

LANARKSHIRE VALUATION JOINT BOARD

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS

2021/2022



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Membership of the Board (2021/2022)

Lanarkshire Valuation Joint Board (herein after referred to as ‘the Board’) is comprised of Elected Members from its two constituent local authorities. The serving Members of the Board during financial year 2021/2022 were as noted below:

South Lanarkshire Council

Councillor Lynsey Hamilton (Depute Convenor)
Councillor Poppy Corbett
(until 3 November 2021)
Councillor Peter Craig
Councillor Isobel Dorman
Councillor Geri Gray
Councillor Ann Le Blond
Councillor Jim Wardhaugh
Councillor Walter Brogan

North Lanarkshire Council

Councillor Alex McVey (Convenor)
Councillor Caroline Stephen

Councillor Bob Burgess
Councillor Tom Castles
Councillor Jim Reddin
Councillor Tom Johnston
Councillor William Shields
Councillor Annette Valentine
Councillor Meghan Gallagher
(until 17 June 2021)
Councillor Trevor Douglas
(from 17 June 2021)

Chief Officers

Assessor and Electoral Registration Officer: Gary Bennett BSc MSc AEA (Cert-Scotland)
MRICS IRRV (Hons)

The following appointed office bearers of the Board are employed on a substantive basis by South Lanarkshire Council:

Clerk:

Cleland Sneddon (Chief Executive of South Lanarkshire Council)

Treasurer:

Paul Manning (Executive Director of Finance and Corporate Resources, South Lanarkshire Council)

Management Commentary 2021/22

The management commentary provides an overview of the key messages in relation to the objectives and strategy of Lanarkshire Valuation Joint Board (the Board) and its financial performance for the year ended 31 March 2022. It also provides an indication of the issues and risks that may impact upon the Board's finances in the future.

The Board was established by the Valuation Joint Boards (Scotland) Order 1995 and came into existence on 1 April 1996. It provides a range of valuation and electoral registration services to and on behalf of South Lanarkshire Council and North Lanarkshire Council (the constituent authorities), working in partnership with other Valuation Joint Boards and professional bodies throughout Scotland.

Core Purpose, Vision, Service Function and Core Objectives

The Board's Service Plan was approved at the Board meeting in March 2022 and covers the period April 2022 through to March 2025. The Plan incorporates the Board's Vision statement which is "to deliver quality in the work which we undertake, provide efficient services to all service users, and ensure completeness and accuracy of the Electoral Register, Valuation Roll and the Valuation (Council Tax) List".

The Plan sets out the key business areas identified for Lanarkshire Valuation Joint Board over the three-year period, with a view to ensuring that LVJB's services are delivered as effectively and efficiently as possible to service users.

Where deemed appropriate, each key business area is supported by a series of priorities and measurable key actions, against which performance is regularly reported to the Board.

Review of Performance

The Board's performance against key performance indicator (KPI) targets during 2021/22, was as follows:

- Of 2,818 new Council Tax entries added, 93% were completed within 3 months of the effective date against a target of 87%. 98% were completed within 6 months against a target of 92%.
- Of 976 alterations to the non-domestic valuation roll, 68% were completed within 3 months of the effective date against a target of 77% and 83% were completed within 6 months against a target of 92%. The three monthly and six monthly targets were not met, essentially due to the continued challenges as a result of the pandemic and in particular the limitations on carrying out on-site surveys.

With regards to electoral registration, within the period 2021/2022, in addition to two by-elections held in North Lanarkshire, the principal activities centred on maintaining the completeness and accuracy of the registers, together with preparations for and the undertaking of the Scottish Local Government Election on 5 May 2022, the associated tasks to which were carried out successfully.

The annual canvass of electors 2021 was subject to major reform with the introduction of The Representation of the People (Annual Canvass) (Miscellaneous Amendments) (Scotland) Regulations 2020. Under the reformed canvass, data matching was used at the outset of the canvass to help identify those properties where the residents are more likely to have changed. All Electoral Registration Officers in Great Britain were required to match specified data they hold on registered electors against the Department for Work and

Pensions' Customer Information System (DWP CIS) dataset. This dataset is already used in the electoral registration process to verify an applicant's identity. The household visit element of the 2021 canvass was able to proceed, with suitable precautions undertaken as a result of the pandemic, with circa 31,000 properties being canvassed. The canvass reforms also allowed for e-communications that included telephone and email contact. The canvass was concluded successfully, and the registers were published on 1 December 2021.

More information on the Board's performance during 2021/2022 can be found on the Board's website at www.lanarkshire-vjb.gov.uk

Financial Performance

Revenue

The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on page 21 summarises the total costs of providing services and the income available to fund those services. The Board set a net operating expenditure budget for 2021/2022 of £3.835m to be funded by contributions from the two constituent local authorities. The budget was based on experience of expenditure and income levels during previous years and included a planned contribution from the Board's reserves of £0.345m. During the year, this budget was increased to include Scottish Government funding held in Reserves by South Lanarkshire Council for Postal Votes and Household Notifications. It was also increased to reflect funding received from the Scottish Government for the implementation of the Barclay Review. This gave a final budget of £4.677m for the year.

In comparison to this revised 2021/2022 budget, the Board returned a surplus of income over expenditure of £0.352m which, compared with the budgeted deficit of £0.307m, resulted in £0.659m of an improvement in the Board's position. This surplus excludes the accounting adjustments relating to pensions and short-term accumulating absences.

The Table overleaf compares the revised budget of the Board at the 31 March 2022. The difference between the net expenditure figure overleaf and that reported in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is due to the accounting adjustments, which are analysed in the Expenditure and Funding Analysis on page 20.

Lanarkshire Valuation Joint Board Revenue Budget 2021/2022

	Budget	Actual	Variance
	£000	£000	£000
Employee Costs	3,396	2,850	546
Property Costs	206	201	5
Supplies and Services	208	147	61
Transport and Plant	0	0	0
Administration Costs	829	773	56
Payments to Other Bodies	31	28	3
Financing Charges	14	35	(21)
Total Expenditure	4,684	4,034	650
Income	(7)	(15)	8
Net Expenditure	4,677	4,019	658
Funded by:			
Contributions from Councils	(4,370)	(4,371)	1
Total	(4,370)	(4,371)	0
(Surplus) / Deficit for the Financial Year	307	(352)	659

The main underspend was in respect of employee costs. This reflects a combination of the turnover of staff and the current level of spend in relation to the implementation of the Barclay recommendations. Recruitment has continued (and is ongoing) for posts made vacant through staff turnover, and posts required to undertake the workload associated with the Barclay Review.

Balance Sheet

The Board's Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2022 reported net assets of £2.818m compared with net liabilities of £1.017m as at 31 March 2021, a movement of £3.835m during the year. This is mainly due to a £3.473m increase in the Board's pension fund liability which is calculated by independent actuaries as part of the Strathclyde Pension Fund.

Adding the surplus on the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2022 (£0.352m) to the Board's General Reserve carried forward from 2020/2021 (£1.127m), gives the Board a closing General Reserve position of £1.479m at the end of 2021/2022. This is shown in the Expenditure and Funding Analysis on page 20 and the Movement in Reserves Statement on page 23.

Pension Fund

The disclosure requirements for pension benefits under International Accounting Standard 19 are detailed at Note 16. The appointed actuary assessed the Board's share of Strathclyde Pension Fund as a net asset of £1.273m as at 31 March 2022, compared with a net liability of £2.200m as at 31 March 2021. Changes in the assumptions used by the actuary when calculating the liability, including financial and demographic assumptions, resulted in a reduction in the liability, however these were partially offset by service costs and a negative return on assets. The Pension Asset shown is the result of the accounting legislation and standards and reflects the cost to the Board if all staff retired as at 31 March 2022.

Whilst indicative of a broad position in terms of a pension liability, the reader should be aware of a range of factors, inherent in the figure, before drawing conclusions on such a

significant number in the Board's Financial Statements. The Board is meeting pension contributions on an annual basis. Note 16: Defined Benefit Pension Schemes on page 35 provides more details on pensions including the factors affecting the pension liability such as assumptions about mortality, salary inflation, pension inflation and discount rates.

The Board's actuary has confirmed that the IAS19 Balance Sheet is based on financial market values and future market expectation indicators as at 31 March 2022 to comply with the standard. The financial markets at the accounting date will have taken into account COVID19 risks as one of many national and worldwide economic considerations.

Provisions, contingencies and write-offs

The Board is not aware of any eventualities which may have a material effect on its financial position and has therefore made no provision for such eventualities. Contingent assets and liabilities are disclosed as a note to the financial statements. No debts were written off during the financial year.

Service Changes and Future Developments

The Board approved LVJB's Service Plan at its meeting of March 2022. An update on the service plan is provided annually to the Board. Future developments are anticipated in the following service areas:

Electoral Registration

Following the Local Government Election, preparatory work will commence for the annual canvass of electors 2022 with principal work again focusing on maintaining the electoral registers. It is expected that a number of by-elections will take place within the period 2022/23, and any legislative changes which impact on the workload of our electoral service delivery area – in particular connected with the Elections Act 2022 - will be actively monitored.

Valuation

Preparatory work associated with implementing the Non-Domestic Rates (Scotland) Act 2020, which came into force on 11 March 2020, will continue into the period 2022/23. A draft valuation roll will be published late in 2022, with the new valuation roll coming into effect on 1 April 2023; a non-domestic revaluation is a significant, resource intensive undertaking which will form a major part of the workload for our organisation over the coming period. With 2017 non-domestic revaluation appeals, those at the Lands Tribunal for Scotland apart, now disposed of in accordance with statutory disposal timescales (31 December 2021 for 2017), work will also continue with maintaining the valuation roll and disposing of running roll appeals where possible (further consideration of the voluminous levels of appeals received as a result of the pandemic will be undertaken once proposed legislation in connection with such appeals is made by the Scottish Government).

In respect of Council Tax, work will continue with maintaining the Valuation List, entering new houses on the List as efficiently as possible.

With revised ways of working now somewhat established having undertaken a period of business process re-engineering, essentially as a result of the pandemic - together with the resumption of site visits where deemed appropriate - it is envisaged that alterations to the valuation roll should be once again undertaken in line with targets, and that entering new houses in the valuation list should continue to be in line with targets also.

Financial Outlook

Most economic commentators forecast that pressures on public finances will continue for the foreseeable future. The Board recognises the impact of this difficult financial climate on its constituent authorities and as a consequence it continues to seek to generate efficiencies where possible. A previous Financial Budget Strategy to 2023/24 was approved in June 2019. This has been updated in June 2022 to refresh the Strategy and to extend the timeframe to 2025/2026. The Financial Strategy assists in managing a number of key risks which directly impact on the funding available to deliver the Board's objectives. It also identifies a future strategy in respect of financial reserves. The Board's Strategy is revised annually with consideration given to any changes in the financial horizon, which will be presented to the Board.

Consequently, the Assessor and Electoral Registration Officer will look to continue to implement efficiency savings in future, although with a significant number of statutory duties to be met the continued pressure on resources could have an adverse impact on performance and service delivery.

Risks and Uncertainties

The Board noted the Risk Register Update 2022 at its meeting in March 2022. The main risks highlighted are the inability to deal with the increase in non-domestic appeals activity and the failure to recruit and/or retain qualified valuation staff. In respect of the first highlighted risk, as noted earlier, the outcome of proposed legislation - the Non-Domestic Rates (Coronavirus) (Scotland) Bill - is awaited before scoping further the workload associated with the voluminous levels of appeals received as a result of the pandemic. With regards to the second risk, dialogue continues with all officers to the Board, as well as with South Lanarkshire Council's Personnel Services in relation to retaining and recruiting suitably qualified personnel to deal with the anticipated workload for coming years, in particular the workload associated with the recommendations from the Barclay Review into non-domestic rates. All risks are monitored by LVJB's management team with a view to mitigating each risk, whether an existing or emerging risk.

Coronavirus Pandemic

Whilst there has been a return to some form of normality, the risks associated with the pandemic remain. New working practices have evolved as a result of, in particular, the lockdowns introduced countrywide; working practices such as undertaking tasks from home, sourcing more information digitally, and using electronic communications where deemed appropriate, have been introduced over the last two years. With blended working arrangements now in place involving working some time within the office and some time from home, the risks against service failure associated with the pandemic escalating again are somewhat mitigated against.

One of the main impacts on LVJB's operations of the pandemic was the inability to carry out site visits for council tax, non-domestic changes, and electoral matters. Such visits have resumed, with appropriate safety guidance, and as such should contribute to our organisation's ability to maintain as accurately and complete as possible the Valuation Roll, Council Tax List and Electoral Registers. LVJB's staff are to be commended again on their ability to adapt to changing processes to ensure that all statutory functions are carried out.

Conclusion

Given the continued challenges which all organisations have faced as a result of the coronavirus pandemic, operational performance continued to remain positive for the period 2021/22, in particular in respect of delivering a major electoral event, and meeting targets in respect of entering new dwellings in the Valuation List. It is anticipated that the resumption of site visits will assist in performance in respect of undertaking alterations to the valuation roll for non-domestic subjects. Sound financial management and medium term planning has enabled the Board to successfully manage the financial challenges faced during financial year 2021/22. However, there remain a number of challenges going forward, not least the challenges posed by the introduction of three yearly non-domestic revaluations with effect from 1 April 2023; an associated change to the non-domestic appeals system scheduled to be implemented with effect from 1 January 2023; and further potential challenges posed by the introduction of the Elections Act 2022.

We wish to acknowledge the significant efforts of all staff in contributing to the Board's operational performance, of budget managers and support staff whose financial stewardship contributed to the Board's financial position at 31 March 2022, and to everyone involved in the preparation of the Annual Accounts.

Paul Manning
Treasurer

Gary Bennett
Assessor and ER Officer

Convenor

Statement of Responsibilities

This statement sets out the respective responsibilities of the Board and the Treasurer for the Annual Accounts.

The Board's Responsibilities

The Board is required to:

- make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs, and to ensure that one of its officers has responsibility for the administration of those affairs. For the Board, that officer is the Executive Director of Finance and Corporate Resources for South Lanarkshire Council, designated as the Treasurer of the Board;
- manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and safeguard its assets;
- ensure the Annual Accounts are prepared in accordance with legislation (The Local Authority Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2014) and is compatible with that legislation, in accordance with proper accounting practices (section 12 of the Local Government in Scotland Act 2003); and
- approve the Annual Accounts for signature

Convenor of Lanarkshire Valuation Joint Board
27 June 2022

The Treasurer's Responsibilities

The Treasurer is responsible for the preparation of the Board's Annual Accounts which, in terms of the CIPFA / LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom is required to present a true and fair view of the financial position of the Board at the accounting date, and its comprehensive income and expenditure for the financial year then ended.

In preparing the Annual Accounts, the Treasurer has:

- Selected suitable accounting policies, and applied them consistently;
- Made judgements and estimates that were reasonable and prudent;
- Complied with legislation; and
- Complied with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom.

The Treasurer 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 financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Board at 31 March 2022, and its income and expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2022.

Paul Manning
Treasurer of Lanarkshire Valuation Joint Board
27 June 2022

Annual Governance Statement

This statement sets out the framework within which the Board has proper arrangements for the governance of the Board's affairs, thereby facilitating the effective exercise of its functions, ensuring that appropriate arrangements are in place for the management of risk and appropriate systems of internal control are in place. While the Board's governance arrangements have not been consolidated in a formal Code of Corporate Governance, the Annual Governance Statement has been prepared within the context of the Board's governance framework and meets legislative requirements to include the Annual Governance Statement with the Annual Accounts. A consolidated Code of Corporate Governance was approved at the Board meeting of 4 March 2019.

Scope of Responsibility

In delivering its aims and objectives, the Board is responsible for ensuring that its business is conducted in accordance with the law and proper standards, and that public money is safeguarded, properly accounted for and used economically, efficiently and effectively. The Board also has a statutory duty to make arrangements to secure best value under the Local Government in Scotland Act 2003. In discharging this responsibility, the Board's elected members and senior officers are responsible for putting in place proper arrangements for its affairs and facilitating the effective exercise of its functions, which includes arrangements for the management of risk.

Governance Framework

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

The main features of our governance arrangements are:

- Clearly defined Standing Orders, Scheme of Delegation and Financial Regulations and Tender Procedures;
- Comprehensive business planning arrangements, setting key targets and action plans designed to achieve our corporate objectives;
- Arrangements to manage risk, including a risk management strategy and Corporate Risk Register and business continuity plans;
- Clear customer complaints procedures;
- Policies to regulate employee related matters, including the Employee Code of Conduct and Disciplinary Procedures; and
- Regular public performance monitoring

As part of the overall control arrangements, the system of internal control is designed to ensure that assets are safeguarded, transactions are authorised and properly recorded and material errors are detected and corrected. This system is based on a framework of regular management information, financial regulations, administrative procedures (including segregation of duties), management and supervision, and a system of delegation and accountability.

Development and maintenance of the system is undertaken by managers within the Board. In particular, the system includes:

- Financial management supported by Financial Regulations;
- Detailed budgeting systems;
- Regular reviews of periodic and annual financial reports which indicate financial performance against forecasts;
- Setting targets to measure performance, including financial performance;
- The preparation of regular financial reports that compare actual expenditure and income against forecasts.

South Lanarkshire Council is the administering authority. All financial transactions of the Board are processed through the financial systems of the Council and are subject to the same controls and scrutiny as those of the Council. This includes regular reviews by the Council's Internal Audit Manager.

CIPFA Financial Management Code

The Chartered Institute of Finance and Public Accountancy (CIPFA) has introduced a Financial Management Code (the FM Code). The FM Code provides "guidance for good and sustainable financial management in local authorities. By complying with the principles and standards within the code, authorities will be able to demonstrate their financial sustainability". A key goal of the FM Code is to improve the financial resilience of organisations by embedding enhanced standards of financial management.

The Board reviewed the principles of the FM Code and carried out a self-assessment as part of its internal governance regime during 2020-2021. This identified that the Board where appropriate had fully embedded all but 1 of the principles of the Code in its normal business. An action was identified for the remaining principle which was to include a statement re the adequacy of reserves in the next budget strategy paper. The refreshed Budget Strategy covering the period to end 2025/2026 was presented to the Board in June 2022. This included reference to the level of Reserves and a plan for their use moving forward.

Review of Effectiveness

The Board purchases an internal audit service from South Lanarkshire Council, through a Service Level Agreement. The role of Internal Audit is to provide an independent audit opinion on the adequacy and effectiveness of the Board's governance, risk management and internal control systems based on audit work undertaken in the year.

The internal audit service provided to the Board operates in accordance with the Public Sector Internal Audit Standards (revised 2017). A rolling programme of audits are undertaken on an annual basis targeted at the areas of greatest risk.

The Internal Audit Manager provides an annual report to the Board and an audit opinion on the adequacy and effectiveness of the Board's governance, risk management and internal control systems based on audit work undertaken in the year. The annual report for 2021/2022 was presented to the Board on 27 June 2022. The Internal Audit Manager's annual assurance statement concluded that a reasonable level of assurance can be placed on the adequacy and effectiveness of the Board's framework of governance, risk management and control arrangements for the year ended 31 March 2022.

Statement on the Role of the Chief Financial Officer

CIPFA published the statement on the role of the Chief Financial Officer in 2010 and under the Code, the Board is required to state whether it complies with the statement, and if not, to explain how their governance arrangements deliver the same impact.

The Board's financial management arrangements comply with the principles set out in CIPFA's statement on the Role of the Chief Financial Officer.

Continuous Improvement

As part of the annual audit review, recommendations are provided which not only assist management to improve their control environment, but also provide an assessment of the adequacy of existing systems and procedures, including highlighting any necessary improvements to maintain and improve the Board's governance arrangements going forward. The external auditor's report, [Audit Scotland Annual Report 2020/2021](#), did not identify any Governance actions for implementation during 2021/2022.

Coronavirus Pandemic

Whilst there has been a return to some form of normality, the risks associated with the pandemic remain. New working practices have evolved as a result of, in particular, the lockdowns introduced countrywide; working practices such as undertaking tasks from home, sourcing more information digitally, and using electronic communications where deemed appropriate, have been introduced over the last two years. With blended working arrangements now in place involving working some time within the office and some time from home, the risks against service failure associated with the pandemic escalating again are somewhat mitigated against.

One of the main impacts on LVJB's operations of the pandemic was the inability to carry out site visits for council tax, non-domestic charges, and electoral matters. Such visits have resumed, with appropriate safety guidance, and as such should contribute to our organisation's ability to maintain as accurately and complete as possible the Valuation Roll, Council Tax List and Electoral Registers. LVJB's staff are to be commended again on their ability to adapt to changing processes to ensure that all statutory functions are carried out.

Assurance

In conclusion, there were no significant weaknesses identified in the Annual Audit Report relating to improvements requiring action in 2021/2022. Systems are in place to continually review and improve the control environment and governance arrangements operated by the Board.

The effectiveness of governance is dependent on the actions of officers of the Board and by the work of Internal and External audit. It is the Board's view that the governance arrangements were effective during financial year 2021/2022.

Gary Bennett
Assessor and Electoral Registration Officer
Lanarkshire Valuation Joint Board
27 June 2022

Convenor of Lanarkshire Valuation Joint Board
27 June 2022

Remuneration Report

The remuneration report provides details of the Board's remuneration policy for senior Board members and senior employees.

Introduction

The Remuneration Report has been prepared in accordance with the Local Authority Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 1985 (as amended by the Local Authority Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2014). These Regulations require various disclosures about the remuneration and pension benefits of senior Board members and senior employees.

All information disclosed in tables 1 – 3 and 5 and 6 in this Remuneration Report and details of exit packages have been audited by Audit Scotland. The other sections of the Remuneration Report have been reviewed by Audit Scotland to ensure that they are consistent with the financial statements.

Senior Employees

The remuneration of senior employees is set by reference to national arrangements. The Scottish Joint Negotiating Committee (SJNC) for Local Authority Services sets the salaries for the Chief Officers of Scottish local authorities. Circular CO/151 sets the amount of salary for Chief Officers for 2021/2022.

Senior Councillors

The Convenor and Depute Convenor of the Lanarkshire Valuation Joint Board are remunerated by the Council of which they are a council member, as shown in Table 3.

The remuneration of councillors is regulated by the Local Governance (Scotland) Act 2004 (Remuneration) Regulations 2007 (SSI No. 2007/183) as amended most recently by the Local Governance (Scotland) Act 2004 (Remuneration) Amendment Regulations 2020 (SSI 2020/26). The Regulations provide for the grading of Councillors for the purposes of remuneration arrangements, as either the Leader of the Council, the Provost, Senior Councillors or Councillors. These regulations also set out the amounts a councillor may be paid for being a Convenor or Depute Convenor of a Joint Board. This is inclusive of any amount payable to them as either a Councillor or Senior Councillor.

The Board has an arrangement with each Council who remunerates the Convenor and Depute Convenor/s to reimburse the Council for the additional costs of that councillor arising from them being a Convenor or Depute Convenor of the Board. The disclosures made in this report are limited to the amounts paid to the Council by the Board for remuneration and does not reflect the full value of the remuneration that may be paid to the councillor.

Trade Unions (Facility Time Publication Requirements) Regulations 2017

In addition to the regulations governing senior employees and councillors, the Trade Union (Facility Time Publication Requirements) Regulations 2017, which applied from 1 April 2017, require public sector employers to collect and publish a range of information on trade union facility time in respect of their employees who are Trade Union Representatives. This information is available on the Board's website.

There are no employees within the Board who are Trade Union Representatives, as noted on the Board's website.

General Pay Bands for Senior Employees

The number of officers who received remuneration (excluding pension contributions) in excess of £50,000 for the financial year is shown in Table 1:

Table 1 - General Pay Band Disclosure for Senior Employees

Annual Remuneration	Number of Employees	Number of Employees
£	2021/22	2020/21
50,000 – 54,999	6	2
55,000 – 59,999	0	0
60,000 – 64,999	2	2
65,000 – 69,999	0	0
70,000 – 74,999	2	2
75,000 – 114,999 (Note 1)	0	0
115,000 – 119,999	1	1

Note 1: These are merged pay bands covering more than £5,000 due to the fact that no employees fell into these bands in either financial year.

Disclosure of Remuneration

Tables 2 and 3 provide details of the remuneration paid to the Board's senior employees, Convenor and Depute Convenor. Comparative figures for 2020/2021 have been shown.

Table 2 – Senior Employees

Name / Post	Salary / Fees	Taxable Expenses	Compensation for Loss of Office	Any other Remuneration	2021/22 Total	2020/21 Total
G Bennett Assessor and Electoral Registration Officer	£119,906	-	-	-	£119,906	£119,036
J Neason Assistant Assessor and Electoral Registration Officer	£73,263	-	-	-	£73,263	£72,449
R Pacitti Assistant Assessor and Electoral Registration Officer	£73,263	-	-	-	£73,263	£72,449
Total	£266,432	-	-	-	£266,432	£263,934

The senior employees included in Table 2 include any Board employee:

- Who has responsibility for management of the Board to the extent that the person has power to direct or control the major activities of the Board (including activities involving the expenditure of money), during the year to which the report relates, whether solely or collectively with other persons;
- Who holds a post that is politically restricted by reason of section 2(1) (a), (b) or (c) of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989; or
- Whose annual remuneration, including remuneration from a local authority subsidiary body, is £150,000 or more.

Table 3 – Convenors and Depute-Convenors

Name / Post	Salary / Fees	Taxable Expenses	Compensation for Loss of Office	Any other Remuneration	2021/22 Total	2020/21 Total
A McVey Convenor	£5,934	-	-	-	£5,934	£4,468
L Hamilton Depute Convenor	£3,476	-	-	-	£3,476	£3,336
Total	£9,410				£9,410	£7,804

Pension Rights

Pension benefits for councillors and Lanarkshire Valuation Joint Board (LVJB) employees are provided through the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS).

LVJB employees had a final salary pension scheme prior to 1 April 2015. This means that pension benefits are based on the final year's pay and the number of years that person has been a member of the scheme. As of 1 April 2015, LVJB employees are now part of a defined benefit pension scheme worked out on a career average basis. Benefits built up are calculated using pensionable pay each scheme year, rather than final salary. All benefits built up prior to this date are protected.

From 1 April 2009, a five-tier contribution system was introduced with contributions from scheme members based on how much pay falls into each tier. This is designed to give more equality between the costs and benefits of scheme membership. Under The Local Government Pension Scheme (Scotland) Regulations 2014, the earnings ranges used to determine annual contribution rates are to be increased each year by any increase applied to pensions under the Pensions (Increase) Act 1971. In accordance with this the salary bands for 2019/2020 were uprated by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) increase for 2020/2021.

The member contribution rates and tiers for 2021/2022 are shown in Table 4 along with those that applied in 2020/2021:

Table 4 – Pension Contribution Rates

Pensionable Pay	Contribution rate 2021/22	Pensionable Pay	Contribution Rate 2020/21
On earnings up to an including £22,300	5.50%	On earnings up to an including £22,200	5.50%
On earnings above £22,300 and up to £27,300	7.25%	On earnings above £22,200 and up to £27,100	7.25%
On earnings above £27,300 and up to £37,400	8.50%	On earnings above £27,100 and up to £37,200	8.50%
On earnings above £37,400 and up to £49,900	9.50%	On earnings above £37,200 and up to £49,600	9.50%
On earnings above £49,900	12.0%	On earnings above £49,600	12.0%

From April 2015, if a person works part-time their contribution is based on their part-time pay. Prior to this, if a person worked part-time, their contribution rate was worked out on the whole-time pay rate for the job, with actual contributions paid on actual pay earned.

There is no automatic entitlement to a lump sum. Members may opt to give up (commute) pension for lump sum up to the limit set by the Finance Act 2004.

From 1 April 2015, benefits are calculated on the basis of a revalued annual pension built up of 1/49th of pensionable pay each year, plus inflation to keep up with the cost of living. Prior to this date, the accrual rate guaranteed a pension based on 1/60th of final pensionable salary and years of pensionable service and prior to 2009 the accrual rate guaranteed a pension based on 1/80th and a lump sum based on 3/80th of final pensionable salary and years of pensionable service.

The value of the benefits has been calculated without exercising any option to commute pension entitlement into a lump sum and without any adjustment for the effects of future inflation.

In those cases where members have transferred pension entitlements from previous employments, the pension figures shown relate to the benefits that the person has accrued as a consequence of their total local government service, and not just their current appointment. It also reflects both employer and employee contributions.

The Pension entitlement of Senior Employees for the year to 31 March 2021 are shown in the Table 5, together with the contribution made by the Board to each senior employees' pension during the year. The accrued pension benefit reflects both the employer and employee contributions.

Table 5 – Pension Benefits: Senior Employees

Name / Post		Accrued Pension Benefits March 2022	Movement in accrued pension benefits since 31 March 2021	Pension Contribution made by Board 2021/22	Pension Contribution made by Board 2020/21
G Bennett Assessor and Electoral Registration Officer	Pension Lump Sum	£65,369 £109,366	£2,828 £717	£23,142	£22,962
J Neason Assistant Assessor and Electoral Registration Officer	Pension Lump Sum	£42,383 £73,544	£2,184 £733	£14,140	£13,983
R Pacitti Assistant Assessor and Electoral Registration Officer	Pension Lump Sum	£37,970 £66,492	£1,821 £663	£14,140	£13,983
Total				£51,422	£50,928

Table 6 – Pension Benefits: Convenors and Depute Convenors

Name / Post	Pension Contribution made by Board 2021/22	Pension Contribution made by Board 2020/21
L Hamilton Depute Convenor	£671	£644

Exit Packages

There were no exit packages agreed or paid for financial years 2021/2022 or 2020/2021.

Gary Bennett
Assessor and ER Officer
27 June 2022

Convenor
27 June 2022

Expenditure and Funding Analysis

The Expenditure and Funding Analysis shows the expenditure and income figures reported to Lanarkshire Valuation Joint Board and, through a single adjustments column, reconciles it to the accounting figures presented in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Expenditure and Funding Analysis 2021/2022

	2020/2021				2021/2022	
Net Exp. Chargeable to GF	Adjustment between Funding and Accounting Basis (note 5)	Net Exp. in CIES		Net Exp. Chargeable to GF	Adjustment between Funding and Accounting Basis (note 5)	Net Exp. in CIES
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3		Column 5	Column 6	Column 7
£000	£000	£000		£000	£000	£000
2,711	400	3,111	Employee Costs	2,850	670	3,520
381		381	Property Costs	201		201
122		122	Supplies and Services	147		147
0		0	Transport and Plant	0		0
848	16	864	Administration Costs	773	(27)	746
28		28	Payments to Other Bodies	28		28
202	(175)	27	Financing Charges	35	21	56
4,292	241	4,533	Total Expenditure	4,034	664	4,698
(4,472)	-	(4,472)	Income	(4,386)	-	(4,386)
(180)	241	61	Net Cost of Services	(352)	664	312
0	30	30	Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	0	51	51
(180)	271	91	(Surplus) or Deficit	(352)	715	363

2020/21		2021/22
General Fund		General Fund
£000		£000
(947)	Opening General Fund Balance	(1,127)
(180)	(Less)/plus (Surplus) or Deficit on General Fund (per column 1 and 5 of EFA)	(352)
-	Transfers To/From Reserves	-
(1,127)	Closing General Fund Balance	(1,479)

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for the year ended 31 March 2022

This statement shows income generated by the Board during the year and how it was spent on services and financing costs.

2020/21		2021/22	Note
Actual		Actual	
£000		£000	
3,111	Employee Costs	3,520	
381	Property Costs	201	
122	Supplies and Services	147	
0	Transport and Plant	0	
864	Administration Costs	746	
28	Payments to Other Bodies	28	
27	Financing Charges	56	
4,533	Total Expenditure	4,698	
(4,472)	Income	(4,386)	
61	Net Cost of Services	312	
30	Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	51	
91	Deficit on the Provision of Services	363	
721	Re-measurement of the Net Defined Benefit Asset/Liability	(4,198)	16
721	Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	(4,198)	
812	Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	(3,835)	

Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2022

This statement shows the resources of the Board and means by which they were financed. It shows the values as at the Balance Sheet date of the assets and liabilities recognised by the Board.

31 March 2021		31 March 2022	Note
£000		£000	
	Non-Current Assets:		
177	Property, Plant and Equipment	156	11
0	Intangible Assets	0	12
177	Total Non-Current Assets	156	
	Current Assets:		
58	Short Term Debtors	72	13
1,427	Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,542	
1,485		1,614	
	Current Liabilities:		
(479)	Short Term Creditors	(225)	14
(479)	Total Current Liabilities	(225)	
1,183	Total Assets less Current Liabilities	1,545	
	Long Term Liabilities		
(2,200)	Pension Liability	1,273	16
(1,017)	Total Assets less Liabilities	2,818	
	Financed By:		
	Unusable Reserves		
(2,200)	Pension Reserve	1,273	19
(121)	Accumulating Compensated Absences Reserve	(90)	19
177	Capital Adjustment Account	156	19
	Usable Reserves		
1,127	General Fund Reserve	1,479	19
(1,017)		2,818	

The notes on pages 27 to 41 form part of the financial statements.

The unaudited accounts were approved for issue by the Board on 27 June 2022. The unaudited accounts are signed on behalf of the Board by:

Paul Manning
Treasurer of Lanarkshire Valuation Joint Board
27 June 2022

Movement in Reserves Statement for the year ended 31 March 2022

This statement shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the Board, analysed into usable reserves and unusable reserves. The deficit on the provision of services shows the true economic cost of providing the Board's services, which is fully analysed in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on page 21. This cost excludes other statutory charges to the General Fund balance. The net increase / (decrease) before transfers to / from other statutory reserves shows the statutory General Fund balance before any discretionary transfers to or from the other statutory reserves of the Board.

	General Fund Balance	Total Usable Reserves	Unusable Reserves	Total Reserves
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Balance at 31 March 2021	1,127	1,127	(2,144)	(1,017)
Movement in Reserves during 2021/2022				
Surplus on the provision of services	(363)	(363)	-	(363)
Other comprehensive income and expenditure	-	-	4,198	4,198
Total comprehensive income and expenditure	(363)	(363)	4,198	3,835
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis (note 5)	715	715	(715)	0
Net increase before transfers to / from other statutory reserves	352	352	3,483	3,835
Transfers to / from other statutory reserves	-	-	-	-
Increase / (Decrease) in 2021/2022	352	352	3,483	3,835
Balance as at 31 March 2022	1,479	1,479	1,339	2,818

Movement in Reserves Statement for the year ended 31 March 2021

	General Fund Balance	Total Usable Reserves	Unusable Reserves	Total Reserves
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Balance at 31 March 2020	947	947	(1,152)	(205)
Movement in Reserves during 201202021				
Surplus on the provision of services	(91)	(91)	-	(91)
Other comprehensive income and expenditure	-	-	(721)	(721)
Total comprehensive income and expenditure	(91)	(91)	(721)	(812)
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis (note 5)	271	271	(271)	
Net increase before transfers to / from other statutory reserves	180	180	(992)	(812)
Transfers to / from other statutory reserves	-	-	-	-
Increase / (Decrease) in 201202021	180	180	(992)	(812)
Balance as at 31 March 2021	1,127	1,127	(2,144)	(1,017)

Cash Flow Statement

This statement shows the changes in cash and cash equivalents of the Board during the year. The statement shows how the Board generates and uses cash and cash equivalents by classifying them as either operating, investing or financing activities.

- The level of net cash arising from operating activities is a key indicator of the extent to which the operations of the Board are funded by way of taxation and grant income or from service users and constituent authorities.
- Investing activities represent the extent to which cash outflows have been made for resources which are intended to contribute to the Board's future service delivery.
- There were no financing activities as the board had no requirement to borrow.

Further analysis of movements is provided in the cash flow notes following the statement.

2020/21		2021/22
£000		£000
(91)	Net deficit / (surplus) on the provision of services	(363)
692	Adjust net deficit / (surplus) on the provision of service for non-cash movements	477
2	Adjust for items included in the net deficit / (surplus) on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities	1
603	Net cash flows from operating activities	115
(181)	Investing Activities	0
422	Net increase or decrease in cash and cash equivalents	115
1,005	Cash and cash equivalents at 1 April	1,427
1,427	Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March	1,542

Cash Flow Statement Note – Non Cash Movements

The balance of non-cash movements is made up of the following elements:

2020/21		2021/22
£000		£000
6	Depreciation, impairment and amortisation of assets	21
(21)	Movement in Debtors	(14)
263	Movement in Creditors	(223)
361	Movement in Pension Liability	725
85	Movement in the Employee Statutory Adjustment Account	(31)
(2)	Interest received	(1)
692	Net Cash flows from the provision of services for non-cash movements	477

Cash Flow Statement Note – Operating Activities

The cash flows for operating activities include the following items:

2020/21		2021/22
£000		£000
2	Interest received	1
0	Interest paid	0
2	Net cash flows from operating activities	1

Cash Flow Statement Note – Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

2020/21		2021/22
£000		£000
1,427	Short term deposits	1,542
1,427	Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,542

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 1: Accounting Policies

General Principles

Lanarkshire Valuation Joint Board is required to prepare annual accounts by the Local Authority Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2014, section 12 of the Local Government in Scotland Act 2003 requires they be prepared in accordance with proper accounting practices. The general policies adopted in compiling and presenting the Accounts are those recommended by the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2020/2021 issued jointly by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) and the Local Authority (Scotland) Accounts Advisory Committee (LASAAC), supported by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). There are no significant departures from those recommendations.

The Annual Accounts has been prepared under the historic cost convention. All accounting policies have been applied consistently.

Debtors and Creditors

Accruals basis

The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is compiled on an accruals basis. Income and expenditure activities are accounted for in the year in which they take place, not simply when payments are made or received. Where goods and services have been sold but the income not received by 31 March 2022 or goods have been received but not paid for by 31 March 2022 then the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement has been amended to reflect the outstanding amounts and a debtor or creditor for the relevant amount is recorded in the Balance Sheet.

(i) Debtors

All specific and material sums payable to the Board have been brought into account.

(ii) Creditors

Sundry Creditors are accrued on the basis of payments made during the first three weeks following 31 March 2022; together with specific accruals in respect of further material items.

(iii) Accumulating Compensated Absences

International Accounting Standard 19 (IAS19) states that 'an organisation should account for employment benefits when employees earn them and the authority is committed to providing them, even if the actual provision might be in future years.' All salaries and wages earned up to 31 March 2022 are included irrespective of when actual payments were made. The requirements of IAS 19 have been fully applied in the current year, in respect of annual leave provision, including recognition of the net liability and an accumulating compensated absences reserve in the Balance Sheet and entries in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for movements in the liability relating to the scheme.

(iv) Pension Costs

The Board participates, through South Lanarkshire Council, in the Local Government Superannuation Scheme, which is managed by Glasgow City Council.

The cost of providing pensions for employees is charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in accordance with the statutory requirements governing the particular pension schemes to which the Board contributes.

The requirements of IAS19 have been fully applied in the current year, including recognition of the net liability and a pensions reserve in the Balance Sheet and entries in the

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for movements in the liability relating to the scheme. Previous year budget and expenditure information has been provided to allow comparability.

In assessing liabilities for retirement benefits for the 2021/2022 Annual Accounts, a discount rate based on the current rate of return on a high quality corporate bond of equivalent currency and term to the scheme was used. The Actuary has advised that a rate of 2.7% per annum is appropriate (2020/2021 - 2%).

Actuarial Gains and Losses – changes in the net pension liability that arise because of events have not coincided with assumptions made at the last actuarial valuation or because the actuaries have updated their assumptions – debited to the Pension Reserve.

(v) Allocation of Central Support Expenses

The allocation of Central Support Expenses is the cost of those South Lanarkshire central support departments which provide a service to the Board. The individual support departments are Administration Services, Personnel, Information Technology and Finance Services. The method of allocation is determined by each individual department and in most instances is a time based allocation of employee costs or the recharge of actual costs incurred. The recharge is made on a consistent basis.

(vi) Borrowing Facilities

The Board is a separate legal entity and has South Lanarkshire Council as its lead authority. The loans' fund of South Lanarkshire Council acts as banker to the Board and consequently lends or borrows according to the required cash flow and activities of the Board.

(vii) Financial Instruments

Where an instrument has a maturity of less than 12 months the fair value is taken to be the principal outstanding.

Creditors due within 12 months are not classed as a financial instrument.

Intangible Assets

Expenditure on non-monetary assets that do not have physical substance but are controlled by the Board as a result of past events (for example, software licences) is capitalised when it is expected that it will bring benefits to the Board for more than 12 months.

Intangible Assets are measured at cost. The depreciable amount of an intangible asset is amortised over its useful life in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The useful life of these assets is deemed to be 1-5 years.

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.

The Board as Lessee – Operating Leases

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

Property, Plant and Equipment

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

Recognition

Expenditure on the acquisition, creation or enhancement of Property, Plant and Equipment is capitalised on an accruals basis. Expenditure that merely maintains the condition of an asset e.g. repairs and maintenance is charged as an expense when it is incurred.

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

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

- other land and buildings – fair value, determined by the amount that would be paid for the asset in its existing use (existing use value – EUV)
- vehicles, plant and equipment – where non-property assets that have short useful lives or low values (or both), depreciated historical cost basis is used as a proxy for fair value

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided for on all Property, Plant and Equipment assets and is calculated on the following bases:

- other buildings – straight-line allocation over the useful life of the property as estimated by the valuer (other buildings 10 – 40 years)
- vehicles, plant and equipment – straight line allocation over the useful life of the asset (5 – 20 years)
- over the term of the remaining lease of David Dale House.

Note 2: Prior Period Adjustments

There are no prior period adjustments included within the 2021/2022 Annual Accounts.

Note 3: Accounting Standards Issued but Not Adopted

The Accounting Code of Practice requires the Board to disclose information relating to the impact of an accounting change that is required by a new standard that has been issued but not yet adopted.

For this disclosure, the standards introduced by the 2022/23 Code, which are required to be applied by 1 April 2022, and will be adopted by the Board on 1 April 2022:

- **Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020**
IFRS 1 (First Time Adoption) – the amendment relates to foreign operations of acquired subsidiaries transitioning to IFRS.
IAS37 (Onerous Contracts) – the amendment clarifies the intention of the standard.
IFRS16 (Leases) – the amendment removes a misleading example that is not referenced in the Code material.
IAS41 (Agriculture) – one of a small number of IFRSs that are expected only to apply to a small number of local authorities.
- **Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds Before Intended Use**
This amendment introduces changes to IAS16

Adoption of the standards by the Board on 1 April 2022 is not expected to have any impact on the financial statements.

Note 4: Critical Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies

In applying the accounting policies, the Board is obliged to highlight whether it has had to make certain judgements about complex transactions or those involving uncertainty about future events. The critical judgements made in the Annual Accounts are:

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

Note 5: Notes to the Expenditure and Funding Analysis - Adjustments Between Funding and Accounting Basis

	2021/22	2021/22	2021/22	2021/22
	Adjustments for Capital Purposes (note a) £000	Net Change for the Pensions Adjustments (note b) £000	Other Differences (note c) £000	Total Adjustments between Funding and Accounting Basis £000
Employee Costs	-	701	(31)	670
Property Costs	-	-	-	-
Supplies and Services	-	-	-	-
Transport and Plant	-	-	-	-
Administration Costs	-	(27)	-	(27)
Payments to Other Bodies	-	-	-	-
Financing Charges	21	-	-	21
Total Expenditure	21	674	(31)	664
Income	-	-	-	-
Net Cost of Services	21	674	(31)	664
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	-	51	-	51
Surplus or Deficit	21	725	(31)	715

	2020/21	2020/21	2020/21	2020/21
	Adjustments for Capital Purposes (note a) £000	Net Change for the Pensions Adjustments (note b) £000	Other Differences (note c) £000	Total Adjustments between Funding and Accounting Basis £000
Employee Costs	-	315	85	400
Property Costs	-	-	-	-
Supplies and Services	-	-	-	-
Transport and Plant	-	-	-	-
Administration Costs	-	16	-	16
Payments to Other Bodies	-	-	-	-
Financing Charges	(175)	-	-	(175)
Total Expenditure	(175)	331	85	241
Income	-	-	-	-
Net Cost of Services	(175)	331	85	241
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	-	30	-	30
Surplus or Deficit	(175)	361	85	271

Note a – Adjustment for Capital Purposes

This column adds in depreciation and impairment and revaluation of gains and losses in the financing charges line.

Note b – Net Change for the Pensions Adjustment

Net change for the removal of pension contributions and the addition of IAS19 Employee benefits pension related expenditure and income:

- For Employee Costs and Administration Costs this represents the removal of the employer contributions made by the Board as allowed by statute and the replacement with current service costs and past service costs.
- For Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure – the net interest on the defined benefit liability is charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Note c – Other Differences

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

- For Employee Costs this represents the accrual made for the cost of holiday/leave entitlements earned by employees but not taken before the year-end which employees can carry forward into the next financial year. These require to be included within the Net Cost of Services under generally accepted accounting practices, however, are not chargeable to the General Fund.

Note 6: Adjustments between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis Under Regulations

This note details the adjustments that are made to the total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement recognised by the Board 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 Board to meet future revenue expenditure.

Useable Reserves		
	£000	£000
	2021/22	2020/21
Adjustments to Revenue Resources		
Pension Costs (transferred to (or from) the Pensions Reserve)	(3,473)	1,082
Holiday Pay (transferred to the Employee Statutory Adjustment Account)	(31)	85
Reversal of entries in the surplus or deficit on the Provision of Services in relation to capital expenditure (these items are charged to the Capital Adjustment Account)	21	6
Total Adjustments to Revenue Resources	(3,483)	1,173
Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources		
Capital expenditure finance from revenue balances (transfer to Capital Adjustment Account)	0	(181)
Total Adjustments between Revenue and Capital Resources	0	(181)
Total Adjustments	(3,483)	992
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	3,835	(812)
Net Increase / (Decrease) before transfers to / from Reserves	352	180
Increase / (Decrease) in year	352	180

Note 7: Assumptions Made About the Future and Other Major Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The Annual Accounts contain estimated figures that are based on assumptions made by the Board 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 Board's Balance Sheet at 31 March 2022 for which there is a significant risk of material adjustment in the forthcoming financial year are as follows:

Items	Uncertainties	Effect if Actual Results Differ from Assumptions
Pensions Liability	Estimation of the net liability to pay pensions depends on a number of complex judgements relating to the discount rate used, the rate at which salaries are projected to increase, changes in retirement ages, mortality rates and expected returns on pension fund assets. A firm of consulting actuaries, commissioned by Strathclyde Pension Fund, is engaged to provide the Board with expert advice about the assumptions to be applied.	<p>The effect on the net pension asset of changes in individual assumptions can be measured. For instance, a 0.1% decrease in the discount rate assumption would result in an decrease in the pension asset of £0.631m.</p> <p>However, the assumptions interact in complex ways. During 2021/2022, the actuaries advised that the net pension liability had increased by: £2.311m attributable to the updating of financial assumptions; increased by £0.197m attributable to changes in demographic assumptions; and decreased by £0.042m due to other experience. The net liability had increased by £1.732m due to the expected return on pension fund assets.</p>

Note 8: Events after the Balance Sheet

The unaudited Annual Accounts were authorised for issue by the Treasurer of Lanarkshire Valuation Joint Board on 27 June 2022. There were no events that occurred between 1 April 2022 and the date that the Annual Accounts were authorised for issue that would have an impact on the financial statements.

Note 9: Contingent Liabilities

Pensions

A circular from the Scottish Public Pensions Agency (Local Government Pension Scheme 2020/04) refers to a ruling that same-sex survivors were originally entitled to survivor benefits, taking into account the member's service from 6 April 1978. Following the Goodwin Tribunal, regulatory amendments will now need to be made with effect from the same date to extend that entitlement to male survivors of female members. While this could have a financial impact on future years' costs, and the impact cannot yet be quantified, current information from the Board's actuaries suggests that any impact is likely to be minimal. Given the uncertainty, and the expected immaterial nature of any potential impact, no provision has been made in the Accounts.

The Board's actuaries also highlighted an awareness of 2 other court cases which may impact on pension benefits in the future. The first was the Walker case where it was ruled that surviving spouses in same sex marriages should be entitled to the same benefits as those in different sex marriages and also the O'Brien case where it was ruled that recognition of part time benefits should apply to service for the period prior to 7 April 2000. The actuaries understanding is that these are unlikely to be significant judgements in terms of impact on future pension obligations of Employers. Again, given the uncertainty, and the immaterial nature of any potential impact, no provision has been made in the Accounts.

Valuation Appeals

Number of Appeals: Voluminous numbers of appeals have been received in connection with the pandemic with the possibility of additional expenditure in legal costs as a consequence of these appeals. However, neither the value nor the timing of these costs can be reliably estimated at this time as legislation drafted by the Scottish Government to assist in dealing with such appeals has yet to be implemented. Accordingly, the Board recognises that a contingent liability may exist in respect of potential costs arising from these appeals.

Transfer of the Valuation Appeals Process: The transfer of Valuation Appeal Panel (VAP) activities to the Scottish Courts and Tribunal Service is due to take place on 1 January 2023. This will have no financial impact on the Board as it is expected that VAP costs will be removed from the councils' settlements and therefore from the income that the Board receives from the councils.

Note 10: Leases

Operating Leases – LVJB as Lessee: The Board has entered into an operating lease and details are provided across the asset category of Property, Plant and Equipment, and Land and Buildings.

Land and Buildings – the Board leases their offices which have been accounted for as an operating lease. The rental payable in 2021/2022 was £0.093m (2020/2021 £0 due to the lease commencing on 1 April 2021).

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

	2021/22	2020/21
	£000	£000
Not later than one year	93	93
Later than one year and not later than five years	387	377
Later than five years	343	444
Total	915	914

Note 11: Property, Plant and Equipment

	2021/22	2020/21
	£000	£000
Cost or Valuation		
At 1 April	181	0
Additions	0	181
At 31 March	181	181
Accumulated Depreciation		
At 1 April	4	0
Depreciation	21	4
At 31 March	25	4
Net Book Value at 31 March	156	177

Note 12: Intangible Assets

	2021/22	2020/21
	£000	£000
Cost or Valuation		
At 1 April	2	8
Additions	0	0
Derecognition - Disposals	(2)	(6)
At 31 March	0	2
Accumulated Amortisation		
At 1 April	2	6
Amortisation of Intangible Assets	0	2
Derecognition - Disposals	(2)	(6)
At 31 March	0	2
Net Book Value at 31 March	0	0

Note 13: Short Term Debtors

The debtors figure comprises prepayments and is analysed as follows:

	2021/22	2020/21
	£000	£000
Information Technology Annual Support and Maintenance	71	51
Membership Fees	1	0
Insurance Services	0	7
Total	72	58

Note 14: Short Term Creditors

The creditors figure is analysed as follows:

	2021/22	2020/21
	£000	£000
Valuation Appeal Panel – Fees	21	25
Royal Mail – Postal Charges	0	8
North Lanarkshire Council – Convenor Salary	6	0
Accumulated Compensated Absences – Annual Leave	95	126
Other – Employee Cost Accrual	102	111
Registers of Scotland	1	0
Scottish Government – Barclay Underspend	0	209
Total	225	479

Note 15: Related Party Transactions

The Board is required to disclose material transactions with related parties. During the year transactions arose with the following related parties:

	2021/22	2021/22	2020/21	2020/21
	Receipts	Payments	Receipts	Payments
	£000	£000	£000	£000
South Lanarkshire Council	2,265	371	2,208	684
North Lanarkshire Council	2,106	6	2,195	5
Fife Council	-	1	0	0
Total	4,371	378	4,403	689

The Board occupied the premises at David Dale House, 45 John Street, Blantyre, G72 0JG during 2021/22, and are recharged for the cost of accommodation by South Lanarkshire Council. Included within payments to South Lanarkshire Council is a charge of £0.201m for the lease of office accommodation at David Dale House (2020/21: £0.318m for the annual rental of office accommodation at Hamilton Academical's Football Stadium).

Note 16: Defined Benefit Pension Schemes

As part of the terms and conditions of employment, the Board offers retirement benefits. The Board participates in the Local Government Pension Scheme (Strathclyde Pension Fund), a funded defined benefit scheme, administered by Glasgow City Council. The scheme is supported by contributions from both employer and employees.

Transactions relating to Retirement Benefits

The cost of retirement benefit is recognised in the reported cost of services when it is earned by the Board's employees, rather than when the benefits are eventually paid as pensions. However, the charge that is statutorily required to be made against the Board's funding from councils is based on the pension contributions payable by the Board in the year, and an adjustment is made in the Movement in Reserves Statement to this effect.

The following transactions have been made in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	2021/22	2020/21
	£000	£000
Cost of Services:		
Service cost comprising:		
• Current service cost	1,109	749
• Past Service Cost (including curtailments)	0	0
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure		
• Net interest expense	51	30
Total post-employment benefit charged to the Deficit on the Provision of Services	1,160	779
Other Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:		
Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability/(asset) comprising:		
• return on pension fund assets	1,732	5,759
• actuarial gains or losses arising on changes in demographic assumptions	197	743
• actuarial gains or losses arising on changes in financial assumptions	2,311	(6,634)
• actuarial gains or losses arising on changes in other experience	(42)	(589)
Total post-employment benefit charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	4,198	(721)
Net Charge to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services brought forward	1,160	779
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	(725)	(361)
Actual amount charged against the General Fund balance for pensions in the year:		
• employers' contributions payable to the scheme	435	418

Pensions Assets and Liabilities Recognised in the Balance Sheet

The amount included in the Balance Sheet arising from the Lanarkshire Valuation Joint Board's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plan is as follows:

	2021/22	2020/21
	£000	£000
Present value of the defined obligation	(31,554)	(32,593)
Fair value of pension fund assets	32,827	30,393
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligations	1,273	(2,200)

A reconciliation of the Board's share of the present value of the Fund's defined obligation is as follows:

	2021/22	2020/21
	£000	£000
Opening Balance at 1 April	(32,593)	(26,356)
Current Service Cost	(1,109)	(749)
Interest Cost	(659)	(611)
Contributions by scheme participants	(142)	(135)
Re-measurement gains / (losses)		
• actuarial gains / (losses) arising on changes in demographic assumptions	197	743
• actuarial gains / (losses) arising from changes in financial assumptions	2,311	(6,634)
• actuarial gains / (losses) arising from changes in other experience	(42)	700
Past service gains / (losses)	-	-
Settlements and curtailments	-	-
Estimated Unfunded benefits paid	25	25
Estimated Benefits paid	458	424
Closing Balance at 31 March	(31,554)	(32,593)

A reconciliation of the movement in the Board's share of the fair value of the Fund's assets is as follows:

	2021/22	2020/21
	£000	£000
Opening Fair Value of Pension Fund Assets	30,393	25,238
Interest Income	608	581
Re-measurement gains and (losses)		
• expected return on pension fund assets	1,732	5,759
• actuarial gains and losses	-	-
• other experiences	-	(1,289)
The effect of changes in foreign exchange rates	-	-
Contributions by members	142	135
Contributions by the employer	410	393
Contributions in respect of Unfunded Benefits	25	25
Benefits Paid	(483)	(449)
Closing Fair Value of the Scheme Assets	32,827	30,393

Analysis of Pension Fund Assets

			31/03/22			31/03/21
	Quoted prices in active markets	Quoted prices not in active markets	Total	Quoted prices in active markets	Quoted prices not in active markets	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Cash and Cash Equivalents	824	11	835	490	21	511
Equity Instruments	7,218	16	7,234	7,099	33	7,132
Debt Instruments	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real Estate	0	2,768	2,768	0	2,462	2,462
Derivatives	0	0	0	5	0	5
Private Equity	0	6,426	6,426	0	5,436	5,436
Investment Funds	182	15,382	15,564	286	14,561	14,847
Asset Backed Securities	0	0	0	0	0	0
Structured Debt	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8,224	24,603	32,827	7,880	22,513	30,393

Basis for Estimating Assets and Liabilities

Liabilities have been assessed on an actuarial basis using the projected unit credit method, to provide an estimate of the pensions that will be payable in future years dependant on assumptions about mortality rates, salary levels etc. The Local Government Pension Scheme has been assessed by Hymans Robertson LLP, an independent firm of actuaries, with estimates for the Strathclyde Pension Fund being based on the latest valuation of the scheme as at 31 March 2020.

The principal assumptions used by the actuary were:

	2021/22	2020/21
	Years	Years
Mortality Assumptions:		
Longevity at 65 for current pensioners		
• Male	19.6	19.8
• Female	22.4	22.6
Longevity at 65 for future pensioners		
• Male	21.0	21.2
• Female	24.5	24.7
Financial Assumptions:		
	%	%
Rate of inflation / pension increase rate	3.2	2.85
Rate of increase in salaries	3.9	3.55
Expected return on assets	7.7	2.0
Rate for discounting scheme liabilities	2.7	2.0
Take up option to convert annual pension into retirement lump sum Pre April 2009 / (Post April 2009)	50(75)	50 (75)

The estimation of the defined benefit obligation is sensitive to the actuarial assumptions set out in the table above. The sensitivity analyses below have 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 assumptions analysed changes while all the other assumptions remain constant:

	Approximate % increase in employer's liability	Approximate monetary amount
Change in assumption at 31 March 2020		£000
0.1% decrease in real discount rate	2%	631
1 year increase in member life expectancy	4%	1,262
0.1% increase in the salary increase rate	0%	94
0.1% increase in the pension increase rate	2%	531

Asset and Liability Matching Strategy

The Fund has an asset and liability matching (ALM) strategy that matches, to the extent possible, the types of assets invested to the liabilities in the defined benefit obligation. The Fund has matched assets to the pension obligations by investing in long-term fixed interest securities and index linked gilt edged investments with maturities that match the benefits payments as they fall due. A large proportion of the assets relate to equities (79%) and bonds (10%). The scheme also invests in properties (8%) and cash (3%). The comparative year's figures for equities and bonds are 76% and 14% respectively. The ALM strategy is monitored annually or more frequently if necessary.

Impact of Covid-19

The Fund's actuary confirmed that the IAS19 Balance Sheet is based on financial market values and future market expectation indicators as at 31 March to comply with the standard. The financial markets at the accounting date will have taken into account COVID-19 risks as one of the many national and worldwide economic considerations. There has been no explicit additional allowance or adjustment made for COVID-19 by the actuary.

Impact of Ukraine War

The Fund's actuary confirmed that the IAS19 Balance Sheet is based on financial market values and future market expectation indicators as at 31 March to comply with the standard. The financial markets at the accounting date will have taken into account the risks of the war as one of the many national and worldwide economic considerations. There has been no explicit additional allowance or adjustment made for the Ukraine War by the actuary.

Impact on the Board's Cash Flow

The objectives of the fund are to keep employers' contributions at a constant a rate as possible. The Fund has an agreed strategy to achieve a funding rate of 100% in the longer term. The Scheme is a multi-employer defined benefit plan and employers' contributions have been determined so that employee and employer rates are standard across all participating local authorities. Employers' contributions were set at 19.3% for 2021/2022 based on the last triennial valuation completed on 31 March 2020. This same employers' contribution rate (19.3%) has been set for the next year (2022/2023).

The total contributions expected to be made by the Board to the Fund for the year ending 31 March 2023 is approximately £0.410m.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation for Fund members is 20 years.

Note 17: External Audit Costs

The Board has incurred the following external audit costs:

	2021/22	2020/21
	£000	£000
Fees payable to Audit Scotland with regard to external audit services carried out by the appointed auditor for the year	8	8
Total	8	8

Note 18: Grant Income

The following Government Grants were received during the year:

	2021/22	2020/21
	£000	£000
Cabinet Office Funding	0	20
Scottish Government Grant	0	31
Scottish Government Grant – Barclay Funding (2020/21 allocation of £0.594m less £0.209m underspend returned)	704	385
Total	704	436

Note 19: Balance Sheet – Reserves

Unusable Reserves				2021/22				2020/21
	Capital Adjustment Account	Pension Reserve	Employee Statutory Adj. Account	Total	Capital Adjustment Account	Pension Reserve	Employee Statutory Adj. Account	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Opening Balance 1 April	177	(2,200)	(121)	(2,144)	2	(1,118)	(36)	(1,152)
Movement in Pension Reserve	-	3,473	-	3,473	-	(1,082)	-	(1,082)
Movement in Annual Leave Accrual	-	-	31	31	-	-	(85)	(85)
Capital Expenditure charged against the General Fund	-	-	-	-	181	-	-	181
Charges for Depreciation of Non Current Assets	(21)	-	-	(21)	(4)	-	-	(4)
Amortisation of Intangible Assets	-	-	-	-	(2)	-	-	(2)
Closing Balance as at 31 March	156	1,273	(90)	1,339	177	(2,200)	(121)	(2,144)

Usable Reserves		2021/22		2020/21
	General Fund Reserve	Total	General Fund Reserve	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Opening Balance 1 April	1,127	1,127	947	947
Increase / (Decrease) in Reserve	352	352	180	180
Closing Balance as at 31 March	1,479	1,479	1,127	1,127

Note 20: Financing and Management of Liquid Resources

Liquid resources are held by South Lanarkshire Council as lead authority and are available to the Board as required.

Note 21: Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement – financing and investment income and expenditure

	2021/22	2020/21
	£000	£000
Pension Interest Cost and Expected Return on Pensions Assets	51	30
Total	51	30

Note 22: Going Concern

As at 31 March 2022, the Balance Sheet of the Board shows a Net Asset position of £2.818m. This is made up of a net Long Term Pension Reserve of £1.273m and net assets of £1.545m.

There are statutory arrangements for funding the long-term deficit in respect of the net pension liability and the statutory accumulated absences, as detailed in the Movement in Reserves Statement on page 23, leaving a General Fund Reserve of £1.479m to be carried forward for use in future years. This will be taken into account in future years' budget strategies.

Audit Arrangements

Under arrangements approved by the Commission for Local Authority Accounts in Scotland ("The Accounts Commission"), the auditor with overall responsibility for the audit of the accounts of the Lanarkshire Valuation Joint Board for the year ended 31 March 2022 is:

Audit Scotland
4th Floor
102 West Port
Edinburgh
EH3 9DN