

ORKNEY
ISLANDS COUNCIL

2019-2020
Annual
Accounts



Contents

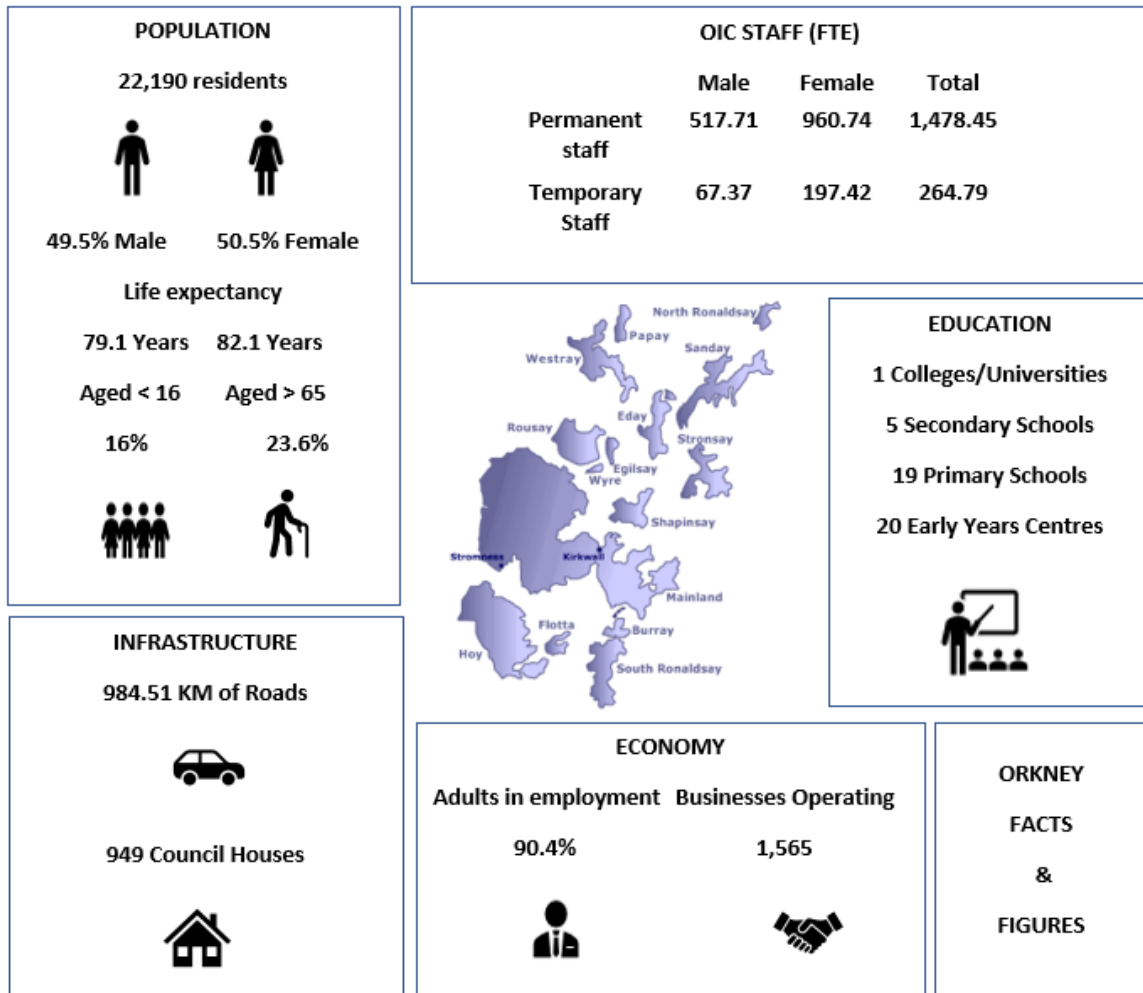
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Management Commentary

The Management Commentary sets out the key messages on the Council’s financial and service performance for financial year 2019-20 and looks ahead at the challenges faced by the Council in achieving its mission, value and strategic priorities.

The Annual Accounts of the Council and its Group and are prepared in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom.



Orkney Islands Council shares its mission and values with The Orkney Partnership, which maintains Orkney’s Community Plan. The Council is a leading member of the Orkney Partnership, and the Council Plan supports the strategic priorities of the Community Plan. The shared mission is Working together for a better Orkney.

Financial Performance

In reviewing the financial performance of the Council, the trading activities including the Housing Revenue Account, Harbour Authority including Strategic Reserve Fund, and Orkney College all need to be recognised in addition to that of General Fund Services. On a funding or budget basis, the Council planned to generate a deficit of £0.035M on its activities for financial year 2019-20. During the year, the budget deficit was revised upwards to a surplus of £0.210M, in the main due to the use of earmarked balances during the year.

The General Fund realised a surplus of £5.613M for the year but overall the Council realised a deficit of £13.060M which, against a revised budget to generate a surplus of £0.210M during the year, represents an adverse variance of £13.270M.

The undernoted figures are presented on a simple income and expenditure basis which is how the Council sets its budget and monitors financial performance during the year. This is different to the presentation set out in the core financial statements which complies with proper accounting practice. Note 7 to the accounts provides a reconciliation of the £11.919M of accounting adjustments that are made to the net expenditure chargeable to Fund Balances to arrive at the amounts in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

2019-2020	Budget £000	Virements £000	Capital Accounting £000	Revised Budget £000	Net Expenditure £000	Variance £000
Education	32,382	1,035	0	33,417	33,249	(168)
Cultural and Recreation	4,135	97	0	4,232	4,374	142
Community Social Services	19,552	388	0	19,940	19,940	0
Roads and Transportation	10,166	272	0	10,438	10,461	23
Environmental Services	3,427	276	0	3,703	4,020	317
Other Services	14,493	382	0	14,875	10,549	(4,326)
Housing Revenue Account	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harbour Authority	(2,341)	1,311	0	(1,030)	(1,380)	(350)
Net Cost of Service	81,814	3,761	0	85,575	81,213	(4,362)
Other Income and Expenditure	(81,779)	(4,006)	0	(85,785)	(68,153)	17,632
Deficit/(Surplus) For Year	35	(245)	0	(210)	13,060	13,270

It should be noted that the favourable variance on Other Services reflects approval to set aside the policy for accelerated debt repayment in financial year 2019-20 on the basis it would be prudent to carry forward a larger general fund balance into 2020-21 given the anticipated additional Covid-19 related financial pressures.

The other main reasons for year-end variances are as follows:

- Education – reduction in staff costs in respect of senior secondary schools.
- Cultural and Recreation – additional costs in respect of museums and libraries.
- Environmental Services – increase in waste disposal and waste collection costs.
- Harbour Authority – increased harbour dues income.
- Other Income and Expenditure – slippage on strategic projects offset by unrealised losses on the Strategic Reserve Fund managed investments.

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is prepared on an accounting basis and summarises the total costs of providing Council services and the income available to fund those services. This includes all activities associated with General Fund Services, the Housing Revenue Account and Harbour Authority.

General Fund Services are funded by Government Grant and Council Tax revenues and the Movement in Reserves Statement shows the movement on General Fund Services in the 2019-20 financial year.

The net cost of services provided by the Council for the year amounted to £97.232M, which after taking into account corporate financing and investment activities resulted in a deficit on the provision of services of £24.978M being realised.

This can be mainly attributed unrealised losses on the value of investments held on the Strategic Reserve Fund of £15.868M. In addition to this, a provision of £29.866M in recognition of the Council's obligation to assist with the future decommissioning of the Flotta Oil Terminal was backdated to prior periods.

Principal sources of finance were realised at £90.577M for the year, being Council Tax Income of £9.481M, Non-Domestic Rate Income of £10.459M, Revenue Support Grant of £59.234M, and Capital Grants and Contributions of £11.403M.

Other Operating Income for the year totalled £0.011M which is attributable to the gain on disposal of fixed assets.

After taking into account other comprehensive income of £32.067M, overall the activities of the Council returned a gain of £7.089M.

The main sources of the other comprehensive income can be attributed to an actuarial gain of £32.650M on the Pension Fund.

The main spending pressures for the Council were the provision of care for the elderly, transportation and waste collection and disposal.

Movement in Reserves

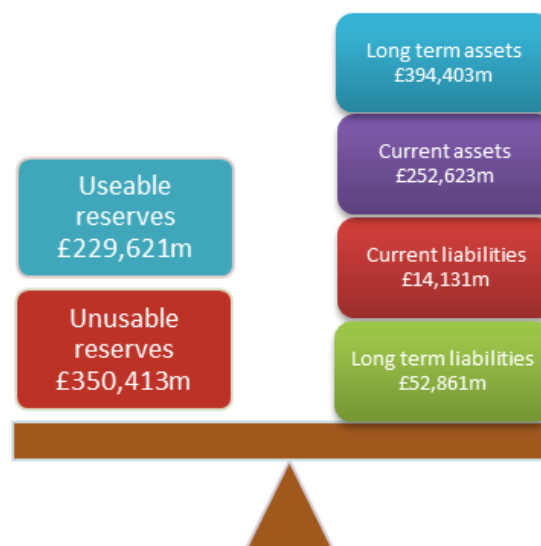
During the year, Usable Reserves decreased from £243.964M to £229.621M, being a decrease of £14.343M.

Within usable reserves, General Fund Reserves amount to £18.788M, including earmarked balances.

Usable reserves include the Harbour Authority fund balance which decreased from £217.972M to £199.300M, being a decrease of £18.672M for the year.

Net Worth of the Orkney Islands Council

In financial terms, the Council remains in good health, with its net worth increasing from £572.945M to £580.034M for the financial year to 31 March 2020, being an increase of £7.089M or 1.24%. This movement is largely the result of actuarial gains on the Pension Fund of £32.650M offset by unrealised losses on investments held on the Strategic Reserve Fund of £15.868M.



As at 31 March 2020, Orkney Islands Council carried a debt of £35.1M, as part of its capital financing requirement.

General Fund Reserves

The Movement in Reserves statement shows an overall net increase of £5.613M in usable reserves including General Fund Balances for the year, which can be analysed as follows:

	Uncommitted Balances £000	Earmarked Balances £000	Total Balances £000
Balances brought forward 1 April 2019	(4,787)	(8,388)	(13,175)
Increase in Balances 2019-2020	(3,999)	(3,127)	(7,126)
Use of Balances 2019-2020	0	1,513	1,513
Balances carried forward 31 March 2020	(8,786)	(10,002)	(18,788)

Existing policy is to make a substantial contribution from the strategic reserve fund each year to maintain the level of local authority services currently provided within the county, while keeping the Council Tax on or below the national average for all Scottish local authorities. The transfer of £6.050M from the Strategic Reserve Fund for financial year 2019-20 forms part of a medium term financial strategy and is intended to stabilise the level of balances that are available to support General Fund Services and the Council Tax setting process.

After taking into account funds earmarked for specific projects and other purposes, a balance of £8.786M remains available for General Fund purposes, equivalent to 10.7% of the General Fund budget for 2019-20. Additional funds were set aside in financial year 2019-20 to alleviate any additional cost pressures that will arise during 2020-21 as a result of the Covid-19 crisis.

Harbour Authority Account

The Harbour Authority generated a gain of £1.999M from income on its harbour activities together with slippage on planned programmes of repairs and maintenance. Investment activities through the Strategic Reserve Fund generated a loss of £16.585M for the year and after netting off grants and other investment expenditure the overall loss on the Harbour Authority Account was £14.882M.

Investment activities include externally managed fund investments plus a range of local investments in the form of property, direct investment and loans to businesses.

Financial assets include the following investments, held as part of the Strategic Reserve Fund on the Harbour Authority Account:

Investments	Market Value £000	Market Value %
Managed Funds	210,639	96.68
Private Companies	4,436	2.04
Fishing Quota	2,769	1.27
Other	13	0.01
Total	217,857	100.00

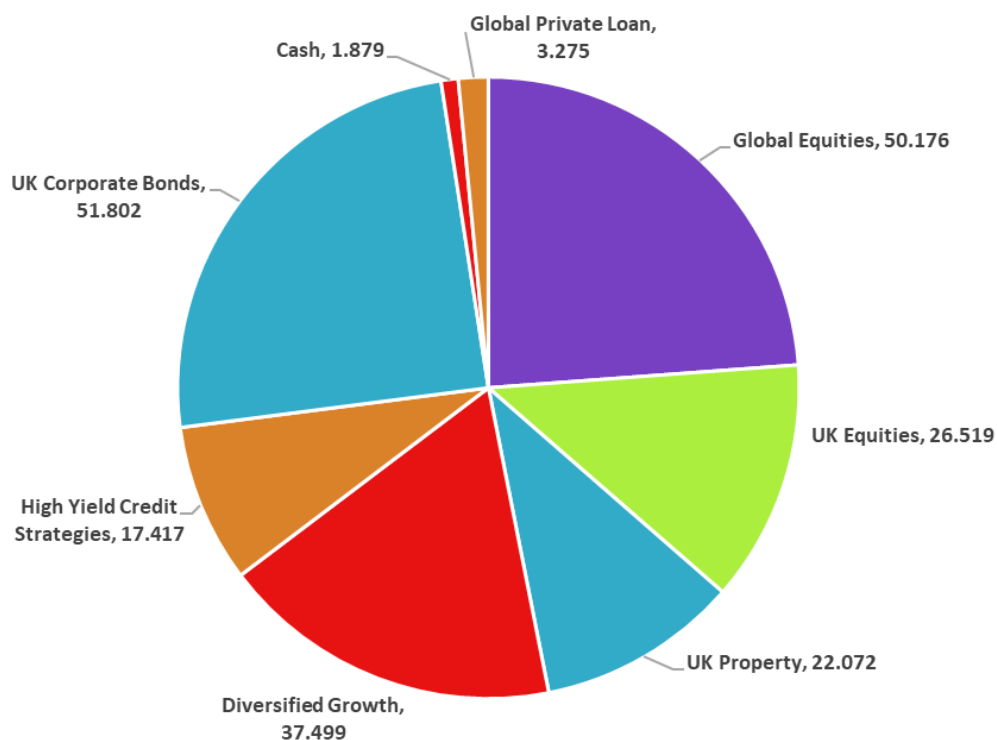
Investments managed by external fund managers are collectively referred to as managed fund investments.

The Council aims to achieve the optimum return on its investments commensurate with proper levels of security and liquidity. The risk appetite of this Council is low in order to give priority to security of its investments. This is in keeping with the nature of the Council's Strategic Reserve Fund, which is to provide for the benefit of Orkney and its inhabitants, whilst having regard to the Fund's long-term commitments in terms of the decline and decommissioning of the Flotta Oil Terminal in the future.

A review of the terms of the Flotta Terminal Decommissioning Agreement during the year has concluded that a contractual commitment of £30.590M does exist against the Council which should now be provided for in full. On the basis that the contractual commitment extends back to 1999, when the terms of the Flotta Terminal Decommissioning Agreement were originally agreed, it is also necessary to back date the recognition of this commitment. The net effect of this change is to increase the cost of the provision of services in prior years while at the same time reducing the value of the Council's net assets and useable reserves.

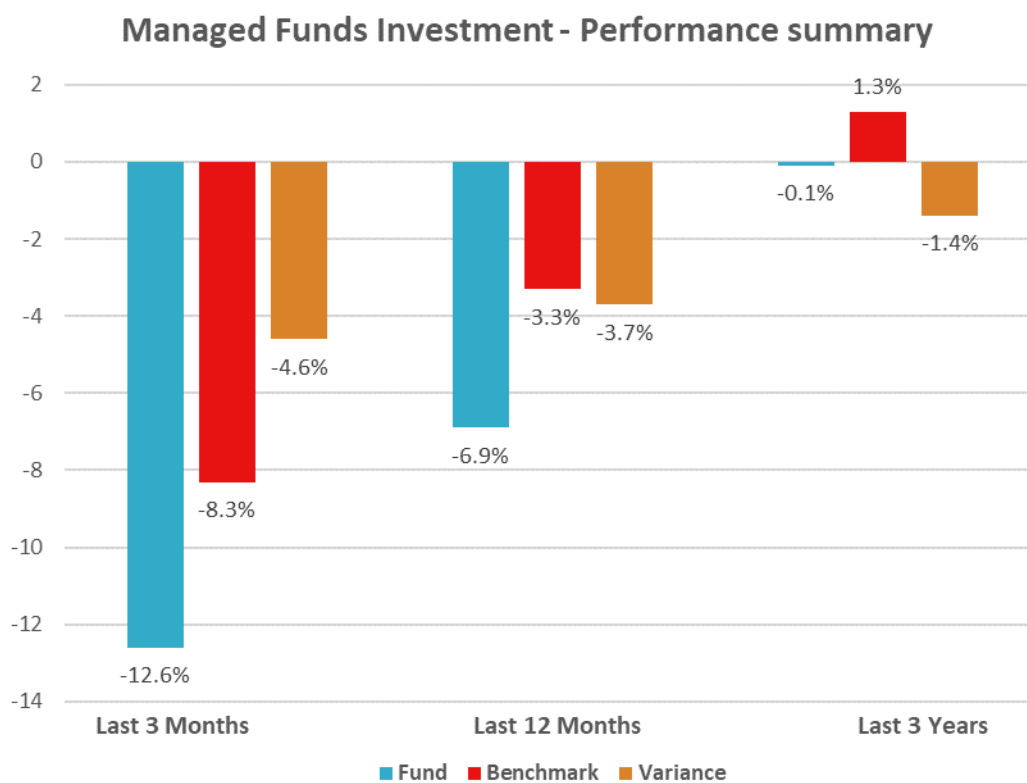
It should be recognised that the Council is unusual in that it holds a sizable portfolio of investments under active management, which is considered to be a higher risk activity for any local authority. The risk profile attached to the Council's investing activities is mitigated by maintaining a diversified portfolio of investments as part of an agreed investment strategy.

The prime objective for the managed fund investments is to maintain or increase their value in real terms over time, after allowing for disbursements or spending commitments on the Strategic Reserve Fund. To achieve this external fund managers are incentivised to outperform the financial markets for their respective mandates in order to meet the targets set by the Council. The undernoted pie chart shows the managed fund investments by asset class as at 31 March 2020:



The performance of the Strategic Reserve Fund managed investment funds is measured against a range of indices reflecting the weighting or concentration of individual asset

classes within the approved investment strategy with a target to outperform the aggregate benchmark over a rolling 3-year period. The following table indicates how managed fund investments have collectively performed relative to benchmark as at 31 March 2020:



The Strategic Reserve Fund managed fund investments decreased to a total of £210.639M, representing a loss of 6.9% on the year, with further analysis provided at Note 15.

Having performed strongly during 2019, the financial markets suffered sharp correction in the first quarter of 2020 brought on largely as a result of the spread of the Covid-19 virus and the unprecedented measures brought in by respective Governments across the world in an attempt to contain the virus. As a result, the Council's managed funds investments ended the year underperforming against target over the one and three-year periods which is disappointing although not totally unexpected.

A review of the Council's investment strategy in 2019 agreed a number of changes including the need to further diversify away from equities into income seeking asset classes, while at the same time switching 50% of the Funds residual exposure to equities away from a value seeking bias in favour of growth seeking assets. Having appointed new fund managers to the new mandates towards the end of 2019 and in early 2020 the transition process had to be delayed due to the Covid-19 related volatility being experienced in the markets during Q1 2020.

After allowing for amounts required by statute and non-statutory proper accounting practice, including the use of reserves during the year, which included net contributions of £6.050M to support General Fund services, the net effect has been a reduction of £18.672M on the Harbour Authority Account Reserves for the year.

Orkney College

The range of higher and further educational activities provided by the College returned a deficit of £0.641M for the year (deficit of £0.621M for 2018-19). A large proportion of this

accounting deficit can be attributed directly to the requirement to account for fixed assets and employee pension benefits.

On a funding basis, the net effect of the Orkney College activities resulted in an increase on reserves of £0.059M from an opening reserve balance of £0.004M at the start of the financial year.

Housing Revenue Account (HRA)

The HRA returned a deficit on its operations of £0.057M which can be attributed to revaluation losses on property (surplus £0.301M for 2018-19). After allowing for accounting for fixed assets and employee pension benefits, accelerated debt repayment and transfers to/from Reserves, the HRA achieved a break-even position leaving the HRA balance of £0.523M as at 31 March 2020 (£0.523M as at 31 March 2019).

Capital

The Council is able to regulate its own capital spending limits within a prudential framework recommended by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy and endorsed by the Scottish Government. Our performance confirms that actual capital spending of £19.920M, against an original planned capital investment of £33.288M, was managed within the overall “Prudential Framework” expenditure limits approved by Council.

During 2019-20 the Council invested £0.819M on schools, £0.541M on leisure services, £3.413M on care homes, £2.017M on roads infrastructure, £1.267M on transportation, £0.578M on environmental and planning services, £2.039M on the house build programme, £7.437M on Marine Services including new vessels and infrastructure and £1.809M on other services.

Funding of capital expenditure included £0.462M from revenue, £11.362M from government grants, £0.175M from the sale of assets and other receipts and £0.638M from use of reserves.

It is however recognised that, in setting an ambitious capital programme for financial year 2019-20, this was not deliverable due to weaknesses in the forward planning process and has resulted in a significant amount of programme slippage.

Property, Plant and Equipment Assets

During 2019-20, the portfolio of Property, Plant and Equipment assets owned by the Council increased in value by £3.351M, with expenditure of £19.920M on new assets partially offset by an annual depreciation charge of £13.924M.

Group Accounts

In accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom the Council has prepared Group Accounts to reflect its interests in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures. The Council has identified 3 “subsidiary” companies where the Council has a “controlling interest”, as follows:



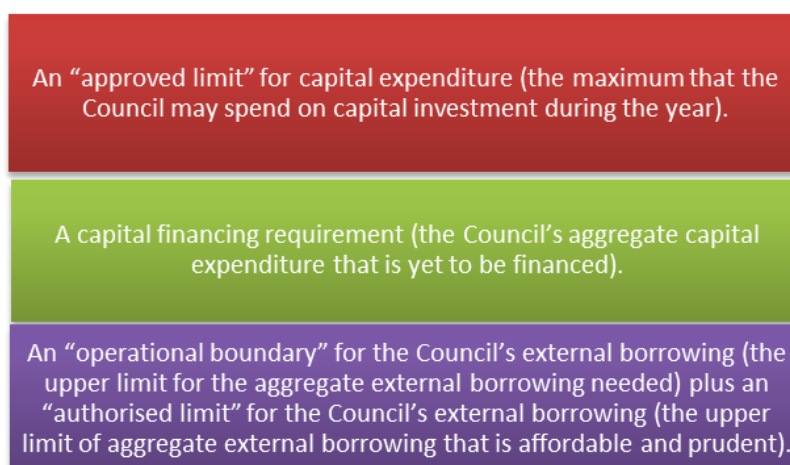
The Council has also included the results of Hammars Hill Energy Limited as an “associate”, as the Council holds 28% of voting rights which is considered a “significant influence”.

The Orkney Integration Joint Board and the Orkney Research and Innovation Campus are included as “joint ventures”. The effect of recognising the Council’s interests in subsidiaries and associates on a group basis is a decrease in net worth of £2.858M to £577.176M.

Performance against Prudential Framework Indicators

The Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities allows greater local flexibility for investment decisions that are informed and supported by a suite of performance indicators. The indicators for 2019-20 were approved by Council on 19 February 2019. The Council’s overall performance against these indicators provides a firm basis for the monitoring and control of capital investment and borrowing and for determining that it is prudent, affordable and financially sustainable. Certain headline indicators are sub-divided in accordance with recommended best practice into two programmes – housing revenue account and non-housing revenue account.

The key performance indicators are:



1. Approved Limit.

The original “approved limit” for capital expenditure during 2019-20 was £33.288M. During the year further projects were added and removed from the Council’s Capital Programme, resulting in a revised limit of £35.108M. Since then, further delays have been identified in the delivery of the approved programme of capital works for financial year 2019-20, including for example late revisions to project specification and design together with unrealistic timescales resulting in projects being referred back to the relevant Service Committee for further consideration in some cases. As a result of this £7.507M and £1.115M was re-profiled into 2020-21 in respect of Non-HRA and HRA respectively, reducing the approved limit for 2019-20 to £26.486M.

The capital expenditure incurred during the year compared with the revised approved limit is as follows:

	Original Limit £000	Revised Limit £000	Actual £000
Non-HRA	30,788	25,071	18,373
HRA	2,500	1,415	1,547
Total	33,288	26,486	19,920

2. Capital Financing Requirement.

The actual capital financing requirement for 2019-20 is well within the overall approved limit as a result of the under-spending outlined above. The capital financing requirement at the year-end compared to the approved limit is as follows:

	Approved Limit £000	Actual £000
Non-HRA	15,276	7,283
HRA	86	0
Total	15,362	7,283

3. External Debt at the Year-end.

The Council's aggregate external debt was contained within both the operational boundary and the authorised limit. Importantly, when compared with the outturn on the aggregate Capital Financing Requirement of £36.286M, the external debt indicator is less, confirming that the Council's external borrowing activities continue to be undertaken only to support planned capital investment activities. These figures reflect the actual principal sum borrowed rather than the carrying value shown in the Balance Sheet. When compared against prudential limits, the lower level of external borrowing is reflective of the capital spend achieved during the year.

	Borrowing Limits £000	Actual £000
Aggregate external debt of the Council at 31 March 2020		35,142
Operational Boundary	60,000	
Authorised Limit	75,000	

Long-term Borrowing

The Council repaid £5.028M of long-term borrowing but undertook £10.000M of additional borrowing during the year based on the Council's planned capital commitments.

The borrowing strategy is prepared in accordance with the Code of Practice on Treasury Management in Local Authorities and with the Council utilising a borrowing facility from the Public Works Loan Board. Further details are provided at Note 15.

Provisions, Contingencies and Write-offs

The Council has provided for eventualities which may have a material effect on the financial position of the Council. The reasons for the provisions made are outlined in Note 21.

The Council revalued non-current assets and recognised a net revaluation loss of £0.995M.

Net Pension Position

The Council is required to comply with the accounting principles as required by International Accounting Standard 19 (IAS19). This requires the cost of retirement benefits to be recognised in the Financial Statements when employees earn them, rather than when the benefits are actually paid as pensions.

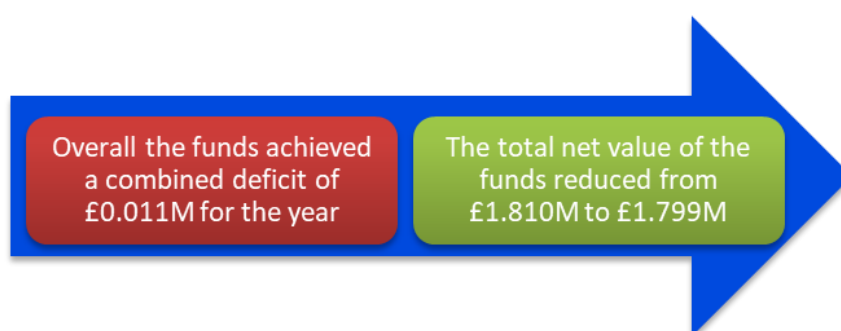
The disclosure requirements for pension benefits under IAS19 are detailed in Notes 36 and 37. The appointed actuaries have confirmed a gain of £22.363M in their assessment of the funding level for the pension fund. This increase is due to revisions in the financial assumptions as at 31 March 2020 compared to 31 March 2019. The net effect of this has been to return the assessed pension deficit of £9.491M to a surplus of £12.872M.

The assessment provides only a snapshot as at 31 March 2020 and changes on a day-to-day basis to reflect stock market movements. The appointed actuaries remain of the view that the asset holdings of the Orkney Islands Council Pension Scheme and the contributions from employees and employers should provide sufficient security and income to meet future pension liabilities.

Charitable Funds including Non-Charitable and Common Good Funds

The Code prescribes that where a Common Good Fund (or other trust fund) is a registered charity, it should follow the financial reporting requirements of the Office of the Scottish Charity Regulator (OSCR). Where a fund is not a registered charity, then the requirements of the Code apply.

The Council administers the Common Good Fund, which is not a registered charity, for the areas of Kirkwall and Stromness. In addition, the Council controls a significant number of trust funds, one of which is a registered charity.



Copies of the annual accounts of the Charitable Funds are available on the Council website:

[Annual Accounts of the Charitable Funds](#)

Impact of Economic Climate

The Global, UK, Scottish and local economies have all undoubtedly suffered adversely as a direct result of the impact of Covid-19 as it spread across the globe in the early part of 2020, initially escalating to the status of a regional epidemic before being declared a global pandemic by the World Health Organisation on the 11 March 2020.

While most countries reacted in different ways to the Covid-19 outbreak, this was partly attributed to the rate at which the virus spread across identified “hot spot” regions and countries alike. What was totally unprecedented, however, was the scale of the action taken by respective Government’s across the globe to contain the spread of Covid-19 which included the shutdown of business and the economy as well as the imposition of fairly draconian restrictions on our freedom to travel in many countries for an undefined period of time. At the same time, facilities were set up specifically to deal with the volume of people that could potentially become infected by the virus.

As at 31 March 2020, the Council’s underlying assumption was that the outbreak of Covid-19 could be contained by the measures being put in place by respective Governments across the globe. It was further assumed that these shut down measures would only need to be imposed for a relatively short period of time before life would return to pre-Covid-19 levels. This view was partly informed by the unprecedented scale of the intervention by both the UK and Scottish Government in acting to provide financial assistance direct to business to support them during this period of shut down, including the furloughing of employees, which would otherwise be considered unsustainable.

The Council is currently evaluating the impact of the lockdown measures imposed by Government on the provision of Council Services, including:

- Increased costs associated with mobilising to respond to Covid-19;
- Reduced income from fees and charges from provision of Council Services; and
- Savings associated with the provision of reduced levels of Service provision.

Discussions are currently ongoing with Convention of Scottish Local Authorities (COSLA) and the Scottish Government in relation to these additional Covid-19 related financial pressures and the impact this will have on the Council's balanced budget which was set in March 2020 based on a set of assumptions that have now been overtaken by events. While the focus of the Council remains that of adapting to best meet the changing needs of the people of Orkney, at a time on much uncertainty the Council has acted prudently by carrying forward additional general fund balances from financial year 2019-20 in anticipation of the exceptional demands that will be placed upon it in 2020-21 and the years ahead.

As a result of the Covid-19 pandemic, the level of risk and uncertainty associated with the valuation and carrying amounts of the Council's fixed assets, investments and liabilities are materially greater than they would be in a normal financial year.

Economic Outlook

It is however considered that the local economy tends to be more insulated from the full effects of the market volatility in the UK and Global economies than most regions in Scotland. For example, while farming forms a large part of the local economy it appears to be largely unaffected by Covid-19. Similarly, the building, manufacturing and servicing sectors which occupy several the Council's industrial units tend to be more geared to serve local needs and are therefore less dependent on the vagaries of export markets. By contrast, other sectors such as fishing, tourism, leisure and retail have undoubtedly been impacted by changes in demand, loss of supply chains and a loss of footfall.

The Council has supported Scottish Government in the roll out of national schemes of financial support in recognition of the hardship that local businesses are facing at this time. In addition to this, the Council has also agreed to commit to an additional £5M to be used for business hardship support and business loans to provide further financial support to local businesses. An important distinction here is that although local businesses are clearly suffering hardship during this exceptional period of shutdown restrictions that has been imposed on the them by the Government acting to contain the spread of Covid-19, these are businesses that were operating successfully pre-Covid-19 and with some additional support through this period of hardship should continue to operate successfully going forward.

Management of Treasury Risk

The past year has proved to be another challenging year for investors in general, with global financial markets registering significant losses across most asset classes with the possible exception of bonds. Following a sustained period of strong investment performance throughout 2019, a sharp correction in Quarter 1 of 2020 saw the financial markets close the year well down.

Much of the volatility in the markets were caused by concern over the outbreak of Covid-19 and extent of the restrictive measures being imposed by respective Governments resulting in the shutdown of entire economies across the developed world in an attempt to prevent the spread of the virus.

Covid-19 has largely moved focus away from Brexit, but with a planned exit from European Union on 31 October 2020 much uncertainty still surrounds the UK economy as plans for Brexit, be it a soft or hard exit, have yet to be finalised.

Key Financial Risks

For a number of years, the Council has used the Strategic Reserve Fund to supplement General Fund services on a restricted basis as part of an agreed strategy, whereby the Council presses the Scottish Government for equality of treatment in the finance settlement across the Island unitary authorities.

It is against this background that the increasingly stringent financial circumstances facing councils as a result of real terms cuts in core Government grant allocations coupled with increased demand for services and heightened regulatory requirements are placing correspondingly higher levels of risk upon councils.

While those services which have been “protected” by the settlement carry high levels of risk there are also risks associated with many “non-protected” services and in relation to the corporate responsibilities and compliance duties which apply to all of the Council’s activities.

Due to diseconomies of scale it is likely that the capacity of the Council to meet such responsibilities is limited by comparison with larger councils and as a consequence the level of exposure to risk is greater in the local context.

Despite considerable restraint having been exercised by the Senior Management Team, the service pressures facing the Council for 2019-20 have been calculated at an annual cost of £8.702M of which £5.786M of service pressures was approved as base, including £2.061M of self-financing pressures.

It is clear however that, even with a £0.386M increase in Government General Revenue grant and an increase in Council Tax income of £0.645M, the baseline and self-financing pressures of £5.786M representing a significant unfunded service pressure. The mismatch between demand and provision builds upon an increasing funding gap from previous years and is a problem that must be addressed going forward.

For financial year 2019-20 this resulted in £6.050M of the Strategic Reserve Fund being used as a funding source to supplement the General Fund Revenue budget.

It is likely, with regard to many areas of the Council’s activities, that it will be very difficult to assure Members with confidence that sufficient resources, in terms of staffing, expertise and systems, are in place to meet all legal and compliance obligations let alone the many standards of good practice which apply to services. This may lead to an increased likelihood of failures or perceived failures within services and clear challenges in terms of meeting performance expectations of the Council and its many stakeholders.

As Head of the Paid Service, the Chief Executive has a statutory responsibility to report to the Council on the adequacy of the staff resources necessary to carry out the functions of the Council. As a consequence, it is likely that reports regarding this will require to be submitted to the Council in the times to come.

Progress on Council Plan Targets

Orkney Islands Council’s Delivery Plan 2018 to 2023 was published in June 2018 and acts to guide the work of services responsible for the delivery of the Council’s ambitions over the remaining years of the current Council Plan. The Delivery Plan includes a total of 82 individual action points supporting the 29 priorities under the 6 Strategic Priority Themes.



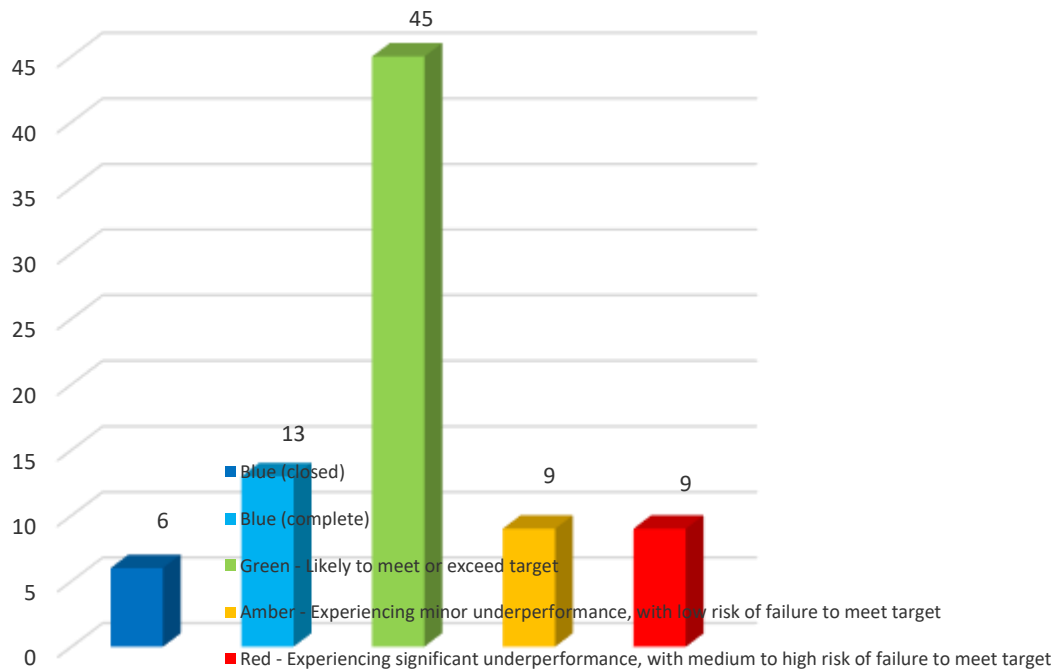
Overall progress has been positive, with 78% of the plan either complete, or likely to meet or exceed target. The following are examples of some of the main priorities where work is progressing or fully complete:

- We will successfully complete the new build residential care home for older people in Stromness creating additional capacity and providing care for people with high levels of dependency - construction complete with facility now fully operational.
- We will continue to deliver the Fuel Poverty Strategy, to seek to secure appropriate funding and in turn to reduce fuel poverty by increasing number of energy efficiency measures installed in houses regardless of tenure - the Council continues to work closely with partners to maximise the funding that is coming into Orkney for fuel poverty and energy efficiency with a bid for £2.7m submitted to the Warm Homes Fund for up to 330 air to water heating systems for private properties.
- We will review and develop the Empowering Communities Project to create a sustainable model which will enable and empower communities in the delivery of services and projects in their community with more efficient delivery of services at a local level, with associated local employment opportunities - a review of the Empowering Communities project is underway and will build on feedback from Community Councils and the Community Conversations events.
- Strategic investment in projects to generate income and/or deliver sustainable energy generation, use and export thereby creating significant community benefits and income for recirculation within Orkney - Community Wind Project, Private Wire, Waste Disposal, and Port Master Plan projects all made substantial progress in 2019.

The most recent monitoring report on the Council's Council Delivery Plan for 2018-2023 for the six months ending 30 September 2019 is available at the following link:

[Monitoring Report on the Council Delivery Plan for 2018 to 2023](#)

Monitoring of the new Council Delivery Plan 2018 to 2023 has commenced with the most recent monitoring report being presented to Policy and Resources Committee in September 2019. Progress on the 82 agreed actions can be summarised below:



The following actions have been progressed to completion and are closed:

We will embed a reablement focussed approach in our home care service to ensure that we are working with people who receive the service to maximise their independence and ability to retain their skills and abilities as far as possible.

We will support people with disability into purposeful activities such as education / training employment or volunteering.

We will review Trust options for sports, leisure and learning.

Develop a long term financial plan for the ten-year period 2018 to 2028.

Where appropriate, make explicit the link between Council committee recommendations and the Local Outcomes Improvement Plan.

Review the Orkney Partnership's performance management and reporting procedure to ensure that it is focused on the Partnership's strategic priorities and outcomes.

Local Government Benchmark Framework Indicators

The Council is an active participant in the LGBF despite being identified as a significant outlier, along with our counterparties in the other island authorities, in a number of indicators including cost per pupil; self-directed support; residential care and democratic core costs.

The most recent LGBF data for the Council is available at the following link:

[Local Government Benchmark Framework Indicator Monitoring](#)

Other Sources of Reference

Orkney Islands Council also produces an Annual Performance Report. The report is in two parts, the first part showing the Council's current progress towards meeting the targets set out within the Council Plan and the second part shows how well the Council performed against national LGBF indicators. The most recent Annual Performance report 2018-2019 together with more detailed performance information can be found at the Performance Section of the Council's website, which can be found at:

[Annual Performance Report](#)

Conclusion

Overall the Management Commentary reflects well on both the efforts and professionalism of officers and on the Council's financial management, scrutiny and monitoring procedures.

We would wish to take this opportunity to acknowledge the team effort required to produce the accounts and to record our thanks to both the Chief Executive's Service and colleagues in other services for their continued hard work and support. Further information on the Annual Accounts or on the Council's general finances can be obtained at the Council Offices, School Place, Kirkwall, Orkney, KW15 1NY; or by telephone on 01856 873535.

Councillor James W Stockan

Councillor James Stockan
Leader
26 October 2020

John Mundell

John W Mundell, OBE
Interim Chief Executive
26 October 2020

Gareth Waterson

Gareth Waterson
Head of Finance
26 October 2020

Statement of Responsibilities for the Annual Accounts

The Authority's Responsibilities

The authority is required to:

- Make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to secure that the proper officer of the authority has responsibility for the administration of those affairs (section 95 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973). In this authority, that officer is the Head of Finance.
- 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 so far as is compatible with that legislation, in accordance with proper accounting practices (section 12 of the Local Government in Scotland Act 2003).
- Approve the Annual Accounts for signature.

Councillor James W Stockan

Councillor James Stockan

Leader

26 October 2020

The Head of Finance's Responsibilities

The Head of Finance is responsible for the preparation of the authority's Annual Accounts in accordance with proper practices as required by legislation and as set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom (the Accounting Code).

In preparing the Annual Accounts, the Head of Finance, has:

- Selected suitable accounting policies and then applied them consistently
- Made judgements and estimates that were reasonable and prudent
- Complied with legislation
- Complied with the local authority Accounting Code (in so far as it is compatible with legislation).

The Head of Finance has also:

- Kept adequate accounting records which were up to date
- 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 local authority and its group at the reporting date and the transactions of the local authority and its group for the year ended 31 March 2020.



Gareth Waterson, BAcc., CA

Head of Finance
26 October 2020

Independent Auditor's report

Independent auditor's report to the members of Orkney Islands Council and the Accounts Commission

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion on financial statements

I certify that I have audited the financial statements in the annual accounts of Orkney Islands Council and its group for the year ended 31 March 2020 under Part VII of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973. The financial statements comprise the group and council-only Movement in Reserves Statements, Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statements, Balance Sheets, Cash-Flow Statements, the council-only Housing Revenue Account, the Council Tax Income Account, the Non-Domestic Rates Account, the Harbour Authority Account, the Orkney College Account 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 International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union, and as interpreted and adapted by the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2019/20 (the 2019/20 Code).

In my opinion the accompanying financial statements:

- give a true and fair view in accordance with applicable law and the 2019/20 Code of the state of affairs of the council and its group as at 31 March 2020 and of the income and expenditure of the council and its group for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union, as interpreted and adapted by the 2019/20 Code; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973, The Local Authority Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2014, and the Local Government in Scotland Act 2003.

Basis for opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)), as required by the [Code of Audit Practice](#) approved by the Accounts Commission for Scotland. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of my report. I was appointed under arrangements approved by the Accounts Commission on 10 April 2017. The period of total uninterrupted appointment is 4 years. I am independent of the council and its group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit of the financial statements in the UK including the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard, and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. Non-audit services prohibited by the Ethical Standard were not provided to the council. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern basis of accounting

I have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require me to report to you where:

- the use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the Head of Finance has not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the council's ability to

continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Risks of material misstatement

I report in a separate Annual Audit Report, available from the [Audit Scotland website](#), the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement that I identified and my conclusions thereon.

Responsibilities of the Head of Finance and Orkney Islands Council Monitoring and Audit Committee for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of Responsibilities, the Head of Finance is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the financial reporting framework, and for such internal control as the Head of Finance 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 Head of Finance is responsible for assessing the council's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless deemed inappropriate.

The Monitoring and Audit Committee is responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. The capability of the audit to detect fraud and other irregularities depends on factors such as the skilfulness of the perpetrator, the frequency and extent of manipulation, the degree of collusion involved, the relative size of individual amounts manipulated, and the seniority of those individuals involved. I therefore design and perform audit procedures which respond to the assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud.

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

Other information in the annual accounts

The Head of Finance is responsible for the other information in the annual accounts. The other information comprises the information other than the financial statements, the audited part of the Remuneration Report, and my auditor's report thereon. My opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and I do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon except on matters prescribed by the Accounts Commission to the extent explicitly stated later in this report.

In connection with my audit of the financial statements, my responsibility is to read all the other information in the annual accounts and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or my knowledge obtained

in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If I identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, I am required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, I am required to report that fact. I have nothing to report in this regard.

Report on other requirements

Opinions on matters prescribed by the Accounts Commission

In my opinion, the audited part of the Remuneration Report has been properly prepared in accordance with The Local Authority Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2014.

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

- the information given in the Management Commentary for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements and that report has been prepared in accordance with statutory guidance issued under the Local Government in Scotland Act 2003; and
- the information given in the Annual Governance Statement for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements and that report has been prepared in accordance with the Delivering Good Governance in Local Government: Framework (2016).

Matters on which I am required to report by exception

I am required by the Accounts Commission to report to you if, in my opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept; or
- the financial statements and the audited part of the Remuneration Report are not in agreement with the accounting records; or
- I have not received all the information and explanations I require for my audit; or
- there has been a failure to achieve a prescribed financial objective.

I have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Conclusions on wider scope responsibilities

In addition to my responsibilities for the annual accounts, my conclusions on the wider scope responsibilities specified in the Code of Audit Practice, including those in respect of Best Value, are set out in my Annual Audit Report.

Use of my report

This report is made solely to the parties to whom it is addressed in accordance with Part VII of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973 and for no other purpose. In accordance with paragraph 120 of the Code of Audit Practice, I do not undertake to have responsibilities to members or officers, in their individual capacities, or to third parties.

Gillian Woolman

Gillian Woolman MA FCA CPFA
Audit Director
102 West Port
Edinburgh
EH3 9DH

Annual Governance Statement

Scope of Responsibility

Orkney Islands Council is responsible for ensuring that its business is conducted in accordance with the law and appropriate standards, and that public money is safeguarded, properly accounted for, and used ethically, economically, efficiently and effectively. We have a statutory duty to make arrangements to secure Best Value under the Local Government in Scotland Act 2003.

In discharging these responsibilities, the Council is committed to ensuring effective arrangements for the governance of the Council's affairs and the stewardship of the resources at its disposal, including arrangements for the management of risk.

The Council's corporate governance is underpinned by the CIPFA/Solace Framework 'Delivering Good Governance in Local Government'. A revised edition of the Framework was published in early 2016 and the Local Code of Corporate Governance was updated to reflect the 2016 edition of the Framework. The Council adopted the revised Local Code of Corporate Governance in June 2017.

In addition, the Council is responsible for confirming effective corporate governance arrangements exist within the group entities over which it has control.

The Governance Framework

The key elements of the Council's governance arrangements are described in terms of the seven principles of good governance defined in the Framework, summarised as follows:

Governance Principle A - Behaving with integrity, demonstrating strong commitment to ethical values, and respecting the rule of law

The foundation of the Council's integrity is its culture. The Council's culture is demonstrated through the leadership, behaviour, openness and mutual respect of its Elected Members and chief officers.

The Council's commitment to high standards of conduct, and respect for the rule of law, is evidenced by its adoption of a range of robust structures, systems and procedures, including standing orders, scheme of delegation, scheme of administration, equality impact assessments and a corporate anti-fraud policy all of which can be found at the following links:

[OIC Standing Orders, Scheme of Delegation & Scheme of Administration](#)

[Equality and Diversity](#)

[Anti-fraud Policy](#)

Codes of conduct are in place for Councillors and senior officers, which require them to exercise leadership in establishing specific standard operating principles and values for the organisation and its staff, ensuring that they are communicated and understood throughout the organisation.

Chief Officers demonstrate their commitment to ethical values by ensuring that their advice to Elected Members is objective, politically neutral and given in good faith, that information is accurate, and that formal recommendations to the Council are based on sound analysis and professional judgement.

Elected Members demonstrate their commitment to ethical values in many ways including robust preparation for meetings, regular attendance at meetings, active participation in decision making, and registering and declaring their interests.

Governance Principle B - Ensuring openness and comprehensive stakeholder engagement

Community consultation provides service users with the opportunities to give their views about their needs and the needs of their communities, and the ways that they believe services should be provided and developed. The Council has in place a number of services, processes and resources to enable the public to influence planning, provision and development of Council services.

A new Community Consultation and Engagement Policy was approved by the Council in 2019, which serves to compliment the Consultation and Engagement Guide already adopted by the Council.

To communicate the Council's activities, achievements, financial position and performance, the Council publishes each year an Annual Performance report, its Annual Accounts and, on behalf of The Orkney Partnership, an annual report on the Local Outcomes Improvement Plan.

In ensuring transparency in decision making, Council committee and sub-committee meetings are held in public and only where there is a legal requirement to do so will a particular agenda item be considered in private. Audio casting of meetings has been implemented to improve access to the Council decision making process. In order to make Council votes transparent to audio listeners, the default method of voting at Service Committees and Full Council has been changed to public vote by roll call, which is recorded on audio. Council agendas, reports and minutes are available on the Council website at the following link:

[Council Committees, Agendas, Minutes and Reports](#)

Following the most recent staff survey improvements were put in place which included availability of learning and development opportunities and increased opportunities to contribute to future team plans. In addition, an action plan was developed to address the new areas identified for improvement which include behaviours at work and communication and engagement.

The Council has a Communications Strategy in place which provides an overall strategic direction for managing the Council's communications activities. A member/officer consultative working group continues to assist with reviewing the Strategy.

Protocols are in place to meet requests made under the Freedom of Information Act, and to publicise the nature of those requests.

Governance Principle C - Defining outcomes in terms of sustainable economic, social, and environmental benefits

Orkney Islands Council shares its missions and values with The Orkney Partnership, which maintains Orkney's Community Plan. The Council is a leading member of the Orkney Partnership, and the Council Plan 2018-2023 is our branch of the Orkney's Community Plan, with the Council's five priorities complementing the Partnership's three strategic priorities. All members of the Partnership are committed to working together for a better Orkney and share the following values:



The Council Plan can be found at the following link:

[The Council Plan 2018-2023](#)

The Strategic Priorities have been carefully considered in relation to their intended outcomes and impact on the community, and are grouped under the following five themes:



The Council Delivery Plan projects and actions focus on the areas of work to be undertaken by the Council and which are within its control to do so.

In addition, there are important obligations arising from the Council’s response to the recommendations of the Accounts Commission contained in the Best Value Assurance Report published in December 2017. The actions arising are included in the Council Delivery Plan 2018-2023 which can be found at the following link: [Council Delivery Plan](#)

Progress with the actions contained within the Delivery Plan is reported to the Council every six months, in accordance with the Council’s performance management framework. The most recent monitoring report can be found at the following link:

[Performance Monitoring Report](#)

The Orkney Community Plan is available on the Council website:

[Orkney Community Plan](#)

Governance Principle D - Determining the interventions necessary to optimise the achievement of the intended outcomes

The Council recognises the financial challenges it faces, and the budget setting process continues to play a pivotal role in ensuring that all officers and Elected Members are fully aware of the on-going issues that remain as government funding continues to reduce in real terms.

A medium-term resource strategy has been developed to establish the framework for budget setting over the period 2017-2022 with the general recognition that further spending reductions need to be considered in a strategic manner over the medium-to-long term, given the requirement for continued and significant budget reductions and that use of reserves to balance the budget can only be a short-term solution. In addition to this a new Long-Term Financial Plan for the years 2018-2019 to 2029-2030 was approved by the Council in February 2019 and addresses the financial sustainability of the Council in the longer term in light of the difficult financial climate and continuing economic uncertainty.

A review of the Change Programme and Change Team was completed during 2019-20. The purpose of the review to re-consider the strategic direction for the programme and team in supporting the delivery of savings and efficiencies across the Council.

The revised priorities and programme of work was approved by Council in February 2020 along with the revised restructure of the Change Team. A bi-annual report will be produced for SMT and scrutinised by the Policy and Resources Committee.

The Improvement Service has produced a special benchmarking report for Orkney with key comparative performance information which is used in the planning process for delivery of Council services.

Established committee structures, Members Seminars and briefings from CMT furnish Elected Members with an extensive volume of information on both the availability of resources and options for future service delivery, enabling informed decisions to be made.

The Council maintains a suite of operational Service plans which detail the projects and activities through which the Council Plan key strategic priorities are to be actioned, this includes a new sustainable procurement policy which demonstrates social value and makes reference to modern slavery. All of these plans are kept on the Council's online performance management system, Aspireview, with progress reported twice a year to Elected Members. The most recent monitoring reports can be found at the following link:

[Monitoring Reports](#)

Governance Principle E - Developing the Council's capacity, including the capability of its leadership and the individuals within it

This element of governance is designed to ensure that both Elected Members and officers have the knowledge, skills and capacity to enable them to fulfil their respective roles effectively.

Due to the complex and demanding nature of their roles and responsibilities, and the constantly changing policy environment, Elected Members and senior officers are provided with a range of support services to ensure that they have the necessary knowledge and skills to be fully effective. They are also encouraged to access complementary support services provided by the Improvement Service, the Scottish Government and other agencies. All Elected Members are issued with Improvement Service notebooks to guide them on the support available and how to navigate the website.

A range of seminars and training events are organised on an on-going basis for Elected Members to attend. Briefing notes are routinely prepared and distributed to provide the Members with up-to-date information on key strategic and operational issues. The Chief Executive's Service Plan has identified actions to ensure Elected Members have the skills, knowledge, experience and resources they need to perform their roles well, both as individuals and as a group. These actions include the induction programme, work relating to empowering communities, the expansion of the audio casting of meetings which is on-going,

a governance review and a communication strategy, both of which can be found can be found at the following links:

[Governance Review](#)

[Communication Strategy](#)

A Continuous Professional Development Framework for Elected Members is administered by the Improvement Service however participation is voluntary.

Orkney Islands Council manages the performance of staff in a consistent way across all Services by the use of an Employee Review and Development Framework which builds a culture where everyone should know what is expected of them and are aware of the competencies and the behaviours required.

Staff Personal Development Plans are included as part of the Employee Review and Development Scheme, with the aim to get the best from the Council's staff and help them achieve their full potential by identifying training needs and addressing ways of meeting them. The Chief Executive has a robust 360-degree annual appraisal and review process which is facilitated by SOLACE.

For employees, access to training is available in various forms, through professional bodies to which employees belong and through external training opportunities coordinated by the Human Resources Learning and Development Manager. The Council has also seen the development and implementation of an online modular training facility called iLearn, which staff can access both at work and home.

A greater emphasis is being put on workforce planning, including succession planning, as part of the agreed strategy. The Corporate Workforce Plan 2019-2022 was approved in April 2019 and can be found at the following link:

[Workforce Plan](#)

The recent Best Value Assurance Report recognised the stable, effective leadership strongly focussed on doing what is right for Orkney's communities. In addition to this a Political Engagement Strategy is in place with the purpose of enhancing and integrating the Council's political engagement in respect of its key strategic priorities.

Governance Principle F - Managing risks and performance through robust internal control and strong public financial management

The Council, through its Scheme of Administration and Scheme of Delegation to Officers, has arrangements in place covering risk, performance management, internal control and financial management. The oversight of risk and financial monitoring is the responsibility of the Chief Executive, the Executive Directors and the Heads of Service, as chief officers. The Council has appointed officers to the statutory roles of Chief Finance Officer, Monitoring Officer; Chief Social Work Officer, Chief Education Officer and Data Protection Officer.

The Chief Finance Officer role is held by the Head of Finance, reporting directly to the Chief Executive. Strong financial management procedures are secured through the work of the Chief Finance Officer appointed in terms of section 95 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973. The officer provides advice to the Council on all financial matters and the effective system of internal financial control under the terms of the Financial Regulations and ensures the timely production and reporting of budget estimates, budget monitoring and annual accounts.

The remit of the Monitoring and Audit Committee within the Scheme of Administration sets out the membership qualification for the Committee. To ensure the independence of the Committee, the following members are ineligible for membership:

- Convener
- Council Leader
- Depute Leader
- Chair of Service committees

The Internal Audit Annual Strategy and Plan 2019-20 was presented to the Monitoring and Audit Committee on 4 April 2019 by the Chief Internal Auditor. This takes account of a list of considerations including the Corporate Risk Register which can be found at the following link:

[Council Risk Register](#)

The Council has a risk management policy and strategy, which is reviewed biennially, and is designed to support the identification, evaluation and mitigation of risks which may impact on its ability to meet its objectives. The Corporate Risk Register is reviewed and updated every six months, following evaluation by the Senior Management Team of the principle risks facing the Council and consideration of the means by which those risks can be controlled. It is also reported to Council every year.

Substantial preparation has taken place in line with the resilience duties of the Council to assess risks relating to unintended consequences of the planned exit from the European Union. This has also been reflected in the Corporate Risk Register. The Council system of internal control is based on a framework of financial regulations, regular management information, administrative procedures, management supervision and a scheme of delegation and accountability. Establishing and maintaining an effective system of internal control is a management function. The Monitoring and Audit Committee, through its consideration of reports by internal and external auditors, monitors the effectiveness of internal control procedures.

The Council has a policy to combat fraud, theft, bribery and corruption as an integral part of protecting public finances. It also participates in the National Fraud Initiative, a data matching programme involving other public bodies, to provide assurances on the robustness of information held by the Council as well as highlighting data anomalies that require to be addressed. The security of personal data held for this and other purposes is recognised as being of key importance and the Corporate Services Information Governance Officer guides and monitors best practice in this area.

Governance Principle G - Implementing good practices in transparency, reporting, and audit to deliver effective accountability

Council business is conducted through an established cycle of committee meetings held in public, unless exempt under statutory provision, with principle committee meetings audio-cast live, with recordings available thereafter for download from the Council's public website. One week prior to a committee or sub-committee meeting, the agenda and associated reports are issued to the relevant Elected Members and chief officers, and to the public via the Council's website. Committee reports follow a corporate style and include: the purpose of the report, information relevant to the matter under consideration, a conclusion and recommendations proposed. Minutes of meeting are prepared, and once approved are also publicised on the Council website.

Information is disseminated in many forms targeted at different audiences for different purposes, ranging from statutory returns that follow prescribed layouts, through newsletters which target specific groups, to consultation documents which contain basic information designed to prompt initial interest in particular services and projects.

The Council has adopted the Scottish Public Services Ombudsman - Model Complaints Handling Procedure, with complaints reported to SMT on a quarterly basis, Service Committees on a 6-monthly basis and an annual report submitted to Monitoring and Audit Committee as part of the Planning, Performance and Risk Management Framework. The complaints procedure can be found at the following link:

[Council Compliments and Complaints](#)

The Council has also adopted the Consultation and Engagement Guidelines issued by the Orkney Partnership, which includes recommendations on feedback in accordance with national guidelines which can be found at the following link:

[Communications and Engagement Strategy](#)

Review of Effectiveness of Governance Arrangements

Both councillors and senior officers recognise the contribution effective governance makes to the stewardship of council resources and on an ongoing basis, endeavour to ensure that governance arrangements are fit for purpose. The review of effectiveness of the governance framework, including the system of internal control, is supported by an annual process of self-assessment against the Local Code of Corporate Governance, and is informed by various means involving:

The Council and its committees.

- In practice, governance arrangements are monitored throughout the year in various ways: by the Council, through the service committee processes and by the Monitoring and Audit Committee. The Council is also represented on the Integration Joint Board of Orkney Health and Care and the Orkney and Shetland Valuation Joint Board, which as separate bodies have developed their own governance arrangements.

The Senior Management Team.

- The Senior Management Team, which has overall responsibility for the development and maintenance of the governance environment, comprises the Chief Executive, three Executive Directors with portfolio responsibilities for Education, Leisure and Housing, Corporate Services and Development and Infrastructure, and the Head of Finance and the Head of Executive Support. The Chief Officer (Orkney Health and Care) is also a member of the Senior Management Team.

The Corporate Management Team.

- This is an extended management team comprising the Senior Management Team and thirteen Heads of Service. The role and remit of this group is to support the formulation and implementation of policies, strategies and plans to achieve local and national outcomes, share and promote good practice from an inter-service perspective, to act with the wider objectives of the Council in mind to ensure the resources are effectively deployed and assist the Senior Management Team in keeping the governance of the Council under review.

Head of Finance.

- The Head of Finance as Chief Finance Officer for the Council reports directly to the Chief Executive. The Head of Finance is a member of the Senior Management Team, and as the Council's most senior adviser on all financial matters is involved in the development of strategic and financial policy matters.

The Chief Social Work Officer

- The Chief Social Work Officer is required, in the discharge of the local authority's statutory social work duties, to ensure the provision of professional governance, leadership and accountability for the delivery of social work and social care services, whether they are provided directly by the local authority or purchased from the private or voluntary sectors. The Chief Social Work Officer is also required to produce an annual report on all of the statutory, governance and leadership functions of the role, which is shared with the Scottish Government and will inform a national overview report prepared by the Chief Social Work Adviser to the Scottish Government.

Internal Audit and Monitoring and Audit Committee.

- The Council operates a professional and objective internal auditing service in accordance with the Local Authority Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2014. The service provided conforms to the standards and practices set out in the Public Sector Internal Audit Standards. The Chief Internal Auditor reports to the Monitoring and Audit Committee and has direct access to the Chief Executive Officer.
- The internal audit plan for the financial year 2019-2020 included core financial systems testing, other systems operating within services, annual audits, corporate reviews, computer audit and follow up on a quarterly basis of all recommended improvement actions.
- The Chief Internal Auditor provides an annual internal audit opinion based on an objective assessment of the framework of governance, risk management and control. It is the opinion of the Chief Internal Auditor that there were adequate controls operating in respect of the areas which were subject to audit review in 2019-2020 subject to exclusions, which were identified as high priority improvement actions. These actions were specific to Services' procedures and practices and do not impact on the overall governance arrangements of the Council, high priority actions were identified in the following reviews:
 - Burial Grounds – Memorial Safety
 - Investigation of Potential Fraud
- Furthermore, the Chief Internal Auditor confirmed that there were no fraud issues to report to the Council's external auditors for the financial year.
- The Monitoring and Audit Committee provides independent assurance on the adequacy of the Council's corporate governance, performance, risk management and internal control frameworks. They also oversee financial reporting, the annual governance processes and the Council's internal and external audit arrangements.

Integration Joint Board.

The role of IJB Chief Internal Auditor for 2019-20 and 2020-21 is being fulfilled by the NHS Chief Internal Auditor. OIC Internal Audit Section will provide internal auditors to support the completion of the IJB internal audit plan.

The work of managers within the Council, of internal audit as described above and by the external auditors in their annual audit letter and in other reports, informs the effectiveness of the financial control environment as an element of the Council's governance arrangements.

External Agencies.

In addition to the various internal review processes and the financial audit referred to above, aspects of the Council's governance arrangements are considered in various inspection reports produced by the external auditor and by service inspectorates.

The main local audit and inspection agencies also come together as a Local Area Network, with a shared risk assessment process drawing from a range of evidence with the aim of determining any scrutiny activity required which feeds into the National Scrutiny Plan.

Significant Governance Issues.

Securing good governance has been and remains of prime importance to Elected Members and senior officers of the Council; a considerable task at a time when budgets are reducing, services are being redesigned, and a range of national and local priorities require to be addressed.

Each Head of Service has reviewed the arrangements in their Service area and certified their effectiveness by providing individual Certificates of Assurance to their Executive Director. The Executive Directors have reviewed these submissions, considered the overall arrangements across their Directorate, reflected on their effectiveness or otherwise, before submitting their own Certificates of Assurance to the Head of Finance. These Certificates of Assurance provide the basis for the Annual Governance Statement which was circulated for final endorsement by the Senior Management Team before being authorised by the Council Leader, the Chief Executive and the Head of Finance.

These reviews have identified the following governance matters and concerns where actions will be taken forward to progress improvements:

- Executive Directors have raised significant concerns around the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, however as the lockdown only started on 24 March 2020, there was only minimal impact from the pandemic on the 2019-20 financial statements. The 2020-21 financial statements will however reflect the significant impact that the pandemic is having on delivery of Council services in that reporting period.
- Executive Directors have again highlighted many areas where service delivery is under considerable budgetary pressure. There are not any specific governance issues around these concerns, it is simply that demand is in excess of the available budget.
- The Joint Inspection of Children's and Young People's Services was published in February 2020 which identified a number of significant improvement actions across Orkney Health and Care and Education, Leisure and Housing Services. This has been compounded by staffing challenges and posts have been filled on an interim basis. A comprehensive improvement plan has been developed which is being addressed as an absolute priority across the services.
- Recruitment – Executive Directors have again highlighted concerns about difficulty in recruiting for certain posts.
- Within Cultural Services, agreed savings through plans to restructure the museum service have not been delivered; the budget has been reduced on the assumption that

this saving would be made which placed an additional burden on other areas of service delivery within the service.

- The Council has undertaken the procurement of a small second-hand passenger ferry for the Papa Westray route. The Scottish Government provided £750,000 towards the project on the basis of a 50% subsidy. The funds were lodged with the Council in advance of a formal application and signed agreement for these funds, a position that has subsequently been normalised.
- The Orkney Ferries and Towage repairs and maintenance and refit budget have been significantly overspent for 2019-20. The causes have been unanticipated repairs/resetting to the clutch system on all tugs with associated charter costs for tug cover and a refit which was more extensive than budgeted. The need for this refit was assessed given the fact that new tugs were on order but as the vessels were still in service, may still be required for a period after the arrival of the new tugs.

Update on significant governance issues previously reported.

In the prior year, the governance statement identified challenges around the delivery of strategic plans, including:

1. Executive Directors highlighted many areas where service delivery is under considerable budgetary constraint and there is a risk that services will overspend or cannot be delivered within available resources. There are not any specific governance issues around these concerns, it is simply that demand is in excess of the available budget to deliver the service and officers were highlighting that they may not be able to manage within the means made available to them to deliver their service. This risk of constrained budgets and demand for service exceeding the available resource has continued in many service areas.
2. Recruitment – Executive Directors have highlighted concerns with securing sufficient staff resources to enable services to be delivered effectively. There are issues in ensuring staff resources can be obtained for sickness cover which is often required at short notice and of greater concern is the difficulty in recruiting staff to cover maternity leave and some permanent posts. Recruitment to a number of permanent posts has proven to be difficult with some posts being re-advertised on numerous occasions with few applicants. The freedom and choice changes that now allow staff to access their local government pension benefits from age 55 without the employer's consent but with an actuarial reduction has also started to impact on workforce planning.
3. The lack of an earmarked balance within the Strategic Reserve Fund for repairs, maintenance and improvements of marine assets has been highlighted as impeding investment in planned maintenance and harbour development. The Council took delivery on 2 September 2019 of a new Pilot Vessel, *Scapa Pathfinder* and will shortly take delivery of two new tugs that will represent a further investment of £12.2 million in marine assets.
4. The weighting of quality standards in the recently advertised bus service tender has been highlighted as being likely to result in tender submissions that are in excess of approved budgets and placing the Council in an undesirable position of running an unaffordable tender process. The tender process did indeed result in an unaffordable tender outcome which has seen the Council extend the existing contracts while it explores an alternative method of delivering school and public transport services.
5. The Council's instructions to a contractor to carry out the making safe of a number of headstones in Council maintained cemeteries has resulted in a far greater number of headstones than was anticipated being made safe. The Council has committed to re-erecting in a safe manner the headstones that have been laid down. The bulk of the

re-erection work is complete and has cost less than originally anticipated. The cost has been corporately funded.

6. The risk of supporting service budgets through assumed trading in and sale of quarry materials has been highlighted. The risk is that surpluses are insufficient to meet the income targets being relied upon by the service and also that overreliance on trading income to balance a revenue budget results in insufficient provision being made for the replacement of plant and equipment. The outcome has been that the maintenance costs have been at budgeted levels however the anticipated quarry surplus has not been realised as third-party sales have reduced during 2019-20.
7. Fairer funding for ferry services – the Council suffered an overall reduction of £724,000 between 2018-19 and 2019-20 in the support it receives for running internal ferry services. The reduction consisted of £524,000 in GAE and £200,000 of specific grant. This reduction in funding has been a significant setback in the Council's campaign to secure fair funding and has resulted in ferry fares being increased and a budget being set for the internal ferry service that contains a significant level of risk. The reduction in GAE came about as a result in a change in the data source used by Scottish Government to collect expenditure figures. Previously the Local Financial Return for GAE which does capture gross expenditure on Orkney Ferries was used. A Fairer Ferry Funding allocation of £5,323,000 will again be received in 2020-21.
8. As the level of economic and property related market activity has been materially impacted during the period up until the 31 March 2020 as a result of the Government's actions to contain the spread of the Covid-19 virus, less weighting than normal can be placed on past market evidence as a basis for comparison purposes used to inform opinions of valuation. For example, the property market has ceased to operate over this period of confinement with the result that no purchase or sales transactions are to be completed for the foreseeable future. As a result, the Council's appointed valuer of property assets has been obliged to qualify, for example, all investment properties that are valued annually at fair value or open market value citing the fact that a greater than normal level of material valuation uncertainty exists at this point in time. Rather than this meaning that it is not possible to obtain a reliable valuation for these property assets, this means that less certainty can be attributed to any valuations carried out over this period than would normally be the case.

Concluding Remarks

In our respective roles as Leader of the Council and Chief Executive, we are committed to good governance and recognise the contribution it makes to securing delivery of service outcomes in an effective manner. This annual governance statement summarises the Council's current governance arrangements and affirms our commitment to ensuring they are regularly reviewed and remain fit for purpose.

While pressure on financial settlements is likely to continue during the coming period, we will continue to engage with our partners and the wider community to agree plans and outcome targets that are both sustainable and achievable. Good governance will remain essential in delivering services in a way that both meets the needs of communities and discharges statutory best value responsibilities.

Councillor James W Stockan

Councillor James Stockan
Leader
26 October 2020

John Mundell

John W Mundell, OBE
Interim Chief Executive
26 October 2020

Remuneration Report

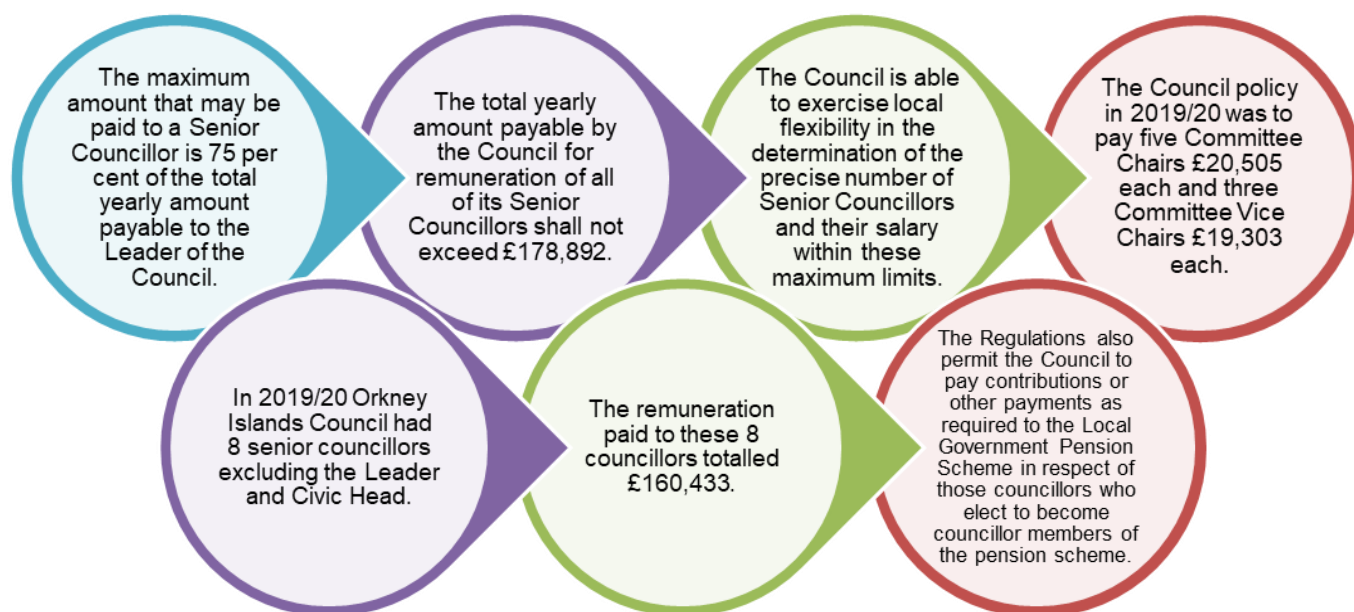
The Local Authority Accounts (Scotland) Regulations 2014 require local authorities in Scotland to prepare a Remuneration Report as part of the annual statutory accounts.

All information disclosed in sections three to eight in this Remuneration Report will be audited by the Council's appointed auditor, Audit Scotland. The other sections of the Remuneration Report will be reviewed by the appointed auditor to ensure that they are consistent with the financial statements.

1. Remuneration policy for the Leader of the Council, the Civic Head and Senior Councillors

The remuneration of councillors is regulated by the Local Governance (Scotland) Act 2004 (Remuneration) Regulations 2007 (SSI No. 2007/183). The Regulations provide for the grading of councillors for the purposes of remuneration arrangements, as either the Leader of the Council, the Civic Head, Senior Councillors or Councillors. The salary that is to be paid to the Leader of the Council is set out in the Regulations. For 2019-20 the salary for the Leader of Orkney Islands Council is £27,883 which is £1,235 less than the maximum. This was agreed to enable the Depute Leader to be paid the same as a Committee Chair. The Regulations permit the Council to remunerate one Civic Head. The Regulations set out the maximum salary that may be paid to that Civic Head. Council policy is to pay at the national maximum.

The Regulations also set out the remuneration that may be paid to senior councillors and the total number of senior councillors the Council may have.



The Members' Remuneration Package which encompasses the salaries of all Elected Members including the Leader, Civic Head and Senior Councillors took effect from 3 May 2007. The policy for setting the detail of the remuneration package to Councillors is delegated to the Chief Executive.

In addition to the Senior Councillors of the Council the Regulations also set out the remuneration payable to councillors with the responsibility of a Leader or a Civic Head of a

Joint Board such as a Valuation Joint Board. The Regulations require the remuneration to be paid by the Council of which the Leader or Civic Head (as the case may be) is a member. The Council is also required to pay any pension contributions arising from the Leader or Civic Head being a member of the Local Government Pension Scheme.

The Council is reimbursed by the Joint Board for any additional remuneration paid to the member on account of their being a Leader or Civic Head.

2. Remuneration Policy for Senior Employees

The salary 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 Executives of Scottish local authorities. Circular CO/150 sets the amount of salary for the Chief Executive of Orkney Islands Council for the period 2018-2021. Salaries of the Corporate Directors and Heads of Service are also based on Circular CO/150.

Other benefits received by senior employees include car mileage allowance.

3. Remuneration of Senior Employees

The regulations define a senior employee as any employee who meets one or more of the following criteria:



The Council has interpreted the above criteria as including the Chief Executive, Directors and any senior person reporting directly to the Chief Executive.

The term "remuneration" means gross salary, fees and bonuses, allowances and expenses and compensation for loss of employment. The table below outlines the remuneration details for senior employees, including prior year figures. The table shows the relevant amounts, before tax and other deductions, due to, or receivable by, each of the persons named for the year to 31 March 2020, whether or not those amounts were actually paid to, or received by, those persons within that period.

2018-19	Senior Employees				2019-20
Total	Name	Post held	Salary, Fees and Allowances	Election Payments	Total
£			£	£	£
0	John Mundell	Interim Chief Executive*	114,220	2,500	116,720
104,810	Alistair Buchan	Chief Executive**	99,659	0	99,659
0	James Wylie	Executive Director of Education, Leisure & Housing Services***	47,085		47,085
89,196	Wilfred Weir	Executive Director of Education, Leisure & Housing Services****	48,755	0	48,755
89,196	Gavin Barr	Executive Director Development & Infrastructure	94,672	0	94,672
89,196	Gillian Morrison	Executive Director of Corporate Services	94,672	0	94,672
76,599	Gareth Waterson	Head of Finance/Section 95 Officer	84,121	4,400	88,521
67,852	Gavin Mitchell	Head of Legal Services	74,293	805	75,098
66,363	Karen Greaves	Head of Executive Support	72,350	4,700	77,050
583,212	Total		729,827	12,405	742,232

Note 1 * with effect from 24 June 2019

Note 2 ** retired on 20 November 2019, after 27 years' service to the Council

Note 3 *** with effect from 16 September 2019, prior to that Mr Wylie was Head of Education (Curriculum and Community Learning)

Note 4 **** retired on 15 September 2019

4. Remuneration of Senior Councillors

Under the regulations, remuneration disclosures are to be made for the Leader, the Civic Head and any councillor designated a Senior Councillor by the Council.

The table below shows the relevant amounts, before tax and other deductions, due to, or receivable by, each of the persons named for the year to 31 March 2020, whether or not those amounts were actually paid to, or received by, those persons within that period.

2018-2019 restated	Leader, Civic Head and Senior Councillors			2019-2020
Total £	Name	Position held	Salary, Fees and Allowances £	Total £
19,967	Rob Crichton	Chair (Planning)* Chair (Education, Leisure & Housing)	20,505	20,505
21,241	Harvey Johnston	Civic Head	21,814	21,814
19,967	Rachael King	Chair (Orkney Health & Care)	20,505	20,505
19,967	Leslie Manson	Depute Leader of the Council	20,505	20,505
18,797	John Richards	Chair (Monitoring & Audit)	19,303	19,303
0	Gwenda Shearer	Chair (Education, Leisure & Housing)*	17,124	17,124
19,967	Graham Sinclair	Chair (Development & Infrastructure)	20,505	20,505
27,151	James Stockan	Leader of the Council	27,883	27,883
19,967	Owen Tierney	Chair (Planning)**	3,380	3,380
18,797	Duncan Tullock	Chair (Licensing)	19,303	19,303
18,797	Kevin Woodbridge	Chair (Orkney Ferries)	19,303	19,303
204,618	Total		210,130	210,130

Note 1 * with effect from 15 May 2019

Note 2 ** up until 14 May 2019

5. Pension Entitlement

Pension benefits for both councillors and local government employees are provided through the Local Government Pension Scheme.

The Local Government Pension Scheme is a defined benefit pension scheme with pension benefits being based on Career Average Revalued Earnings (CARE). Members pensions accrue at a rate of 1/49th of the amount of pensionable pay received in a scheme year for those members contributing to the main section of the scheme or half of this rate for any period a member has elected to contribute to the 50/50 section of the scheme. The amount of pension accrued during the scheme year is then added to the member's pension account and is revalued at the end of each scheme year by reference to the Consumer Price Index.

The scheme's normal pension age, for both councillors and employees, is State Pension Age (but with a minimum of age 65). If the State Pension Age changes in the future, then this change will also apply to a member's normal pension age in the Local Government Pension Scheme.

There is no automatic entitlement to a lump sum however members may opt to convert pension into lump sum subject to limits set by the Finance Act 2004.

The value of the accrued benefits has been calculated on the basis of the age at which the person will first become entitled to receive a pension on retirement without reduction on account of its payment at that age.

The pension figures shown relate to the benefits that the person has accrued as a consequence of their total local government service, together with any transfer from other pension schemes and not just their current appointment.

The pension entitlements for Senior Employees and Senior Councillors for the year to 31 March 2020 are shown in the following table, together with the contribution made by the Council to each individual's pension during the year.

Senior Employees							
Pension contributions made by Orkney Islands Council during 2018-2019 £	Name	Post held	Accrued pension benefits as at 31 March 2020		Change in accrued pension benefits since 31 March 2019		Pension contributions made by Orkney Islands Council during 2019-2020 £
			Pension	Lump Sum	Pension	Lump Sum	
			£	£	£	£	
0	John Mundell	Interim Chief Executive*	0	0	0	0	0
19,075	Alistair Buchan	Chief Executive**	61,881	84,045	14,490	1,545	13,603
0	James Wylie	Executive Director of Education, Leisure & Housing Services***	1,399	0	1,399	0	8,287
16,234	Wilfred Weir	Executive Director of Education, Leisure & Housing Services****	7,572	0	-829	0	8,441
16,234	Gavin Barr	Executive Director Development & Infrastructure	22,442	10,756	2,488	314	16,662
16,234	Gillian Morrison	Executive Director of Corporate Services	47,843	86,960	3,229	2,539	16,662
13,941	Gareth Waterson	Head of Finance/Section 95 Officer	37,276	54,080	3,311	2,150	14,701
12,349	Gavin Mitchell	Head of Legal Services	6,396	0	1,631	0	13,075
12,078	Karen Greaves	Head of Executive Support	26,104	35,829	2,164	1,047	12,734
106,145	Total		210,913	271,670	27,883	7,595	104,165

Note 1 * with effect from 24 June 2019

Note 2 ** retired on 20 November 2019

Note 3 *** with effect from 16 September 2019

Note 4 **** retired on 15 September 2019

Convener, Civic Head and Senior Councillors							
Pension contributions made by Orkney Islands Council during 2018-2019 £	Name	Post held	Accrued pension benefits as at 31 March 2020		Change in accrued pension benefits since 31 March 2019		Pension contributions made by Orkney Islands Council during 2019-2020 £
			Pension	Lump Sum	Pension	Lump Sum	
			£	£	£	£	
3,634	Rob Crichton	Chair (Planning)* Chair (Education, Leisure & Housing)**	4,877	1,335	503	21	3,609
3,866	Harvey Johnston	Convener	3,827	0	734	0	3,839
3,634	Rachael A King	Chair (Orkney Health and Care)	6,000	0	648	0	3,609
3,634	Leslie Manson	Depute Leader of the Council	2,241	0	555	0	3,609
3,421	John Richards	Chair (Monitoring and Audit)	3,065	0	695	0	3,397
0	Gwenda Shearer	Chair *Education, Leisure & Housing)*	2,757	0	2,757	0	3,523
3,634	Graham Sinclair	Chair (Development and Infrastructure)	4,553	1,459	523	38	3,609
4,942	James Stockan	Leader of the Council	28,211	69,549	1,305	1,801	4,907
3,634	Owen Tierney	Chair (Planning)	3,939	0	747	0	3,157
3,421	Duncan Tullock	Chair (Licensing)	4,717	0	572	0	3,397
3,421	Kevin Woodbridge	Chair (Orkney Ferries)	1,472	0	580	0	3,397
37,241	Total		65,659	72,343	9,619	1,860	40,053

Note 1 * with effect from 15 May 2019

Note 2 ** up until 14 May 2019

All senior employees and councillors shown in the tables above are members of the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS).

In accordance with guidance provided by the Scottish Government, the above figures reflect any transfer of pension benefits from another pension fund or scheme to their current employment and pension scheme. Para 5 of the schedule requires the remuneration report to include certain remuneration information of local authority subsidiary bodies. However, Orkney Towing Company Limited and Orkney Ferries Limited are managed ultimately by the Executive Director of Development and Infrastructure. No remuneration is paid directly by these companies to the manager, or Elected Members.

6. Councillors' remuneration

The Council paid the following amounts to its Elected Members (Councillors) during the year:

	2018-2019	2019-2020
	£000	£000
Salaries	396	406
Mileage	18	17
Travel Costs	45	37
Subsistence	9	7
Other Allowances and Expenses	4	6
Reimbursed Costs	(18)	(16)
Total	454	457

The annual return of Councillors' salaries and expenses for 2019-20 is available for any member of the public to view at all Council libraries and public offices during normal working hours and is also available on the Council's website at www.orkney.gov.uk. Please follow the links on the Council's website as follows:

[Councillors Record of Claims](#)

7. Remuneration of Employees

The following table gives a statement of the number of employees whose remuneration, excluding pension contributions, was in excess of £50,000 during 2019-20, in bands of £5,000. This information includes those senior employees who are subject to the fuller disclosure requirements in the tables above.

Remuneration band	2018-2019	2019-2020
	Number of employees	Number of employees
£110,000 to £114,999	0	2
£105,000 to £109,999	0	1
£100,000 to £104,999	2	1
£95,000 to £99,999	2	2
£90,000 to £94,999	2	3
£85,000 to £89,999	3	1
£80,000 to £84,999	0	3
£75,000 to £79,999	1	2
£70,000 to £74,999	3	7
£65,000 to £69,999	7	9
£60,000 to £64,999	9	16
£55,000 to £59,999	8	14
£50,000 to £54,999	23	47
	60	108

8. Exit Packages

The regulations require the Remuneration Report to provide information on the number of exit packages awarded, in bandings of £20,000 up to £100,000 and thereafter in bandings of £50,000, along with the total cost of the exit packages within each band. The regulations also require disclosure of the number of compulsory redundancies and other agreed departures.

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	
	2018-2019	2019-2020	2018-2019	2019-2020	2018-2019	2019-2020	2018-2019	2019-2020
							£000	£000
£0 - £19,999	0	2	13	1	13	3	110	14
£20,000 - £39,999	0	0	1	0	1	0	32	0
£40,000 - £79,999	0	0	1	1	1	1	72	64
£80,000 - £99,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
£100,000 - £149,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
£200,000 - £299,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	2	15	2	15	4	214	78

9. Trade Union (Facility Time Publication Requirements) Regulations 2017

The Council is required to report from 1 April 2017 a range of information on facility time made available to its employees who are trade union representatives.

For the reporting year 2019-20, the equivalent of 0.8 FTE (across 21 individuals) of paid facility time was made available, with an associated cost of £0.044M. This sum equates to 0.06% of the Council's overall staff costs.

Of the total time made available, 20 individuals spent between 1 – 50% of time during the year on trade union-related activities and 1 individual spent between 51 – 99%.

Councillor James W Stockan

Councillor James Stockan
Leader
26 October 2020

John Mundell

John W Mundell, OBE
Interim Chief Executive
26 October 2020

Movement in Reserves Statement

This statement shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the Council, analysed into usable reserves (those reserves that can be applied to fund expenditure or to reduce local taxation) and unusable reserves. The surplus or deficit on the provision of services line shows the true economic cost of providing the Council's services, more details of which are shown in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement. These are different from the statutory amounts required to be charged to the General Fund Balance and the Housing Revenue Account for Council Tax-setting and dwellings rent-setting purposes. The net increase or (decrease) before transfers to other statutory reserves line shows the statutory General Fund Balance and the Housing Revenue Account Balance before any discretionary transfers to or from the other statutory reserves of the Council. Additional information to support these movements can be found in Notes 22 and 23 to these accounts:

	General Fund Balance £000	HRA Balance £000	Harbour Reserves £000	Capital Fund £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Capital Grants Unapplied £000	Renewals and Repairs Fund £000	Total Usable Reserves £000	Total Unusable Reserves £000	Total Reserves of the Authority £000
Balance as at 1 April 2018	(15,091)	(243)	(236,751)	(508)	(2,610)	(20)	(8,077)	(263,300)	(349,254)	(612,554)
Movement in reserves during the year										
(Surplus) or deficit on the provision of services	94,186	(200)	(4,374)	0	0	0	0	89,612	0	89,612
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	(86,166)	501	22,544	0	0	0	0	(63,121)	13,118	(50,003)
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	8,020	301	18,170	0	0	0	0	26,491	13,118	39,609
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (Note 8)	(3,221)	(335)	(3,674)	0	75	0	0	(7,155)	7,155	0
Net (Increase)/Decrease before Transfers to General Fund Earmarked Balances and Other Reserves	4,799	(34)	14,496	0	75	0	0	19,336	20,273	39,609
Transfers (to) or from General Fund earmarked balances and Other Reserves	(2,883)	(246)	4,283	0	0	0	(1,154)	0	0	0
(Increase)/Decrease in Year	1,916	(280)	18,779	0	75	0	(1,154)	19,336	20,273	39,609
Balance as at 31 March 2019	(13,175)	(523)	(217,972)	(508)	(2,535)	(20)	(9,231)	(243,964)	(328,981)	(572,945)
Movement in reserves during the year										
(Surplus) or deficit on provision of services	99,174	57	(1,999)	0	0	0	0	97,232	0	97,232
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	(88,111)	(1,024)	16,881	0	0	0	0	(72,254)	(32,067)	(104,321)
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	11,063	(967)	14,882	0	0	0	0	24,978	(32,067)	(7,089)
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (Note 8)	(9,126)	1,209	(2,206)	0	(512)	0	0	(10,635)	10,635	0
Net (Increase)/Decrease before Transfers to General Fund Earmarked Balances and Other Reserves	1,937	242	12,676	0	(512)	0	0	14,343	(21,432)	(7,089)
Transfers (to) or from General Fund earmarked balances and Other Reserves	(7,550)	(242)	5,996	0	0	0	1,796	0	0	0
(Increase)/Decrease in Year	(5,613)	0	18,672	0	(512)	0	1,796	14,343	(21,432)	(7,089)
Balance as at 31 March 2020	(18,788)	(523)	(199,300)	(508)	(3,047)	(20)	(7,435)	(229,621)	(350,413)	(580,034)

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

This statement shows the accounting cost of providing services and managing the Council during the year. It includes, on an accruals basis, all of the Council's day-to-day expenses and related income. It also includes transactions measuring the value of non-current assets actually consumed during the year and the real projected value of retirement benefits earned by employees during the year. The statement shows the accounting cost in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the cost according to the statutory regulations that specify the net expenditure that councils need to take into account when setting the annual Council Tax charge. The required adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations are shown in the movement in reserves statement.

	Notes	2018-2019			2018-2019 Restated			2019-2020		
		£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
		Expenditure	Income	Net	Expenditure	Income	Net	Expenditure	Income	Net
Cultural and Recreation		6,678	(1,013)	5,665	6,678	(1,013)	5,665	6,950	(1,038)	5,912
Education		37,650	(1,605)	36,045	37,650	(1,605)	36,045	40,517	(2,608)	37,909
Roads and Transportation		18,479	(5,752)	12,727	18,479	(5,752)	12,727	19,730	(5,739)	13,991
Housing Revenue Account		3,524	(3,724)	(200)	3,524	(3,724)	(200)	3,918	(3,862)	56
Harbour Authority		10,780	(15,154)	(4,374)	10,780	(15,154)	(4,374)	13,746	(15,745)	(1,999)
Housing Services		8,062	(6,514)	1,548	8,062	(6,514)	1,548	6,648	(5,097)	1,551
Social Care		48,442	(26,134)	22,308	48,442	(26,134)	22,308	51,144	(27,251)	23,893
Planning and Development		4,946	(2,083)	2,863	4,946	(2,083)	2,863	5,413	(2,445)	2,968
Environmental Services		5,554	(1,185)	4,369	5,554	(1,185)	4,369	6,061	(1,169)	4,892
Other Services		9,673	(2,185)	7,488	9,673	(2,185)	7,488	11,391	(3,340)	8,051
Non Distributed Costs		1,173	0	1,173	1,173	0	1,173	8	0	8
(Surplus)/Deficit on Continuing Operations		154,961	(65,349)	89,612	154,961	(65,349)	89,612	165,526	(68,294)	97,232
Other Operating Expenditure	10			399			399			(11)
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	11			(6,745)			23,121			18,334
Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income: Other	12			(86,641)			(86,641)			(90,577)
(Surplus)/Deficit on Provision of Services				(3,375)			26,491			24,978
Surplus on revaluation of non current assets	13			(3,462)			(3,462)			995
(Surplus)/Deficit on revaluation of financial assets at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	23			(178)			(178)			(412)
Remeasurement of the net Pension Fund Liability/(Assets)	37			16,758			16,758			(32,650)
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure				13,118			13,118			(32,067)
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure (Surplus)/Deficit				9,743			39,609			(7,089)

Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2020

The balance sheet shows the value as at 31 March 2020 of the assets and liabilities recognised by the Council. The net assets of the Council are matched by the reserves held by the Council. Reserves are reported in two categories. The first category comprises usable reserves, which are those reserves that the Council may use to provide services, subject to the need to maintain a prudent level of reserves and any statutory limitations on their use (for example the Capital Receipts Reserve, which may only be used to fund capital expenditure or to repay debt). The second category of reserves comprises those that the Council is not able to use to provide services. This category includes reserves that hold unrealised gains and losses in the value of assets (for example the Revaluation Reserve), where amounts would only become available to provide services if the assets are sold, and reserves that hold timing differences shown as 'adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations' in the movement in reserves statement.

	Note	31 March 2019 £000	31 March 2019 Restated £000	31 March 2020 £000
Property, Plant & Equipment	13	361,692	361,692	365,619
Heritage Assets		912	912	912
Investment Property	14	19,803	19,803	19,725
Intangible Assets		120	120	72
Long Term Investments	15	6,122	6,122	7,218
Long Term Debtors	15	2,121	2,121	2,365
Long Term Assets		390,770	390,770	395,911
Short Term Investments	15	222,767	222,767	210,639
Inventories		1,299	1,299	1,317
Short Term Debtors	17	8,670	8,670	8,458
Cash and Cash Equivalents	18	34,209	34,209	29,644
Assets held for sale	19	1,507	1,507	1,057
Current Assets		268,452	268,452	251,115
Short Term Borrowing	15	5,467	5,467	406
Short Term Creditors	20	16,311	16,311	13,753
Current Liabilities		21,778	21,778	14,159
Provisions	21	0	29,866	30,590
Long Term Borrowing	15	25,142	25,142	35,115
Other Long Term Liabilities	37	9,491	9,491	(12,872)
Long Term Liabilities		34,633	64,499	52,833
Net Assets		602,811	572,945	580,034
Usable reserves	22	273,830	243,964	229,621
Unusable Reserves	23	328,981	328,981	350,413
Total Reserves		602,811	572,945	580,034

The unaudited accounts were issued on 29 June 2020.

The audited accounts were authorised for issue on 26 October 2020.



Gareth Waterson, BAcc., CA

Head of Finance
26 October 2020

Cash Flow Statement

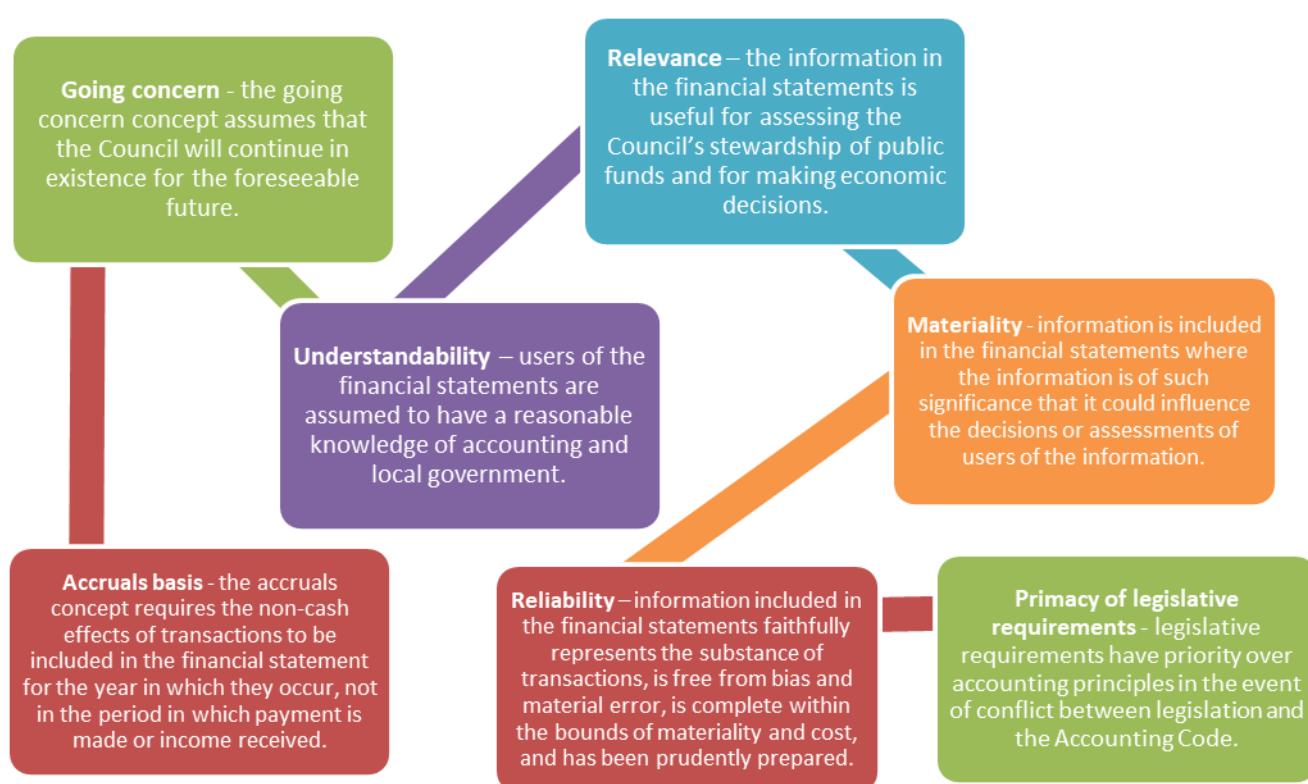
This statement shows the changes in cash and cash equivalents of the Council during the year. It shows how the Council generates and uses cash and cash equivalents by classifying cash flows as operating, investing and financing activities. The amount of net cash flows arising from operating activities is a key indicator of the extent to which the operations of the Council are funded by way of taxation and grant income or from the recipients of services provided by the Council. Investing activities represent the extent to which cash outflows have been made for resources that are intended to contribute to the Council's future service delivery. Cash flows arising from financing activities are useful in predicting claims on future cash flows by providers of capital (that is, borrowing) to the Council.

	Notes	2018-2019 £000	2018-2019 Restated £000	2019- 2020 £000
Net surplus or (deficit) on the provision of services		3,375	(26,491)	(24,978)
Adjustment to surplus or deficit on the provision of services for noncash movements	24	7,505	37,371	23,701
Adjust for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities	24	1,298	1,298	1,119
Net Cash flows from Operating activities		12,178	12,178	(158)
Net Cash flows from Investing Activities	25	(6,487)	(6,487)	(8,225)
Net Cash flows from Financing Activities	26	(360)	(360)	3,818
Net increase or decrease in cash and cash equivalents		5,331	5,331	(4,565)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		28,878	28,878	34,209
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	18	34,209	34,209	29,644

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2020 have been prepared in accordance with proper accounting practice as per section 12 of the Local Government in Scotland Act 2003. Proper accounting practice comprises the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom (the Accounting Code), supported by International Financial Reporting Standards and recommendations made by the Local Authority (Scotland) Accounts Advisory Committee (LASAAC). The Annual Accounts have been prepared on a “going concern” basis. They are designed to give a true and fair view of the financial performance and position of the Council and comparative figures for the previous financial year are provided. There are no significant departures from these recommendations. The following accounting concepts have been considered in the application of accounting policies:



The accounts have been prepared under the historic cost convention, other than changes resulting from the revaluation of certain categories of non-current assets and financial instruments. The following accounting policies used in the preparation of the statements have been reviewed in line with changes made to the Accounting Code following the introduction of International Financial Reporting Standards.

Best Value Reporting

One of the requirements of the Accounting Code is for Councils to show expenditure and income in the Income and Expenditure Statement in generic service groups. The standard expenditure analysis is designed to make inter-authority comparisons more meaningful. The service groups shown in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement therefore reflect the standard generic groups and not the management of service delivery and budgetary responsibilities as determined by the Council.

Changes in Accounting Practice and Estimates and Errors and Prior Period Adjustments

Changes in accounting policies are made only when required by proper accounting practices or the change provides more reliable or relevant information about the effect of transactions, other events and conditions on the authority's financial position or financial performance. A change in accounting policy requires a prior period adjustment.

Changes in accounting estimates are accounted for prospectively i.e. in the current and future years affected by the change, and do not give rise to a prior year adjustment.

Prior period adjustments arise as a result of a change in accounting policies or to correct a material error. Material errors discovered in prior period figures are corrected retrospectively by amending opening balances and comparative amounts for the prior period. Where a change in accounting policy is made, it is applied retrospectively (unless stated otherwise) by adjusting opening balances and comparative amounts for the prior period as if the new policy had always been applied.

Accruals of Expenditure and Income

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

- Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the Council transfers the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the purchaser, and it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the Council.
- Revenue from the provision of services is recognised when the Council can measure reliably the percentage of completion of the transaction and it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the Council.
- Supplies are recorded as expenditure when they are consumed. Where there is a gap between the date supplies are received and their consumption, they are carried as inventories on the Balance Sheet.
- Expenses in relation to services received (including those rendered by the Authority's officers) are recorded as expenditure when the services are received, rather than when payments are made.
- Interest payable on borrowings and receivable on investments is accounted for on the basis of the effective interest rate for the relevant financial instrument, rather than on the basis of the cash flows fixed or determined by the contract.
- Where income 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 there is evidence that debts are unlikely to be settled, the balance of debtors is written down and a charge made to revenue for the income that might not be collected.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are investments that mature in three months or less from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

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

Charges for the Use of Assets

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

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

The Authority is not required to raise council tax to cover depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses or amortisations. However, it is required to make an annual provision from revenue to contribute towards the reduction in its overall borrowing requirement equal to loans fund principal charges. Depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses and amortisations are therefore replaced by loans fund principal 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.

Charities

Some of the charities or trust funds controlled by the Council are registered charities. The IFRS-based Code requires that where a trust fund is a registered charity, it should follow the reporting requirements of the Office of the Scottish Charity Regulator and should follow the Charities SORP. The financial statements for the Common Good Funds controlled by the Council have been produced in accordance with the Code of Practice for Local Government Accounting.

Employee Benefits

Benefits payable during employment

Short-term employee benefits (those that fall due wholly within 12 months of the year-end), such as wages and salaries, paid annual leave and paid sick leave, bonuses and non-monetary benefits (e.g. cars) for current employees, are recognised as an expense in the year in which employees render service to the Authority. An accrual is made against services in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services for the cost of holiday entitlements and other forms of leave earned by employees but not taken before the year-end and which employees can carry forward into the next financial year. The accrual is made at the remuneration rates applicable in the following financial year. Any accrual made is required under statute to be reversed out of the General Fund Balance by a credit to the Accumulating Compensated Absences Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

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. They are charged on an accruals basis to the Non-Distributed Costs line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement when the Council is demonstrably committed to either terminating the employment of an officer or making an offer to encourage voluntary redundancy. The Council is only demonstrably committed to a termination when it has a detailed formal plan for the termination and it is without realistic possibility of withdrawal.

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 to 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

The Council participates in two formal pension schemes: The Local Government Pension Scheme which is administered by Orkney Islands Council; and the Scottish Teachers' Superannuation Scheme. Both schemes provide defined benefits to members. However, the liabilities for the teachers' scheme cannot be identified specifically to the Council, therefore the scheme is accounted for as if it were a defined contributions scheme – the Council does not recognise assets or liabilities related to the Teachers' Scheme as the liability for payment of pensions rests ultimately with the Scottish Government.

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

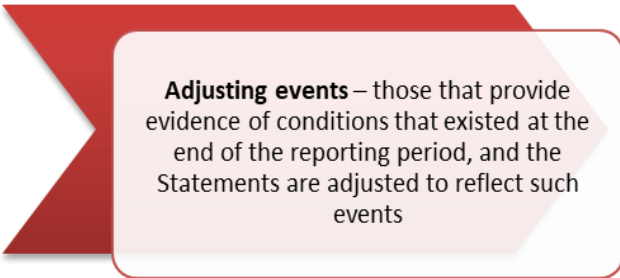
- The liabilities of the Orkney Islands Council pension fund attributable to the Authority are included in the Balance Sheet on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method – i.e. an assessment of the future payments that will be made in relation to retirement benefits earned to date by employees, based on assumptions about mortality rates, employee turnover rates, etc, and projections of projected earnings for current employees.
- Liabilities are discounted to their value at current prices, using a discount rate of 2.4% based on the indicative rate of return on high quality corporate bonds.

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

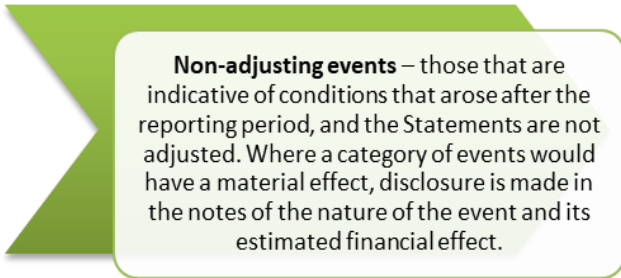
The Notes to the Core Financial Statements provide further information.

Events after the Balance Sheet date

Events after the Balance Sheet date are those events, both favourable and unfavourable, that occur between the end of the reporting period and the date when the Statements are authorised for issue. There are two types of events:



Adjusting events – those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, and the Statements are adjusted to reflect such events



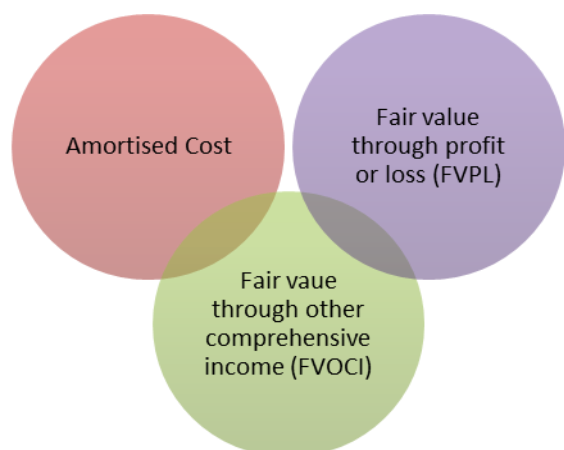
Non-adjusting events – those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting period, and the Statements are not adjusted. Where a category of events would have a material effect, disclosure is made in the notes of the nature of the event and its estimated financial effect.

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

Financial Instruments

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:



The authority's business model is to hold investments to collect contractual cash flows. Financial assets are therefore classified as amortised cost, except those whose contractual payment 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

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

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

Any gains and losses that arise on the de-recognition of an 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 authority recognises expected credit losses on all of its financial assets held at amortised cost or FVOCI, either on a 12-month or lifetime basis. The authority has adopted the simplified approach for the expected credit loss model which applies to lease receivables and contract assets. Only lifetime losses are recognised for trade receivables (debtors) held by the authority.

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.

The authority has used reasonable and supportable information available to support the measurement of lifetime expected losses on an individual instrument basis. It has therefore assessed losses for the portfolio on a collective basis.

The Authority has grouped the loans into two groups for assessing loss allowances:

- Group 1 – these loans were made to local businesses as part of a Council initiative to provide economic development on the basis that systems were put in place to measure and monitor the risk of default for each of the businesses that was provided with a loan. Loss allowances for these loans can be assessed on an individual basis.
- Group 2 – for the residual group of loans, including self-build housing loans, the Authority relies on past due information and calculates losses based on lifetime credit losses for all loans more than 30 days past due.

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 Authority becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measured and carried at fair value. Fair value gains and losses are recognised as they arrive in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of 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;

All movements in the fair value are recognised in full through the Income and Expenditure Statement.

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

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

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.

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 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/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.

Loans Fund

The Council operates a Loans Fund and all loans raised are paid into the Fund. Advances are made to Services to finance capital expenditure during the year. Repayments to the Loans Fund are calculated using the equal instalment of principal method.

Interest has been calculated and allocated to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in accordance with guidance from the Local Authorities Scotland Accounts Advisory Committee (LASAAC). LASAAC are the accounting standard setting body for local authorities in Scotland under the powers of Finance Circular 5/85. Note 2 issued by LASAAC sets out the accounting for financing costs.

Foreign Currency Translation

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

Government Grants and other 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 attaching to the grant or contribution have been satisfied. Conditions are stipulations that specify that the future economic benefits or service potential embodied in the asset acquired using the grant or contribution are required to be consumed by the recipient as specified or future economic benefits or service potential must be returned to the transferor.

Monies advanced as grants and contributions for which conditions have not been satisfied are carried in the Balance Sheet as creditors. When conditions are satisfied, the grant or contribution is credited to the relevant service line (attributable revenue grants/contributions) or Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income (non-ring-fenced revenue grants and all capital grants) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Where capital grants are credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, they are reversed out of the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement. Where the grant has yet to be used to finance capital expenditure, it is posted to the Capital Grants Unapplied Account. Where it has been applied, it is posted to the Capital Adjustment Account. Amounts in the Capital Grants Unapplied Account are transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account once they have been applied.

Intangible Assets

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

Intangible assets are measured initially at cost. Amounts are not revalued, as the fair value of the assets held by the Council cannot be determined by reference to an active market. The depreciable amount of an intangible asset is amortised over its useful life to the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Where expenditure on intangible assets qualifies as capital expenditure for statutory purposes, amortisation, impairment losses and disposal gains and losses are not permitted to have an impact on the General Fund Balance. The gains and losses are therefore reversed out of the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement and posted to the Capital Adjustment Account and the Capital Receipts Reserve.

Interests in Companies and Other Entities

The Authority has material interests in companies and other entities that have the nature of subsidiaries and associates and require it to prepare group accounts. In the Authority's own single-entity accounts, the interests in companies and other entities are recorded as financial assets at cost, less any provision for losses, or available-for-sale financial assets (i.e. at fair value).

Inventories

Inventories (generally consumable stock) are included in the Balance Sheet at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Investment Property

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

Investment properties are measured initially at cost and subsequently at fair value, based on the amount at which the asset could be exchanged between knowledgeable parties at arm's length. Properties are not depreciated but are revalued annually according to market conditions at the year-end. Gains and losses on revaluation are posted to the Financing and

Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The same treatment is applied to gains and losses on disposal.

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

Leases

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

Operating Leases (Council as lessor)

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

Operating Leases (Council as lessee)

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.

Overheads and Central Support Costs

The costs of overheads and support services are charged to service segments in accordance with the Council's arrangements for accountability and financial performance. The total absorption costing principle is used – the full cost of overheads and support services are shared between users in proportion to the benefits received, except for:

- Corporate and Democratic Core – costs relating to the Authority's status as a multi-functional, democratic organisation.
- Non-Distributed Costs – the cost of discretionary benefits awarded to employees retiring early and any depreciation and impairment losses chargeable on surplus assets in Property, Plant and Equipment.

These two cost categories are accounted for as separate headings in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, as part of Net Expenditure on Continuing Services.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Assets that have physical substance and are held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others or for administrative purposes and that are expected to

be used during more than one financial year are classified as Property, Plant and Equipment.

Recognition

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

Measurement

Assets are initially measured at cost, comprising:

- 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 cost of assets acquired other than by purchase is deemed to be its fair value, unless the acquisition will not increase the cash flows of the Council. In the latter case, the cost of the acquisition is the carrying amount of the asset given up by the Council. The valuation of work-in-progress is based on cost plus an appropriate proportion of overheads, together with attributable profits and allowances for foreseeable losses.

Plant, furniture and computer equipment costing less than £10,000 are not treated as fixed assets but are charged to the revenue account. This de-minimus level does not apply where certain categories of these assets are grouped together and form part of the approved capital programme.

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:

- infrastructure, community assets and assets under construction – depreciated historical cost;
- council dwellings – fair value, determined using the Beacon Principle of valuation which reduces the open market value (OMV) of a property by a percentage factor based on existing use value for social housing (EUV-SH);
- all other assets – fair value, determined as the amount that would be paid for the asset in its existing use (existing use value – EUV). Operational assets are shown at the lower of net current replacement cost or net realisable value in existing use. Non-operational assets are shown at the lower of net current replacement cost or net realisable value;
- heritage assets – premium market valuation.

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

Assets included in the Balance Sheet at fair value are revalued sufficiently regularly to ensure that their carrying amount is not materially different from their fair value at the year-end, but as a minimum every five years. Valuations are undertaken by Dennis Stevenson, the Assessor to the Orkney and Shetland Valuation Joint Board, who is MRICS qualified. Increases in valuations are matched by credits to the Revaluation Reserve to recognise unrealised gains.

Where decreases in value are identified, the revaluation loss is accounted for as follows:

- where there is a balance of revaluation gains for the asset in the Revaluation Reserve, the carrying amount of the asset is written down against that balance (up to the amount of the accumulated gains);
- where there is no balance in the Revaluation Reserve or 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 implementation. Gains arising before that date have been consolidated into the Capital Adjustment Account.

Fair Value Measurement

The authority 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 reporting period. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset 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:

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

The authority measures the fair value of an asset or liability using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming market assumptions act in their economic best interest.

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.

Disposals

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. 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.

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), investment properties and assets that are not yet available for use (i.e. assets under construction).

Depreciation is charged in full in the year of acquisition and no charge made in the year of disposal.

Depreciation is calculated on the following bases:

- dwellings and other buildings – straight-line allocation over 10 years up to 100 years as estimated by the Council Valuer;
- vehicles, plant and equipment – straight-line allocation over 3 years up to 15 years;
- infrastructure – straight-line allocation over 40 years up to 80 years, with a few exceptions for longer lifespans in respect of stone-built piers.

General Fund services are charged with depreciation where appropriate for the use of assets no matter how they are financed.

Where a 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. Significance is determined by comparing a component's cost against the overall cost of an asset, and a component is deemed significant if its cost is 10% or more of the total asset cost. The de-minimus threshold for componentisation is £0.500M.

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.

Heritage Assets

The Council's Heritage Assets are assets that are held by the Council principally for their contribution to knowledge and/or culture. They are recognised and measured, including treatment of revaluation gains and losses, in accordance with the Council's policies on Property, Plant and Equipment.

There is no depreciation charged on the Heritage Assets because it has been estimated that the assets have a useful life of such length that any depreciation charge on the asset will be negligible and can be ignored on the basis of materiality. The Council considers that the Heritage Assets held by the Council will have indeterminate lives and a high residual value; hence the Council does not consider it appropriate to charge depreciation for the assets. There will therefore be no change to the depreciation charged in the financial statements in relation to the Council's Heritage Assets.

Provisions, Contingent Liabilities & Contingent Assets

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

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet. Estimated settlements are reviewed at the end of each financial year – where it becomes less than probable that a transfer of economic benefits will now be required (or a lower settlement than anticipated is made), the provision is reversed and credited back to the relevant service. Where some or all of the payment required to settle a provision is expected to be recovered from another party (e.g. from an insurance claim), this is only recognised as income for the relevant service if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received if the Council settles the obligation.

The Council has made provision, based on past experience, for the loss of local taxation income arising from bad and doubtful debts, with all debts over two years old being fully provided for. Provision has also been made for bad and doubtful debts for all other items of income.

Contingent Liabilities

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

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

Contingent Assets

A contingent asset arises where an event has taken place that gives the authority 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 authority.

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.

Reserves

Reserves are created by appropriating amounts out of the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement. When expenditure to be financed from a reserve is incurred, it is charged to the appropriate service in that year to score against the Surplus/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. The level of reserves held are subject to an annual review as part of the budget setting process.

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

The two capital reserves arising from the system of capital accounting are the Revaluation Reserve and the Capital Adjustment Account. The former of these represents the store of gains on revaluation of fixed assets not yet realised through sales and the latter relates to amounts set aside from capital resources to meet past expenditure.

The Financial Instruments Adjustment Account is a balancing account to allow for differences in statutory requirements and proper accounting practices for lending and borrowing by the Council, i.e. the restatement of “financial instruments” to “fair value”.

The Pension Reserve arises from the IAS19 accounting disclosures for retirement benefits and recognises the Council's share of actuarial gains and losses in the Orkney Islands Council Pension Fund and the change in the Council's share of the Pension Fund net liability chargeable to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

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 a non-current asset has been charged as expenditure to the relevant service in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in the year. Where the Council has determined to meet the cost of this expenditure from existing capital resources or by borrowing, a transfer in the Movement in Reserves Statement from the General Fund Balance to the Capital Adjustment Account then reverses out the amounts charged so that there is no impact on the level of council tax.

VAT

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

Note 2 Accounting Standards Issued but not yet adopted

The Code requires the disclosure of information relating to the impact of an accounting change that will be required by a new standard that has been issued but not yet adopted. This applies to the adoption of the following new or amended standards within the 2019-2020 Code:

- IFRS 16 Leases will require local authorities that are lessees to recognise these leases on their balance sheets as right-of-use assets along with the corresponding lease liabilities, except for low value and short-term leases. As a result of the current Covid-19 response CIPFA/LASAAC have deferred implementation of IFRS 16 for local government to 1 April 2021.
- IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures: Long Term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures. This amendment clarifies that a company applies IFRS 9 Financial Instruments to long-term interests in an associate or joint venture that form part of the net investment in the associate or joint venture. This will have no impact on the Council as it already complies.
- IAS 19 Employee Benefits: Plan amendment, curtailment or settlement – this specifies how organisations determine pension expenses when changes to a defined benefit pension plan occur.
- Annual improvements to IFRS Standards 2015-2017 cycle.

The Code requires implementation from 1 April 2020 and there is therefore no impact on the 2019-20 financial statements.

Note 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. Where a critical judgement has been made this is referred to in the relevant note to the core financial statements; however a summary of those with the most significant effect is detailed below.

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

Property Assets Valuation: As the level of economic and property related market activity has been materially impacted during the period up until the 31 March 2020 as a result of the Government's actions to contain the spread of the Covid-19 virus, less weighting than normal can be placed on past market evidence as a basis for comparison purposes used to inform opinions of valuation. For example, the property market has ceased to operate over this period of confinement with the result that no purchase or sales transactions are to be completed for the foreseeable future. As a result, the Council's appointed valuer of property assets has been obliged to qualify, for example, all investment properties that are valued annually at fair value or open market value citing the fact that a greater than normal level of material valuation uncertainty exists at this point in time. Rather than this meaning that it is not possible to obtain a reliable valuation for these property assets, this means that less certainty can be attributed to any valuations carried out over this period than would normally be the case.

The annual impairment review carried out as at 31 March 2020 identified a requirement to impair the value of property assets by £0.064M. While a greater than normal level of uncertainty exists in the property markets at this time it is notable that only 1 reclassification for change of use of Council properties was recognised during the year. Although the occupancy levels for many properties did reduce substantially towards the end of the financial year as Council Services adapted their delivery models to adhere to the Government imposed restrictions on freedom of travel and social distancing requirements, these properties remained in operational use with some acting as hub facilities for the provision of client services while retaining the infrastructure needed to facilitate staff working from home wherever possible.

Similarly, the schemes of business relief support that the Government has provided to local businesses, and which the Council has facilitated the roll out of, has seen tenancy levels for the Council's portfolio of investment properties remain static over this period such that property valuations have not been materially affected. Also, with easy payment terms being preferred to rent holidays over the short term, this is still very much a case of when rather than if the rent will be paid.

Valuation of investments: The financial markets did not react well to the outbreak of Covid-19 and the unprecedented measures being taken by respective Governments across the globe to contain the spread of the virus. Following a sustained period of strong investment performance throughout 2019, much of the added value was lost as investors reacted negatively to the uncertainty that existed by selling out of riskier stocks and switching into safe haven assets. As a result, the financial markets suffered a sharp correction in Quarter 1 2020 to end the year well down. From an opening balance of £222.8m and following the

transfer of £3.0m to managers during the year, the Council's Strategic Reserve Fund managed fund investments fell in value by £15.2m or 6.7% to end the financial year at £210.6m. The value of the fund had peaked during the year at £240.4m in Quarter 4 2019. The magnitude of the correction in the financial markets is however considered to be an overreaction by investors, and a partial recovery is anticipated in the months ahead.

The BlackRock UK Property Fund, in which the Council has £22.0m invested as at 31 March 2020, was suspended from trading by the fund manager on the 20 March 2020. Fund valuers considered that less weight could be attached to previous market evidence for comparison purposes to inform opinions of value. This recognised that the response to Covid-19 meant that Fund valuers were faced with an unprecedented set of circumstances upon which to base a judgement. Their valuations are therefore reported on the basis of "material valuation uncertainty" per the RICS Valuation - Global Standards. Consequently, less certainty and a higher degree of caution should be attached to the valuation of commercial property assets than would normally be the case.

This change in status is not expected to put the Council's investment at risk, but rather protects the interests of existing investors in the Fund at this time of uncertainty, however this does mean that the Council is unable to access this investment while the suspension remains in place.

Note 4 Assumptions made about the Future

The Annual Accounts contain 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 2020 for which there is significant risks of material adjustment in the forthcoming financial year are as follows:

Item	Uncertainties	Effect if Results differ from Assumption
Property, Plant & Equipment	Assets are depreciated over useful lives that are dependent on assumptions about the level of repairs and maintenance that will be incurred in relation to individual assets. The current economic climate makes it uncertain that the Authority will be able to sustain its current spending on repairs and maintenance, bringing into doubt the useful lives assigned to assets.	If the useful life of assets is reduced, depreciation increases and the carrying amount of the assets falls. It is estimated that the annual depreciation charge for Property, Plant and Equipment would increase by £1.128M for every year that useful lives had to be reduced.
Pensions Liability	Estimation of the net liability to pay pensions depends on a number of complex judgements relating to the discount rate used, the rate at which salaries are projected to increase, changes in retirement ages, mortality rates and expected returns on pension fund assets. A firm of consulting actuaries is engaged to provide the Council with expert advice about the assumptions to be applied.	The effects on the net pensions liability of changes in individual assumptions can be measured. For instance, a 0.5% decrease in the discount rate assumption would result in an increase in the pension liability of £36.425M. The impact of the change of various assumptions is shown in note 40.
Debt Impairment	At 31 March 2020, the Council had a balance for trade debtors of £8.457M. A review of significant balances suggested that an impairment of doubtful debts of 23.01% (£1.946M) was appropriate. However, in the current economic climate it is not certain that such an allowance would be sufficient.	If collection rates were to deteriorate, an increase of 10% of the amount of the impairment of doubtful debts would require an additional £0.846M to be set aside as an allowance.
Flotta Oil Terminal Decommissioning	At 31 March 2020, the Council has recognised a contractual commitment in respect of the the future decommissioning of the Flotta Oil Terminal as a provision of £30.590M.	The provision is uprated annually by RPI for the effects of inflation. A 1.0% increase in inflation in excess of the budgeted assumption would require a further £0.306M to be provided for.
Fair Value Measurement	When the fair value of financial assets and liabilities cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets (i.e. Level 1 inputs), their fair value is measured using valuation techniques. Where possible, the inputs to these valuation techniques are based on observable data, but where this is not possible judgement is required in establishing fair values. These judgements typically include consideration such as uncertainty and risk. However, changes in the assumptions used could affect the fair value of the council's assets and liabilities.	

Note 5 Material Items of Income and Expenditure

All material items are disclosed on the face of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Note 6 Events after the Balance Sheet Date

The Head of Finance, being the officer responsible for the Council's financial affairs, signed the Draft Annual Accounts on 29 June 2020. Events taking place after this date are not reflected in the financial statements or notes. Where events taking place before this date provided information about conditions existing at 31 March 2020, the figures in the financial statements and notes have been adjusted in all material respects to reflect the impact of this information.

While much uncertainty still exists around the Government's ongoing measures to contain the spread of Covid-19, it is clear that the virus has proved more difficult than originally envisaged to get under control.

The financial markets have however reacted positively to the actions being taken by respective Governments across the globe to contain the virus, with result that much of the value lost to stocks and shares in Quarter 1 2020 was regained in May 2020 as investors found their appetite for risk again. As at 29 May 2020, the value of the Strategic Reserve Fund managed fund investments stood at £226.3M, representing a gain in value of £15.7M or 7.5% since the 31 March 2020. The accounts have not been adjusted for these events which took place after the reporting period.

Note 7 Expenditure and Funding Analysis

This note provides a reconciliation of the main adjustments to the Net Expenditure to Fund Balances to arrive at the amounts in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

2019-2020	Net Expenditure to Fund Balances £000	Adjustment Between Funding & Accounting Basis £000	Net Expenditure in CIES £000
Education	33,249	4,660	37,909
Cultural and Recreation	4,374	1,538	5,912
Community Social Services	19,940	3,953	23,893
Roads and Transportation	10,461	3,530	13,991
Environmental Services	4,020	872	4,892
Other Services	10,549	2,021	12,570
Housing Revenue Account	0	56	56
Harbour Authority	(1,380)	(619)	(1,999)
Non Distributed Cost	0	8	8
Cost of Service	81,213	16,019	97,232
Other Income and Expenditure	(68,153)	(4,101)	(72,254)
Deficit/(Surplus) For Year	13,060	11,918	24,978

Expenditure and Income Analysed by Nature

2019-2020	£000
Expenditure	
Employee expenses	51,207
Other service expenses	72,986
Support service recharges	3,365
Depreciation and Revaluation	14,030
Movement in accumulated absences	304
Movement in pensions reserve	9,589
Transfer from reserves	2,841
Net expenditure not included in analysis	10,598
Income	
Fees, charges and other service income	25,022
Grants and contributions	32,741
Transfer to reserves	6,441
Principle repayment of loan debt	2,430
Capital financed by current revenue	1,054
Net Cost of Service	97,232
Financing and investment income and expenditure	18,334
Taxation and non-specific grant funding: other	(90,577)
Other operating expenditure	(11)
(Surplus)/Deficit on provision of services	24,978

	General Fund	Housing Revenue Account	Harbour Authority	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Balance as at 1 April 2019	(13,175)	(523)	(217,972)	(231,670)
Deficit/(Surplus) For Year	(5,613)	0	18,672	13,059
Balance as at 31 March 2020	(18,788)	(523)	(199,300)	(218,611)

This note provides a reconciliation of the main adjustments to Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund, HRA and Harbour Balances to arrive at the amounts in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

The adjustments between funding and accounting basis totalling £11.919M includes transfers to/(from) the repairs and renewals fund and the capital Fund of (£1.284M) as detailed in Note 9 to the Accounts.

After allowing for the transfer to the repairs and renewals fund, the remaining adjustments between Funding and Accounting Basis relate to the General Fund, Housing Revenue Account and the Harbour Authority and are explained in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

2018-2019	Restated Net Expenditure to Fund Balances £000	Adjustment Between Funding & Accounting Basis £000	Restated Net Expenditure in CIES £000
Education	31,916	4,129	36,045
Cultural and Recreation	4,335	1,329	5,664
Community Social Services	19,389	2,919	22,308
Roads and Transportation	9,962	2,765	12,727
Environmental Services	3,702	667	4,369
Other Services	15,001	(3,101)	11,900
Housing Revenue Account	(281)	81	(200)
Harbour Authority	(374)	(4,000)	(4,374)
Non Distributed Cost	0	1,173	1,173
Cost of Service	83,650	5,962	89,612
Other Income and Expenditure	(63,235)	114	(63,121)
Deficit/(Surplus) For Year restated	20,415	6,076	26,491

2018-2019	£000
Expenditure	
Employee expenses	45,980
Other service expenses	74,385
Support service recharges	3,292
Depreciation and Revaluation	12,274
Movement in pensions reserve	6,932
Transfer from reserves	3,398
Net expenditure not included in analysis	16,504
Income	
Fees, charges and other service income	23,795
Grants and contributions	31,024
Movement in accumulated absenses	425
Transfer to reserves	11,788
Principle repayment of loan debt	4,357
Capital financed by current revenue	1,764
Net Cost of Service	89,612
Financing and investment income and expenditure	(6,745)
Taxation and non-specific grant funding: other	(86,641)
Other operating expenditure	399
(Surplus)/Deficit on provision of services	(3,375)

	General Fund £000	Housing Revenue Account £000	Harbour Authority £000	Total £000
Balance as at 1 April 2018	(15,091)	(243)	(236,751)	(252,085)
Deficit/(Surplus) For Year	1,916	(280)	18,779	20,415
Balance as at 31 March 2019 restated	(13,175)	(523)	(217,972)	(231,670)

This note provides a reconciliation of the main adjustments to Net Expenditure Chargeable to the General Fund, HRA and Harbour Balances to arrive at the amounts in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The relevant transfer between reserves is explained in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

	Accounting for Capital Note 1 £000	Accounting for Pensions Note 2 £000	Other Adjustments Note 3 £000	Transfer To/From Reserves £000	Total Adjustments £000
2019-2020					
Education	3,364	1,427	299	(430)	4,660
Cultural and Recreation	1,198	339	1	0	1,538
Community Social Services	889	3,061	3	0	3,953
Roads and Transportation	2,872	658	0	0	3,530
Environmental Services	551	321	0	0	872
Other Services	(9,787)	3,227	2	8,579	2,021
Housing Revenue Account	(1,268)	60	0	1,264	56
Harbour Authority	1,311	832	0	(2,762)	(619)
Non Distributed Cost	0	0	0	8	8
Cost of Service	(870)	9,925	305	6,659	16,019
Other Income and Expenditure	380	363	20	(4,864)	(4,101)
Deficit/(Surplus) For Year	(490)	10,288	325	1,795	11,918

	Accounting for Capital Note 1 £000	Accounting for Pensions Note 2 £000	Other Adjustments Note 3 £000	Transfer To/From Reserves £000	Total Adjustments £000
2018-2019					
Education	3,363	897	(131)	0	4,129
Cultural and Recreation	1,095	240	(6)	0	1,329
Community Social Services	823	2,192	(96)	0	2,919
Roads and Transportation	2,371	478	(84)	0	2,765
Environmental Services	452	243	(28)	0	667
Other Services	(10,975)	3,009	(75)	4,940	(3,101)
Housing Revenue Account	295	47	(6)	(255)	81
Harbour Authority	199	551	(1)	(4,749)	(4,000)
Non Distributed Cost	0	0	0	1,173	1,173
Cost of Service	(2,377)	7,657	(427)	1,109	5,962
Other Income and Expenditure	2,150	241	(16)	(2,261)	114
Deficit/(Surplus) For Year	(227)	7,898	(443)	(1,152)	6,076

Adjustments for Capital Purposes

Note 1. Adjustments for Capital Purposes adds in depreciation and impairment and revaluation gains and losses in the services line, and for:

- Other operating expenditure - adjusts for capital disposals with a transfer of income on disposal of assets and the amounts written off for those assets.
- Financing and investment income and expenditure - the statutory charges for capital financing and other revenue contributions are deducted from other income and expenditure as these are not chargeable under generally accepted accounting practices.
- Taxation and non-specific grant income and expenditure - capital grants are adjusted for income not chargeable under generally accepted accounting practices. Revenue grants are adjusted from those receivable in the year, to those receivable without conditions or for which conditions were satisfied throughout the year. The Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income and Expenditure line is credited with capital grants

receivable in the year without conditions or for conditions which were satisfied in the year.

Net Change for the Pensions Adjustment

Note 2. Net change for the removal of pension contributions and the addition of IAS19 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.
- For Financing and investment income and expenditure – the net interest on the defined benefit liability is charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Other Differences

Note 3. Other differences between the amounts debited/credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and amounts payable/receivable to be recognised under statute:

- For services this represents the removal of the increase or decrease in the employee statutory adjustment account.
- For services this includes reclassification of costs as other income and expenditure.

Note 8 Adjustment between Accounting Basis and Funding Basis

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 the resources that are specified by statutory provisions as being available to the Council to meet future capital and revenue expenditure:

Usable Reserves					
2019-2020	General Fund Balance £000	Housing Revenue Account £000	Harbour Reserves £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000	Movement in Unusable Reserves £000
Adjustments involving the Capital Adjustment Account:					
Reversal of items debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:					
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non current assets	9,853	1,647	2,376	0	(13,876)
Amortisation of Intangible Assets	48	0	0	0	(48)
Revaluation losses on Property Plant and Equipment	273	136	0	0	(409)
Movements in the Market Value of Investment Properties	0	0	123	0	(123)
Capital grants and contributions	(9,719)	(1,461)	(223)	0	11,403
Carrying amount of non current assets sold	411	221	2	0	(634)
Insertion of items not debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:					
Statutory Provision for the Financing of Capital Investment	(366)	(1,591)	(473)	0	2,430
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	(684)	0	(416)	0	1,100
Adjustments involving the Capital Receipts Reserve:					
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	0	0	0	(133)	133
Proceeds From Sale of Non Current Assets	(423)	(222)	0	645	0
Adjustments 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.	0	0	(14)	0	14
Adjustments involving the Pensions Reserve:					
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (see Note 40)	16,151	104	1,429	0	(17,684)
Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	(6,756)	(43)	(598)	0	7,397
Adjustment involving the Accumulating Compensated Absences Adjustment Account					
Adjustments in relation to Short-term compensated absences	338	0	0	0	(338)
Total Adjustments	9,126	(1,209)	2,206	512	(10,635)

2018-2019	Usable Reserves					Movement in Unusable Reserves £000
	General Fund Balance £000	Housing Revenue Account £000	Harbour Reserves £000	Capital Receipts Reserve £000		
Adjustments involving the Capital Adjustment Account:						
Reversal of items debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:						
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non current assets	10,485	1,648	701	0		(12,834)
Amortisation of Intangible Assets	0	0	0	0		0
Revaluation losses on Property Plant and Equipment	(2,859)	(1)	2,612	0		248
Movements in the Market Value of Investment Properties	0	0	1,067	0		(1,067)
Capital grants and contributions	(8,052)	(57)	(815)	0		8,924
Carrying amount of non current assets sold	1,204	145	170	0		(1,519)
Insertion of items not debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:						
Statutory Provision for the Financing of Capital Investment	(2,677)	(1,305)	(375)	0		4,357
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	(907)	0	(90)	0		997
Adjustments involving the Capital Receipts Reserve:						
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	0	0	0	(1,197)		1,197
Proceeds From Sale of Non Current Assets	(857)	(136)	(129)	1,122		0
Adjustments 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	0	0	(17)	0		17
Adjustments involving the Pensions Reserve:						
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (see Note 40)	14,027	91	1,143	0		(15,261)
Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	(6,721)	(50)	(592)	0		7,363
Adjustment involving the Accumulating Compensated Absences Adjustment Account						
Adjustments in relation to Short-term compensated absences	(422)	0	(1)	0		423
Total Adjustments	3,221	335	3,674	(75)		(7,155)

Note 9 Transfer to or from General Fund Earmarked Balances and Other Reserves

This note sets out the amounts set aside from the General Fund Balance in statutory reserves established under Schedule 3 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1975 to provide financing for specific areas of expenditure, and the amounts transferred back from these funds to meet General Fund expenditure in 2019-20.

	2018-2019			2019-2020			
	Balance at 31 March 2018 £000	Transfers in 2018-2019 £000	Transfers out 2018-2019 £000	Balance at 31 March 2019 £000	Transfers in 2019-2020 £000	Transfers out 2019-2020 £000	Balance at 31 March 2020 £000
Repairs & Renewals Fund	8,077	1,648	(495)	9,230	953	(2,749)	7,434
Revenue statutory funds	8,077	1,648	(495)	9,230	953	(2,749)	7,434
Capital Fund	508	0	0	508	0	0	508
Capital Receipts Reserve	2,610	0	(75)	2,535	512	0	3,047
Capital Grants Unapplied	20	0	0	20	0	0	20
Capital statutory funds	3,138	0	(75)	3,063	512	0	3,575
Total Earmarked Balances	11,215	1,648	(570)	12,293	1,465	(2,749)	11,009

A Capital Fund is maintained for the replacement of property, plant and equipment in terms of Schedule 3 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1975 and includes unapplied capital receipts and grants.

Repairs and Renewals funds are maintained for the purpose of providing for the replacement of plant and vehicles held by the General Fund of Orkney Islands Council. In particular, funds in respect of general repairs and renewals and ferry replacement.

Ring-fenced elements of the General Fund Balance

This note sets out the amounts within the General Fund Balance which the Council has ring-fenced for future expenditure plans.

	2018-2019			2019-2020			
	Balance at 31 March 2018 £000	Transfers in 2018-2019 £000	Transfers out 2018-2019 £000	Balance at 31 March 2019 £000	Transfers in 2019-2020 £000	Transfers out 2019-2020 £000	Balance at 31 March 2020 £000
General Fund:							
Devolved School Management Fund	35	0	(35)	0	0	0	0
Orkney College	108	0	(103)	5	58	0	63
Training Fund	298	32	(33)	297	0	(33)	264
Innovation Fund	1,185	0	(380)	805	179	(213)	771
Renewable, Regeneration and Redevelopment Fund	2,983	67	(552)	2,498	1,900	(484)	3,914
Recreation & Cultural Services Project Fund	113	0	(31)	82	0	(17)	65
Development Grants Fund	1,761	354	(75)	2,040	58	(210)	1,888
Sustainable Communities Fund	96	0	(81)	15	0	0	15
Capital Project Appraisal Fund	0	235	0	235	158	0	393
Outwith Orkney Placements Fund	1,256	847	(886)	1,217	0	(488)	729
Welfare Fund	4	0	0	4	0	0	4
Local Works & Services Contingency Fund	138	0	(9)	129	0	(7)	122
Insurance Fund	1,021	0	(1,021)	0	0	0	0
Crown Estate Fund	0	0	0	0	774	0	774
Workforce Management Fund	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000
Office 365/EDRM Fund	61	0	0	61	0	(61)	0
Total General Fund	10,059	1,535	(3,206)	8,388	3,127	(1,513)	10,002
Total Earmarked Balances	10,059	1,535	(3,206)	8,388	3,127	(1,513)	10,002

The unallocated balance of £8.786M is approximately 10.7% of the Council's annual running costs.

Note 10 Other Operating Expenditure

	2018-2019 £000	2019-2020 £000
(Gains)/losses on the disposal of non current assets	399	(11)
Total	399	(11)

Note 11 Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure

	2018-2019 £000	2018-2019 Restated 0	2019-2020 £000
Interest payable and similar charges	1,273	1,273	1,189
Pensions net interest cost	(313)	(313)	347
Interest receivable and similar income	(8,777)	21,089	16,901
Income and expenditure in relation to investment properties and changes in their fair value	409	409	(732)
Other investment income	663	663	629
Total	(6,745)	23,121	18,334

Further explanation for the prior year restatement can be found in Note 38 to the accounts.

Note 12 Taxation and Non-specific Grant Income

The Council credited the following taxation and non-specific grant income to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement during 2019-20.

	2018-2019 £000	2019-2020 £000
Council Tax Income	8,996	9,481
NDR Redistribution	9,376	10,459
Non-ringfenced government grants	59,345	59,234
Capital Grants	8,924	11,403
Total Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income	86,641	90,577

The Council credited the following grants to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement during 2019-20.

Grant Income 2019-2020	
Credited to Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income:	£
General Revenue Grant	59,234,000
Distribution of non-domestic rate pool	10,459,000
Council Tax	9,481,000
Capital Grants & contributions	11,403,540
Total	90,577,540
Revenue grants credited to Services:	£
DWP - Housing Benefit Subsidy	3,333,297
DWP- Additional funding and administration	46,972
Transport Scotland - Orkney Islands Internal Ferry Services	5,300,000
Scottish Government - Early Learning & Childcare	1,342,467
Scottish Government - Pupil Equity Funding	239,314
Scottish Government - Education Maintenance Allowance	100,315
Scottish Gov. - Home Energy Efficiency Programme for Scotland	799,722
Scottish Government - Leader programme	615,425
Scottish Government - Section 27 Funding - Criminal Justice	288,838
Scottish Government - Crown Estate	773,673
Scottish Government - other	181,824
Sports Scotland - various	160,894
Historic Environment Scotland - various	159,657
Heritage Lottery Fund - various	319,922
Other	1,328,791
Total	14,991,111

Note 13 Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, Plant & Equipment (PP&E)								
	Council Dwellings £000	Buildings £000	Infra-structure Assets £000	Vehicles, Plant & Equipment £000	Community Assets £000	PP&E Under Construction £000	Surplus Assets £000	Total PP&E £000
Cost or Valuation								
Balance as at 1 April 2019	57,323	202,129	92,844	29,083	5,037	11,164	1,050	398,630
Adjustments between cost/value & depreciation/impairment	0	0	0	0	1	1		2
Adjusted opening balance	57,323	202,129	92,844	29,083	5,038	11,165	1,050	398,632
Additions (Note 35)	263	1,132	2,124	1,885	472	13,507	0	19,383
Revaluation increases/(decreases) to Revaluation Reserve	0	1,003	0	0	0	0	(1,998)	(995)
Revaluation increases/(decreases) to Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(136)	(64)	0	0	0	0	(391)	(591)
Derecognition - Disposals	(167)	(2)	0	(729)	0	0	0	(898)
Reclassifications & Transfers	0	5,405	2,204	1,924	0	(12,232)	2,699	0
Balance as at 31 March 2020	57,283	209,603	97,172	32,163	5,510	12,440	1,360	415,531
Depreciation and Impairment								
Balance as at 1 April 2019	3,309	6,021	10,136	16,615	754	0	103	36,938
Adjustments between cost/value & depreciation/impairment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adjusted opening balance	3,309	6,021	10,136	16,615	754	0	103	36,938
Depreciation Charge	1,652	6,428	3,205	2,539	0	0	52	13,876
Depreciation written out on Revaluation taken to Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	0	(2)	0	0	0	0	(160)	(162)
Derecognition - Disposals	(11)	0	0	(729)	0	0	0	(740)
Reclassifications & Transfers	0	(160)	0	0	0	0	160	0
Balance as at 31 March 2020	4,950	12,287	13,341	18,425	754	0	155	49,912
Net Book Value								
Balance as at 31 March 2020	52,333	197,316	83,831	13,738	4,756	12,440	1,205	365,619
Balance as at 31 March 2019	54,014	196,108	82,708	12,468	4,283	11,164	947	361,692

Property, Plant & Equipment (PP&E)								
	Council Dwellings £000	Buildings £000	Infra-structure Assets £000	Vehicles, Plant & Equipment £000	Community Assets £000	PP&E Under Construction £000	Surplus Assets £000	Total PP&E £000
Cost or Valuation								
Balance as at 1 April 2018	57,372	198,375	148,079	33,178	4,951	5,497	1,244	448,696
Adjustments between cost/value & depreciation/impairment	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Adjusted opening balance	57,372	198,375	148,079	33,178	4,951	5,497	1,245	448,697
Additions (Note 35)	0	1,727	3,646	1,519	155	6,426	0	13,473
Revaluation increases/(decreases) to Revaluation Reserve	0	1,771	1,615	0	0	0	0	3,386
Revaluation increases/(decreases) to Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	0	(507)	(60,757)	(3,444)	0	0	0	(64,708)
Derecognition - Disposals	0	(437)	(35)	(2,188)	0	(12)	(195)	(2,867)
Reclassifications & Transfers	(49)	1,200	296	18	(69)	(747)	0	649
Balance at 31 March 2019	57,323	202,129	92,844	29,083	5,037	11,164	1,050	398,630
Depreciation and Impairment								
Balance as at 1 April 2018	1,656	905	68,017	20,034	754	(3)	115	91,478
Adjustments between cost/value & depreciation/impairment	0	(2)	0	0	0	3	(1)	0
Adjusted opening balance	1,656	903	68,017	20,034	754	0	114	91,478
Depreciation Charge	1,655	6,024	2,909	2,212	0	0	34	12,834
Depreciation written out on Revaluation taken to Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	0	(874)	(60,756)	(3,443)	0	0	(20)	(65,093)
Derecognition - Disposals	0	(13)	(34)	(2,188)	0	0	(46)	(2,281)
Reclassifications & Transfers	(2)	(19)	0	0	0	0	21	0
Balance at 31 March 2019	3,309	6,021	10,136	16,615	754	0	103	36,938
Net Book Value								
Balance at 31 March 2019	54,014	196,108	82,708	12,468	4,283	11,164	947	361,692
Balance at 31 March 2018	55,716	197,470	80,062	13,144	4,197	5,500	1,129	357,218

Note 14 Investment Properties

The following items of income and expense have been accounted for in the “financing and investment income and expenditure” line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:

	2018-2019 £000	2019-2020 £000
Rental income from investment property	(1,141)	(1,199)
Direct operating expenses arising from investment property	442	344
Net (Gain)/Loss included in Financing & Investment Income in	(699)	(855)
Proceeds from sale	(127)	0
Carrying amount of investment properties sold	168	0
(Surplus)/deficit on sale of Investment Properties:	41	0
Changes in Fair Value of Investment Properties	1,067	123
	409	(732)

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. The Council has no contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment property, nor does it have contractual obligations in relation to repairs, maintenance or enhancement. The movement on investment properties during the year is as follows:

	2018-2019 £000	2019-2020 £000
Balance at start of the year	21,500	19,803
Additions:		
- Purchases	436	45
Disposals	(168)	0
Net gains/(losses) from fair value adjustments	(1,067)	(123)
Transfers:		
(to)/from Property, Plant and Equipment	(898)	0
Balance at end of the year	19,803	19,725

Note 15 Financial Instruments

Categories of financial instruments

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. The term ‘financial instrument’ covers both financial assets and financial liabilities and includes trade payables, borrowings (for example Public Works Loan Board debt and market debt), financial guarantees, bank overdraft, trade receivables, loans receivable, cash deposits with financial institutions (some on a fixed term basis and some which are immediately available) and longer-term investments. The following categories of financial instrument are carried in the Balance Sheet. (Those financial instruments that are classified as cash and cash equivalents are not included in this table – please see Note 18 for details of these.)

	Long-term		Current	
	2018-2019 £000	2019-2020 £000	2018-2019 £000	2019-2020 £000
Investments				
Financial assets at fair value other comprehensive income	5,680	6,335	0	0
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	0	0	222,767	210,639
Total investments	5,680	6,335	222,767	210,639
Debtors				
Financial assets carried at amortised cost	2,121	2,365	8,138	7,740
Total Debtors	2,121	2,365	8,138	7,740
Borrowings				
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	25,142	35,115	5,467	406
Total borrowings	25,142	35,115	5,467	406
Creditors				
Financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	0	0	16,297	13,737
Total creditors	0	0	16,297	13,737

The Council also holds a long-term investment in the Orkney Research and Innovation Campus. For the year ended 31 March 2020, the gross value of this investment was £3.255M (£2.170M at 31 March 2019) with an impairment loss of £2.372M bringing the net asset value of the investment to £0.883M. The impairment loss is due to the decrease in the value of the property, plant and equipment as a result in the revaluation exercise and relates to the fact the research campus is currently under development.

The Debtors and Creditors figures above do not include Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rates as they are not considered to be Financial Instruments.

Fair value of financial instruments

When financial instruments are initially recognised they are measured at fair value, fair value being the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arms-length transaction. Subsequent to initial recognition, the balance sheet measurement method for a financial instrument depends on its classification, and the fair value will, for some financial instruments, diverge from the balance sheet carrying amount:

- Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets held principally for strategic purposes and not for trading continue to be carried in the Balance Sheet at Fair Value Other Comprehensive Income.
- Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables and financial liabilities at amortised cost are carried in the Balance Sheet at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability.
- Financial assets stated at Fair Value through Profit or Loss, are held for trading with any gains or losses recognised through the profit or loss account.

UK Property Fund Status: The Blackrock UK Property Fund, a pooled fund actively managed by BlackRock, and in which the Council has £22.0M invested as at 31 March 2020, was suspended from trading by the fund manager on the 20 March 2020. Fund valuers considered that less weight could be attached to previous market evidence for comparison

purposes to inform opinions of value. This recognised that the response to Covid-19 meant that Fund valuers were faced with an unprecedented set of circumstances upon which to base a judgement. Their valuations are therefore reported on the basis of “material valuation uncertainty” per the RICS Valuation - Global Standards. Consequently, less certainty and a higher degree of caution should be attached to the valuation of commercial property asset valuations including the retail, alternatives, office and industrial/warehouse sectors across the UK than would normally be the case.

For the avoidance of doubt, this does not mean that the valuation cannot be relied upon. Rather, the materiality uncertainty clause is used in order to be clear and transparent with all parties, in a professional manner that, in the current extraordinary circumstances, less certainty can be attached to the valuation than would otherwise be the case.

This change in status is not expected to put the Council’s investment at risk, but rather protects the interests of existing investors in the Fund at this time of uncertainty, however this does mean that the Council is unable to access this investment while the suspension remains in place. The investment in the UK property Fund forms part of an agreed diversification strategy for the SRF which aimed to improve the risk profile of the Fund. On the basis that any investment in property is long term by nature this investment is classified as an illiquid investment.

Financial instruments include the following investments held as part of the Strategic Reserve Fund on the Harbour Authority Account:

Investments	Market Value	Market Value
	£000	%
Managed Funds	210,639	96.68
Private Companies	4,436	2.04
Fishing Quota	2,769	1.27
Other	13	0.01
Total	217,857	100.00

As at the 31 March 2020, as part of the transitioning arrangements to the revised investment strategy, the Fund had contractual commitments to invest up to £10m and £6.6m in each of the new mandates to Infrastructure Equity and Private Debt respectively. The drawdowns of these commitments are expected to take place over a period of three years and will be funded from within the Fund’s portfolio of investments.

The fair value hierarchy of financial instruments can be summarised as follows:

	Quoted Market Price Level 1 £000	Using Observable Inputs Level 2 £000	With Significant Unobservable Inputs Level 3 £000	Total £000
Values at 31 March 2020				
Financial assets at fair value through profit & loss	130,310	54,916	25,413	210,639
Financial assets at fair value other comprehensive income	0	2,769	3,566	6,335
Loans and receivables at amortised cost	0	2,365	0	2,365
Total Financial Assets	130,310	60,050	28,979	219,339
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit & loss	0	0	0	0
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	0	35,521	0	35,521
Total Financial Liabilities	0	35,521	0	35,521
Total Financial Instruments	130,310	24,529	28,979	183,818
Net Investment Assets (Fair Value)	130,310	24,529	28,979	183,818

	Quoted Market Price Level 1 £000	Using Observable Inputs Level 2 £000	With Significant Unobservable Inputs Level 3 £000	Total £000
Values at 31 March 2019				
Financial assets at fair value through profit & loss	141,215	59,150	22,402	222,767
Financial assets at fair value other comprehensive income	0	2,688	2,992	5,680
Loans and receivables at amortised cost	0	2,121	0	2,121
Total Financial Assets	141,215	63,959	25,394	230,568
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit & loss	0	0	0	0
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	0	30,609	0	30,609
Total Financial Liabilities	0	30,609	0	30,609
Total Financial Instruments	141,215	33,350	25,394	199,959
Net Investment Assets (Fair Value)	141,215	33,350	25,394	199,959

Loans and receivables include both loans advanced to local developers on commercial terms as well as loans advanced in support of economic development initiatives on interest free terms, otherwise more commonly known as soft loans. Loans to local developers, include a loan to Orkney Islands Property Development Limited of £0.864M, loans to fishing boats and housing loans to individuals where a specific entitlement criteria has been met. The risk of default is considered to be low for these financial instruments on the basis that security has been taken over the underlying assets. As such, the expected credit loss associated with loans to developers on commercial terms is not material and no impairment has been applied.

A portfolio of historic loans issued on interest free or below commercial terms in support of economic development opportunities have been discounted to reflect the effective interest rate. With the interest free loan typically being advanced for 20 years and with repayment only due upon maturity these loans are viewed as moderate risk. As such, an impairment has been applied using the simplified lifetime expected credit loss methodology. The movement on the portfolio of soft loans has been summarised as follows:

	2018-2019 £000	2019-2020 £000
Balances as at 1 April	339	298
Add: Advances in year	0	0
Less: Loans Repaid	(93)	(70)
Less: Loans written off	0	0
Add: Expected credit loss movement	22	18
Add: Fair value movement	30	17
Balance as at 31 March	298	263

Financial liabilities at amortised cost are Public Works Loans Board debt and interest due.

Financial liabilities carried at contract amount are short term creditors (see Note 20).

Items of income, expense, gain and loss relating to financial instruments

The following items of income, expense, gain and loss relating to financial instruments are included within the lines "financing and investment income and expenditure".

	2019-2020				
	Financial Liabilities Measure at Amortised Costs £000	Financial Assets			Total £000
		At Amortised cost £000	At Fair Value Other Comprehensive Income £000	At Fair Value through Profit and Loss £000	
Interest expense (including finance lease interest)	1,007	0	0	0	1,007
Losses on derecognition	0	0	0	4,890	4,890
Losses on revaluation	0	0	0	19,473	19,473
Impairment losses	0	(18)	0	0	(18)
Fee expense	91	12	0	452	555
Total expense in (surplus) or deficit on the Provision of Services	1,098	(6)	0	24,815	25,907
Interest income	(268)	(193)	0	0	(461)
Interest income accrued on impaired financial assets	0	5	0	0	5
Gains on revaluation	0	0	0	(179)	(179)
Dividend Income	0	0	(221)	(5,255)	(5,476)
Other income	0	(14)	0	(257)	(271)
Gains on derecognition	0	0	0	(4,092)	(4,092)
Total income in (Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(268)	(202)	(221)	(9,783)	(10,474)
Gains on revaluation	0	0	(412)	0	(412)
(Surplus) or deficit arising on revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets (in other comprehensive income and expenditure)	0	0	(412)	0	(412)
Net (gain)/loss for the year (in the total comprehensive income and expenditure)	830	(208)	(633)	15,032	15,021

Fair Values of Assets and Liabilities

Financial liabilities, financial assets represented by loans and receivables and long-term debtors and creditors are carried in the Balance Sheet at amortised cost. Their fair value can be assessed by calculating the present value of the cash flows that will take place over the remaining term of the instruments, using the following assumptions:

- Estimated ranges of interest rates at 31 March 2020 of 1.28% to 4.28% for loans from the PWLB and 5.4% for other loans receivable and payable, based on new lending rates for equivalent loans at that date
- No early repayment or impairment is recognised
- Where an instrument will mature in the next 12 months, carrying amount is assumed to approximate to fair value
- The fair value of trade and other receivables is taken to be the invoiced or billed amount.

The fair values calculated by our treasury advisors are based on a new loan discount rate, as follows:

	2018-2019		2019-2020	
	Carrying amount £000	Fair value £000	Carrying amount £000	Fair value £000
Financial liabilities	30,171	40,187	35,142	40,199
Total	30,171	40,187	35,142	40,199

The fair value of the financial liabilities is higher than the carrying amount because the Authority's portfolio of loans includes a number of fixed rate loans where the interest rate payable is higher than the prevailing rates at the Balance Sheet date. This shows a notional future loss (based on economic conditions at 31 March 2020) arising from a commitment to pay interest to lenders above current market rates.

	2018-2019		2019-2020	
	Carrying amount £000	Fair value £000	Carrying amount £000	Fair value £000
Long-term debtors less provision	2,121	2,213	2,365	2,440
Total	2,121	2,213	2,365	2,440

The fair value of assets exceeded the carrying amount because the Authority's portfolio of investments includes a number of fixed rate loans where the interest rate receivable is higher than the prevailing rates at the Balance Sheet date.

The nature and extent of risks arising from Financial Instruments are detailed in Note 40.

Note 16 Construction Contracts

The following significant contracts for capital investment have been entered into by Orkney Islands Council and extend beyond 31 March 2020:

Project Name	Purpose	Approx Value £000	Anticipated Completion
Carness Houses	House build programme	2,585	Jul-21
Replacement Tugs	Construction of two new tugs	7,100	Aug-20
Scapa Flow Visitor Centre	Extension and upgrade	2,556	Oct-21
St Andrews School	Extension and upgrade	2,880	Aug-22
Overall Total		15,121	

Similar commitments at 31 March 2019 were £19.322M.

Note 17 Short-term Debtors

	2018-2019 £000	2019-2020 £000
NDR & Council Tax	531	718
Rents	262	477
Value Added Tax	683	539
Trade Debtors	7,194	6,724
Total	8,670	8,458

Note 18 Cash and Cash Equivalents

The balance of cash and cash equivalents is made up of the following components. With the exception of imprest accounts held at Council establishments, the balances in all of the categories listed below are used together to manage the Council's overall cash balances on a day-to-day basis.

	2018-2019 £000	2019-2020 £000
Cash and Bank balances	67	19
Short Term Investments (considered to be Cash Equivalents)	31,000	21,000
Short Term Deposits (considered to be Cash Equivalents)	3,142	8,625
Total	34,209	29,644

Note 19 Assets Held for Sale

The following table summarises the movement in the fair value of assets held for sale during the year:

	Current	
	2018-2019 £000	2019-2020 £000
Balance outstanding at start of year	2,088	1,507
Assets newly classified as held for sale:	0	0
Transferred from /(to) Non-Current Assets during year	129	6
Revaluation Gains/(losses) taken to Surplus or deficit on the provision of services	(19)	20
Revaluation gains/(losses) other	76	0
Assets sold cost	(767)	(476)
Balance outstanding at year-end	1,507	1,057

Note 20 Short-term Creditors

The analysis below details the main short-term creditor balances.

	2018-2019 £000	2019-2020 £000
Council Tax	14	16
HRA	6	12
Accumulated Absences	2,173	2,511
Receipts in Advance	1,440	1,435
Trade Creditors	11,470	8,632
Other	1,208	1,147
Total Short Term Creditors	16,311	13,753

Note 21 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.

	Balance as at 1 April 2019 Restated £000	Increase in provision during year £000	Utilised during year £000	Unused Amounts Reversed £000	Interest earned £000	Balance as at 31 March 2020 £000
Current Provisions	0	0	0	0	0	0
Long Term Provisions	29,866	724	0	0	0	30,590
	29,866	724	0	0	0	30,590

A provision of £30.590M has been set aside to provide for the future cost that will be incurred by the Council in respect of the decommissioning of the Flotta Oil Terminal.

Note 22 Usable Reserves

Usable reserves are those reserves the Council is able to apply to fund expenditure or reduce taxation and comprise both capital and revenue reserves. Movements in the revenue reserves during the year are outlined in the movement in reserves statement, however a summary is shown below.

2018-2019 £000	2018-2019 Restated £000		2019-2020 £000
13,175	13,175	General Fund Balance	18,788
523	523	Housing Revenue Account Balance	523
2,555	2,555	Capital Receipts Reserve	3,067
508	508	Other Statutory Funds	508
247,838	217,972	Harbours	199,300
9,231	9,231	Repairs and Renewals Fund	7,435
273,830	243,964	Total usable reserves	229,621

Note 23 Unusable Reserves

Unusable reserves are those reserves that the Council is not able to utilise to provide services, and comprise:

- Reserves that hold unrealised gains and losses, in relation to the revaluation of property, plant and equipment where amounts will only become available to provide services (or limit resources in the case of losses) once the gains or losses are realised as the assets are disposed of.
- Adjustment accounts that deal with situations where income and expenditure are recognised according to statutory regulations against the General Fund Balance and the Housing Revenue Account Balance on a different basis from that expected by generally accepted accounting practices. These adjustment accounts will carry either a debit balance (showing that the Council is required by statute to fund its expenditure more slowly than accounting standards would expect) or a credit balance (where the Council has set resources aside under statute earlier than accounting standards require). The adjustment accounts effectively offset the General Fund Balance and the Housing Revenue Account Balance to give the Council more or less spending power in the short term than proper accounting practices would allow. The adjustment accounts comprise the Capital Adjustment Account, the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account, the Pension Reserve and the Employee Statutory Adjustment Account.

Summary of Unusable Reserves

	2018-2019 £000	2019-2020 £000
Capital Adjustment Account	245,165	249,014
Financial Instruments Adjustment Account	(55)	(41)
Revaluation Reserve	92,614	87,746
Pensions Reserve	(9,491)	12,872
Financial Instrument Revaluation Reserve	2,921	3,333
Employee Statutory Adjustment Account	(2,173)	(2,511)
Total Unusable Reserves	328,981	350,413

1. Movement in the year: Revaluation Reserve

The Revaluation Reserve contains the gains made by the Council arising from increases in the value of its non-current assets. The balance is reduced when assets with accumulated gains are (i) revalued downwards or impaired and the gains are lost, (ii) used in the provision of services and the gains are consumed through depreciation or (iii) disposed of and the gains are realised. The Revaluation Reserve contains only revaluation gains accumulated since 1 April 2007, which was the date that the Revaluation Reserve was created. Accumulated gains arising before that date are consolidated into the balance on the Capital Adjustment Account.

	2018-2019 £000	2019-2020 £000
Balance at 1 April	93,200	92,614
Upward revaluation of assets	3,462	
Downward revaluation of assets and impairment losses not charged to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	0	(995)
Surplus or deficit on revaluation of non-current assets not posted to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	3,462	(995)
Difference between fair value and historical cost depreciation	(4,048)	(3,873)
Revaluation balances on assets scrapped or disposed of	0	0
Balance at 31 March	92,614	87,746

2. Movement in the year: Capital Adjustment Account

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

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 Revaluation Reserve was created to hold such gains arising from 1 April 2007 onwards.

Note 8 provides details of the source of all the transactions posted to the Capital Adjustment Account, apart from those involving the Revaluation Reserve.

	2018-2019		2019-2020	
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Balance at 1 April		240,814		245,165
Reversal of items relating to capital expenditure debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:				
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	(12,834)		(13,924)	
Revaluation losses on Property, Plant and Equipment	248		(409)	
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	(1,519)		(634)	
		(14,105)		(14,967)
Adjusting amounts written out of the Revaluation Reserve		4,048		3,873
Net written out amount of the cost of non-current assets consumed in the year		(10,057)		(11,094)
Capital financing applied in the year:				
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	1,197		133	
Loans Lease principal repayments	4,357		2,430	
Application of grants to capital financing from the Capital Grants Unapplied Account	8,924		11,403	
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	997		1,100	
		15,475		15,066
Movements in the market value of Investment Properties debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		(1,067)		(123)
Balance at 31 March		245,165		249,014

3. Movement in the year: Financial Instruments Adjustment Account

The Financial Instruments Adjustment Account absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for income and expenses relating to certain financial instruments, and for bearing losses or benefiting from gains in accordance with statutory provisions. The Council uses the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account to manage “soft loans” that were on the Council’s Balance Sheet at 31 March 2007. Soft loans are loans advanced by the Council at nil or below prevailing interest rates. Generally accepted accounting practices require that the discounted interest rate is recognised as a reduction in the fair value of the loan, with the difference being debited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as service expenditure. However, statutory arrangements [or regulations] require that, for soft loans on the Council’s Balance Sheet at 31 March 2020, the reduction in value and corresponding charge to be reversed, so that there is no impact on the General Fund Balance.

	2018-2019	2019-2020
	£000	£000
Balance at 1 April	(71)	(55)
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	16	14
Balance at 31 March	(55)	(41)

4. Movement in the year: Pension 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 or regulations. 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. The debit balance on the Pension Reserve shows a significant surplus in the benefits earned by past and current employees.

	2018-2019 £000	2019-2020 £000
Balance at 1 April	15,165	(9,491)
Remeasurement of the net Pension Fund liability/(asset)	(16,758)	(17,684)
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	(15,261)	32,650
Employers Pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	7,363	7,397
Balance at 31 March	(9,491)	12,872

5. Movement in the year: Employee Statutory Adjustment Account

The Employee Statutory Adjustment Account absorbs the differences that would otherwise arise on the General Fund Balance from accruing for short-term accumulating compensated absences at the end of the financial year. Generally accepted accounting practices require that all short-term employee benefits, including accumulating compensated absences, should be recognised as a cost in the accounts for the year to which they relate. This means that where employees' full holiday entitlement, time in lieu or credit flexi-time balance has not been taken by the financial year-end, the cost of the untaken days or time is calculated and recorded as an accrued expense. However, statutory arrangements require that the impact of such accrued expenditure on the General Fund Balance is neutralised by transfers to or from the Employee Statutory Adjustment Account.

	2018-2019 £000	2019-2020 £000
Balance at 1 April	(2,596)	(2,173)
Amounts accrued at the end of the current year	423	(338)
Balance at 31 March	(2,173)	(2,511)

6. Movement in the year: Financial Instruments Revaluation Reserve

Formerly known as the Available for Sale Financial Instruments Reserve, this reserve has been reclassified as the Financial Instruments Revaluation Reserve in accordance with IFRS 9 with effect from 1 April 2018. The Financial Instruments Revaluation Reserve contains the gains made by the Authority arising from increases in the value of its investments held principally for strategic purposes and not held for trading, that have quoted market prices or otherwise do not have fixed or determinable payments. 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

	2018-2019 £000	2019-2020 £000
Balance at 1 April	2,743	2,921
Upward revaluation of investments	178	412
Downward revaluation of investments not charged to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	0	0
Balance at 31 March	2,921	3,333

Note 24 Cash Flow Statement: Operating Activities

	2018-2019 £000	2018-2019 Restated £000	2019-2020 £000
Adjustment to surplus or deficit on the provision of services for noncash movements			
Depreciation and Impairment losses	12,834	12,834	13,876
Revaluation Gains	(248)	(248)	409
Amortisation (included with depreciation above)	0	0	48
(Increase)/Decrease in Stock	(365)	(365)	(18)
(Increase)/Decrease in Debtors	1,405	1,405	(448)
Increase/(Decrease) in Creditors	3,001	3,001	(2,575)
Movements in the Pension Reserve not relating to actuarial changes	7,898	7,898	10,287
Carrying amount of non-current assets sold	1,519	1,519	634
Investment Income not involving movement of cash	(9,795)	(9,795)	15,383
Contributions to Other Reserves/Provisions	(9,811)	20,055	(14,018)
Movement in value of investment properties-included above in impairment & downward revaluations (& non-sale de-recognitions)	1,067	1,067	123
	7,505	37,371	23,701
Adjust for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities			
Purchase of short-term (not considered to be cash equivalents) and long-term investments (includes investments in associates, joint ventures and subsidiaries)	10,582	10,582	6,598
Proceeds from short-term (not considered to be cash equivalents) and long-term investments (includes investments in associates, joint ventures and subsidiaries)	(9,284)	(9,284)	(5,479)
	1,298	1,298	1,119

Note 25 Cash Flow Statement: Investing Activities

	2018-2019 £000	2019-2020 £000
Purchase of PP&E, investment property and intangible assets	13,748	19,445
Purchase of Short Term Investments (not considered to be cash equivalents)	5,443	(4,518)
Purchase of Long Term Investments	500	4,490
Other Payments for Investing Activities	348	581
Proceeds from the sale of PP&E, investment property and intangible assets	(1,122)	(645)
Proceeds from Long Term Investments	(3,000)	(450)
Capital Grants and Contributions Received	(9,954)	(10,987)
Other Receipts from Investing Activities	524	309
Net Cash flows from Investing Activities	6,487	8,225

Note 26 Cash Flow Statement: Financing Activities

	2018-2019 £000	2019-2020 £000
Cash receipts from Short and Long Term Borrowing	0	(10,000)
Other Receipts form Financing Activities	(289)	(268)
Repayment of Short and Long Term borrowing	29	5,028
Other payments for Financing Activities	620	1,422
Net Cash flows from Financing Activities	360	(3,818)

Note 27 Trading Operations

Following a review of the Council's trading operations it was reaffirmed that no significant trading operations existed which required the establishment of separate trading accounts.

Note 28 Agency Services

The Council is required by legislation to provide a collection service for Scottish Water whereby it collects water and waste charges in conjunction with collection of Council Tax. The legislation stipulates the minimum amount Scottish Water must pay by way of commission for this service. For 2019-20 the value of this service amounted to £0.062M (2018-19 £0.059M).

The Council collects Non-Domestic Rates on behalf of the Scottish Government. For 2019-20 £10.459M was collected (2018-19 £9.376M).

Note 29 External Audit Costs

Fees payable to Audit Scotland in respect of external audit services undertaken in accordance with Audit Scotland's Code of Audit Practice in 2019-20 were as follows:

	2018-2019 £000	2019-2020 £000
Orkney Islands Council	185	190
Charities	1	1
	186	191

Note 30 Capital Grant Receipts in Advance

The Council has received no capital grants in advance of need during 2019-20.

Note 31 Related Parties

The Council's related parties are those bodies or individuals that have the potential to control or significantly influence the Council, or to be controlled or significantly influenced by the council. The Council is required to disclose material transactions that have occurred with related parties and the amount of any material sums due to or from related parties. Related party relationships require to be disclosed where control exists, irrespective of whether there have been transactions between the related parties. Disclosure of this information 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.

Scottish Government

- The Scottish Government has effective control over the general operations of the Council, being responsible for providing the statutory framework within which the Council operates. The Scottish Government provides the majority of the Council's funding in the form of grants and prescribes the terms of many of the transactions that the Council has with other parties (such as Council Tax bills and housing benefits).

Companies and Joint Boards

- The Council is deemed to have significant influence or control over a number of wholly owned companies or Joint Boards, including the Orkney Integration Joint Board. Further details of which can be found in the group accounts which are set out within these statements.

Councillors and Officers

- The Council can on occasion transact with individuals or businesses that are owned by Elected Members or employees, but these are neither considered to be material by value or by nature.
- All Elected Members and senior officers are required to declare any related party interests in a formal Register of Interests, which is available for inspection upon request.

Pension Fund

- The Council is the administering authority and scheduled body for the Orkney Islands Council Pension Fund. The related party transactions being payments of employer's contributions in respect of the membership of the Pension Fund by Council employees.

	2018-2019			2019-2020		
	Receipts £000	Payments £000	Debtor / (Creditor) £000	Receipts £000	Payments £000	Debtor / (Creditor) £000
Scottish Government						
Revenue Grants - being payments made in support of Revenue Expenditure	59,345	0	0	59,234	0	0
Capital Grants - being payments made in support of Capital Expenditure	8,924	0	0	11,404	0	0
Companies and Joint Boards						
Orkney Towage Company Limited - being payments made for the provision of Towage Services	782	0	0	0	0	0
Orkney Ferries Limited - being payments made in support of the Ferry Services	0	8,689	543	0	9,459	748
Pickaquoy Centre Trust - being payments for provision of leisure services	183	907	(138)	242	817	(59)
Orkney and Shetland Valuation Joint Board - being payments of annual requisition to Joint Boards	0	306	19	0	365	16
Orkney Islands Pension Fund						
Being payments of employers contributions in respect of employees	0	6,747	0	0	573	0

Note 32 Capital Expenditure and Capital Financing

The total amount of capital expenditure incurred in the year is shown in the table below, together with the resources that have been used to finance it. Where capital expenditure is to be financed in future years by charges to revenue as assets are used by the Authority, the expenditure results in an increase in the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR), a measure of the capital expenditure incurred historically by the Authority that has yet to be financed. The CFR is analysed in the second part of this note.

Capital Expenditure and Capital Financing	2018-2019	2019-2020
	£000	£000
Opening Capital Financing Requirement	33,366	31,918
Property, Plant and Equipment	13,473	19,383
Investment Properties	436	45
Intangible Assets	118	0
Other	0	6
	14,027	19,434
Sources of finance		
Capital receipts	(1,197)	(133)
Government grants and other contributions	(8,924)	(11,403)
Sums set aside from revenue:		
Direct revenue contributions:		
General	(907)	(684)
Harbours	(90)	(416)
Loans fund principal	(4,357)	(2,430)
	(15,475)	(15,066)
Closing Capital Finance Requirement	31,918	36,286
Explanation of movements in year		
Increase in underlying need to borrow (unsupported by government financial assistance)	(1,448)	4,368
Increase/(decrease) in Capital Financing Requirement	(1,448)	4,368

At 31 March 2020 the Council had commitments on capital contracts for projects of £15.121M. This expenditure will be funded from a combination of government grants, external borrowing, income from the sale of assets and contributions from revenue budgets.

Note 33 Leases

Orkney Islands Council as Lessee

Operating Leases

The Council has acquired properties by entering into operating leases.

The expenditure charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement during the year in relation to these leases was £0.184M (2018-19 £0.155M).

Future minimum payments are set out below:

	2018-2019	2019-2020
	Land and buildings	Land and buildings
	£000	£000
Minimum lease rentals payable:		
No later than 1 year	119	171
Later than 1 year and no later than 5 years	409	577
Later than 5 years	2,188	2,477
	2,716	3,225

Orkney Islands Council as Lessor

Operating Leases

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

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

The total value of rental income recognised during the period was £1.396M (2018-19 £1.477M). No contingent rents were recognised.

Future minimum lease income is set out below:

	2018-2019 Land and buildings £000	2019-2020 Land and buildings £000
Minimum lease rentals receivable:		
No later than 1 year	1,401	1,251
Later than 1 year and no later than 5 years	3,198	2,852
Later than 5 years	13,266	12,812
	17,865	16,915

Note 34 Impairment Losses

The Code requires disclosure by class of assets of the amounts for impairment losses and impairment reversals charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services and to Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure. These disclosures are consolidated in Notes 13 and 19 reconciling the movement over the year in the Property, Plant and Equipment, Intangible, Heritage and Assets Held for Sale balances.

Note 35 Capitalisation of Borrowing Costs

The Council does not capitalise its borrowing costs.

Note 36 Pension Schemes Accounted as Defined Contribution Schemes

There are currently two occupational pension schemes for teachers in Scotland, the Scottish Teachers' Superannuation Scheme (STSS) and the Scottish Teachers' Pension Scheme 2015 (STPS 2015). These schemes are administered by the Scottish Public Pensions Agency on behalf of Scottish Ministers. Both are defined benefit schemes, but, as it is not possible to identify each participating Council's share of the underlying liabilities on a consistent and reasonable basis both schemes are accounted for as if they were defined contribution schemes. Employer contributions are set on the basis of periodic reviews by the Government Actuary. The Council's rate of contribution as an employer increased to 23% from 17.2% on 1 September 2019. The employee rate is tiered and ranges from 7.2% to 11.9%. The Council paid £2.868M (£2.117M in 2018-19) of employer contributions to the Scottish Public Pensions Agency during 2019-20. £0.302M of expenditure (£0.304M in 2018-19) was charged to service revenue accounts during 2019-20 in respect of "added years" pension enhancement termination benefits, representing 2.15% of employees' pensionable pay (2.47% in 2018-19).

Note 37 Defined Benefit Pension Schemes

Participation in pension 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 are not actually payable until employees retire, the Council has a commitment to make the payments, and this commitment needs to be disclosed at the time that employees earn their future entitlement.

The Council participates in two pension schemes:

- The Local Government Pension Scheme, administered locally by Orkney Islands Council - this is a funded defined benefit scheme, meaning that the Authority and employees pay contributions into a fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the pension's 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 liabilities, and cash has to be generated to meet actual pension payments as they eventually fall due.

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

Transactions relating to post-employment benefits

The Council recognises the cost of retirement benefits in the reported cost of service when they are earned by employees, rather than when the benefits are eventually paid as pensions.

However, the charge the Council is required to make against 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 on Reserves Statement. The following transactions have been made in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the General Fund balance via the Movement in Reserves Statement during the year:

2018-2019 £000		2019-2020 £000
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		
<i>Cost of Services:</i>		
14,401	Current service cost	17,329
1,173	Past service cost including curtailments	8
<i>Included within financing and investment income and expenditure:</i>		
(313)	Net Interest Expense	347
15,261	Total of LGPS post-employment benefits charged to the surplus or deficit on the provision of services	17,684
<i>Included within other comprehensive income and expenditure:</i>		
0	Changes in demographic assumptions	(12,699)
28,299	Changes in financial assumptions	(39,381)
161	Other experience	(2,018)
(11,702)	Return on assets excluding amounts included in net interest	21,448
16,758	Remeasurement of the net Pension Fund Liability/(Assets)	(32,650)
<i>Movement in reserves statement:</i>		
<i>Adjustments between accounting and funding basis under regulations:</i>		
(15,261)	Reversal of net charges made to surplus or deficit on the provision of services for post-employment benefits in accordance with the code	(17,684)
(16,758)	Reversal of re-measurement of net defined benefit liability	32,650
Actual amount charged against the General Fund balance for pensions in the year:		
7,363	Employer contributions and direct payments payable in the year	7,397
(24,656)	Net charge to the General Fund Summary	22,363

Pension Assets and Liabilities recognised in the Balance Sheet

	2018-2019 £000	2019-2020 £000
Fair value of scheme assets	(352,668)	(342,160)
Fair value of scheme liabilities	362,159	329,288
Council's share of deficit or (surplus) in the scheme	9,491	(12,872)

Asset and Liabilities in Relation to Post-Employment Benefits

Reconciliation of Movements in the Fair Value of Scheme Assets:

2018-2019 £000		2019-2020 £000
(329,495)	Opening balance at 1 April	(352,668)
(8,924)	Interest Income	(8,493)
	<i>Cashflows:-</i>	
(2,253)	Member contributions	(2,384)
(6,812)	Employer contributions	(6,854)
(551)	Contributions in respect of unfunded benefits	(543)
6,518	Benefits paid: other	6,791
551	Benefits paid: unfunded	543
	<i>Remeasurements:-</i>	
(11,702)	Return on Plan Assets, excl. net interest expense	21,448
(352,668)	Closing balance at 31 March	(342,160)

Reconciliation of Present Value of the Scheme Liabilities:

2018-2019 £000		2019-2020 £000
305,696	Present Value of Funded Liabilities	353,554
8,634	Present Value of Unfunded Liabilities	8,605
314,330	Opening balance at 1 April	362,159
14,401	Current service cost	17,329
1,173	Past service cost including curtailments	8
8,611	Interest cost	8,840
	<i>Cashflows:-</i>	
2,253	Member contributions	2,384
(6,518)	Estimated benefits paid: other	(6,791)
(551)	Estimated benefits paid: unfunded	(543)
	<i>Remeasurements:-</i>	
0	Changes in demographic assumptions	(12,699)
28,299	Changes in financial assumptions	(39,381)
161	Other experience	(2,018)
362,159		329,288
353,554	Present Value of Funded Liabilities	321,656
8,605	Present Value of Unfunded Liabilities	7,632
362,159	Closing balance at 31 March	329,288

Analysis of Pension Fund's Assets

The below asset values are at bid value as required by IAS19.

2018-2019 £000			2019-2020 £000	
Equities:				
44,545	13%	Consumer	66,689	19%
40,807	12%	Manufacturing	35,583	10%
9,330	3%	Energy and Utilities	3,912	1%
59,612	17%	Financial Institutions	45,349	13%
20,115	6%	Health and Care	30,955	9%
41,971	12%	Information Technology	26,273	8%
Bonds:				
18,990	5%	UK Government	39,526	12%
Investment Funds and Unit Trusts:				
92,482	26%	Equities	91,294	27%
18,960	5%	Bonds	0	0%
5,856	1%	Cash and Cash Equivalents:	2,579	1%
352,668	100%	Total Assets	342,160	100%

Basis for Estimating Assets and Liabilities

Liabilities have been assessed on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method, an estimate of the pensions that will be payable in the future years dependent on assumptions about mortality rates, salary levels, etc. The following table shows the principal assumptions used by Hymans Robertson LLP, the Fund's independent actuaries, to estimate the Council's post-employment benefits transactions for 2019-20, and the Council's share of the Pension Fund's defined benefit obligation (scheme liabilities) and scheme assets as at 31 March 2020:

2018-2019		2019-2020
2.40%	Discount rate for defined benefit obligation	2.30%
2.90%	Rate of increase in salaries	2.20%
2.50%	Rate of increase in pensions	1.90%
Mortality assumptions:		
Longevity at age 65 for current pensioners:		
21.7 years	Men	21.1 years
23.8 years	Women	23 years
Longevity at age 65 for future pensioners:		
23.3 years	Men	22.3 years
26.2 years	Women	25.1 years
Commutation assumptions - percentage of the maximum additional tax-free cash (per HM Revenue & Customs limits) converted from annual pension into retirement lump sum:		
75%	for post-April 2009 service	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 to 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. 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.

Change in assumptions as at 31 March 2020:	Approximate increase to Employer %	Approximate Monetary Amount £000
0.5% decrease in Real Discount Rate	11%	36,425
0.5% increase in the Salary Increase Rate	2%	6,050
0.5% increase in the Pension Increase Rate	9%	29,899

Orkney Islands Council Pension Fund does not have an asset and liability matching strategy.

Impact on 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 maintain a funding level of 100% over the next 20 years. Funding levels are monitored on an annual basis. The next triennial valuation is due to be completed as at 31 March 2020.

The Fund is taking account of recent national changes to the Local Government Pension Scheme in Scotland such as the move from 1 April 2015 to a new Career Average Revalued Earning Scheme (CARE) for future accruals.

The Authority anticipates paying £6.621M in contributions to the scheme in 2020-21.

Statutory Accounts

It is a statutory requirement to publish a separate Annual Report and Accounts for the Orkney Islands Council Pension Fund. A copy of the annual report and accounts is available on the Council website: [Pension Fund Annual Accounts](#)

Note 38 Prior Period Adjustments

A review of the terms of the Flotta Terminal Decommissioning Agreement during the year has concluded that a contractual commitment does exist against the Council which has to date only been recognised by way of an earmarked balance within the useable reserves held on the Strategic Reserve Fund. As the extent of this contractual commitment has now been reaffirmed in financial terms and there only remains uncertainty over the timescale that this commitment will be drawn down, a requirement exists to provide in full for the fair value of this financial instrument.

On the basis that the contractual commitment extends back to 1999, when the terms of the Flotta Terminal Decommissioning Agreement were originally agreed, it is also necessary to restate some of the figures in the prior year audited financial statements.

The main changes to the prior year figures are the recognition of an additional charge of £29.866M, by back dating the establishment of a provision through Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure, representing an increase in the deficit on Provision of Services on the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. This in turn is reflected on both the Movement in Reserves Statement and Balance Sheet as an increase in Long term Liabilities offset by a corresponding reduction in Net Assets and Useable Reserves.

The effects of the restatement of the prior year financial statements can be summarised as follows (only those lines impacted by these changes are shown below):

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	Original 2018/19 £000	Restated 2018/19 £000	Adjustment £000
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	(6,745)	23,121	29,866
(Surplus)/Deficit on Provision of Services	(3,375)	26,491	29,866
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure (Surplus)/Deficit	9,743	39,609	29,866
Movement in Reserves Statement - Usable Reserves	Original 2018/19 £000	Restated 2018/19 £000	Adjustment £000
(Surplus)/Deficit on Provision of Services	(3,375)	26,491	29,866
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	(3,375)	26,491	29,866
Net (Increase)/Decrease before transfer to General Fund Earmarked Balances and Other Reserves	(10,530)	19,336	29,866
(Increase)/Decrease in Year	(10,530)	19,336	29,866
Balance as at 31 March 2019	(273,830)	(243,964)	29,866
Balance Sheet	Original 2018/19 £000	Restated 2018/19 £000	Adjustment £000
Provisions	0	(29,866)	(29,866)
Long Term Liabilities	(34,633)	(64,499)	(29,866)
Net Assets	602,811	572,945	(29,866)
Useable Reserves	273,830	243,964	(29,866)
Total Reserves	602,811	572,945	(29,866)
Cashflow Statement	Original 2018/19 £000	Restated 2018/19 £000	Adjustment £000
Net Surplus/(Deficit) on Provision of Services	3,375	(26,491)	(29,866)
Adjustment to Surplus/(Deficit) on Provision of Services for non-cash movements	7,505	37,371	29,866

Note 39 Contingent Liabilities

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations that arise from past events whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events.

Former Landfill and Quarry Sites Re-instatement

The Council is responsible under environmental and planning legislation for the ongoing monitoring and if required maintenance and reinstatement of current and former landfill and quarry sites. As at 31 March 2020, no financial provision has been made in respect of the future reinstatement of these landfill or quarry sites however, work is on-going to address issues at the sites currently assessed as Amber following completion of remedial works at the sites marked as Red. The Council recognises that a contingent liability in respect of current and former landfill and quarry sites operated by the Council may arise as a result of this work however the timing of liabilities in respect of current and former landfill and quarry sites is uncertain and the associated costs cannot be reliably estimated at this time.

Grant Funding Conditions

The Council receives grant income from a number of external agencies and public bodies in support of the delivery of a range of projects being undertaken. The standard conditions for

grants received apply for a number of years after the end of the financial year in which the final instalment of the grant is paid. This means that the funding body, as the Grantor, can reclaim grant payments should the standard conditions of the grant be breached during this period.

Merchant Navy Officers Pension Fund (MNOFF)

The Council acts as Guarantor in respect of any future liabilities arising from the withdrawal of both the Orkney Towage Company Ltd and Orkney Ferries Ltd from the Merchant Navy Officers Pension Fund (MNOFF). On the basis that any liability would only crystallise upon either the insolvency of the employer or its failure to pay any deficit contributions, neither of which are probably, this is considered to represent a low risk for the Council.

Orkney Islands Council Pension Fund

In a landmark decision delivered on 26 October 2018, the High Court ruled that pension scheme trustees are under a duty to equalise benefits for men and women in respect of Guaranteed Minimum Pensions (GMPs). The Court also confirmed that a number of methods for equalising GMPs are lawful and trustees should not select the most expensive option but should be guided by the principle of 'minimum interference' described below.

- employers are permitted to require trustees to apply Method C, which involves providing better accumulated male or female benefits each year, which may enable some of the additional benefits provided due to equalisation to be taken into account if the advantaged sex changes over time, as this will be costly for the employer
- trustees are obliged to make back-payments to members. No statutory limitation period applies and therefore the time period which back-payments must cover will turn upon the rules of the scheme in question.

From 6 April 1978 employers were able to contract out of the second tier of state pensions known as "SERPS" such that employees in contracted-out employment did not accrue any second-tier pension. Employers and members of such schemes paid lower national insurance contributions and in return the employer required to provide a pension scheme promising a level of benefits (GMP) which was broadly similar to the second-tier pension. Although GMPs ceased to accumulate from 6 April 1997 and contracting-out was abolished on 6 April 2016, accrued GMPs were not altered and therefore many schemes have historic GMP liabilities.

GMPs are inherently unequal due to a number of factors including the differing retiring ages between the sexes (60 for women and 65 for men) and female GMPs accruing at a higher rate.

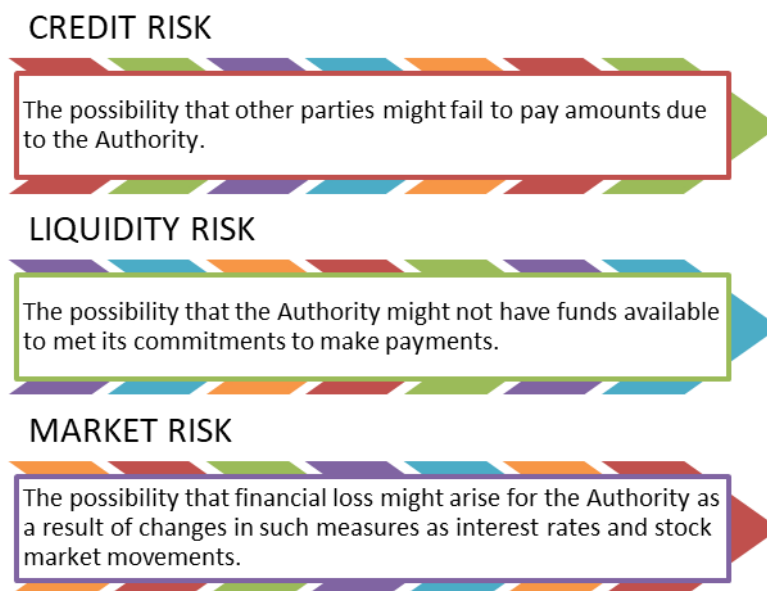
Since the Barber decision was made in 1990, occupational pension schemes have been under a duty to equalise benefits for male and female members. The question of whether GMPs need to be equalised in line with Barber has been debated for the 28 years since, but until the High Court's judgement the matter remained unresolved. Doubt had persisted due to the relationship between GMPs and the state pension scheme and because of exceptions to the usual European equality requirements applying to some state pension arrangements.

The Orkney Islands Council Pension Fund does not currently recognise the financial impact of the recent decision by HM Government in July 2020 to concede the Goodwin legal case. The aim of the legal action was to recognise the need to equalise survivor benefits for the dependents of scheme member irrespective of sexual orientation and including those transitioning across the sexes. More specifically, the removal of a pre-1988 service restriction that currently applies to male dependants of female scheme members in opposite

sex marriages has yet to be quantified by the Pension Fund, but is likely to represent a modest increase in the scheme liabilities depending on local experience.

Note 40 Nature and Extent of Risks Arising from Financial Instruments

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



The Council's management of treasury risks actively works to minimise the Council's exposure to the unpredictability of financial markets and to protect the financial resources available to fund services. The Council has fully adopted CIPFA's Code of Treasury Management Practices and has written principles for overall risk management as well as written policies and procedures covering specific areas such as credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk.

Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from the short-term lending of surplus funds to financial institutions and local authorities, as well as credit exposures to the council's customers.

The risk is minimised through the Annual Investment Strategy, which can be found at the following link:

[Annual Investment Strategy 2019-2020](#)

Credit Risk Management Practices

The Council's credit risk management practices are set out on pages 46 to 51 of the Annual Investment Strategy. It is the policy of the council to place deposits only with a limited number of high quality banks, building societies and money market funds whose credit rating is independently assessed as sufficiently secure by the Council's treasury advisers and to restrict lending to a prudent maximum amount for each entity.

Deposits are not made with banks and financial institutions unless they are rated independently with minimum score of A1/P1/F1 short term debt ratings with Moodys,

Standard & Poors or Fitch. During 2019-20 the authority has a policy of not lending more than 25% of its surplus balances to individual institutions at any one time.

The following analysis summarises the Council's potential maximum exposure to credit risk, based on past experience and current market conditions. No credit limits were exceeded during the financial year and the Council expects full repayment on the due date of deposits placed with its counterparties.

2019-2020	Amount at 31 March 2020 £000	Historical experience of non-payment adjusted for market conditions at 31 March 2020 %	Adjustment for Market Conditions at 31 March 2020 %	Estimated maximum exposure to default and uncollectability at 31 March 2020 £000
Deposits with financial institutions and local authorities	29,625			
Customers (sundry income)	4,722		41.21	1,946
Total	34,347			1,946

The following significant inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques have been used in calculating impairment loss allowances:

The Authority has assessed each category of financial asset in order to determine if an impairment loss is required. Impairment losses are calculated to reflect the expectation that the future cash flows might not take place because the borrowers could default on their obligation. The authority has used reasonable and supportable information available for each financial instrument in order to determine the loss allowance model. Considered in this determination is also the credit status of the instrument on initial recognition, if available, together with an assessment of general economic conditions and whether the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. Forward-looking information has been incorporated into the determination of any movement in fair value.

During the reporting period changes were made to the estimation technique in respect of the provision for bad debt, with the previous aged analysis provision replaced by a risk-based approach to assess the probability of default by debtor.

No credit limits were exceeded during the reporting period and the authority does not expect any losses from non-performance by any of its counterparties in relation to deposits and bonds.

The Authority does not allow credit for customers such that of the £4.722M debtors balance, £1.612M is less than one month old, leaving a balance of £3.110M that is past its due date for payment. The past due but not impaired amounts can be analysed by age as follows:

2018-2019 £000		2019-2020 £000
349	Less than three months	913
121	Three to six months	170
179	Six months to one year	169
696	More than one year	679
1,345	Sundry income debtors balance	1,931

During the year the impairment loss allowance on overdue sundry income debtors increased by £0.094M, being an increase from £1.097M to £1.191M. This increase can be attributed to a change in the estimation technique together with a movement in the debtor balances over the year.

Amounts Arising from Expected Credit Losses

The Authority has adopted the simplified approach for expected credit losses allowances. There have been no loss allowances recognised during the year and no expected credit losses realised.

Collateral

Orkney Islands Council acts as the lender of last resort for housing loans. In such cases the Council takes a standard security over the property. As at 31 March 2020 the outstanding value of loans advanced by the Council was £1.202M (£0.838M as at 31 March 2019).

Liquidity risk

The authority has a cash flow management system that seeks to ensure that cash is available as needed. If unexpected movements happen, the authority has ready access to borrowings from the money markets and the Public Works Loans Board. There is no significant risk that it will be unable to raise finance to meet its commitments under financial instruments. Instead, the risk is that the authority will be bound to replenish a significant proportion of its borrowings at a time of unfavourable interest rates. The authority sets limits on the proportion of its fixed rate borrowing during specified periods.

The maturity analysis of the principal element of borrowing is as follows:

	2018-2019 £000	2019-2020 £000
Less than one year	5,029	29
Between one and two years	29	29
Between two and five years	5,087	5,085
More than five years	20,026	30,000
	30,171	35,143

As the authority also maintains a temporary loans portfolio, with lending of surplus funds on the money markets as an integral part of its day to day cash flow management activities, there is no significant risk that it will be unable to raise finance to meet its commitments under financial instruments.

Market risk: interest rate risk

The Authority 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 are not carried at fair value, so nominal gains and losses on fixed rate borrowings would not impact on the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services or Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure. However, changes in interest payable and receivable on variable rate borrowings and investments will be posted to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services and affect the General Fund Balance pound for pound. Movements in the fair value of fixed rate investments that have a quoted market price will be reflected in Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure.

The authority's investment strategy aims to manage interest rate risk by maintaining a number of discrete investment portfolios which are managed by external fund managers. The separation of equities, multi-asset and bond investments in this way effectively minimises the Council's exposure to interest rate movements. The risk of loss remains with the authority. In the longer term, the Scottish Government regularly reviews the level of grant support it provides to local authorities, which may result in additional support being provided to recognise the impact of changes in interest rates on the local authority's finances.

To illustrate the notional impact of changes in interest rates upon the Council, the following table shows the financial effect if rates had been 1% higher during 2019-20, with all other variables held constant.

	2018-2019 £000	2019-2020 £000
Increase in interest receivable on variable rate investments	(341)	(296)
Impact on Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(341)	(296)
Decrease in fair value of variable rate investment assets	497	518
Decrease in fair value of fixed rate borrowings liabilities (no impact on the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services or Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure)	6,275	7,576

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

Market risk: price risk

The authority held £217.857M of investments as at 31 March 2020 in the form of equities, multi-asset and bonds, including £3.310M in a local wind energy company. The authority is consequently exposed to losses arising from movement in the price of the shares.

The authority's investment strategy limits its exposure to price movements by diversifying its investment portfolio through the use of external fund managers, investment guidelines, benchmarks and targets.

These clearly defined shares are mainly classified as Fair Value through Profit or Loss with the investment in the local wind energy company and fishing quota classified as Fair Value Other Comprehensive Income, meaning that all movements in price will impact directly on the income and expenditure statement. A general shift of 5% in the general price of shares (positive or negative) would have resulted in a £10.893M gain or loss being recognised in the income and expenditure statement.

Market risk: foreign exchange risk

As part of the portfolio of £217.857M of investments, the authority held £87.676M of investments in the form of global equities and multi-assets pooled funds.

The authority's investment strategy limits its exposure to price movements by diversifying its investment portfolio through the use of external fund managers, investment guidelines, benchmarks and targets.

These clearly defined shares are all classified as Fair Value through Profit or Loss, meaning that all movements in price will impact directly on the income and expenditure statement. A general shift of 5% in the general price of shares (positive or negative) would have resulted in a £4.384M gain or loss being recognised in the income and expenditure statement.

Note 41 Charitable and Non Charitable Trust Funds

This section of the Annual Accounts shows the summary of transactions relating to the Charitable and Non Charitable Trust Funds administered by Orkney Islands Council as sole trustee. A summary of the balances held at 31 March 2020 and how these balances were invested is also detailed. Orkney Islands Council administers these Funds and separately accounts for them. They do not form part of the Council's single entity balance sheet, although under s222 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973, the property of the Trust Funds "vest[s] in" the relevant local authority. However, they are included in the Annual Accounts of the Council as a note to the core financial statements.

Many of the sundry trusts are registered with the Office of the Scottish Charity Regulator (OSCR) as charities. Details of these are shown in Note 1 below.

Summary Income and Expenditure Statement

2018-2019		2019-2020		
		Registered Charitable Trusts	Non Registered Trusts	Total
£000		£000	£000	£000
Income				
(34)	Interest on Investments etc.	(1)	(43)	(44)
Expenditure				
28	General Expenditure	24	35	59
(6)	(Surplus)/Deficit for the Year	23	(8)	15

Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2020

31 March 2019 £000		31 March 2020			
		Note	Registered Charitable Trusts £000	Non Registered Trusts £000	Total £000
730	Short-term Deposits with Orkney Islands Council		52	661	713
(2)	Current Liabilities		0	0	0
728	Total Assets less Liabilities		52	661	713
Represented by					
728	Trust Fund Balances		52	661	713
728	Total Net Worth	2	52	661	713

1. Registered as Charities

The table below details the names and Scottish Charity number of each of the charitable trust funds which are registered with the OSCR. The Council has prepared Charities SORP compliant financial statements on a receipts and payments basis for submission to OSCR.

Orkney Educational Trust (OET)	SC044607
Sheriff Thoms Bequest	SC044607
Frances Taylor's Bequest	SC044607
William Orkney Reid's Bursary Fund	SC044607

2. Trust Fund Balances

The funds registered with OSCR and administered by the Council, and their purposes are as follows:

	£000
Orkney Educational Trust Various bursary awards to promote further education opportunities, sports, visual arts, music and drama.	45
Sheriff Thoms Bequest For the restoration of St Magnus Cathedral.	0
William Orkney Reid's Bursary Fund To assist the education of any promising pupils at Kirkwall Grammar School.	7
Others For various purposes including the upkeep of lairs, assistance to the poor and infirm, the provision of school prizes and other charitable activities.	0
Total	52

Copies of the annual accounts of the Charitable Funds are available on the Council website.

Note 42 Common Good Fund

Common Good Funds were inherited from the former Burgh Councils at reorganisation of local government in 1975. Common Good Funds are held for the benefit of residents of the former Burghs of Stromness and Kirkwall.

The assets of the Fund are the properties of these former Burghs and monies are invested with the Council's Loans Fund. The Fund's main expenditure is incurred in respect of the maintenance of properties and the provision of grants to local organisations, while the Fund's income is derived from property rentals and interest generated on investments.

2018-2019 £000		2019-2020 £000
Income		
(30)	Interest on Investments etc.	(36)
(24)	Transfer to revaluation reserve	0
Expenditure		
24	General Expenditure	32
(30)	(Surplus)/Deficit for the Year	(4)

31 March 2019 Total £000	Balance Sheet	31 March 2020		
		Stromness £000	Kirkwall £000	Total £000
	Investments			
258	Property	36	220	256
169	Heritage Assets	0	169	169
224	Capital Deposits	50	175	225
651	Total Long Term Assets	86	564	650
430	Loans Fund Deposit	99	337	436
430	Current Assets	99	337	436
0	Less Current Liabilities	0	0	0
430	Net Current Assets	99	337	436
1,081	Net Assets	185	901	1,086
Represented by:				
224	Capital Reserve	50	175	225
456	Revenue Reserve	99	363	462
402	Revaluation Reserve	35	364	399
1,082	Accumulated Funds	184	902	1,086

Housing Revenue Account

Housing Revenue Account income and expenditure statement

The Housing Revenue Account (HRA) reflects a statutory obligation to maintain a revenue account for local authority housing provision in accordance with the Housing (Scotland) Act 1987. The Housing Revenue Account income and expenditure statement shows the economic cost in the year of providing housing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the amount to be funded from rents and government grants. Councils charge rents to cover expenditure in accordance with regulations; this may be different from the accounting cost. The increase or decrease in the year, on the basis on which rents are raised, is shown in the movement on the Housing Revenue Account statement.

2018-2019 £000		2019-2020	
		£000	£000
	<i>Expenditure:</i>		
1,118	Repairs and maintenance	1,366	
723	Supervision and management	753	
1,647	Depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	1,783	
36	Increase or (decrease) in the allowance for bad debts	16	
3,524			3,918
	<i>Income:</i>		
(3,693)	Dwelling rents	(3,818)	
0	Non-dwelling rents	0	
(31)	Other income	(43)	
(3,724)			(3,861)
(200)	Net cost of HRA services as included in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement		57
	<i>HRA share of the operating income and expenditure included in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement:</i>		
(57)	Capital Grants	(1,461)	
9	(Gain)/loss on sale of HRA non-current assets	(1)	
550	Interest payable and similar charges	436	
(1)	Pensions interest cost and expected return on pensions assets	2	
501			(1,024)
301	(Surplus) or deficit for the year on HRA services		(967)

Movement on the Housing Revenue Account statement

This statement shows the movement in the year on the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) Balance. The surplus or deficit for the year on the HRA income and expenditure statement represents the true economic cost of providing the Council's HRA services, more details of which are shown in the HRA income and expenditure statement itself. The adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations detail the adjustments that are made to the HRA income and expenditure, as recognised by the Council in the year in accordance with proper accounting practice, to the statutory amounts required to be charged to the HRA Balance for dwellings rent setting purposes.

2018-2019		2019-2020			
£000		£000	£000	£000	£000
(243)	Balance on the HRA at the end of the previous year				(523)
301	(Surplus) or deficit for the year on the HRA income and expenditure statement			(967)	
	<i>Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations:</i>				
(9)	Reverse out gain/(loss) on sale of HRA non-current assets		1		
	<i>HRA share of contributions to/(from) the Pension Reserve:</i>				
(91)	Reverse out net charges made for post-employment benefits in accordance with IAS19	(104)			
50	Pensions cost chargeable for the year in accordance with statutory provisions: employer's contributions payable to Orkney Islands Council Pension Fund	43			
(41)	HRA share of contributions to or (from) the Pension Reserve		(61)		
	<i>Transfer to/(from) the Capital Adjustment Account:</i>				
(1,647)	Reverse out depreciation and impairment gains on non-current assets	(1,783)			
57	Reverse out credits made for capital grants	1,461			
1,305	Loans fund principal contribution from the HRA	1,591			
(285)	Transfer to/(from) the Capital Adjustment Account		1,269		
(335)	Total of adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations			1,209	
(34)	Net (increase) or decrease before transfers to or from reserves			242	
(246)	Transfers to/(from) reserves			(242)	
(280)	(Increase) or decrease in the year on the HRA				0
(523)	Balance on the HRA at the end of the current year				(523)

Notes to the Housing Revenue Account income and expenditure statement

1. The number and types of dwelling in the Council's housing stock

The Council was responsible for managing 949 dwellings during 2019-20 which remained unchanged since 2018-19. The following shows an analysis of these dwellings by type.

Number at 31 March 2019	Type of dwelling	Number at 31 March 2020
32	One-apartment	32
348	Two-apartment	348
307	Three-apartment	307
245	Four-apartment	245
14	Five-apartment	15
3	Six-apartment	2
949	Total	949

2. The amount of rent arrears

At 31 March 2020 total rent arrears amounted to £0.455M (£0.301M at 31 March 2019). This is 11.92% of the total value of rental income at 31 March 2020.

3. The provision considered to be necessary in respect of uncollectable rent arrears

In the financial year 2019-20 the rental bad debt provision has increased by £0.030M (£0.034M decrease during 2018-19). The provision to cover the potential loss of income stands at £0.162M at 31 March 2020. This is 4.26% of the total value of rents at that date.

4. The total value of uncollectable void rents

The total value of uncollectable void rents for Council dwellings that were not let during the year was £0.024M (£0.041M during 2018-19).

Council Tax Income Account

Councils raise taxes from residents by way of a property tax – the council tax – which is based on property values. Each dwelling house in a local authority area is placed into one of eight valuation bands, “A” to “H”. The Council declares an annual charge for band D properties and all other properties are charged a proportion of this – lower valued properties pay less; higher valued properties pay more. The Council Tax Income Account shows the gross income raised from Council Taxes levied and deductions made under statute. The resultant net income is transferred to the Council’s comprehensive income and expenditure statement.

2018-2019 £000		2019-2020 £000
11,313	Gross council tax levied	11,936
(749)	Council Tax Reduction Scheme	(781)
(1,532)	Other discounts and reductions	(1,549)
19	Write-off of uncollectable debts and allowance for impairment	(44)
(55)	Adjustment to previous years’ council tax	(81)
8,996	Transfer to the General Fund	9,481

Calculation of the council tax

Dwellings are valued by the Assessor and placed within valuation bands ranging from the lowest “A” to the highest “H”. The Council Tax base is the number of chargeable dwellings across all valuation bands (adjusted for dwellings where discounts apply), after providing for non-payment, expressed as an equivalent number of band D dwellings. The band D Council Tax charge is calculated using the Council Tax base and this in turn fixes the charge for each of the other bands, which are based on pre-determined proportions relative to the band D charge. The band D charge for 2019-20 was £1,152.69 (£1,100 in 2018-19).

A discount of 25% on the Council Tax is made where there are fewer than two residents in a property. Discounts of 50% are made for unoccupied property for a period of up to six months. Certain persons are disregarded for Council Tax purposes, including people who are in detention, students and people who are severely mentally impaired. Reductions in Council Tax payable are also available for people with disabilities.

Charges for water and sewerage services are the responsibility of Scottish Water. Orkney Islands Council collects total monies and makes a precept payment to Scottish Water on the basis of collection levels based on a pre-determined formula. The figures below exclude the water and sewerage charges.

Annual council tax charges

2019-2020							
Band A	Band B	Band C	Band D	Band E	Band F	Band G	Band H
£768.46	£896.54	£1,024.61	£1,152.69	£1,514.51	£1,873.12	£2,257.35	£2,824.09

Calculation of the council tax base

2019-2020	Number of dwellings	Number of exemptions	Disabled relief	Discounts of 25%	Discounts of 50%	Council Tax Reduction	Total equivalent dwellings	Ratio to Band D	Band D equivalents
@	0	0	10	(1)	0	(5)	4	(200/360)	2
Band A	2,408	(275)	4	(263)	(139)	(321)	1,415	(240/360)	943
Band B	2,906	(140)	5	(294)	(90)	(301)	2,086	(280/360)	1,622
Band C	2,387	(91)	2	(194)	(64)	(163)	1,877	(320/360)	1,668
Band D	1,857	(40)	(1)	(116)	(35)	(64)	1,601	(360/360)	1,601
Band E	1,421	(22)	(13)	(60)	(18)	(13)	1,295	(473/360)	1,701
Band F	331	(2)	(7)	(8)	(3)	(3)	309	(585/360)	502
Band G	21	0	0	(0)	(2)	0	19	(705/360)	37
Band H	5	(1)	0	0	0	0	4	(882/360)	10
Total	11,336	(571)	0	(936)	(351)	(870)	8,610		8,086

Class 17 and 24 dwellings	0
Sub-total	8,086
Provision for non-payment and future award of discounts and reliefs	(30)
Council tax base	8,056

@ denotes additional relief for disabled persons occupying Band A properties

Non-Domestic Rates Account

This account is an agent's statement that reflects the statutory obligation for those councils who issue bills to non-domestic rate payers to maintain a separate non-domestic rate account. The account shows the rates collected from non-domestic rate payers during the year. Any difference between the rates collected and the amount the Council is guaranteed to receive under the national pooling arrangements is adjusted via the Scottish Government's general revenue grant to the Council. Non-domestic rate income is redistributed from the national non-domestic rate pool in proportion to the resident population of each council area, and therefore bears no direct relationship with the amount charged or collected by those councils.

2018-2019 £000		2019-2020 £000
14,367	Gross rates levied	15,139
(3,892)	Reliefs and other deductions	(4,465)
(41)	Write-offs of uncollectable debts and allowance for impairment	(42)
10,434	Net non-domestic rate income	10,632
(69)	Adjustment to previous years' non-domestic rates	(226)
(989)	Contribution (to) or from the national non-domestic rate pool	53
9,376	Transfer to comprehensive income and expenditure statement	10,459

The nature and amount of each rate fixed

The non-domestic rates charge for each subject is determined by the rateable value placed upon it by the Assessor, multiplied by the rate per pound (the "rate poundage"). The national non-domestic rates poundage is set each year by the Scottish Ministers. For 2019-20 the charge was 49.0 pence in the pound. From 1 April 2017 the Scottish Government amended the existing Small Business Bonus Scheme (SBBS). Under the SBBS properties with a rateable value up to and including £15,000 are entitled to a 100% reduction in their business rates. Properties with a rateable value of between £15,001 and £18,000 receive a 25% reduction. Additionally, a business with two or more properties with a combined rateable value of £35,000 are eligible to qualify for relief of 25% on individual properties with a rateable value of £18,000 or less. For properties with a rateable value over £51,000 a supplement of 2.6 pence in the pound was added as per the Non-Domestic Rates (Levying) (Scotland) Regulations 2019.

Analysis of Orkney Islands Council's rateable values:

2019-2020		£000	£000
Rateable value at 1 April 2019:	commercial	8,653	
	industrial and freight transport	4,775	
	others	16,076	
			29,504
Running roll (full-year rateable value)			1,143
Rateable value at 31 March 2020			30,647
Wholly exempt subjects			(432)
Net rateable value at 31 March 2020			30,215

Harbour Authority Account

Harbour Authority Revenue Account income and expenditure statement

The Orkney County Council Act 1974 permits the Council to establish and operate a Harbour Authority Account. The trading position from harbour operations is reflected within the Council's Cost of Services, with surpluses carried to a Strategic Reserve Fund within the Harbour Authority Account.

The purpose of the Strategic Reserve Fund is to provide for the benefit of Orkney and its inhabitants including the development of one-off strategic capital projects as well as supporting the level of General Fund Services as part of an agreed Medium Term Financial Strategy at a time when support from Central Government is forecast to decline.

As surplus balances have accumulated over the years, the range of asset classes that the Strategic Reserve Fund holds has expanded to include an extensive portfolio of equities, bonds, diversified growth and UK property funds that are all managed by external fund managers. In addition to this, the Council also holds a range of local investments, including a portfolio of investment properties, shares in companies, fishing quota and loans to business.

The prime objective for the managed fund investments is to maintain or increase their value in real terms over time, after allowing for disbursements or spending commitments on the Strategic Reserve Fund. To achieve this external fund managers are incentivised to outperform the financial markets for their respective mandates in order to meet the targets set by the Council.

2018-2019	2018-2019 Restated		2019-2020		
			£000 Expenditure	£000 Income	£000 Net
(4,190)	(4,190)	Scapa Flow Oil Port	6,229	(8,043)	(1,814)
(184)	(184)	Miscellaneous Piers and Harbours	7,517	(7,702)	(185)
(4,374)	(4,374)		13,746	(15,745)	(1,999)
(4,374)	(4,374)	Net cost of Harbour Services as included in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement			(1,999)
		<i>Harbours share of the operating income and expenditure included in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement:</i>			
(815)	(815)	Capital Grants			(223)
41	41	(Gain)/loss on sale of Harbour Authority assets			2
401	401	Interest payable and similar charges			488
(6,935)	22,931	Harbours Investment Income			16,585
(14)	(14)	Pensions interest cost and expected return on pensions assets			29
(11,696)	18,170	(Surplus) or deficit for the year on Harbour Authority			14,882

Movement on the Harbour Authority Revenue Account Statement

This statement shows the movement in the year on the Harbour Authority Revenue Account Balance. The surplus or deficit for the year on the Harbour income and expenditure statement represents the true economic cost of providing the Council's Harbour Authority, more details of which are shown in the Harbour income and expenditure statement itself. The adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations detail the adjustments that are made to the Harbour income and expenditure, as recognised by the

Council in the year in accordance with proper accounting practice, to the statutory amounts required to be charged to the Harbour Balance.

2018-2019	2018-2019 Restated			2019- 2020	
£000	0		£000	£000	£000
(236,751)	(236,751)	Balance on the Harbour Authority at the end of the previous year			(217,972)
(11,696)	18,170	(Surplus) or deficit for the year on the Harbour income and expenditure statement			14,882
		<i>Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations:</i>			
17	17	Difference between any other item of income and expenditure determined in accordance with the Code and determined in accordance with statutory Harbour requirements		14	
(41)	(41)	Reverse out gain/(loss) on sale of Harbour non-current assets		(2)	
		Harbour share of contributions to/(from) the Pension Reserve:			
(1,143)	(1,143)	Reverse out net charges made for post-employment benefits in accordance with IAS19	(1,429)		
592	592	Pensions cost chargeable for the year in accordance with statutory provisions: employer's contributions payable to Orkney Islands Council Pension Fund	598		
(551)	(551)	Harbour share of contributions to/(from) the Pension Reserve		(831)	
1	1	Harbour share of contributions to/(from) the Employee Statutory Adjustment Account		0	
90	90	Capital expenditure funded by the Harbour Authority		416	
		Transfer to/(from) the Capital Adjustment Account:			
(4,380)	(4,380)	Reverse out depreciation and impairment losses on non-current assets	(2,499)		
815	815	Reverse out credits made for capital grants	223		
375	375	Loans fund principal contribution from the Harbour Authority	473		
(3,190)	(3,190)	Transfer to/(from) the Capital Adjustment Account		(1,803)	
(3,674)	(3,674)	Total of adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations			(2,206)
(15,370)	14,496	Net (increase) or decrease before transfers to/(from) reserves			12,676
4,283	4,283	Contributions to/(from) General Fund Services		5,996	
0	0	Contributions to/(from) Housing Revenue Account House Build Programme		0	
4,283	4,283	Transfers to/(from) reserves:			5,996
(11,087)	18,779	(Increase) or decrease in the year on the Harbour Authority			18,672
(247,838)	(217,972)	Balance on the Harbour authority at the end of the current year			(199,300)

The Harbour Authority fund balance is represented by the following earmarked funds:

	2018-2019 Restated			Balance as at 31 March 2019 £000	2019-2020		
	Balance as at 1 April 2018 £000	Transfers in 2018-2019 £000	Transfers out 2018-2019 £000		Transfers in 2019-2020 £000	Transfers out 2019-2020 £000	Balance as at 31 March 2020 £000
Harbour Balances							
Strategic Reserve Fund	185,179	17,713	(7,901)	194,991	2,664	(22,915)	174,740
Flotta Terminal Decline & Decommissioning Fund	35,649	714	(29,866)	6,497	724	(724)	6,497
Conservation Fund	189	2	0	191	2	0	193
Talented Performers Fund	61	0	0	61	1	0	62
Travel Fund	103	1	0	104	1	0	105
Fisheries Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orkney Memorial Fund	510	5	(30)	485	5	(27)	463
Talented Young Persons Fund	16	0	(1)	15	0	(3)	12
Miscellaneous Piers Reserve Fund	6,504	375	0	6,879	1,379	0	8,258
Renewable Energy Fund	8,540	209	0	8,749	221	0	8,970
Harbour Fund Balances	236,751	19,019	(37,798)	217,972	4,997	(23,669)	199,300

Restatement of prior year comparators

A review of the terms of the Flotta Terminal Decommissioning Agreement has concluded that a contractual commitment exists against the council, which should now be provided for in full. On the basis that the contractual commitment originates from 1999 when the terms of the Flotta Terminal Decommissioning Agreement were agreed, it was necessary to backdate the recognition of this commitment into prior year audited financial statements.

Orkney College Account

Orkney College Revenue Account income and expenditure statement

Orkney Islands Council provides further and higher education provision through the Orkney College using a devolved Board of Management arrangement with a dedicated College Management Sub-Committee under the remit of the Education, Leisure and Housing Service. The Orkney College is funded by direct grant from the Scottish Funding Council (SFC). The trading position from these activities is reflected within the Council's Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of financing and investment expenditure.

2018-2019		2019-2020	
		£000	£000
	<i>Expenditure:</i>		
3,869	Staff Costs	4,398	
436	Property Costs	483	
547	Supplies & Services	599	
166	Transport Costs	141	
88	Administration Costs	86	
94	Apportioned Costs	94	
316	Depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	309	
48	Provision for Bad Debts	(41)	
5,564			6,069
	<i>Income:</i>		
(3,610)	Grants	(3,850)	
(1,133)	Fees & Charges	(1,423)	
(159)	Other income	(167)	
(4,902)			(5,440)
662	Net cost of Orkney College services as included in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement		629
	<i>Orkney College share of the operating income and expenditure included in the comprehensive income and expenditure statement:</i>		
(35)	Capital Grants		0
(6)	Pensions interest cost and expected return on pensions assets		12
621	(Surplus) or deficit for the year on Orkney College		641

Movement on the Orkney College Revenue Account Statement

This statement shows the movement in the year on the Orkney College Revenue Account Balance. The surplus or deficit for the year on the Orkney College income and expenditure statement represents the true economic cost of providing the Council's Further and Higher Education services, more details of which are shown in the Orkney College income and expenditure statement itself. The adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations detail the adjustments that are made to the Orkney College income and expenditure, as recognised by the Council in the year in accordance with proper accounting practice, to the statutory amounts required to be charged to the Orkney College Balance.

2018-2019		2019-2020			
		£000	£000	£000	£000
(107)	Balance on the College at the end of the previous year				(4)
621	(Surplus) or deficit for the year on the College income and expenditure statement			641	
	<i>Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations:</i>				
	College share of contributions to or (from) the Pension Reserve:				
(499)	Reverse out net charges made for post-employment benefits in accordance with IAS19	(624)			
259	Pensions cost chargeable for the year in accordance with statutory provisions: employer's contributions payable to Orkney Islands Council Pension Fund	261			
(240)	College share of contributions to/(from) the Pension Reserve		(363)		
(1)	College share of contributions to/(from) the Employee Statutory Adjustment Account		(35)		
0	Capital expenditure funded by the College		0		
	Transfer to/(from) the Capital Adjustment Account:				
35	Reverse out credits made for capital grants	0			
(312)	Reverse out depreciation and impairment losses on non-current assets	(302)			
(277)	Transfer to/(from) the Capital Adjustment Account		(302)		
(518)	Total of adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations			(700)	
103	Net (increase) or decrease before transfers to or from reserves			(59)	
0	Transfers to/(from) reserves			0	
103	(Increase) or decrease in the year on the College				(59)
(4)	Balance on the College at the end of the current year				(63)

Group Accounts

Statement of Group Accounting Policies

The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2010-2011 (the Code) placed a requirement on authorities to consider all their interests in external organisations including limited companies and other statutory organisations. This includes other local authorities or similar bodies defined in section 106 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973 e.g. statutory bodies such as Valuation Boards.

Authorities are required to prepare a full set of group accounts in addition to their own Council's accounts where they have a material interest in such entities. The group Financial Statements to 31 March 2020 represents the consolidation of the balances and transactions of the Council, its subsidiaries, associate and joint ventures.

The group accounting policies are those specified for the single entity financial statements. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the group members is FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Combining Entities

A full set of group accounts, in addition to the Council's accounts, has been prepared which incorporates material balances from identified subsidiaries, associate and joint ventures. The Group Accounts consolidate the results of the Council with five other entities.

Name of Combining Entity	Method of Accounting
Orkney Towage Company Limited	Subsidiary
Orkney Ferries Limited	Subsidiary
Pickaquoy Centre Trust	Subsidiary
Hammars Hill Energy Ltd	Associate
Orkney Integration Joint Board	Joint Venture
Orkney Research and Innovation Campus	Joint Venture

To comply with the Code, the Council has identified a number of companies where the Council has a "controlling interest" - these are termed "subsidiaries". The Council holds 100% of the shares in 2 Companies (Orkney Towage Company Limited and Orkney Ferries Limited). In accordance with the definition of 'control', the Council has included the results of the Pickaquoy Centre Trust which are reported as a "subsidiary" on the basis that the Council has power over the investee; exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the investor's returns.

The Council is also required to include the results of organisations termed as "associates", or "joint ventures" if it has a "joint control of", or "significant influence" over financial and operating policies.

The Council has included the results of Hammars Hill Energy Ltd as an "associate" within the Group Accounts, as the Council holds 28% of voting rights which is considered "significant influence". The Council's policy is to account for shareholdings in an associate to a round percentage calculation of the number of shares it holds in the entity. The Council holds 1,103,200 shares in the Company.

The Council has included the Orkney Integration Joint Board (OIJB) as a "joint venture" within the Group Accounts on the basis that the Council and the National Health Service

(NHS), as the parties participating in the arrangement, have joint equal rights to the net assets of the OIJB.

The Orkney Research and Innovation Campus (ORIC) has also been included by the Council as a “joint venture” within the Group Accounts on the basis that the Council and the Highlands and Islands Enterprise Network, as the parties participating in the arrangement, have joint equal rights to the net assets of ORIC.

The associate organisation and joint ventures were consolidated on the following basis:

Name of Combining Entity	Method of Combining	2018-2019 %	2019-2020 %
Hammars Hill Energy Ltd	Equity Method	28	28
Orkney Integrated Joint Board	Equity Method	50	50
Orkney Research and Innovation Campus	Equity Method	50	50

Further details for each entity are provided in the notes to the Group Accounts.

Basis of Consolidation and Going Concern

In line with the principles contained within the Code, the Group Financial Statement for the year ended 31 March 2020 has been prepared on the basis of a full consolidation of the financial transactions and balances of the Council and its subsidiaries.

"Subsidiaries" have been accounted for under the accounting convention of the "acquisition basis". The "associate" and the "joint ventures" have been included using the equity method, where the Council's share of the net assets or liabilities of the "associate" is incorporated and adjusted each year by the Council's share of the entity's results (recognised in the Group Income & Expenditure Statement), and its share of other gains and losses.

The effect of inclusion of the above bodies on the Group Balance Sheet is to reduce both Reserves and Net Assets by £2.858M representing the Council's share of the net assets in these entities.

The above subsidiaries, associate and joint ventures consider it appropriate that their Annual Accounts should follow the “going concern” basis of accounting with the exception of Orkney Towage Company Ltd.

A meeting of the Policy and Resources Committee on 16 February 2016 approved the project plan and timeline for integration of Orkney Towage Company Limited into the Council. Following the decision to transfer the company's trade and assets to the parent, the assets were transferred during 2016-2017. During 2017-2018 the Orkney Towage Company provided a restricted staffing supply service only to the Council, with employees formally transferring to the Council on 1 April 2018.

The intention is to wind the company up in due course. Currently no formal steps have been taken to begin a formal liquidation. Accordingly, the financial statements of Orkney Towage were prepared on a break-up basis rather than on a going concern basis.

Group Movement in Reserves

For the Year Ended 31 March 2020

This statement shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the group, analysed into 'usable reserves' (i.e. those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation), unusable reserves and the group share of subsidiaries and associate reserves. The Surplus or (Deficit) on the Provision of Services line shows the true economic cost of providing the group's services, more details of which are shown in the Group Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

	General Fund Balance £000	HRA Balance £000	Other Reserves £000	Harbour Reserves £000	Total Usable Reserves £000	Unusable Reserves £000	Total Authority Reserves £000	Authority's share of subsidiaries & associates £000	Total Group Reserves £000
Balance as at 1 April 2019	(13,175)	(523)	(12,294)	(217,972)	(243,964)	(328,981)	(572,945)	3,076	(569,869)
Restated (Surplus) or deficit on provision of services	99,174	(967)	0	14,882	113,089	0	113,089	1,289	114,378
Other Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	(88,111)	0	0	0	(88,111)	(32,067)	(120,178)	(1,507)	(121,685)
Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	11,063	(967)	0	14,882	24,978	(32,067)	(7,089)	(218)	(7,307)
Net (Increase) / Decrease before Transfers	11,063	(967)	0	14,882	24,978	(32,067)	(7,089)	(218)	(7,307)
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations	(9,126)	1,209	(512)	(2,206)	(10,635)	10,635	0	0	0
Net (Increase) / Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Balances	1,937	242	(512)	12,676	14,343	(21,432)	(7,089)	(218)	(7,307)
Transfers (to) / from Earmarked Balances	(7,550)	(242)	1,796	5,996	0	0	0	0	0
(Increase) / Decrease in Year	(5,613)	0	1,284	18,672	14,343	(21,432)	(7,089)	(218)	(7,307)
Balance as at 31 March 2020	(18,788)	(523)	(11,010)	(199,300)	(229,621)	(350,413)	(580,034)	2,858	(577,176)

	General Fund Balance £000	HRA Balance £000	Other Reserves £000	Harbour Reserves £000	Total Usable Reserves £000	Unusable Reserves £000	Total Authority Reserves £000	Authority's share of subsidiaries & associates £000	Total Group Reserves £000
Balance as at 1 April 2018	(15,091)	(243)	(11,215)	(236,751)	(263,300)	(349,254)	(612,554)	(1,045)	(613,599)
(Surplus) or deficit on provision of services	94,186	301	0	18,170	112,657	0	112,657	2,538	115,195
Other Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	(86,166)	0	0	0	(86,166)	13,118	(73,048)	1,583	(71,465)
Total Comprehensive Expenditure and Income	8,020	301	0	18,170	26,491	13,118	39,609	4,121	43,730
Net (Increase) / Decrease before Transfers	8,020	301	0	18,170	26,491	13,118	39,609	4,121	43,730
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations	(3,221)	(335)	75	(3,674)	(7,155)	7,155	0	0	0
Net (Increase) / Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Balances	4,799	(34)	75	14,496	19,336	20,273	39,609	4,121	43,730
Transfers (to) / from Earmarked Balances	(2,883)	(246)	(1,154)	4,283	0	0	0	0	0
(Increase) / Decrease in Year	1,916	(280)	(1,079)	18,779	19,336	20,273	39,609	4,121	43,730
Adjustment to eliminate Orkney Towage Loan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Balance as at 31 March 2019	(13,175)	(523)	(12,294)	(217,972)	(243,964)	(328,981)	(572,945)	3,076	(569,869)

Group Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for the year ended 31 March 2020

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

	Notes	2018-2019			2018-2019 Restated			2019-2020		
		£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
		Expenditure	Income	Net	Expenditure	Income	Net	Expenditure	Income	Net
Cultural and Recreation		8,787	(3,059)	5,728	8,787	(3,059)	5,728	10,047	(3,806)	6,241
Education		37,650	(1,605)	36,045	37,650	(1,605)	36,045	40,517	(2,608)	37,909
Roads and Transportation		21,504	(8,776)	12,728	21,504	(8,776)	12,728	22,658	(8,663)	13,995
Housing Revenue Account		3,524	(3,724)	(200)	3,524	(3,724)	(200)	3,918	(3,862)	56
Harbour Authority		10,783	(15,155)	(4,372)	10,783	(15,155)	(4,372)	13,746	(15,747)	(2,001)
Housing services		8,062	(6,514)	1,548	8,062	(6,514)	1,548	6,648	(5,097)	1,551
Community Social Services		48,442	(26,134)	22,308	48,442	(26,134)	22,308	51,144	(27,251)	23,893
Planning and Development		4,946	(2,083)	2,863	4,946	(2,083)	2,863	5,413	(2,445)	2,968
Environmental Services		5,554	(1,185)	4,369	5,554	(1,185)	4,369	6,061	(1,169)	4,892
Other Services		9,673	(2,184)	7,489	9,673	(2,184)	7,489	11,391	(3,340)	8,051
Non distributed costs		1,173	0	1,173	1,173	0	1,173	8	0	8
(Surplus)/Deficit on Continuing Operations	5	160,098	(70,419)	89,679	160,098	(70,419)	89,679	171,551	(73,988)	97,563
(Surplus) or Deficit on Discontinued Operations				0			0			0
Other Operating Expenditure				350			350			(76)
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	7			(5,950)			23,916			18,345
Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income				(86,641)			(86,641)			(90,577)
Associates and Joint Ventures accounted for on an equity basis	6			1,728			1,728			1,012
Tax Expense				(2)			(2)			0
Group (Surplus) or Deficit				(836)			29,030			26,267
(Surplus) or deficit on revaluation of non-current assets				(3,462)			(3,462)			995
(Surplus) or deficit on revaluation of available for sale financial assets at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure				(178)			(178)			(412)
Actuarial gains / losses on pension assets / liabilities				18,341			18,341			(34,157)
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure				14,701			14,701			(33,574)
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure (Surplus)/Deficit	8			13,865			43,731			(7,307)

Group Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2020

The Balance Sheet shows the value as at the Balance Sheet date of the assets and liabilities recognised by the group. The net assets of the group (assets less liabilities) are matched by the reserves held by the group. Group Reserves have three categories of underlying other reserves. The first category is usable reserves, the second category is those that the authority is not able to use to provide services and the final category is the group's share in the reserves of its consolidated subsidiaries and associate. Further details relating to these categories can be found within the Council's notes to the core financial statements.

	31 March 2019 £000	31 March 2019 Restated £000	31 March 2020 £000
Property, Plant & Equipment	361,930	361,930	365,858
Heritage Assets	912	912	912
Investment Property	19,803	19,803	19,725
Intangible Assets	120	120	72
Long Term Debtors	2,121	2,121	2,365
Long Term Investments	3,952	3,952	2,455
Investments in associates and joint ventures	1,578	1,578	1,982
Long Term Assets	390,416	390,416	393,369
Short Term Investments	219,788	219,788	208,838
Inventories	1,432	1,432	1,447
Short Term Debtors	8,888	8,888	8,027
Cash and Cash Equivalents	35,762	35,762	31,791
Assets held for sale	1,507	1,507	1,057
Current Assets	267,377	267,377	251,160
Short Term Borrowing	5,438	5,438	378
Short Term Creditors	17,647	17,647	15,084
Provisions	0	0	0
Capital Grants Receipts in Advance	0	0	0
Current Liabilities	23,085	23,085	15,462
Long Term Creditors	0	0	0
Provisions	0	29,866	30,590
Long Term Borrowing	25,171	25,171	35,143
Other Long Term Liabilities	9,802	9,802	(13,842)
Long Term Investments in Associates	0	0	0
Long Term Liabilities	34,973	64,839	51,891
Net Assets	599,735	569,869	577,176
Group Reserves	599,735	569,869	577,176
Total Reserves	599,735	569,869	577,176

The unaudited accounts were issued on 29 June 2020.

The audited accounts were authorised for issue on 26 October 2020.



Gareth Waterson, BAcc., CA

Head of Finance
26 October 2020

Group Cash Flow Statement at 31 March 2020

The Cash Flow Statement shows the changes in cash and cash equivalents of the group during the reporting period. The statement shows how the group 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 group are funded by way of taxation and grant income or from the recipients of services provided by the group. Investing activities represent the extent to which cash outflows have been made for resources which are intended to contribute to the group'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 group.

	Notes	2018-2019 £000	2018-2019 Restated £000	2019-2020 £000
Net surplus or deficit on the provision of services		836	(29,030)	(26,268)
Adjustment to surplus or deficit on the provision of services for noncash movements	11	8,052	37,918	24,649
Adjust for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities	11	1,298	1,298	1,119
Net Cash flows from Operating Activities		10,186	10,186	(500)
Net Cash flows from Investing Activities	12	(4,825)	(4,825)	(7,289)
Net Cash flows from Financing Activities	13	(367)	(367)	3,818
Net Cash flows from Taxation		(2)	(2)	0
Net increase or decrease in cash and cash equivalents		4,992	4,992	(3,971)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		30,770	30,770	35,762
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period		35,762	35,762	31,791

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 March 2020

The notes required for the accounts of Orkney Islands Council itself are disclosed separately in the preceding pages. The following notes provide material additional amounts and details in relation to the other combining entities. The accounting regulations require specific disclosures about the combining entities and the nature of their business.

1. Disclosure of Differences with Main Statement of Accounting Policies

The financial statements in the Group Accounts of Orkney Islands Council are prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out in the Council's Financial Statement Notes section with the additions and exceptions shown in the following section.

Group Income and Expenditure Statement

Retirement Benefits

In common with Orkney Islands Council, the subsidiaries participate in the Council's Pension Scheme. This is explained within the Council's Financial Statements Notes 36 and 37. The subsidiaries have accounting policies for pensions accounting that are consistent with those of the Council.

Value Added Tax

VAT paid by the Pickaquoy Centre Trust is accounted for within "net cost of service" to the extent that it is irrecoverable from H.M. Revenue and Customs.

Proceeds from Disposals of Fixed Assets

Profits and losses on the disposal of non-current assets are credited or debited to the Group Income & Expenditure Statement in a separate line. In the case of proceeds for the Council's assets, these are taken to the Usable Capital Receipts Reserve. Amounts in respect of Council assets are appropriated to the Capital Adjustment Account. For the share of proceeds for associates, these are taken instead to the Group.

Group Balance Sheet

Valuation of Fixed Assets

The basis of valuation across the combining entities is in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). Operational assets are shown at the lower of net replacement cost or net realisable value in existing use. There are no material inconsistencies with the policies adopted by Orkney Islands Council.

For the year to 31 March 2020 the Orkney Towage Company Ltd had no fixed assets.

Stock

Stock is valued at the lower of cost or net realisable value. The difference in valuation methods does not have a material effect on the Group given the levels of stockholdings.

2. Combining Entities

The Subsidiaries have been consolidated on a line by line basis. To permit consolidation, the Profit and Loss Accounts of the subsidiary entities have been presented in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom. The following section provides some additional information on the relationship between the Council and each subsidiary. The Council would ensure an orderly winding up of each subsidiary should the businesses cease.

Orkney Towage Company Limited

Orkney Towage Company Ltd is a company incorporated in 1976 under the terms of the Companies Acts to operate tugs within and around the Orkney Islands. The Council is the sole shareholder in the company holding all 501 £1 ordinary 'A' shares, and all 499 £1 ordinary 'B' shares representing 100% of the issued share capital. Under accounting standards, the Council has a controlling interest in this company, and it is therefore included in the group accounts as a subsidiary. Councillors hold all 4 seats on the board, with each director entitled to one vote.

At a special meeting of the Policy and Resources Committee of the Council on 16 February 2016 the committee approved the project plan and timeline for integration of Orkney Towage Company Limited into the Council.

During 2016-2017 the tangible assets were transferred to the parent and staff were formally transferred to the Council by 1 April 2018.

The Orkney Towage operations are now undertaken by the Council's Marine Services; however, the transfer of assets and liabilities has not yet been fully concluded.

The net assets of the company as at 31 March 2020 were £0.596M compared to the restated net assets of £0.593M at 31 March 2019. The profit before taxation for the period to 31 March 2020 was £0.003M compared to a loss of (£0.783M) for the period to 31 March 2019. No dividend payments were due to, or received by, the Council in respect of its investment.

No loan advances were made from the Council to the company during 2019-20.

The latest set of audited accounts is for the year to 31 March 2019. Copies of these accounts can be obtained from Orkney Islands Council, School Place, Kirkwall, Orkney, KW15 1NY.

Orkney Ferries Limited

Orkney Ferries Ltd is a company incorporated in 1961 under the terms of the Companies Acts to provide sea transport to the North and South Isles of Orkney. The Council is the principle shareholder in the company holding all 7,500,000 £1 ordinary shares, representing 100% of the issued share capital. Under accounting standards, the Council has a controlling interest in this company, and it is therefore included in the group accounts as a subsidiary. Councillors hold all 5 seats on the board, with each director entitled to one vote.

The net assets of the company at 31 March 2020 were £1.109M compared to net assets of £0.151M at 31 March 2019. There was profit of £0.001M before taxation for the period to 31 March 2020 and £nil to 31 March 2019. In 2019-20, Orkney Islands Council contributed £9.459M or 76% of the company's income. Orkney Ferries is deficit funded, whereby, any surpluses or deficits earned by the Company will be repaid to or recovered from the Council. No dividend payments were due to, or received by, the Council in respect of its investment.

The latest set of audited accounts is for the year to 31 March 2020. Copies of these accounts can be obtained from Orkney Islands Council, School Place, Kirkwall, Orkney, KW15 1NY.

Pickaquooy Centre Trust

The Pickaquooy Centre Trust is a charitable trust formed in 1999 and is registered in Scotland. Its principal place of business is The Pickaquooy Centre, Muddisdale Loan, Kirkwall KW15 1LR. The Trust provides leisure facilities within Orkney Islands Council's area to the general public. The objectives of the Trust are to provide facilities for recreation, sport,

cultural and other leisure activities for the benefit of the community in Orkney. Any surplus generated by the charity is applied solely to its continuation and development. Councillors hold 5 of the 13 seats on the board, with each trustee entitled to one vote.

In 2019-20, Orkney Islands Council contributed £0.779M or 27.5% of the company's income and its share of the year-end net assets of £0.021M (2018-19 net liabilities £0.249M) is included in the Group Balance Sheet.

The latest set of audited accounts is for the year to 31 March 2020. When available, copies of these accounts can be obtained from The Pickaquoy Centre, Muddisdale Loan, Kirkwall KW15 1LR.

Hammars Hill Energy Ltd

Hammars Hill Energy Ltd is a private limited company incorporated in 2006. Its principal activity is that of wind farm developer and electricity generator.

Hammars Hill Energy Ltd is included in the Council's Group Accounts as, although no Council Member sits on the Board of Directors, the Council hold 28% of shares in the company and is therefore classed as "exerting a dominant or significant influence".

The latest set of audited accounts is for the year to 31 December 2019. Copies of these accounts can be obtained from Hammars Hill Energy Ltd, Savigarth, Evie KW17 2PQ.

The following additional disclosures are required under accounting regulations for Hammars Hill Energy Ltd as the Council's share of the net assets of the Company exceeds 25%.

Council's Share of Hammars Hill Energy Ltd	2018-2019 28.0% £000	2019-2020 28.0% £000
Turnover	505	524
Profit/(Loss) before tax	190	225
Taxation	(38)	(44)
Profit/(Loss) after tax	152	181
Fixed Assets	1,040	952
Current Assets	319	362
Liabilities due within one year	(103)	(99)
Liabilities due after one year or more	(120)	(116)
Net Assets / Liabilities	1,136	1,099
Contingent Liabilities	None	None
Capital Commitments	None	None

Orkney Integration Joint Board

The Orkney Integration Joint Board was established as a body corporate by order of Scottish Ministers with effect from 6 February 2016. The main purpose of the OIJB is to plan, resource and oversee the delivery of high quality health and social care services for and with the people of Orkney. The Council and the NHS are jointly accountable for the delivery of services by the OIJB; however, there is no role for either Party to independently sanction or veto decisions of the OIJB. The OIJB has therefore been included in the Group Accounts using the equity method.

The OIJB Financial Statements have been prepared to show transactions occurring between 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020. The expenditure was £59.068M and the income was

£59.410M resulting in net surplus of £0.342M. The balance sheet consisted of short-term debtors of £0.360M and short term creditors of £0.018M, with total reserves of £0.342M. The surplus has been classed as earmarked balances and relates to the NHS, therefore the total reserves included in the Group Accounts is £nil.

The latest set of audited accounts is for the year to 31 March 2020. Copies of these accounts can be obtained from Orkney Islands Council, School Place, Kirkwall, Orkney, KW15 1NY.

Orkney Research and Innovation Campus

Orkney Islands Council has entered into a Limited Liability Partnership with Highlands and Islands Enterprise to establish the Orkney Research and Innovation Campus. The partnership was established on 26 March 2018 and has been included in the Group Accounts as a “joint venture” under IFRS11 which defines joint venture as “a business arrangement in which two or more parties agree to pool their resources for the purpose of accomplishing a specific task”.

The ORIC Financial statements have been prepared to show transactions occurring between 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020. The expenditure was £2.490M and the income was £1.203M resulting in net expenditure of £1.287M which included an impairment of £2.222M on the valuation of Fixed Assets under construction. The net assets as at 31 March 2020 were £1.767M. The Council also invested an additional £1.085M to ORIC during 2019-20, bringing the total investment in ORIC up to £3.255M.

The latest set of audited accounts is for the year to 31 March 2020. Copies of these accounts can be obtained from Orkney Islands Council, School Place, Kirkwall, Orkney, KW15 1NY.

3. Financial Impact of Consolidation

The effect of inclusion of the above bodies on the Group Balance Sheet is to decrease both Reserves and Net Assets by £2.858M representing the Council’s share of the net liabilities in these entities.

4. Non-Material Interest in Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Committees

The following bodies have not been consolidated into the group accounts as they are considered immaterial to the understanding of the accounts or where the Council does not exert a dominant or significant influence on the Company.

Name of considered entity	Reason for exclusion from Group Accounts
Orkney Cheese Company Limited	The Council does not exert a dominant or significant influence on the Company.
Orkney Islands Property Development Limited	The Council does not exert a dominant or significant influence on the Company.
Orkney and Shetland Joint Valuation Board	Not material to Group Accounts
Common Good Fund	Not material to Group Accounts
Weyland Farms Limited	Not material to Group Accounts
HiTrans	Not material to Group Accounts
Charitable Trusts	Not material to Group Accounts
SEEMIS Limited Liability Partnership	Not material to Group Accounts
Community Co-op's	Not material to Group Accounts

5. Surplus/Deficit on Continuing Operations of Subsidiaries

The inclusion of Orkney Ferries Limited, the Orkney Towage Company Limited and the Pickaquooy Centre Trust had the following effect on the Best Value Accounting Code of Practice service analysis as set out in the single entity Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

	2018-2019			2019-2020		
	£000 Expenditure	£000 Income	£000 Net	£000 Expenditure	£000 Income	£000 Net
Roads and Transportation	3,025	(3,024)	1	2,928	(2,924)	4
Harbour Authority	3	0	3	0	(2)	(2)
Cultural, environmental, regulatory and planning services	2,109	(2,046)	63	3,097	(2,768)	329
Total	5,137	(5,070)	67	6,025	(5,694)	331

6. Share of Operating Results of Associates and Joint Ventures

	2018-2019	2019-2020
	Net (Income)/ Expenditure £000	Net (Income)/ Expenditure £000
Associate and Joint Venture accounted for on an equity basis	1,728	1,012
Total	1,728	1,012

7. Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure Attributable to Group Entities

The inclusion of Orkney Ferries Limited, the Orkney Towage Company Limited and the Pickaquooy Centre Trust had the following effect on the service analysis as set out in the single entity Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Subsidiaries	2018-2019 £000	2019-2020 £000
Interest Expense	8	0
Interest Income	780	(6)
Pension Interest	7	17
Total Group Entities	795	11

8. Reconciliation of the deficit / (Surplus) on the Authority's single entity Income and Expenditure Statement to the Group Income and Expenditure Statement deficit / (surplus).

	2018-2019 £000	2018-2019 Restated £000	2019-2020 £000
Deficit/ (Surplus) for the year on the Authority Income and Expenditure Statement	9,743	39,609	(7,089)
Deficit/(Surplus) for the year attributable to group entities	4,122	4,122	(218)
Deficit/ (Surplus) for the year on the Group Income and Expenditure Statement	13,865	43,731	(7,307)

9. Pension Costs

Orkney Islands Council, Orkney Ferries Limited, the Orkney Towage Company Limited and the Pickaquoy Centre Trust are members of the Local Government Pension Scheme – a defined benefit scheme that offers retirement benefits to employees under the terms and conditions of employment. Although these benefits will not actually be payable until employees retire, the group has a commitment to make the payments that need to be disclosed at the time employees earn their future entitlement. The net liability of the Council and its subsidiaries is detailed below.

	2018-2019 Total £000	Council £000	Group Entities £000	2019-2020 Total £000
Fair Value of Employer Assets	(377,890)	(342,160)	(25,020)	(367,180)
Present value of funded liabilities	378,984	329,288	23,956	353,244
Net (Under)/Overfunding in Funded Plans	1,094	(12,872)	(1,064)	(13,936)
Present Value of Unfunded Liabilities	8,708	0	94	94
Net (Asset)/Liability	9,802	(12,872)	(970)	(13,842)

10. Other Pension Costs

A number of employees of Orkney Islands Council, Orkney Towage Company Limited and Orkney Ferries Limited are not members of the Council's pension scheme. Most of them participate in one of the Merchant Navy Pension Funds.

Merchant Navy Officers Pension Plan (MNOFF)

Some former employees from Orkney Towage Company Limited, latterly employed by Orkney Islands Council contributed to this defined contribution pension plan. The employer contribution rate is 6%. No contributions were payable in the year.

Ensign Retirement Plan

Some employees from Orkney Ferries Limited, the Council and Orkney Towage Company Limited contribute to this defined contribution pension plan. Contribution rates of 10% and 20% of pensionable salary are payable by employees and employers, respectively. Contributions payable in the year amounted to £65,077.

Merchant Navy Officers Pension Fund (MNOFF)

The MNOFF is closed to new members and closed to future accrual from 31 March 2016 when contributing members were transferred to the Ensign Retirement Plan (for the MNOFF). The MNOFF is a multiple employer scheme and the entity is unable to identify its share of the underlying assets and liabilities. As at the last full valuation in 2015 the Fund had a deficit of £329M. The Trustees of the Fund may in future request deficit contributions depending on the results of future actuarial valuations of the Fund.

Merchant Navy Rating Pension Fund (MNRPF)

Some employees may qualify to contribute to the MNRPF, a defined benefit scheme, with a contribution rate of 2%. Orkney Ferries Limited made company contributions to this Fund of £134,373 in the year. It is a multiple employer scheme and the group is unable to identify its share of the underlying assets and liabilities. As at the last full valuation in March 2017, the MNRPF had a deficit. The trustees have requested deficit contributions from each employer, and the company has made additional contributions. The additional contributions are subject to change, dependent on the results of future actuarial valuations of the Fund. At 31 March 2020 Orkney Ferries Limited had an obligation for Employers contributions of approximately £204,718.

11. Analysis of Adjustments to Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services

	2018-2019 £000	2018-2019 Restated £000	2019-2020 £000
Adjustment to surplus or deficit on the provision of services for noncash movements			
Depreciation	12,900	12,900	13,977
Impairment & downward revaluations (& non-sale de-recognition)	(248)	(248)	409
(Increase)/Decrease in Stock	(364)	(364)	(16)
(Increase)/Decrease in Debtors	1,654	1,654	(144)
Increase/(Decrease) in Creditors	2,304	2,304	(2,235)
Payments to Pension fund	8,809	8,809	10,513
Carrying amount of non-current assets sold	1,521	1,521	646
Investment Income not involving the movement of cash	(9,780)	(9,780)	15,394
Contributions to Other Reserves/Provisions	(9,811)	20,055	(14,018)
Movement in value of investment properties-included above in Impairment & downward revaluations (& non-sale de-recognition)	1,067	1,067	123
	8,052	37,918	24,649
Adjust for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities			
Purchase of short-term (not considered to be cash equivalents) and long-term investments (includes investments in associates, joint ventures and subsidiaries)	10,582	10,582	6,598
Proceeds from short-term (not considered to be cash equivalents) and long-term investments (includes investments in associates, joint ventures and subsidiaries)	(9,284)	(9,284)	(5,479)
	1,298	1,298	1,119

12. Cash Flow from Investing Activities

	2018-2019 £000	2019-2020 £000
Purchase of PP&E, investment property and intangible assets	13,813	19,543
Purchase of Short Term Investments (not considered to be cash equivalents)	5,443	(4,518)
Purchase of Long Term Investments	500	4,490
Other Payments for Investing Activities	348	565
Proceeds from the sale of PP&E, investment property and intangible assets	(1,122)	(645)
Proceeds from Long Term Investments	(4,727)	(1,462)
Capital Grants and Contributions Received	(9,954)	(10,987)
Other Receipts from Investing Activities	524	303
Net Cash flows from Investing Activities	4,825	7,289

13. Cash Flow from Financing Activities

	2018-2019 £000	2019-2020 £000
Cash Receipts from Short and Long Term Borrowing	0	(10,000)
Other Receipts from Financing Activities	(289)	(268)
Repayment of Short and Long Term Borrowing	29	5,028
Other payments for Financing Activities	627	1,422
Net Cash flows from Financing Activities	367	(3,818)

Glossary of Terms

AAA Fitch Rating

Highest credit quality - 'AAA' ratings denote the lowest expectation of credit risk. They are assigned only in case of exceptionally strong capacity for timely payment of financial commitments. This capacity is highly unlikely to be adversely affected by foreseeable events.

AA Fitch Rating

Very high credit quality - 'AA' ratings denote a very low expectation of credit risk. They indicate very strong capacity for timely payment of financial commitments. This capacity is not significantly vulnerable to foreseeable events.

A Fitch Rating

High credit quality - 'A' ratings denote a low expectation of credit risk. The capacity for timely payment of financial commitments is considered strong. This capacity may, nevertheless, be more vulnerable to changes in circumstances or in economic conditions than is the case for higher ratings.

Accounting Period

The period of time covered by the accounts, normally a period of twelve months commencing on 1 April. The end of the accounting period is the Balance Sheet date.

Accruals

Sums included in the final accounts to recognise revenue and capital income and expenditure earned or incurred in the financial year, but for which actual payment had not been received or made as at 31 March.

Actuarial Gains and Losses

For a defined benefit pension scheme, the changes in actuarial surpluses or deficits that arise because:

- Events have not coincided with the actuarial assumptions made for the last valuation (experience gains and losses); or
- The actuarial assumptions have changed.

Asset

An item having value to the authority in monetary terms. Assets are categorised as either current or non-current.

- A current asset will be consumed or cease to have material value within the next financial year (e.g. cash and stock);
- A non-current asset provides benefits to the Authority and to the services it provides for a period of more than one year and may be tangible e.g. a community centre, or intangible, e.g. computer software licences.

Audit of Accounts

An independent examination of the Authority's financial affairs.

Balance Sheet

A statement of the recorded assets, liabilities and other balances at the end of the accounting period.

Borrowing

Using cash provided by another party to pay for expenditure, on the basis of an agreement to repay the cash at a future point, usually incurring additional interest charges over and above the original amount.

Budget

The forecast of net revenue and capital expenditure over the accounting period.

Capital Expenditure

Expenditure on the acquisition of a fixed asset, which will be used in providing services beyond the current accounting period, or expenditure which adds to and not merely maintains the value of an existing fixed asset.

Capital Financing

Funds raised to pay for capital expenditure. There are various methods of financing capital expenditure including borrowing, leasing, direct revenue financing, usable capital receipts, capital grants, capital contributions, revenue reserves and earmarked balances.

Capital Programme

The capital schemes the Authority intends to carry out over a specific period of time.

Capital Receipt

The proceeds from the disposal of land or other fixed assets. Proportions of capital receipts can be used to finance new capital expenditure, within rules set down by the government but they cannot be used to finance revenue expenditure.

Claw-Back

Where average council house rents are set higher than the government's prescribed average limit rent, used in the calculation of rent rebates, the percentage difference reduces the amount of rent rebate subsidy due to the authority, i.e. it is "clawed-back" by the government.

CIPFA

The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy

Collection Fund

A separate fund that records the income and expenditure relating to Council Tax and non-domestic rates.

Community Assets

Assets that the Authority intends to hold in perpetuity, that have no determinable useful life and that may have restrictions on their disposal. Examples of community assets are parks and historical buildings.

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

The account of the Authority that reports the net cost for the year of the functions for which it is responsible and demonstrates how that cost has been financed from precepts, grants and other income.

Consistency

The concept that the accounting treatment of like items within an accounting period and from one period to the next are the same.

Contingent Asset

A contingent asset is a possible asset arising from past events whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the Authority's accounts.

Contingent Liability

A contingent liability is either:

- A possible obligation arising from past events whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the Authority's control; or
- A present obligation arising from past events where it is not probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required, or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Corporate and Democratic Core

The corporate and democratic core comprises all activities that local authorities engage in specifically because they are elected, multi-purpose authorities. The cost of these activities is thus over and above those which would be incurred by a series of independent single purpose, nominated bodies managing the same services. There is therefore no logical basis for apportioning these costs to services.

Creditor

Amount owed by the Authority for work done, goods received, or services rendered within the accounting period, but for which payment has not been made by the end of that accounting period.

Current Service Cost (Pensions)

The increase in the present value of a defined benefits pension scheme's liabilities, expected to arise from employee service in the current period.

Debtor

Amount owed to the Authority for works done, goods received, or services rendered within the accounting period, but for which payment has not been received by the end of that accounting period.

Defined Benefit Pension Scheme

Pension schemes in which the benefits received by the participants are independent of the contributions paid and are not directly related to the investments of the scheme.

Depreciation

The measure of the cost of wearing out, consumption or other reduction in the useful economic life of the Authority's fixed assets during the accounting period, whether from use, the passage of time or obsolescence through technical or other changes.

Discretionary Benefits (Pensions)

Retirement benefits, which the employer has no legal, contractual or constructive obligation to award and are awarded under the Authority's discretionary powers such as the Local Government (Discretionary Payments) Regulations 1996.

Equity

The Authority's value of total assets less total liabilities.

Events after the Balance Sheet Date

Events after the Balance Sheet date are those events, favourable or unfavourable, that occur between the Balance Sheet date and the date when the Statement of Accounts is authorised for issue.

Expected Return on Pension Assets

For a funded defined benefit scheme, this is the average rate of return, including both income and changes in fair value but net of scheme expenses, which is expected over the remaining life of the related obligation on the actual assets held by the scheme.

Fair Value

The fair value of an asset is the price at which it could be exchanged in an arm's length transaction.

Finance Lease

A lease that transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of a fixed asset to the lessee.

Going Concern

The concept that the Annual Accounts is prepared on the assumption that the Authority will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

Government Grants

Grants made by the government towards either revenue or capital expenditure in return for past or future compliance with certain conditions relating to the activities of the Authority. These grants may be specific to a particular scheme or may support the revenue spend of the Authority in general.

Housing Benefits

A system of financial assistance to individuals towards certain housing costs administered by authorities and subsidised by central government.

Housing Revenue Account (HRA)

A separate account to the General Fund, which includes the income and expenditure arising from the provision of housing accommodation by the Authority.

Impairment

A reduction in the value of a fixed asset to below its recoverable amount, the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

Infrastructure Assets

Fixed assets belonging to the Authority that cannot be transferred or sold, on which expenditure is only recoverable by the continued use of the asset created. Examples are highways, footpaths and bridges.

Intangible Assets

An intangible (non-physical) item may be defined as an asset when access to the future economic benefits it represents is controlled by the reporting entity. This Authority's intangible assets comprise computer software licences.

Interest Cost (Pensions)

For a defined benefit scheme, the expected increase during the period of the present value of the scheme liabilities because the benefits are one period closer to settlement.

Investments (Pension Fund)

The investments of the Pension Fund will be accounted for in the statements of that fund. However, authorities are also required to disclose, as part of the disclosure requirements relating to retirement benefits, the attributable share of the pension scheme assets associated with their underlying obligations.

Liability

A liability is where the Authority owes payment to an individual or another organisation.

- A current liability is an amount which will become payable or could be called in within the next accounting period, e.g. creditors or cash overdrawn.
- A deferred liability is an amount which by arrangement is payable beyond the next year at some point in the future or to be paid off by an annual sum over a period of time.

Liquid Resources

Current asset investments that are readily disposable by the Authority without disrupting its business and are either:

- Readily convertible to known amounts of cash at or close to the carrying amount; or
- Traded in an active market

Long-Term Contract

A contract entered into for the design, manufacture or construction of a single substantial asset or the provision of a service (or a combination of assets or services which together constitute a single project), where the time taken to substantially complete the contract is such that the contract activity falls into more than one accounting period.

Materiality

The concept that the Annual Accounts should include all amounts which, if omitted, or mis-stated, could be expected to lead to a distortion of the financial statements and ultimately mislead a user of the accounts.

Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP)

The minimum amount which must be charged to the revenue account each year in order to provide for the repayment of loans and other amounts borrowed by the Authority.

Net Book Value

The amount at which fixed assets are included in the Balance Sheet, i.e. their historical costs or current value less the cumulative amounts provided for depreciation.

Net Debt

The Authority's borrowings less cash and liquid resources.

Non-Distributed Costs

These are overheads for which no user now benefits and as such are not apportioned to services.

Non-Domestic Rates (NDR)

The Non-Domestic Rate is a levy on businesses, based on a national rate in the pound set by central government and multiplied by the assessed rateable value of the premises they occupy. In England it is collected by the Authority on behalf of itself, central government and major preceptors. In Scotland it is collected by the Authority on behalf of central government and then redistributed back to support the cost of services.

Non-Operational Assets

Fixed assets held by the Authority but not directly occupied, used or consumed in the delivery of services. Examples are investment properties, assets under construction or assets surplus to requirements pending sale or redevelopment.

Operating Lease

A lease where the ownership of the fixed asset remains with the lessor.

Operational Assets

Fixed assets held and occupied, used or consumed by the Authority in the pursuit of its strategy and in the direct delivery of those services for which it has either a statutory or discretionary responsibility.

Past Service Cost (Pensions)

For a defined benefit pension scheme, the increase in the present value of the scheme liabilities related to employee service in prior periods arising in the current period as a result of the introduction of, or improvement to retirement benefits.

Pension Scheme Liabilities

The liabilities of a defined benefit pension scheme for outgoings due after the valuation date. Scheme liabilities measured during the projected unit method reflect the benefits that the employer is committed to provide for service up to the valuation date.

Precept

The levy made by precepting authorities by billing authorities, requiring the latter to collect income from Council Tax on their behalf.

Prior Year Adjustment

Material adjustments applicable to previous years arising from changes in accounting policies or from the correction of fundamental errors. This does not include normal recurring corrections or adjustments of accounting estimates made in prior years.

Provision

An amount put aside in the accounts for future liabilities or losses which are certain or very likely to occur but the amounts or dates of when they will arise are uncertain.

Public Works Loan Board (PWLB)

A Central Government Agency, which provides loans for one year and above to authorities at interest rates only slightly higher than those at which the government can borrow itself.

Rateable Value

The annual assumed rental of a hereditament, which is used for National Non-Domestic Rate purposes.

Related Parties

There is a detailed definition of related parties in FRS 8. For the Council's purposes related parties are deemed to include the Authority's members, the Chief Executive, its Directors and their close family and household members.

Related Party Transactions

The Statement of Recommended Practice requires the disclosure of any material transactions between the Authority and related parties to ensure that stakeholders are aware when these transactions occur and the amount and implications of such.

Remuneration

All sums paid to or receivable by an employee and sums due by way of expenses allowances (as far as those sums are chargeable to UK income tax) and the money value of any other benefits received, other than in cash. Pension contributions payable by the employer are excluded.

Reserves

The accumulation of surpluses, deficits and appropriations over past years. Reserves of a revenue nature are available and can be spent or earmarked at the discretion of the Authority. Some capital reserves such as the fixed asset restatement account cannot be used to meet current expenditure.

Residual Value

The net realisable value of an asset at the end of its useful life.

Retirement Benefits

All forms of consideration given by an employer in exchange for services rendered by employees that are payable after the completion of employment.

Revenue Expenditure

The day-to-day expenses of providing services.

Revenue Expenditure Capitalised Under Statute (REFCUS)

Expenditure which ordinarily would be revenue but is statutorily defined as capital. Examples of REFCUS include grants of a capital nature to voluntary organisations and back pay expenditure capitalised under Secretary of State Direction.

Revenue Support Grant

A grant paid by Central Government to authorities, contributing towards the general cost of their services.

Stocks

Items of raw materials and stores an authority has procured and holds in expectation of future use. Examples are consumable stores, raw materials and products and services in intermediate stages of completion.

Temporary Borrowing

Money borrowed for a period of less than one year.

Trust Funds

Funds administered by the Authority for such purposes as prizes, charities, specific projects and on behalf of minors.

Useful Economic Life (UEL)

The period over which the Authority will derive benefits from the use of a fixed asset.



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