 March 2022).

22. Contractual Commitments

The fund has outstanding commitments totalling £186.3 as at 31 March 2023 (£167.7m ~31 March 2022).

Two private equity fund managers Pantheon Ventures £4.5m and Standard Life £4.0m.

One fund of funds private global property manager, Franklin Templeton Fund 1, II and III £37.5m.

The two Infrastructure managers, Quinbrook Infrastructure Partners and Pantheon Access, £38.8m and £8.4m respectively.

Three Private debt managers Churchill Middle Market £20.7m, Permira Credit Solutions £35m and Crescent Credit Solutions £37.4m.

23. Related Parties

Islington Pension Fund is administered by Islington Council. As at 31 March 2023, the Pension Fund is due from the Islington Council £0.862m (£0.372m~31 March 2022). Full contributions from the council for the year are disclosed in note 7.

One member of the pension board is in receipt of pensions benefits from Islington Council (Valerie Easmon George) and two who are active members of the fund Mike Calvert and George Shakey. Each member of the pension board and the pension fund committee is required to declare their interest at each meeting. No other declarations were made during the year.

24. Key Management Personnel

The key management personnel of the fund are the members of the Pension Fund Committee, the Corporate Director of Resources, Director of Finance, and the Head of Pensions.

2021/22 £'000		2022/23 £'000
(65)	Short-term benefits	(168)
(55)	Post-employment benefits	(24)
0	Termination benefits	0
(120)		**(192)**

*Post-employment benefits are at the state retirement age

25. Risk and Risk Management

The Fund's primary risk is that assets fall short of liabilities in the long-term and as a result not able to honour promised benefits to members. The Fund has identified the investment risk inherent in the predominantly equity-based strategy as its biggest risk.

Investment Strategy adopted by the pension sub-committee to mitigate this risk includes a diversified asset allocation to include property, private equity and bonds. The equity portfolio is diversified by region and company holdings. The committee monitors managers regularly by performance benchmark and reviews strategies as markets evolve.

26. Market Risks

Market risk is the risk of loss from fluctuations in equity and commodity prices, interest and foreign exchange rates and credit spreads. The Fund is exposed to market risk from its investment activities, particularly through its equity holdings. The level of risk exposure depends on market conditions, expectations of future price and yield movements and the asset mix.

The objective of the Fund's risk management strategy is to identify, manage and control market risk exposure within acceptable parameters, whilst optimising the return on risk. In general, excessive volatility in market risk is managed through the diversification of the portfolio in terms of geographical and industry sector and individual securities. To mitigate market risk, the Council and the Fund's investment advisers undertake appropriate monitoring of market conditions and benchmark analysis.

26a. Price and Currency Risk

Price risk represents the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices other than those arising from interest rate risk or foreign exchange risk, whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual instrument or its issuer or by factors affecting all similar instruments in the market.

The fund is exposed to share and derivative price risk. The fund's investment managers mitigate this price risk through diversification and the selection of securities and other financial instruments is monitored to ensure it is within limits specified in the fund investment strategy.

Price risk

In consultation with its investment advisors, the fund has determined that the following movements in market price risk are reasonably possible for 2022/23, assuming that all other variables, in particular foreign exchange rates and interest rates, remain the same:

Price Risk 2022/23	Final Market Value as at 31 March 2023 £'000	% Change	Value on Increase £'000	Value on Decrease £'000
UK Equities	49,120	13.26%	55,631	42,609
Overseas Equities	905,078	10.74%	1,002,312	807,843
Total Bonds	145,750	5.71%	154,076	137,424
Pooled Multi Asset	45,760	7.43%	49,160	42,361
Cash	33,959	1.32%	34,406	33,511
Property	273,118	4.83%	286,300	259,935
Infrastructure	168,413	10.45%	186,007	150,820
Private Debt	104,927	11.92%	117,433	92,421
Private Equity	10,501	9.32%	11,479	9,522
Total Assets	**1,736,626**	**7.81%**	**1,872,256**	**1,600,996**

The % change for Total Assets includes the impact of correlation across asset classes

Price Risk 2021/22	Final Market Value as at 31 March 2022 £'000	% Change	Value on Increase £'000	Value on Decrease £'000
UK Equities	196,902	15.82%	228,052	165,752
Overseas Equities	782,787	14.05%	892,769	672,806
Total Bonds	237,482	5.78%	251,208	223,755
Pooled Multi Asset	114,440	2.56%	123,183	105,697
Cash	16,043	1.12%	16,223	15,863
Property	300,497	7.64%	308,190	292,804
Infrastructure	124,585	9.08%	136,545	112,625
Private Equity	11,687	9.60%	12,748	10,626
Total Assets	**1,784,423**	**7.18%**	**1,912,544**	**1,656,301**

Currency risk

The overseas equities are currently 50-75% hedged hence mitigating any volatility in the major currencies of the dollar, yen and euro. 75% of the overseas equities are in the basket of the passive currency overlay hedge and as such, the table below shows the aggregate currency exposure to overseas equities. A single outcome exchange rate volatility impact reflects the changes in value.

Currency Risk (By Asset Class) 2022/23	Final Market Value as at 31 March 2023 £'000	% Change	Value on Increase £'000	Value on Decrease £'000
Overseas Equities	905,078	7.30%	971,106	839,049
Overseas Private Equity	10,501	7.30%	11,267	9,735
Overseas Infrastructure	168,413	7.30%	180,700	156,127
Overseas Private Debt	104,927	7.30%	112,582	97,272
Overseas property	25,060	7.30%	26,889	23,232
Total Assets	**1,213,979**	7.30%	**1,302,544**	**1,125,415**

Currency Risk (By Asset Class) 2021/22	Final Market Value as at 31 March 2022 £'000	% Change	Value on Increase £'000	Value on Decrease £'000
Overseas Equities	782,787	6.60%	834,473	731,101
Overseas Private Equity	11,687	6.60%	12,458	10,915
Overseas Infrastructure	124,585	6.60%	132,811	116,359
Overseas Private Debt	27,803	6.60%	29,639	25,967
Overseas property	18,037	6.60%	19,228	16,846
Total Assets	**964,899**	6.60%	**1,028,609**	**901,188**

26b. Interest rate risk

The Fund invests in financial assets for the primary purpose of obtaining a return on its investments. The fund's corporate bond securities and cash are subject to interest rate risks, which represent the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Committee and its investment advisors regularly monitor the Fund's interest rate risk exposure during the year via its fund managers and asset allocation.

Interest rate – risk sensitivity analysis

The fund recognises that interest rates can vary and can affect both income to the fund and the carrying value of fund assets, both of which affect the value of the net assets available to pay benefits. Fixed interest securities, cash and cash equivalents are exposed to interest rate risk. The table below demonstrates the change in value of these assets had the interest rate increased or decreased by 1%.

Assets Exposed to interest rate risk	Value at 31 March 2023 £'000	Impact of 1% decrease £'000	Impact of 1% increase £'000
Cash and cash equivalent	35,132	34,781	35,483
Fixed interest securities	62	61	63
Total	**35,194**	**34,842**	**35,546**

Assets Exposed to interest rate risk	Value at 31 March 2022 £'000	Impact of 1% decrease £'000	Impact of 1% increase £'000
Cash and cash equivalent	20,044	19,844	20,244
Fixed interest securities	67	66	68
Total	**20,111**	**19,910**	**20,312**

26c. Credit Risk

Credit risk represents the risk that the counterparty to a transaction or a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the Fund to incur a financial loss. The market values of investments generally reflect an assessment of credit in their pricing and consequently the risk of loss is implicitly provided for in the carrying value of the Fund's financial assets and liabilities.

The selection of high-quality fund managers, counterparties, brokers and financial institutions minimises credit risk that may occur through the failure to settle a transaction in a timely manner. There is a risk that some admitted bodies may not honour their pension obligations with the result that any ensuing deficit might fall upon the Fund. To mitigate this risk, the Fund regularly monitors receipt of contributions and the state of its admitted bodies.

26d. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk represents the risk that the Fund will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Committee monitors cash flows and takes steps to ensure that there are adequate cash resources to meet its commitments.

The Fund has immediate access to its cash holdings. The Fund defines liquid assets as assets that can be converted to cash within three months, subject to normal market conditions.

As at 31 March 2023, liquid assets were £1,420m representing 82% of total fund assets (£1,620m at 31 March 2022 representing 91% of the Fund at that date).

The majority of these investments can in fact be liquidated within a matter of days at a cost.

27. Financial Instruments

The following table provides an analysis of the financial assets and liabilities of Pension Fund grouped into Level 1 to 3, based on the level at which the fair value is observable.

Values at 31 March 2023	Quoted Market Price	Using Observable Inputs	With Significant Unobservable inputs	Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Financial Assets	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss				
Equities	166	-	-	166
Global Active equities	557,482	-	-	557,482
Multi Asset	45,760	-	-	45,760
Global Passive Equities	-	397,443	-	397,443
Fixed interest	77,646	-	-	77,646
Bonds	-	68,167	-	68,167
Property	-	248,056	-	248,056
Property - Private equities	-	-	25,060	25,060
Infrastructure	-	-	168,413	168,413
Private equities	-	-	10,501	10,501
Private Debt	-	-	104,927	104,927
Derivatives	-	-	6,709	6,709
Cash	26,030	-	-	26,030
Other investments / Dividends	265	-	-	265
Loans and Receivables	2,128	-	-	2,128
Total Financial Assets	**709,477**	**713,666**	**315,610**	**1,738,753**
Financial Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	-	(168)	-	(168)
Total Financial Liabilities	**-**	**(168)**	**-**	**(168)**
Net Financial Assets	**709,477**	**713,498**	**315,610**	**1,738,585**

Values at 31 March 2022	Restated Quoted Market Price Level 1	Restated Using Observable Inputs Level 2	With Significant Unobservable inputs Level 3	Total
Financial Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss				
UK Equities	169,440	-	-	169,440
Pooled Multi Asset	114,440	-	-	114,440
Global & Emerging equities	573,340	236,108	-	809,448
Fixed interest	75,992	-	-	75,992
Bonds		133,687	-	133,687
Property	-	282,459	-	282,459
Infrastructure	-	-	124,585	124,585
Overseas – private equity	-	-	29,724	29,724
Private Debt	-	-	27,802	27,802
Derivatives	-	-	(5,728)	(5,728)
Cash	21,031	-	-	21,031
Other investments / Dividends	1,543	-	-	1,543
Loans and Receivables	3,199	-	-	3,199
Total Financial Assets	**958,985**	**652,254**	**176,383**	**1,787,622**
Financial Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	-	(249)	-	(249)
Total Financial Liabilities	**-**	**(249)**	**-**	**(249)**
Net Financial Assets	**958,985**	**652,005**	**176,383**	**1,787,373**

Valuation of financial instruments carried a fair value

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

Level 1

Financial instruments at Level 1 are those where the fair values are derived from unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Products classified as Level 1 comprise quoted equities, quoted fixed securities and quoted index linked securities.

Listed investments are shown at bid prices. The bid value of the investment is based on the bid market quotation of the relevant stock exchange. Pooled funds are pooled fund with other institutions and hold individual securities, buildings or bonds and can be priced daily as such they are classified as level 1.

Level 2

Financial instruments at Level 2 are those where quoted market prices are not available; for example, where an instrument is traded in a market that is not considered to be active, or where valuation techniques are used to determine fair value and where these techniques use inputs that are based significantly on observable market data.

Level 3

Financial instruments at Level 3 are those where at least one input that could have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation is not based on observable market data. Such instruments would include unquoted equity investments, which are valued using various valuation techniques that require significant judgement in determining appropriate assumptions.

The values of the investment in private equity are based on valuations provided by the general partners to the private equity funds in which The Islington Council Pension Fund has invested.

These valuations are prepared in accordance with the International Private Equity and Venture Capital Valuation Guidelines, which follow the valuation principles of IFRS and US GAAP. Valuations are usually undertaken annually at the end of December Cash flow adjustments are used to roll forward the valuation to 31 March as appropriate.

The valuation basis for each category of investment is set out below.

Description of asset	Basis of valuation	Observable and unobservable inputs	Key sensitivities affecting the valuations provided
Level 1			
Equities	The published bid market price on the final day of the accounting period.	Not required	Not required
Multi Asset	Quoted market value based on current yields.	Not required	Not required
Global active equities	Quoted market value based on current yields.	Not required	Not required
Bonds	Published exchange price at year end.	Not required	Not required
Cash Deposits	Carrying value is deemed to be fair value because of the short-term nature of these financial instruments.	Not required	Not required

Description of asset	Basis of valuation	Observable and unobservable inputs	Key sensitivities affecting the valuations provided
Level 2			
Global passive equities	Closing bid price where bid and offer prices are published	Evaluated price feeds	Not required
Property	The NAV for each share class is calculated based on the market value of the underlying equity assets.	Evaluated price feeds	Not required
Bonds	Fixed income securities are priced based on evaluated prices provided by independent pricing services.	Evaluated price feeds	Not required

Description of asset	Basis of valuation	Unobservable inputs	Key sensitivities affecting the valuations provided
Level 3			
Private equities (Infrastructure and Capital market)	Latest available fair value provided by the manager, adjusted for cash movements subsequent to that date as required.	Manager valuation statements are prepared in accordance with ECVA guidelines.	Upward valuations are only considered when there is validation of the investment objectives and such progress can be demonstrated
Private equities: (Property)	Independent valuations for freehold and leasehold properties less any debt within the individual property fund plus/minus other net assets.	Properties valued on an open market basis. Valuation carried out in accordance with the principles laid down by the RICS Appraisal and Valuation Manual and independent audit review of the net assets within the individual property fund	Upward valuations are only considered where there is validation of the investment objectives and such progress can be demonstrated. Downward valuations are enacted where the manager considers there is an impairment to the underlying investment.
Private Debt	Latest available fair value provided by the manager, adjusted for cash movements subsequent to that date as required.	Credit ratings and default history within the pool.	Valuations could be affected by changes to expected cashflows or default in the underlying loans.
Derivatives	Market forward exchange rates at the year-end.	Exchange rate risk	Changes to the value of the financial instrument being hedged against.

Sensitivity of assets valued at level 3

Having consulted with independent investment advisors, the fund has determined that the valuation methods described above for level 3 investments are likely to be accurate to within the following ranges, and has set out below the consequent potential impact on the closing value of investments held at 31 March 2023.

	Potential Variation in fair value	Value at 31 March 2023	Potential value on increase	Potential value on decrease
Private Equity - o/seas	9.3%	35,560	38,873	32,247
Infrastructure - PIV	10.4%	168,413	186,006	150,819
Private Debt	5.7%	104,927	110,921	98,933
Total		**308,900**	**335,800**	**282,000**

A sensitivity analysis on the whole portfolio or class will be inappropriate. Islington does not have a large portfolio of alternatives classed under level 3 and a change in valuation of the level 3 underlying investments will not have a significant impact on the whole portfolio.

27a. Reconciliation of Fair Value Measurements within Level 3

Reconciliation of assets within level 3	Value at 31 March 2022 £'000	Purchases during the year £'000	Sales during the year £'000	Change in market value during the year £'000	Value at 31 March 2023 £'000
Private Equity	29,724	10,333	(9,390)	4,893	35,560
Infrastructure - PIV	124,584	63,590	(42,593)	22,832	168,413
Private Debt	27,803	84,438	(9,324)	2,009	104,927
Derivatives	(5,728)	39,978	(12,026)	(15,515)	6,709
Total Level 3 Assets	**176,383**	**198,339**	**(73,332)**	**14,219**	**315,608**

Reconciliation of assets within level 3	Value at 31 March 2021 £'000	Purchases during the year £'000	Sales during the year £'000	Change in market value during the year £'000	Value at 31 March 2022 £'000
Private Equity - o/seas	16,691	419	(7,940)	2,517	11,688
Infrastructure - PIV	93,127	20,914	(8,015)	18,558	124,584
Private Debt	-	28,924	(1,604)	482	27,802
Derivatives	(673)	-	-	(5,055)	-5,728
Level 3 Assets c/fwd	**109,145**	**50,258**	**(17,558)**	**16,502**	**158,346**
Private Equity - o/seas (prior period adjustment)*	14,899	5,644	(3,037)	531	18,037
Total Level 3 Assets	**124,044**	**55,902**	**(20,595)**	**17,033**	**176,383**

* The prior period adjustment' relates to a 'reclassification of private equity funds of £14.9m that was previously level 2 classified as level 3. The total value of Fund investments in 2020/21 remain unchanged.

In measuring the level 3 investments it is possible that one or more of the inputs could change, by the valuing manager, to acceptable alternative assumptions and is disclosed in note 5. Different earnings multiple could be used for a comparable company or industry sector for example. Whilst these changes could have a significant change in valuation, that individual change will not necessarily apply to other investments.

28. Investment Assets by Fund Manager

Investment Assets by Fund Manager	2021/22 £'000	2022/23 £'000
LBI In House Fund		
EQUITIES		
UK quoted - LBI self-managed	136,306	166
Overseas quoted - LBI self-managed	27,133	-
CASH DEPOSITS		
Sterling	15,349	610
Other	1,371	26,109
OTHER INVESTMENT BALANCES		
Outstanding Dividends/Tax	1,515	265
Bond (FIXED INTEREST)		
UK	67	62
INDEX-LINKED		
UK	121	-
POOLED FUNDS		
UK	6,000	-
Total LBI In House Fund	**187,862**	**27,212**
Newton - London CIV		
POOLED FUNDS		
Global Active equities	321,802	322,581
CASH DEPOSITS		
Sterling	1	-
Other	264	279
OTHER INVESTMENT BALANCES		
Outstanding Dividends	27	-
Total Newton	**322,094**	**322,860**
Standard Life Bonds		
POOLED INVESTMENT VEHICLES		
Bonds	133,687	68,167
Pantheon		
POOLED INVESTMENT VEHICLES		
Private equity	2,503	1,975
Standard Life		
POOLED INVESTMENT VEHICLES		
Private equity	9,184	8,526
Aviva Lime Property		
UK UNIT TRUSTS		
POOLED INVESTMENT: Property	149,466	129,779
Threadneedle Pensions		
POOLED INVESTMENT: Property	104,274	90,327
Thesis		
POOLED INVESTMENT: Property	28,719	27,951
BNY Mellon		
CASH DEPOSITS: Sterling	5,052	37
Outstanding Foreign Exchange Trades	(5,728)	6,709
Total BNY Mellon	**(676)**	**6,746**
Legal & General		
POOLED INVESTMENT VEHICLES		
Global Passive Equities	236,108	233,378
Franklin Templeton		
Private equity - Pooled Investment Global Property	18,037	25,060
Schroders		
Pooled Investment Multi Asset	114,440	45,760

Investment Assets by Fund Manager	2021/22 £'000	2022/23 £'000
BMO		
Global Active equities	71,312	68,466
Cash - other	(1,005)	(1,005)
	70,307	**67,461**
Pantheon Infrastructure		
Infrastructure	53,779	69,757
Quinbrook Infrastructure		
Infrastructure	70,805	98,656
RBC/ LONDON CIV		
Global Active equities	180,227	166,436
M&G AOF		
Pooled Investment Managed Funds - Bonds	75,804	77,583
CHURCHILL		
Private debt	27,803	54,805
Permira CS		
Private debt	0	15,481
L&G Paris Align		
Global Passive Equities	0	164,064
Crescent		
Private debt	0	34,641
Total Investment Assets	**1,784,423**	**1,736,625**

Glossary of Financial Terms

Accounting Standards: By law local authorities must follow "proper accounting practices" which are set out both in acts of parliament and in professional codes and statements of recommended practice.

Accruals: The accounting concept that income and expenditure are recognised as they are earned or incurred not as money is received or paid.

Bad Debt Provision: Amount set aside to meet the cost of monies owed to the council that are not expected to be repaid.

Business Rates (NDR): The rates paid by businesses. The amount paid is based on a rateable value set by the Valuation Office Agency (VOA) multiplied by a national rate in the £ set by the government less any business rates reliefs set by the government. Under the business rates retention system, the council retains 30% of the rates collected and pays over 37% to the GLA and 27% to the government.

Capital Expenditure: Expenditure on the acquisition, construction, enhancement and replacement of council assets such as land, buildings and roads.

Capital Receipts: Income over £10,000 from the sale of a non-current asset.

Collection Fund: This account fulfils the statutory requirement for billing authorities to establish and maintain a separate fund for the collection and distribution of amounts due in respect of council tax and business rates.

Contingent Asset: A contingent asset arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the entity's control.

Contingent Liabilities: A contingent liability is either: (a) a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the organisation's control; or (b) a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because (1) it is not probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, (2) or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Council Tax: A local tax on domestic properties set by the council and the Greater London Authority (GLA). The level is determined by the revenue expenditure requirements for each authority divided by the council tax base for the year.

Creditors: Amounts of money owed by the council for goods of services received.

Debtors: Amounts of money owed to the council for goods or services provided.

Deferred Capital Receipts: This refers to income of a capital nature that will be received in future financial years.

Depreciation: A provision made in the accounts to reflect the value of tangible non-current assets.

Finance Lease: A lease that substantially transfers the risks and rewards of a fixed asset to the lessee. Any lease that is not a finance lease is known as an operating lease.

General Fund: The council's main revenue account that covers the net cost of all services.

Heritage Assets: A tangible asset with historical, artistic, scientific, technological, geophysical or environmental qualities that is held and maintained principally for its contribution to knowledge and culture.

Housing Revenue Account (HRA): A statutory account maintained separately from the General Fund for the recording of income and expenditure relating to the provision of council housing.

Impairment: A reduction in the carrying value of a non-current asset below its carrying value (due to obsolescence, damage or an adverse change in the statutory environment).

Infrastructure: A classification of non-current assets which includes facilities required to enable other developments to take place (e.g. roads, street lighting) and similar environmental works.

Levies: Payments that the council is required to make to levying bodies such as the North London Waste Authority, the London Pension Fund Authority, the Environment Agency and the Lee Valley Regional Park Authority.

Members' Allowances: Payments to councillors, authorised by law, in respect of the costs incurred in carrying out their duties as elected representatives.

Minimum Revenue Provision: The minimum amount that the council must charge to the General Fund to prudently provide for the repayment of debt.

Movement in Reserves Statement: This presents the movement in usable and unusable reserves.

Net Book Value: The amount at which non-current assets are included in the Balance Sheet, i.e. their historical cost or current value, less the cumulative amount provided for depreciation.

Precept: The demand made upon the Collection Fund by the GLA for monies which it requires to finance the services it provides.

Provision: A liability that is of uncertain timing or amount which is to be settled by transfer of economic benefits

Prudential Code: Since 1 April 2004, local authorities have been subject to a self-regulatory "prudential system" of capital controls. This gives authorities the freedom to determine how much of their capital investment they can afford to fund by borrowing. The objectives of the Code are to ensure that the local authority's capital investment plans are affordable, prudent and sustainable, with councils being required to set specific prudential indicators.

Related Party Transactions: These are material transactions between the council and another organisation or individual that has a pre-existing relationship with the council. A related party transaction can occur where a councillor or senior officer in the council (or their close family member) has control or joint control or significant influence over the council and is in a similar position in an organisation that transacts with the council. This can include directorships, employment at a senior level or significant financial interests in organisations that have material transactions with the council. Related parties also include the Pension Fund.

Reserves: Local authorities generally hold reserves for three purposes: working balance to help cushion the impact of uneven cash flows, contingency to cushion the impact of unexpected events or emergencies and building up funds to meet known or predicted requirements (including capital expenditure). In addition to such useable reserves, local authorities have unusable reserves on their balance sheets. These reserves, such as the Pension Reserve and Capital Adjustment Account, hold costs that the authority has accrued but not yet financed and cannot be spent on council services.

Revenue Expenditure: Day to day expenditure on the running of council services including salaries, wages, contract payments, supplies and capital financing costs.

Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital Under Statute (REFCUS): Legislation in England allows some expenditure to be classified as capital for funding purposes when it does not result in the expenditure being carried on the Balance Sheet as a non-current asset. Examples include works on property owned by other parties, renovation grants and capital grants to other organisations.

Revenue Support Grant (RSG): The main government grant paid to local authorities to support revenue expenditure.

Settlement Funding Assessment: This comprises Revenue Support Grant and the amount of retained business rates that the government expects the council to collect.

Specific Grants: A grant receivable that relates to expenditure incurred on providing a particular service e.g. Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG).