

The ARTS COUNCIL of NORTHERN IRELAND
Annual Report and Accounts
For the year ended 31 MARCH 2022

*Laid before the Northern Ireland Assembly
Under Article 8 (2) (c) and Article 9 of the
Arts Council (Northern Ireland) Order 1995
by the Department for Communities
on*

14 February 2023

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Performance Report

The Performance Report focuses on matters relevant to all users of financial statements. Its purpose is to provide information on the Arts Council of Northern Ireland, its main objectives and strategies and the principal risks it faces. It has two sections: an 'Overview' and a 'Performance Analysis'.

Performance Overview

The purpose of the Overview section of the Performance Report is to give the lay user a brief summary, which provides sufficient information to understand the Arts Council, its purposes, the key risks to the achievement of its objectives and how it has performed during the year. It consists of the Chair's Foreword, Chief Executive's Introduction, the Purpose and Activities of the Arts Council, Key Issues and Risks which could affect the Arts Council in delivering its objectives, an explanation of going concern as it affects the Arts Council and a Performance Summary.

Chair's Foreword

The Arts Council's priority throughout 2021-22 has of necessity been to continue to provide appropriate support for artists and arts organisations throughout a second year of the COVID-19 pandemic. We embarked on an extensive programme of research and evaluation, which informed the design and delivery of a suite of Emergency Funding Programmes, co-produced with our sponsor department, the Department for Communities. Large-scale surveys of arts practitioners, freelancers, creatives and arts and cultural organisations, revealed the true extent of the impact of the pandemic on Northern Ireland's creative sector. The picture was bleak, not only in terms of immediate financial insecurity, but also the detrimental impact on career and skills development, presenting a significant risk that the talent pool of artists and creatives, necessary for the overall creative ecosystem, would be forced to leave to find alternative work. This potentially augurs a situation from which it could take years to recover. The body of evidence gathered by the Arts Council and our subsequent reports, including our 'Evidencing Need' report, which collated evidence in support of an arts and culture sectoral survival fund, assisted the work of the Department for Communities' newly formed Culture, Arts and Heritage Recovery Taskforce. The Arts Council fully endorsed the raft of recommendations contained in the Taskforce's publication, 'The Art of Recovery – Survive: Stabilise: Strengthen', which argues for measures, including additional resources, new partnerships across government, and strategic investment in talent acquisition, retention and development, to return the arts and culture sectors back to good health in post-COVID Northern Ireland.

As we enter a post-pandemic environment, we return to another major issue of concern: the complex and multi-dimensional implications of Brexit and the ending in 2020 of freedom of movement between the UK and the EU. The UK's withdrawal from the EU creates particular issues for artists from Northern Ireland, who have a long and distinguished history of international touring, notably across the island of Ireland. The strong historical relationship that we have with An Chomhairle Ealaíon continues to be significant in this respect, as we explore joint initiatives, such as an all-island touring

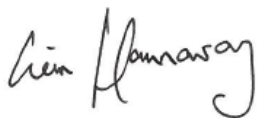
programme, which will build on the framework of support that we already offer to our jointly funded clients.

To help artists and arts organisations steer their way through the new rules governing travel and trade with counterparts in the European Union, the Arts Council joined with Arts Council England, Creative Scotland, and Arts Council Wales/Wales Arts International to provide guidance and funding support. The collaboration yielded a new pilot-funding scheme, the Four Nations International Fund, to support exchanges, residencies, partnership development, co-creation and networking, and the development of new models of international collaboration. It also led to the creation of the Arts Infopoint UK, which provides information on practical issues relating to artist mobility and explores new bilateral initiatives with EU states.

Also in relation to the Arts Council's international work, we marked the tenth anniversary of our strategic partnership with the British Council by jointly reaffirming our commitment up to 2024 to showcase Northern Ireland's artists and organisations on the international stage, with agencies, festivals and residencies, including those in India, Germany, Paris and other areas of Europe and the UK. In recent times, this partnership has enabled artists to present their work at, for instance, the International Association for Performing Arts for Youth in Philadelphia USA, WOMEX, Edinburgh's International and Fringe Festivals, the British Council UK/Italy and UK/Australia Seasons, and the Jaipur Literature Festival in India. It has also provided opportunities for artists to attend residencies at the Centre Culturel Irlandais in Paris and at the Sanskriti Foundation in New Delhi, and it facilitated the inaugural 2019 JLF Belfast international festival of literature, creativity and music.

In December, the Board of the Arts Council was delighted to host a 'meet the sector' event at The MAC in Belfast. This was the first we as a board and executive had had the opportunity to safely bring artists and representatives of our funded organisations together, as a group, 'in person'. The occasion allowed us to launch our new publication, 'The Arts in Lockdown – Bright Lights in a Dark Year', which tells the story of the first year of lockdown and the remarkable response of our sector as they created, improvised and innovated, developing new work and finding new ways to reach their audiences. I took the opportunity to reiterate our gratitude and our pride in the resilience and determination shown by the arts sector throughout the pandemic, and to pay tribute to these remarkable artists who, as we begin to return to more normal times, will continue doing what they do so well: enriching all our lives.

I want, finally, to acknowledge, on behalf of myself and the Board, the commitment and diligence of the staff at the Arts Council, as they too rose to the challenging circumstances of the past year.



Chair
Arts Council of Northern Ireland

Date: 24 January 2023

Chief Executive's Introduction

Almost exactly two years after they were first introduced, the last remaining COVID-19 legal restrictions came to an end in Northern Ireland in March 2022. Following the government's successful vaccination programme in 2021-22, public health restrictions eased during the year and we welcomed the cautious reopening of arts venues and the return of live in-person performances and activities. The Arts Council's funding programmes reflected this transition as well as the new set of challenges presented by the operating environment in which artists and arts organisations now found themselves. The focus of the Arts Council's and the Department's funding shifted from 'survival' to 'recovery' mode, with specific COVID Recovery Programmes designed to support individuals and organisations in rebuilding professional and technical skills and reducing operating deficits which had arisen as a result of the pandemic. In addition, a Health and Safety capital Programme supported a number of organisations and venues to reopen their creative spaces safely for the return of practitioners and audiences. Of particular note, we welcomed the reopening, delayed as a consequence of the pandemic, of the Grand Opera House, which closed in 2020 to undertake a major £12.2 million restoration and upgrading of facilities.

The long-term sustainability of small- to medium-sized cultural organisations received a significant boost with the introduction of the 'Blueprint' programme. Led by one of the Arts Council's key client partner organisations, Arts & Business Northern Ireland, a cohort of public and private funders will work together over the coming five-year period to help future-proof a number of arts organisations through training and mentoring and initiatives designed to free up capacity, test new income generation solutions and incentivise financial growth.

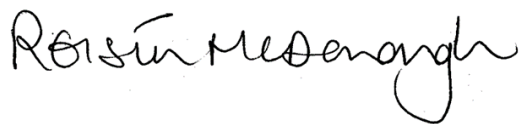
'Blueprint' represents the realisation of one of the priority development ambitions of the Arts Council's current 5-Year Strategic Plan; a Plan which also recognises and prioritises the need to address opportunities for minority ethnic artists and to increase the rural reach of arts funding. Work in both areas also got well underway this year and continues to gather pace with the establishment of Minority Ethnic and Rural Deliberative Forums. We expect to see real progress in the coming financial year.

Despite the many challenges presented as the pandemic runs its course, Arts Council funding has continued to provide a lifeline and a source of opportunity for our funded artists and organisations, who have continued to create great art, connect with audiences, and provide solace and inspiration. Beyond Skin has been actively supporting artists and musicians displaced by the situation in Afghanistan, including a special concert at The Duncairn featuring Afghan music, which highlighted the plight of refugees and artists at risk in Afghanistan. The Golden Thread Gallery hosted a major showcase exhibition featuring the people and places that have defined Northern Ireland, as part of the Northern Ireland Office's Centenary programme. The work of D/deaf, neuro-divergent and disabled artists from Northern Ireland was celebrated with the commission of new film and audio work as part of the BBC's Culture in Quarantine programme. Northern Ireland Opera's new venture into film with 'Old Friends and Other Days', won them numerous national and international plaudits, including a London International Short Film Festival Award. Outburst Arts premiered the new commission, 'Mass', a large-scale symphonic audio-visual work from Ivor Novello - nominated composer, Conor Mitchell. Armagh narrowly missed out on becoming City

Arts Council of Northern Ireland

of Culture 2025. And, to cap a quite remarkable year of creative achievement, Belfast-based Array Collective became the first artists from Northern Ireland to win the Turner Prize, for their installation, 'The Druithaib's Ball'.

The Arts Council continues to support the sector through the arduous process of navigating the path back to recovery from the pandemic, and we will continue to work with the Department to help it make the case to the Northern Ireland Executive for greater investment. We remain as committed as ever to placing the work of our artists and arts organisations at the heart of our social, economic and creative life, advocating their worth in a way that connects with audiences, policymakers, investors and wider society, contributing to the growth of our wider economy and building cohesion within and between communities.



Roisin McDonough
Chief Executive
Arts Council of Northern Ireland

Date: 24 January 2023

Purpose and Activities of the Arts Council of Northern Ireland

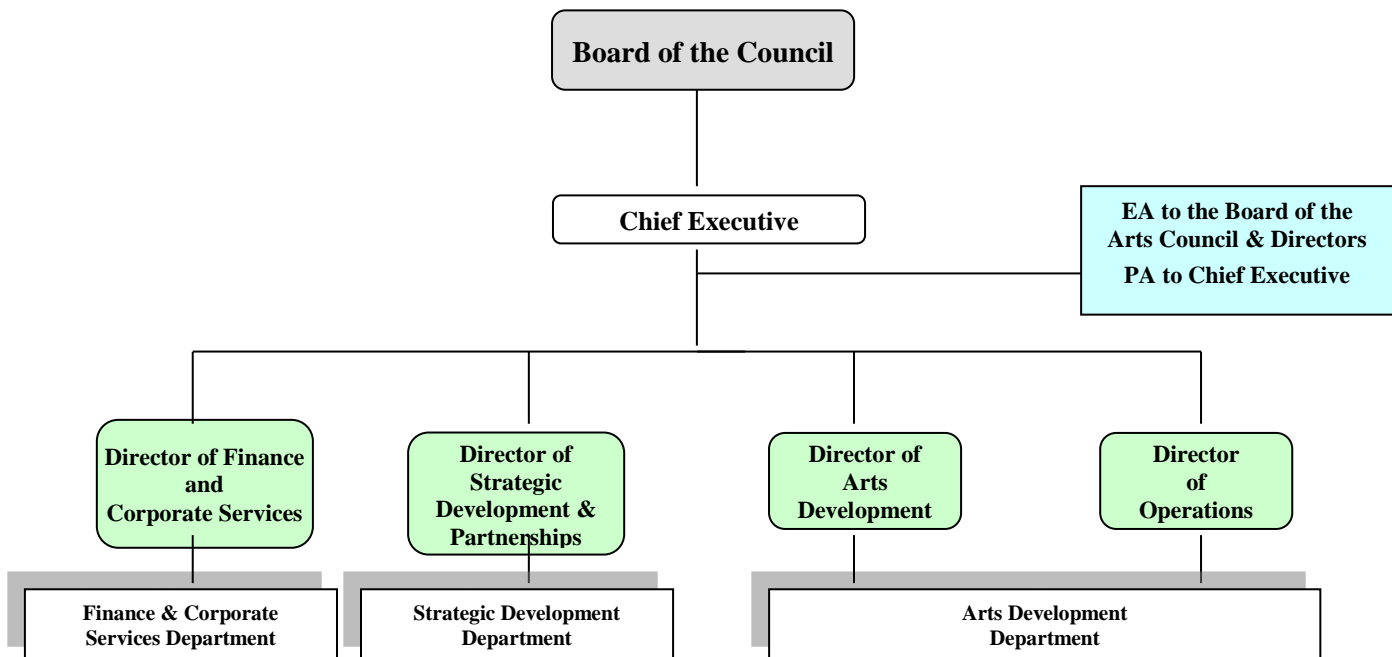
Business model and environment

The Arts Council of Northern Ireland is the statutory body through which public funding for the arts in Northern Ireland is channelled. It was established by the Arts Council (Northern Ireland) Order 1995 and came into existence on 1 September 1995. The Council took over the assets and liabilities of the Arts Council of Northern Ireland Limited which was a company limited by guarantee established in 1994 as an interim body between the previous Arts Council (established in 1943) and the new statutory body.

The origins of the Arts Council date from 1943 when the Council for the Encouragement of Music and the Arts in Northern Ireland was set up. Initially funds were provided by the Pilgrim Trust and matched by the Ministry of Education for Northern Ireland. At the present time, the Arts Council is funded via grant-in-aid by the Department for Communities.

Organisational Structure

The affairs of the Arts Council are managed by a Board consisting of the members listed in the Directors Report. The Arts Council has five executive directors: the Chief Executive, the Director of Finance and Corporate Services, the Director of Strategic Development, the Director of Arts Development and the Director of Operations. The Chief Executive, Roisin McDonough is the Principal Executive Officer of the Arts Council and is supported by a professional staff responsible for subject and functional areas of the Arts Council's programme.



Principal Functions Related to Grant-in-Aid Activities

The Arts Council is charged with four statutory functions under the Arts Council (Northern Ireland) Order 1995. These objectives are:

- (a) To develop and improve the knowledge, appreciation and practice of the arts;
- (b) To increase public access to, and participation in, the arts;
- (c) To advise the Department for Communities and other government departments, district councils and other bodies on matters relating to the arts; and
- (d) Such other functions as are conferred on the Arts Council by any other statutory provision.

Review of Grant-in-aid Activities

During the year 2021-22, the Arts Council's Expenditure on the Arts totalled £15,919,093 (2020-21: £35,729,178). This represents a decrease of £19.810m on the previous year (2020-21: increase of £24.082m). Excluding in-year capital grants to arts organisations of £1.506m there is a decrease of £18.996m (2020-21: increase of £23.378m) on the prior year. Regularly funded organisations were awarded £8.6m (2020-21: £8.6m).

Long-term Expenditure Trends

The opening Exchequer resource funding from the Department for Financial Year 2021-22 was £10.197m and was unchanged for the fourth year in succession. The opening Exchequer resource funding for 2022-23 was increased marginally to £10.347m.

Our closing Expenditure on the Arts in Financial Year 2020-21 was significantly higher at £35.729m than the opening allocation of £10.197m because of the greatly increased grant expenditure caused by the COVID pandemic. Similarly, in Financial Year 2021-22 the closing Expenditure on the Arts of £15.919m was significantly higher than the opening allocation of £10.197m because of continuing additional COVID grant payments.

Objectives and Strategies

The Arts Council's vision is to 'place the arts at the heart of our social, economic and creative life'.

In 2020, the Arts Council introduced its new five-year framework for the development of the arts, 2019-2024. The main themes of the framework, which also informed the Arts Council's Business Plan for 2021-22, are:

- Inspire;
- Connect; and
- Lead.

Key Issues and Risks that could affect the delivery of our Objectives

The Board manages risk by ensuring that the procedures which are in place to verify risk management are regularly reviewed and reported. The Audit and Risk Committee receive and review quarterly risk reports prepared by senior management. These reports are in turn considered at the subsequent Board meeting. Risk management is fully incorporated into organization and business planning.

The principal risks considered in the risk register are:

- High Court ruling that may apply to the Arts Council, challenging staff decision making for Exchequer funding; and
- Loss of frontline services from Coronavirus and structural underfunding of the Arts if future funding secured for arts organisations is inadequate.

The COVID-19 pandemic has also caused disruption with many staff working from home. The Arts sector has been adversely affected by COVID restrictions with venues closing and income lost. The Arts Council has amended its Business Plan for 2021-22 to support the Department of Communities and NI Executive's response to COVID-19. COVID-19 had a considerable impact with an extra £5.3m of funding for Arts Organisations by the Arts Council.

The Board considers how these risks are managed, the residual risk and action plans as appropriate.

Going Concern Basis

The financial statements of the Arts Council are produced on the 'Going Concern Basis'. This was formally considered by the Board. The Arts Council is not aware of any reason to adopt a different basis.

The Arts Council has a pension deficit of £3.4m as of 31 March 2022. The Head of Governance Support Unit at our sponsor Department confirmed in 2010 that in the event of closure of the Arts Council the Department would guarantee the funding for pension liabilities.

New Decade New Approach Agreement (NDNA) committed the NI Executive to carrying out a review of Arm's Length Bodies (ALBs) with a view to their rationalisation, and consideration as to their efficiency and effectiveness. The Department has advised the trade unions that the Arts Council is one of nine DfC ALBs within the scope of the NDNA review process. However, the review team has not yet contacted the Arts Council.

UK's Exit from the EU – BREXIT

There was no material impact of the EU Exit on the Arts Council's goals, strategic objectives and priority outcomes for 2021-22. The UK's departure from the EU had no material impact on the Arts Council's financial statements in 2021-22. The Arts Council continues to consult with the NI Arts sector to provide evidence to the Department of

Communities and Department of Media Culture and Sport on impacts of BREXIT on the NI Arts and Culture sector.

A Performance Summary 2021-22

The performance summary is reviewed under the three themes underpinning the five-year Framework for the development of the arts, 2019-24, and accompanying Business Plan for 2021-22.

Inspire

‘Great art inspires us, nurtures our understanding of who we are and the world around us, and brings us together.’

In a second year dominated by the pandemic, the Arts Council continued to respond to the changing needs of the sector, supporting artists and arts organisations as they navigated their way towards recovery, reopening, and recommencing live, in-person activities.

In May 2021, the Arts Council announced annual funding of just over £13 million for 97 key arts organisations through our Exchequer and National Lottery resources. The Arts Council’s Annual Funding Programme is the most significant allocation of public funding for the arts in Northern Ireland each year. We were pleased to be able to maintain standstill funding for the majority of applicants and to release upfront payments of 50% to assist with cash flow and provide additional stability as the sector prepared to reopen.

In the context of funding constraints and loss of income as a result of the pandemic, we aimed to mitigate the impact of spending reductions and protect ‘frontline services’. We fostered the principles of adaptive resilience, encouraged arts organisations to collaborate with each other, and assessed commercial opportunities through new digital platforms. In collaboration with Arts & Business NI we raised awareness of the work of Trusts and Foundations and alternative forms of arts finance.

Due to the pandemic, we had to suspend the majority of our ‘routine’ programmes as we concentrated throughout the year on co-designing, with the Department of Communities, and administering the following Emergency Funding Programmes:

- Creative Individuals Recovery Programme: 1,433 awards totalling £2,711,816; to support one-off costs associated with their arts practice and to build their professional and technical skills.
- Health & Safety Capital Programme: 34 awards totalling £749,226 to support arts organisations to reopen their creative spaces safely.
- COVID Recovery Programme for Arts Organisations: 38 awards totalling £1.714m to reduce or remove organisations’ operating deficits, which have arisen in 2021-22 as a result of the pandemic. This new programme for arts organisations is part of DfC’s wider COVID Recovery Programme, co-designed with seven sectoral bodies.

The Musical Instruments for Bands programme enabled 34 bands to upgrade worn out instruments and purchase new ones.

In May 2021, we surveyed artists and organisations that received emergency funding in 2020-21, to evaluate the impact of the funding on sector. The evaluation of the survey was published in September and provided firm evidence to support a case for future investment in the sector. Key findings included:

- 97% of artists and creative practitioners sustained significant loss of earnings as result of the pandemic; 74% lost more than half their income.
- 36% of artists and creative practitioners said they would have ceased trading without emergency funding.
- 74% of arts organisations confirmed that, without the Emergency funding, they would have had to remove their creative programming entirely.
- 94% of arts organisations stated that more support was still required to guarantee long-term financial stability.

Talent acquisition, retention and development remains a major challenge. The Arts Council's Annual Funding Survey Of Core Arts Organisations demonstrated clearly that the arts sector in particular has been haemorrhaging talent during the pandemic, with the workforce contracting by a quarter in 2019/20, as income levels and ticket sales collapsed during lockdown. We intend to work with DfC and key partners in 2022-23 on an employability and sectoral skills programme to ensure talented creative practitioners can develop and thrive and in the creative sector.

Connect

'The Arts are without boundaries. They connect communities, help build creative places, define a new sense of identity, help us tell our stories, seek out and engage wider audiences. We want to reach out and reach further.'

The Arts Council has a longstanding commitment to promote equality and has developed specific programmes, which respond to the needs of marginalised groups such as older people, young people in deprived communities, as well as minority ethnic artists and their representation in public life.

We continued to implement our Equality Scheme, which is a statement of our commitment to fulfilling our Section 75 duties. The Equality Monitoring Working Group is chaired by the Chief Executive and ensures that equality and diversity is embedded across the organisation.

We continued to implement our Disability Action Plan, which outlines our commitment to promoting positive attitudes towards people with disabilities and encourages participation in all aspects of the arts. The Disability Action Plan aims to ensure that people with a disability have the same opportunities to avail of investment in the arts, including the employment of persons with a disability in the arts sector. The plan builds on measures already taken by the Arts Council to promote inclusion and access, including funding the core costs of several Arts and Disability organisations, supporting artists through the Individual Disabled/Deaf Artists grants programme and ensuring equality of access to the Arts through the Arts & Disability Equality Charter.

Working internationally is key to developing a vibrant, open and welcoming place with creativity at its heart. The arts and artists from Northern Ireland have made a huge impact on the world stage. However, this was one of the key areas of work to be detrimentally affected by COVID-19. The Arts Council's International Policy expresses our commitment to and ambitions for trans-national interaction for the arts sector. In 2021/22 the Arts Council and the British Council marked the tenth anniversary of our strategic partnership by reaffirming our commitment up to 2024 to develop further international opportunities for Northern Ireland's artists and organisations. Our long-standing relationship with An Chomhairle Ealaíon enables us to continue to explore options for an all-Ireland touring programme; and this year we also combined forces with Creative Scotland and the Arts Councils of England and Wales to create the Four Nations International Fund and the Arts Infopoint UK, to support new models of international collaboration and new bilateral initiatives with EU states, following the UK's withdrawal from the EU.

Lead

'We see our role as enabling and empowering the sector to achieve its ambitions, and to speak out for the arts; but we won't be able to do that alone – we will need to work together with other stakeholders to deliver on this promise.'

In 2021 the Arts Council launched and established the Minority Ethnic and Rural Deliberative Forums. These are pilot projects set up to specifically engage with and work in partnership with minority ethnic artists, and artists living and working in rural areas. Both Forums act as an interface between Arts Council partners, Freelancers in the arts sector, wider community, voluntary and statutory sectors.

The Forums aim to give a voice to under-represented groups by involving individuals beyond those traditionally associated with decision-making, and specifically those from different cultural and ethnic backgrounds. Each Forum is responsible for addressing key issues and barriers that artists face, maximising the participation of artists in key decisions that affect them. Key outcomes will be incorporated into future strategies and policies, hence maximising the participation of artists in key decisions that affect them and addressing key obstacles that minority ethnic and rural artists face.

The Arts Council is fully committed to being part of the journey to achieve net zero carbon emissions by 2050. We will, through our policies and strategy work promote the highest standards in environmental responsibility. We will audit our own organisation and core arts sector and establish how to best promote, support and sustain positive environmental practices, for the good of all. Our work in this area will be greatly enhanced by the Northern Ireland Assembly climate change legislation and targets for emissions cuts. This will provide a clearly defined policy framework in which the Arts Council could operate to mitigate and adapt to climate change through its grant programmes.

The Arts Council's Corporate Communications continued to promote and champion the arts through traditional and social media channels. Over the course of the year, Corporate Communications increased the volume of traditional news/media coverage by +4 percent, increased audiences on our social media channels (eg., Facebook +4%; Twitter +4.7%; Instagram +28%). In addition, we delivered a 'Welcome Back'

campaign targeting prospective arts audiences, nervous about returning to live arts events. The campaign was designed to increase public awareness of the reopening of arts venues and a hybrid return to live arts events as COVID-19 restrictions relaxed (Oct 21 – Jan/Feb 22). A fully integrated marketing campaign supported by PR, Advertising (outdoor, radio, press), digital marketing and influencer marketing and involving the arts sector targeted Christmas shoppers and the NI Executive's #SpendLocal scheme.

The Arts Council delivers a comprehensive programme of research and evaluation. Our research programme aims to:

- Build evidence-based knowledge and understanding of the role and impact of the arts on people's lives;
- Identify patterns of engagement and factors affecting engagement in the arts; and
- Help create more diverse, equal and confident communities by addressing inequalities as they relate to race, disability and gender.

In 2021/22 we published the following research reports, all of which are available on the Arts Council website:

- Evidencing Need (August 2021)
- EU Withdrawal: Key Changes and Implications for Northern Ireland-based Arts Organisations (August 2021)
- Freelance Practitioner Research Report (September 2021)
- Stories from the Inside; Isolation, loneliness, and the arts, in residential care during the COVID-19 pandemic (September 2021)
- Emergency Grant Programme: Survey of Individual Artists (September 2021)
- Emergency Grant Programme: Survey of Organisations (September 2021)
- Digital Ambitions Survey (October 2021)
- Headline Findings from the Annual Funding Survey for 2020/21 Core Arts Organisations (November 2021)
- Bright Lights in a Dark Year: The Arts in Lockdown (December 2021)
- Arts Council Youth Music Strategy and 5-year Action Plan (March 2022)
- Arts and Older People Programme Evaluation (March 2022)

In addition, we published:

- Arts Council Strategy and 5-year Action Plan for the Development of Youth Music in Northern Ireland. Accompanying reports include the set of strategic recommendations, which fall beyond the scope of the Arts Council, and the comprehensive Youth Music Audit, commissioned by the Arts Council.

The information gathered through surveys and research contributed to the Arts Council developing appropriate policy responses and our advocating the value of the arts and the need for greater investment from government. Senior Management reported twice in the year to the Committee for Communities, updating members on the immediate and long-term impact of the pandemic on the sector, and illustrating successes in the arts in their individual constituencies.

Performance Analysis

The purpose of the 'Performance Analysis' section is to provide a detailed performance summary of how the Arts Council measures its performance and a more detailed integrated performance analysis and long term income analysis.

Key Performance Indicators, Risk and Uncertainty

The Arts Council has two main financial Key Performance Indicators: Resource out-turn and Capital out-turn. The resource budget allocation was £16,157,000; the Arts Council spent £16,153,000, which represents a resource out-turn of 99.97%, which is above our key performance target indicator of 98.0%.

The Arts Council is not allowed to over-spend but equally it is expected to spend its budget allocation. This is managed on a monthly basis by having month-end budget meetings and reporting on our expected year-end outturn to the Department in our monthly Resource Consumption. In this way, we can manage under-spends and over-spends in various budget lines and deliver an acceptable year-end outcome.

The Arts Council capital budget was £1,592,000; the Arts Council spent £1,581,000, which represents a capital out-turn of 99.33%, which meets our key performance target indicator of 97.0%.

Governance and Accountability	
Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Outcome
At least 98.0% of resource programme spend by year-end.	Resource out-turn 99.97%. KPI met
At least 97.0% of capital programme spend by year-end.	Capital out-turn 99.33%. KPI met.

Financial Results

The Arts Council's key financial target is to operate within the allocated budget for the year. At the end of the year, the Arts Council realised total net expenditure of £18,269,165 (2020-21: £37,257,608). The taxpayer equity at the year-end is in deficit of £1,449,829 (2020-21: £3,259,653) which includes a pension reserve liability of £3,437,000 (2020-21: £5,466,000).

Social and community issues

The Arts Council supports generous charitable giving by staff through payroll giving.

Non-Current Assets

The movement on non-current assets is reported upon in Notes 4 and 5 of the accounts. Assets to the value of £75,576 (2020-21: £60,288) were purchased during the year.

Interest rate and currency risk

The Arts Council has no borrowing, relying primarily on Departmental grants for its cash requirements and is therefore not exposed to liquidity risks. It has also no material deposits. Therefore the Arts Council is not exposed to material interest rate risk and as all significant assets and liabilities are determined in sterling it is not exposed to material currency risk.

Payment of Suppliers

The Arts Council is committed to the prompt payment of bills for goods and services in accordance with the Confederation of British Industry's Prompt Payment Code. The target for payment of bills is 10 days from receipt of goods or services, or presentation of a valid invoice or similar demand, whichever is later. A review conducted at the end of the year to measure how promptly the Arts Council paid its bills found that 97% of the bills were paid within this standard. The comparative figure for 2020-21 was 97%. A review of payment of bills in 30 days from receipt of goods or services found that 100% of the bills were paid within 30 days (2020-21: 100%).

Overall, for the year, the average number of days taken to pay invoices was 4 days (2020-21: 4 days).

Pension Fund (Audited Information)

All assets, liabilities and operating costs of the Arts Council's pension scheme are recorded in the accounts of the Arts Council Exchequer entity. The salary charges to Lottery in-year include a recharge of employer pension costs of £142,884 (2020-21: £138,894).

The market value of the Arts Council's share of the Northern Ireland Local Government Officers' Superannuation Committee (NILGOSC) pension scheme's assets (excluding Additional Voluntary Contributions) at 31 March 2022 was £19.593m (31 March 2021: £18.376m) and the present value of the Arts Council's share of the scheme liabilities was £23.030m (31 March 2021: £23.842m). The Arts Council's share of the Scheme's recorded net pension liabilities at 31 March 2022 was £3.437m (31 March 2021: £5.466m).

The accounting policy for pensions is disclosed in Note 1.15 in the accounts.

Accounts and Appointment of Auditors

The Accounts of the Arts Council are prepared in a form directed by the Department for Communities with the consent of the Department of Finance in accordance with Article 8 of the Arts Council (Northern Ireland) Order 1995.

The financial statements are audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG) in accordance with the Arts Council (Northern Ireland) Order 1995. She is Head of the Northern Ireland Audit Office and she and her staff are wholly independent of the Arts Council. She reports her findings to the Northern Ireland Assembly.

The fee for the audit of these financial statements is £35,000 (2020-21: £35,000). This cost is included in Note 2(a) Operating Expenditure in the financial statements. The Arts Council did not purchase any non-audit services from its auditor the Northern Ireland Audit Office during the year.

Complaints Handling

The Arts Council has a Service Charter, which outlines the standard of service the public should expect. The Council operates a Service Complaints Procedure to handle general complaints about our service.

Complaints can be made informally by telephone or formally in writing to the Complaints Administrator. There are different procedures depending on whether the complaint is:

- About a direct Arts Council service;
- About a third party organisation or individual funded by the Arts Council; or
- An anonymous complaint.

Further information on complaints can be found on the Arts Council website at <http://www.artscouncil-ni.org/about-us/customer-service/complaints>

Four reports were provided to the Board on the number of complaints received and the outcome within the 2021-22 financial year (three in the 2020-21 financial year).

There was five direct complaints received in the 2021-22 financial year (six in the 2020-21 financial year).

Impact of the Arts Council's business on the environment

The Arts Council is committed to ensuring that sustainable development becomes an integral part of our business. We are committed to ensuring that future generations enjoy the opportunity to visit arts venues in well-designed buildings.

Our sustainable actions include:

- Reducing our waste and increasing recycling levels;

- Reducing our contribution to climate change in terms of energy consumption and related CO₂ emissions;
- Reducing paper by use of tablet pcs and encouraging duplex printing and printing two pages on A4 paper;
- Participating in the Governments “Cycle to work” scheme;
- Reducing business travel, where possible, through greater use of video/teleconferencing; and
- Encouraging all tendered Arts Council suppliers to devise and implement Social Clauses / Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) policies.

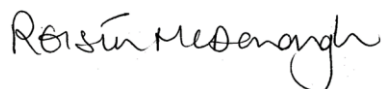
Respect for Human Rights

It is the policy of the Arts Council that, during the course of their employment, no employee receives less favourable treatment or is discriminated against on the grounds of their sex including gender reassignment, pregnancy or maternity leave, marital or civil partnership status, sexual orientation, race or ethnic origin, religious belief, political opinion, national identity, age, or disability.

Anti-corruption, Anti-fraud and Anti-bribery Matters

The Arts Council has a number of policies in place, designed to minimise the risk of fraud. These are; Anti-Fraud and Anti-Bribery Policy, Conflicts of Interest Policy, Whistleblowing Policy, Gifts and Hospitality Policy and Code of Conduct for Staff. Staff received training on Fraud Awareness, Bribery and Corruption during the course of the year.

During 2021-22, there were two incidents of fraud relating to the Arts Council grant recipients (none in the 2020-21 financial year).



Roisín McDonough
Accounting Officer
Arts Council of Northern Ireland

Date: 24 January 2023

Accountability Report

The Accountability Report has three sections: a Corporate Governance Report; a Remuneration and Staff report and an Assembly Accountability and Audit Report.

Corporate Governance Report

The purpose of the Corporate Governance Report is to explain the composition and organisation of the Arts Council's governance structures and how they support the achievement of its objectives. The Corporate Governance Report includes the Director's Report; the Statement of the Accounting Officer's Responsibilities and the Governance Statement.

Directors Report

Board Members of the Arts Council and members of its Audit and Risk, Grants and Finance and Capital Committees

The Arts Council performed its functions during the year ending on 31 March 2022 by making grants to organisations engaged in the arts either on an annual or a project basis; by granting awards and bursaries to individuals engaged in the arts; by organising tours of performing and creative artists; by organising and participating in the Forum for Local Government and the Arts; and by advising the Department for Communities and various other public and private bodies on a range of issues relating to the arts. The Arts Council is also one of the distributing bodies of National Lottery funding. Lottery distributing activities are reported upon separately under the National Lottery Etc. Act 1993.

Appointments to the Board are made by the Minister for Communities. The Chair and members of the Board have individual and collective responsibility to the Minister as Head of Department.

The Chief Executive of the Arts Council of Northern Ireland is Roisin McDonough.

The Arts Council is vested in and administered by a body corporate known as the Board of the Arts Council, consisting of a Chair, Vice-Chair and nine members (as at 31 March 2022) appointed by the Department for Communities Minister, as set out in the Arts Council (Northern Ireland) Order 1995. The Board of the Arts Council for the year ended 31 March 2022 is shown below:

Board: 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Mr Lám Hannaway (Chair);
Mr William Leathem (Vice-Chair);
Ms Julie Andrews;
Mrs Lynne Best;
Mr Sean Kelly;
Ms Una McRory (Member to 01 August 2021);
Mr Máirtín Ó'Muilleoir (Member to 30 June 2021).

Mr Paul Boyle;
Mr Paul Brolly;
Mr Joe Dougan;
Ms Laura McCorry;
Dr Gearóid Trimble; and
Ray Hall (Member from 01 September 2021)

Committee Membership

Details of the structure and roles for each committee are given in the Governance Statement starting on page 22.

The members of the Audit and Risk Committee for the year ended 31 March 2022 were:

Ms Julie Andrews (Chair);
Mr Sean Kelly (Member to 14 November 2021);
Mr William Leathem;
Dr Gearóid Trimble; and
Mr Ray Hall (Member from 15 November 2021).

The members of the Grants Committee for the year ended 31 March 2022 were:

Mr William Leathem (Chair);
Mrs Lynne Best;
Mr Joe Dougan;
Ms Laura McCorry; and
Mr Sean Kelly (Member from 15 November 2021)

The members of the Finance and Capital Committee for the year ended 31 March 2022 were:

Mr Máirtín Ó'Muilleoir (Chair to 30 June 2021);
Mr Paul Boyle (Chair from 01 July 2021);
Ms Julie Andrews (Member to 14 November 2021);
Mr Sean Kelly;
Mr Ray Hall (Member from 01 September 2021 – 14 November 2021);
Mr Paul Brolly (Member from 15 November 2021); and
Ms Laura McCorry (Member from 15 November 2021).

Several members of the Board of the Arts Council and members of key management staff are also involved with other arts organisations in Northern Ireland either directly or indirectly because of a family relationship, a close friendship or business relationship. All individuals make an annual declaration of their interests and do not take part in discussions and decisions to make grant awards to those organisations with which they have a declared interest. A list of awards made to the organisations concerned and details of who made the declaration of interest is detailed in Note 13. The Register of Interests is also online on the Arts Council website, link [here](#). All of the transactions relating to the organisations were conducted at arm's length by the Arts Council.

Personal Data

There were no reported personal data related incidents during the year.

Statement of the Accounting Officer's Responsibilities

Under Section 8 of The Arts Council (Northern Ireland) Order 1995 the Arts Council is required to prepare a statement of accounts for each financial year in the form and on the basis set out in the Accounts Direction determined by the Department for Communities with the approval of the Department of Finance. The accounts are prepared on an accruals basis and must give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Arts Council and of its income and expenditure, Statement of Financial Position and cash flows for the financial year.

In preparing the annual accounts the Accounting Officer is required to comply with the requirements of the *Government Financial Reporting Manual* and in particular to:

- Observe the Accounts Direction issued by the Department for Communities including the relevant accounting and disclosure requirements, and apply suitable accounting policies on a consistent basis;
- Make judgements and estimates on a reasonable basis;
- State whether applicable accounting standards as set out in the *Government Financial Reporting Manual* have been followed, and disclose and explain any material departures in the financial statements;
- Prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis; and
- Confirm that the Annual Report and Accounts as a whole is fair, balanced and understandable and take personal responsibility for the Annual Report and Accounts and the judgments required for determining that it is fair, balanced and understandable.

The Accounting Officer of the Department for Communities has designated the Chief Executive of the Arts Council as Accounting Officer of the Arts Council. The responsibilities of an Accounting Officer, including responsibility for the propriety and regularity of the public finances for which the Accounting Officer is answerable, for keeping proper records and for safeguarding the Arts Council's assets are set out in *Managing Public Money Northern Ireland*.

As the Accounting Officer, I have taken all steps that I ought to have taken to make myself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Arts Council's auditors are aware of that information. As far as I am aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the auditors are unaware.

Governance Statement

Scope of Responsibility

As Accounting Officer, I have responsibility for ensuring the Arts Council's business is conducted in accordance with the law and proper standards, and that public money is properly accounted for, and used economically, efficiently and effectively. In discharging this overall responsibility, I am responsible for ensuring the existence of a robust framework of governance and accountability designed to instil a sound system of internal control, manage risk and support the achievements of the Arts Council's objectives whilst safeguarding public funds and departmental assets in accordance with the responsibilities assigned to me in Managing Public Money Northern Ireland. I am also personally responsible for ensuring compliance with the requirement of the Arts Council's Management Statement, Financial Memorandum and Statement of Financial Requirements.

This responsibility is supported by the functions of the Arts Council; Board; Committees (particularly the Audit and Risk Committee); internal and external audit; the Arts Council's risk register as well as accountability meetings with the Department for Communities.

I also combine my Accounting Officer role with my responsibilities to the Department including any Ministerial directions. There were no Ministerial directions in the 2021-22 financial year.

Corporate Governance Code

The Arts Council complies with the principles of good practice detailed in Corporate Governance in Central Government Departments: Code of Good Practice (NI) 2013 issued by Department of Finance and Personnel (now Department of Finance (DoF)) under cover of their letter DAO (DFP) 06/13.

The Board reviewed and discussed the six principles of the code at its annual effectiveness meeting on 13 October 2021 and is content that the Arts Council has adopted the practices set out in the code wherever they were relevant, practical and consistent with business needs.

Two principles were less relevant to the Arts Council:

- (a) Board composition because the Department for Communities Minister makes appointments to the Board. However, the Board has the authority to co-opt to its committees where it deems a skill or experience is required.
- (b) Arm's Length Bodies (ALBs). This principle has negligible relevance as it was directed towards Departments and their governance arrangements with ALB Boards.

There were no departures in the 2021-22 financial year from the application of relevant principles.

Conflicts of Interest

The Corporate Governance in Central Government Departments: Code of Good Practice (NI) 2013 requires the Board to publish how it identified any conflicts of interest and potential conflicts and how these have been managed. The Arts Council has a conflict of interest policy, which applies to Board and Staff. The policy was reviewed at the Board effectiveness meeting on 13 October 2021 and re-issued on 16 February 2022. The Arts Council is not aware of any non-compliance with the management of interests sections of the Code.

The Board also considered Conflict of Interests at their Board meeting in May 2021 following a letter from the Department's Permanent Secretary on the topic.

Several members of the Board of the Arts Council and members of key management staff are also involved with other arts organisations in Northern Ireland either directly or indirectly as a result of a family relationship, a close friendship or business relationship. All individuals make an annual declaration of their interests and do not take part in discussions and decisions to make grant awards to those organisations with which they have a declared interest.

A list of awards made to the organisations concerned and details of who made the declaration of interest is detailed in Note 13. All of the transactions relating to the organisations were conducted at arm's length by the Arts Council.

The Purpose of the Governance Framework

The governance framework comprises the systems and processes, and culture and values, by which the Arts Council is directed and controlled and the activities through which it accounts to and engages with all stakeholders. It enables the Arts Council to monitor the achievement of its strategic objectives and to consider whether those objectives have led to the delivery of appropriate and value for money services and facilities.

The system of internal control is a significant part of that framework and designed to manage risk to a reasonable level rather than to eliminate all risk of failure to achieve policies, aims and objectives; it can therefore only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance of effectiveness. The system of internal control is based on an on-going process designed to identify and prioritise the risks to the achievement of departmental policies, aims and objectives, to evaluate the likelihood of those risks being realised and the impact should they be realised, and to manage them efficiently, effectively and economically.

The governance framework has been in place in the Arts Council for the year ended 31 March 2022 and up to the date of approval of the annual report and accounts, and accords with Department of Finance guidance.

The Governance Framework

The key elements of the systems and processes that comprise the Arts Council's governance arrangements are:

1. Identifying and communicating the Arts Council's vision of its purpose and intended outcomes;
2. Reviewing the Arts Council's vision and its implications for the Arts Council's governance arrangements;
3. Measuring the quality of service, ensuring delivery in accordance with the Arts Council's objectives and ensuring that they represent the best use of resources;
4. Defining and documenting the roles and responsibilities of the Executive, Non-Executive, Scrutiny and Officer functions, with clear delegation arrangements and protocols for effective communication;
5. Developing, communicating and embedding Codes of Conduct, defining the standards of behaviour for members and staff;
6. Reviewing and updating the Management Statement and Financial Memorandum, Financial Instructions, Scheme of Delegation and supporting procedure notes/manuals, which clearly define how decisions are taken and the processes and controls required to manage risks;
7. Undertaking the core functions of an Audit and Risk Management Committee;
8. Ensuring compliance with relevant laws and regulations, internal policies and procedures, and that expenditure is lawful;
9. Implementing procedures for whistle-blowing and for receiving and investigating complaints from internal and external sources;
10. Identifying the development needs of members and senior officers in relation to their strategic roles, supported by training; and
11. Establishing clear channels of communication with all sections of the community and other stakeholders, ensuring accountability and encouraging open consultation.
12. Implementing recommendations arising from Governance Reviews commissioned by the Department for Communities where those recommendations applied to the Arts Council.

The Arts Council has a Board Code of Conduct Policy, which was updated and approved by the Board in June 2019 and reviewed at the Board's effectiveness session on 13 October 2021.

Board

I am supported by the Board of the Arts Council. The Chair and members of the Board have individual and collective responsibility to the Minister as Head of Department to:

- Provide effective leadership for the Arts Council, in particular in defining and developing its strategic direction and in setting challenging objectives;
- Act in a way that promotes high standards of public finance, including the promotion of regularity, propriety and value for money;
- Ensure that the Arts Council's activities are conducted in an efficient and effective manner;
- Ensure that strategies are developed for meeting the Arts Council's overall objectives in accordance with the policies and priorities established by the Minister;

Arts Council of Northern Ireland

- Monitor the Arts Council's performance to ensure that it fully meets its aims, objectives and performance targets;
- Ensure that the Arts Council's control, regulation and monitoring of its activities as well as those of any other bodies which it may sponsor or support, ensure value for money within a framework of best practice, regularity and propriety;
- Participate in the corporate planning process; and
- Appoint a Chief Executive.

The Board held twelve meetings during the year to determine policy for the Arts Council and make decisions in line with that policy. I attended all twelve Board meetings. The Director of Finance and Corporate Services attended eleven Board meetings. The Director of Strategic Development and Partnerships attended eleven Board meetings. The Director of Operations attended eleven Board meetings. The Director of Arts Development attended eight Board meetings.

The annual Board effectiveness session was on 13 & 14 October 2021. The N/S Plenary due in May 2021 was postponed due to COVID-19.

The Board has a rolling work-plan and achieved its objectives, which were set out during the year. The overall average attendance rate of members was 88%, which is a testament to the commitment and dedication of the Board.

2021/22 Board / Committee Attendance

	Board Meetings*			Committee Meetings			Total Meetings		
	Actual	Possible	%	Actual	Possible	%	Actual	Possible	%
Board Members									
Liam Hannaway (Chair)	12	12	100	1	1	100	13	13	100
William Leathem (Vice Chair)	10	12	83	8	8	100	18	20	90
Julie Andrews	8	12	67	6	7	86	14	19	74
Lynne Best	11	12	92	4	6	67	15	18	83
Paul Boyle	11	12	92	4	5	80	15	17	88
Paul Brolly	10	12	83	4	5	80	14	17	82
Joe Dougan	11	12	92	5	5	100	16	17	94
Sean Kelly	11	12	92	8	8	100	19	20	95
Laura McCorry	6	12	50	3	5	60	9	17	53
Una McRory (to 01 August 2021)	3	3	100	N/A	N/A	0	3	3	100
Mairtin Ó'Muilleoir (to 30 June 2021)	3	3	100	2	2	100	5	5	100
Gearoid Trimble	12	12	100	4	4	100	16	16	100
Ray Hall (from 01 September 2021)	9	9	100	2	3	67	11	12	92
Chief Executive & Directors									
	Board Meetings			Committee Meetings			Total Meetings		
	Actual	Possible	%	Actual	Possible	%	Actual	Possible	%
Chief Executive	12	12	100	11	12	92	23	24	96
Director of Finance & Corporate Services	11	12	92	9	9	100	20	21	95
Director of Arts Development	8	12	67	2	2	100	10	14	71
Director of Strategic Development & Partnerships	11	12	92	N/A	N/A	0	12	12	92
Director of Operations PH (to January 2022)	9	10	90	9	9	100	18	19	95
Director of Operations ML (from January 2022)	2	2	100	2	2	100	4	4	100

Members of the Board have delegated some of their tasks to four sub-committees, which oversee the activities of management and provide support:

- Audit and Risk;
- Finance and Capital;
- Remuneration; and
- Grants.

Audit and Risk Committee

The membership of the Audit and Risk Committee during the year is outlined on page 20. It met four times during the year. I attended all four of the meetings along with the Director of Finance and Corporate Services and the Director of Operations. The Audit and Risk Committee has a rolling work-plan and measures its performance by the achievement of its objectives.

It is considered good practice that the accounting officer and Board should be supported by an Audit and Risk committee comprising of at least three members (Audit and Risk assurance Handbook (NI) April 2018, page 3 refers). The Audit and Risk Committee had four members during the year.

Its terms of reference include supporting the Board and Accounting Officer by reviewing the comprehensiveness of assurances in meeting the Board and Accounting Officer's assurance needs, and by reviewing the reliability and integrity of these assurances; the activities of the internal and external auditors and overseeing the risk culture of the Arts Council; and also reviewing its own effectiveness, constitution and terms of references and reporting the results of that review to the Board.

The Audit and Risk Assurance Committee Handbook (NI), issued under cover of DAO (DFP) 03/18, sets out five principles to be followed. These principles are:

- Principle 1: Membership, independence, objectivity and understanding;
- Principle 2: Skills;
- Principle 3: The role of the Audit and Risk Assurance Committee;
- Principle 4: Scope of work; and
- Principle 5: Communication and reporting.

The Board has formally considered these and confirmed it complied with the principles.

The Committee makes regular reports to the Board. Board Members are satisfied that the Committee is providing them with assurance.

Other Committees

The membership of the Finance and Capital Committee during the year is outlined on page 20. This Committee met four times during the year. I attended three out of four meetings. The Director of Finance and Corporate Services attended all four meetings. The Director of Operations attended all four meetings. Its terms of reference cover the proposal to the Board for the annual budget of the Arts Council; ensuring

comprehensive financial advice is provided to the Board; reviewing the detailed information relating to the financial resources including the Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure, Statement of Financial Position and Statement of Cash Flow; monitoring financial expenditure against targets set throughout the year; making recommendations as necessary; reviewing the programmes, policies and procedures relating to the payment of capital grants and where appropriate, to propose changes to the above for Board approval; and to advise on policy and the strategic deployment of capital resources.

The membership of the Grants Committee during the year is outlined on page 20. This Committee met three times during the year. I attended two meetings. The Director of Operations attended all three meetings. Its terms of reference include reviewing the programmes, policies and procedures relating to the payment of Exchequer and Lottery grants, and where appropriate, proposing changes to the above for approval by the Board and taking decisions on grant aid within delegated financial limits set by the Board. The Board has delegated its grant-decision-making for grants under £25,000 to staff. However, following a High Court ruling by Madam Justice McBride¹ against the Charities Commission for Northern Ireland all grant decisions are either approved by the Grants Committee acting for the Board or by the Board. All decisions made by staff and committees are reported to the Board.

The Remuneration & Staffing Committee (page 36) comprised six members to 14 November 21 and four members thereafter. It is chaired by William Leathem. The Committee met once on 29 November 2021. I attended the meeting along with the Director of Finance & Corporate Services.

Business Planning

Each year of the five-year strategic plan, amplified as necessary, forms the basis of the business plan for the forthcoming year. The business plan includes key performance indicators, milestones and targets linked to the Programme for Government and Public Service Agreements for the forthcoming year. It also links to budgeting information so that resources allocated to achieve specific objectives can readily be identified by the Department. The five-year strategy and annual business plan takes into account the Minister's priorities and is framed in that context.

The draft business plan is submitted to the Department as early as possible, but no later than 31 January each year. The Arts Council's plans are submitted to the Department for approval and include measures of performance and annual targets in respect of each of those measures and the proposed annual efficiency. Progress against targets is reported quarterly to the Board and bi-annually to the Department's governance and accountability meetings.

A five-year framework plan for the arts in Northern Ireland 2019 – 2024, has been developed by the Board. It elaborates on three key themes:

¹ The background to this case is that in May 2019 Madam Justice McBride held, in *McKee & Others v Charity Commission for Northern Ireland and Department for Communities* [2019] NICH 6, that the Commission can only make decisions when the organisation meets as a whole body, and such decisions cannot be discharged by employees.

- Inspire;
- Connect; and
- Lead.

These key themes are discharged by a number of business areas with two financial key performance indicators. The results for the year are:

Milestones achieved	100% (2)
Milestones still progressing	- -
Milestones not achieved	- -

Target	Outcome
At least 98.0% of resource programme spend by year-end.	Resource out-turn 99.97%. KPI met
At least 97.0% of capital programme spend by year-end.	Capital out-turn 99.33%. KPI met.

Risk Management

In May 2020, the Department of Finance in Northern Ireland informed Departments and NDPBs of the new edition of HM Treasury's Orange Book, Management of Risk – Principles and Concepts (under cover of DAO (DoF) 04/20). The core processes at the heart of the risk management framework are unchanged and involve identifying risks, assessing the risks, designing and operating risk treatment activities (including controls), monitoring these and reporting on success or otherwise of the risk management. The primary shift was to position risk management as more than a process, but rather as an essential part of good governance, decision-making and performance management at all levels of an organisation.

Comply or Explain: The revised Orange Book required organisations to disclose compliance or to explain their reason for departure to the five main risk principles in the Governance Statement. The Arts Council complies with the five Orange book principles, which reflects an increased emphasis on:

- 1) Leadership, culture, values and behaviours as a part of effective risk management;
- 2) Embedding risk management in decision-making – within planning, policy development, prioritisation and performance management – not as something separate;
- 3) The need to have an informed view of all risks based on the best information and expertise, including the critical role that functions and professions play in providing expert judgements on risks and their management;
- 4) Structured risk management processes; and
- 5) Learning from experience to continually improve the successful deliver of outcomes.

The identification and impact of risk is incorporated into the corporate planning and decision-making processes of the Arts Council. Consequently, the Arts Council ensures that there are procedures in place for verifying that internal control and aspects of risk management are regularly reviewed and reported on and are supplemented by detailed best practice guidelines on Public Interest Disclosure (whistle-blowing) and Fraud Management policies among others. The Board receives periodic reports concerning internal control and steps are taken to manage risks in significant areas of responsibility and monitor progress on key projects. A system of risk management is maintained to inform the Board's decisions and all reputational risks to the Arts Council are drawn to the attention of the Board and are properly managed. The Risk Register is presented to the Audit and Risk Committee and to the Board on a quarterly basis. Responsibility for risk management has been assigned to appropriate members of the executive team and officers and is reported on routinely to the Chief Executive and Director of Finance and Corporate Services.

On an annual basis, risks are categorised by considering the likelihood of occurrence should no risk-mitigation activity occur and the impact should the risk happen. The risks where the potential impact is deemed high are detailed in the Arts Council Risk Register. The Risk Register forms part of the annual business plan of the Board, having been previously endorsed by the Audit and Risk Committee. The Senior Management Team assigns to managers (the 'risk owners') the task of putting procedures in place to monitor and, where possible, mitigate the risk.

The Audit and Risk Committee has lead responsibility for the periodic review of the Risk Register. The Arts Council consider the following to be the most significant areas of risk:

- McBride Decision: High Court ruling on 16 May 2019 that may apply to the Arts Council, challenging staff decision making for Exchequer funding;
- Due to the absence of a functioning NI Executive, there will be an indicative Exchequer budget for 2022/23 rather than a firm budget allocation. In addition, there is concern that the Exchequer budget allocation will not meet inflationary pressures and represent a funding cut in real terms; and
- Loss of frontline services if inadequate funding is secured for the arts.

The McBride decision increases the workload of the Board as decisions that would normally be made by staff, are approved by the Board instead. Following the McBride ruling; all Exchequer grant decisions are made by the Board.

Reduction in Arts funding has resulted in financial pressure on Arts Organisations.

The Audit and Risk Committee also scrutinises management and budgetary information on Arts Organisations flagged at financial risk. This oversight included the commissioning of three third-party organisation reviews undertaken by Internal Audit and reported to the Audit & Risk committee. This allows scrutiny and challenge of the organisations' financial capability and provides assurance that public funds are not at risk.

Risk Appetite

The engagement of a broad spectrum of the Council's internal and external stakeholders provides an understanding of the appetite for risk within the organisation. In general, the Council has to be risk averse in its stewardship of public funds and its systems and processes while at the same time encouraging a greater degree of risk in the development and introduction of progressive arts policies and programmes. The dominant issue for the year has been the pandemic. This necessitated increasing risk appetite and resetting controls for a period to ensure assistance could be made available to the Arts sector.

COVID-19 pandemic: During the 2021-22 financial year the Arts Council has been entrusted with additional Exchequer funding of £5.3 million to develop and implement emergency support packages for individuals and organisations. An individual's emergency programme was developed in partnership with the Department of Communities. The Arts Council delivered an organisations programme designed by the Department of Communities.

One large Arts Organisation faced insolvency before the COVID-19 pandemic in 2019/20. Following a review, a small change management team was put in place to work with the organisation on business transformation. The work is ongoing and the client is monitored to reduce the risk to public funding.

Fraud Risk and Information Risk

The Arts Council has a fraud policy that is reviewed on an annual basis. It is given to all new staff at their induction, and staff receive training appropriate to their grade and duties. The Arts Council also has an information risk policy to be followed by all staff, which new staff read as part of their induction. The policy requires all data to be held securely.

The Arts Council maintains a register of related party transactions in order to ensure that opportunities for conflict of interest are avoided. The register is maintained centrally and is updated regularly. It features as a supplementary report in the decision making process on relevant grants, to ensure the exclusion of parties with a perceived conflict of interest. The NIAO publication "Conflicts of Interest – A Good Practice Guide" March 2015 has been circulated to the Board to assist members recognise actual and perceived conflicts of interest.

All staff have been provided with a copy of the Arts Council Information and IT Security Policy to ensure that they are aware of best practice on how to protect the data and assets held by the organisation. The Council's computer system is hosted on an ITAssist platform. Additionally, to gain access to the Arts Council's computer network, staff are required to acknowledge acceptance of IT policies when they log into their workstations. Staff were also required to undertake mandatory GDPR training in March 2020 to support information security when COVID-19 pandemic restrictions mandated working from home.

Governance & Accountability within the Arts Council

The annual internal audit plan is created on a risk basis and is based on information provided from the following sources:

- Discussions with the Arts Council's senior management;
- Discussions with the Chairman of the Audit and Risk Committee;
- The corporate Risk Register;
- Annual report and financial statements;
- Specific areas requested by the Department for Communities for inclusion;
- Prior internal audit recommendations; and
- Inclusion of core financial areas, which form the basis of the system of internal control.

The Audit and Risk Committee reviewed and approved the internal audit plan. I ensured that there was sufficient flexibility in the plan to allow for changes to be made during the year to reflect any significant changes in the risk environment and the emergence of new risks.

All reports of the internal auditors were discussed by the Audit and Risk Committee with senior members of staff in attendance, including those whose departments were reported upon by the auditors. This gave me and members of the Committee the opportunity to discuss, in detail, the findings, recommendations and proposed management actions. Directors that had failings identified by the internal auditors were required to devise corrective action and set a completion date for that action in consultation with the internal auditors. I receive regular reports from the auditors notifying me of the progress my Directors have achieved in clearing up points raised by both internal and external auditors in previous years.

Sources of Independent Assurance

The Internal Auditors reported that based on the work performed during the year, the Arts Council has established procedures that are adequate to meet management's control objectives in the systems audited. Consequently, the Internal Auditors provided a satisfactory level of assurance over the control environment for 2021-2022.

The Comptroller and Auditor General to the Northern Ireland Assembly certifies the accounts and provides a regularity opinion on whether, in all material respects, the expenditure and income recorded in the financial statements have been applied to the purposes intended by the Assembly and the financial transactions recorded in the financial statements conform to the authorities which govern the Arts Council. The Comptroller and Auditor General also provides an opinion on the truth and fairness of the attached financial statement for the year ended 31 March 2022, and their supporting notes.

Review of Effectiveness

As Accounting Officer, I have responsibility for reviewing the effectiveness of the system of internal control. My review is informed by the work of the internal auditors and senior management within the Arts Council who have responsibility for the development and maintenance of the internal control framework, and comments made by the external auditors in their management letter and other reports. As a result of their work during the year, the internal auditors have produced an annual certificate of assurance with regard to the adequacy of the systems and the operation of internal controls within the Arts Council. In addition, I have considered the Report to Those Charged with Governance (RTTCWG) prepared by the external auditors following their audit of the accounts for the year ended 31 March 2022. I have been advised on the implications of the result of my review of the effectiveness of the system of internal control by the Board and the Audit and Risk Committee, and a plan to address weaknesses and ensure continuous improvement of the internal control system is in place.

The Audit and Risk Committee reviews its effectiveness and questions the activities of risk owners. Furthermore, our internal audit function reviews the risk-management processes as part of its work and can provide the benefit of its experience of other organisations' risk-management activities.

All policy papers put to the Board for decision contain a discussion of the risks associated with taking the possible courses of actions. The Board also regularly discusses the risks on the risk register with the risk owners. The Board has considered the quality of data used by the Board across all business areas and finds the information provided by management suitable for the purposes of making effective decisions.

Quality of Information

The Board of the Arts Council reviewed the quality of the information made available by the executive for effective decision-making. This was reviewed during the Board effectiveness sessions on 19 October 2022 and the Board considered the quality of information was satisfactory.

The Board considers that the accuracy, timing and availability of the financial information and the support given to ensure that the Board and its Committees function effectively is satisfactory. The Board values the reports on art forms, organisational performance and the Council's development programmes for their insights into the challenges and opportunities facing the arts in Northern Ireland. The Board notes the challenge with regard to information, analysis and assessment facing the executive in determining the most beneficial distribution of arts funding in the current financial environment. Looking to the future the Board recognises that the pattern and the nature and extent of information provision on the functioning of the arts in Northern Ireland will change during the planning process, and to support the delivery of the five-year framework.

Internal Governance Divergences – Current and New for 2021-22

Update on prior year control issues, which have been resolved and are no longer considered to be control issues.

Twenty four prior year issues highlighted in internal audit reports have been resolved and are no longer control issues in 2021/22.

Update on prior year control issues, which are still considered to be control issues

One prior year Priority 2 issues and eight Priority 3 issues brought forward have not been resolved to the satisfaction of Internal Audit. Management are engaged with Internal Audit to close out these issues.

Identification of new issues in the current year and anticipated future issues

External audit considered grant verification as an important “end of grant” monitoring control and made one Priority 1 recommendation. As a result, the Arts Council has employed a Verification Officer in July 2021 and put additional staff resource in place. All 2020/21 verifications have been completed. A timetable was developed for 2021/22 verification and all 2021/22 verifications are also completed

Internal Audit identified a number of areas where the Arts Council should put procedures in place to strengthen the existing processes and controls in order to fully meet management’s control objectives. Internal Audit’s observations and recommendations are graded in line with DAO (DoF) 07/16, which was implemented with immediate effect on sight of the guidance:

Priority 1: Failure to implement the recommendation is likely to result in a major failure of a key organisational objective, significant damage to the reputation of the organisation or the misuse of public funds.

Priority 2: Failure to implement the recommendation could result in the failure of an important organisational objective or could have some impact on a key organisational objective.

Priority 3: Failure to implement the recommendation could lead to an increased risk exposure.

Internal Audit also assign an assurance rating to reviews. Three evaluations are used. One evaluation, Satisfactory, is considered to be “above the line” in terms of governance, risk management and control. The remaining two audit opinions (Limited and Unsatisfactory) are considered to be “below the line”.

The Satisfactory and Limited assurance ratings as defined, in line with DAO (DoF) 07/16:

Satisfactory: Overall, there is a satisfactory system of governance, risk management and control. While there may be some residual risk identified, this should not significantly impact on the achievement of system objectives;

Limited: There are significant weaknesses within the governance, risk management and control framework which, if not addressed, could lead to the system objectives not being achieved; and

Unsatisfactory: The system of governance, risk management and control has failed or there is a real and substantial risk that the system will fail to meet its objectives

Six internal audit reviews were issued during the year all with satisfactory assurance ratings. The six reviews were: (i) Corporate Governance; (ii) Grant Funding (including government funding database) – Exchequer & Lottery; (iii) Procurement and Contract Management; (iv) Payroll, pensions etc; (v) Management of the Collection and (vi) Records management and Retention. Management has agreed a timescale for implementation of the recommendations arising from the reviews.

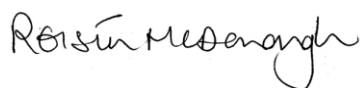
Of the nineteen new recommendations, seven had a priority 2 and the balance of twelve were designated priority 3.

There were no Priority 1 recommendations during the year.

I am pleased to report that overall Internal Audit awarded a satisfactory level of assurance in its assurance statement.

Conclusion

As a result of the above, I believe that the Arts Council's internal control and governance framework provides me with the level of assurance that I require. There is nothing of which I am aware that leads me to believe that our systems for detecting and responding to inefficiency, for preventing conflicts of interest, for preventing and detecting fraud and for minimising losses of grant-in-aid are not adequate. I believe that the Arts Council's governance structure has operated successfully in 2021-22.



Roisín McDonough
Accounting Officer
Arts Council of Northern Ireland

Date: 24 January 2023

Remuneration and Staff Report

The Remuneration Report sets out the remuneration policy for directors. More specifically, it details remuneration (including pension and benefits in kind) of staff key to its operation and where relevant, the link between performance and remuneration. There is a presumption that information on named individuals will be given in all circumstances.

The Staff Report element provides additional information including:

- Number of senior civil service staff by band;
- Staff numbers and costs;
- Average number of persons employed;
- Staff composition by gender
- Sickness absence data;
- Staff Policies applied during the financial year;
- Consultancy expenditure;
- Off Payroll Disclosures; and
- Exit packages.

Remuneration Report

Remuneration Policy

The Arts Council Remuneration & Staffing Committee is a Committee of the Board of the Arts Council. The Committee is authorised by the Board to undertake any activity within its terms of reference. Its membership during the year was as follows:

Mr William Leathem (Chair).
Mr Liam Hannaway; and
Mr Mairtin O’Muilleoir (Member to 30 June 2021);
Mr Paul Boyle (Member from 01 July 2021)
Mrs Lynne Best (Member to 14 November 2021);
Mr Sean Kelly (Member to 14 November 2021); and
Ms Julie Andrews.

The pay remit for the Northern Ireland (NI) public sector, including senior civil servants (SCS) in the NICS, is approved by the Minister of Finance. Within the Arts Council, the Chief Executive is employed at a Senior Civil Service (SCS) grade. The Minister set the 2021-22 NI public sector pay policy in March 2021.

The pay awards for 2020-21 and 2021-22 for all Arts Council staff, including the Chief Executive at the SCS grade, were paid in December 2021.

The pay of Arts Council staff is based on a system of pay scales for each grade, including SCS, containing a number of pay points from minimum to maximum, allowing progression towards the maximum based on performance.

The Chairman, with the support of the Remuneration & Staffing Committee as appropriate, is responsible for assessing the Chief Executive's performance and making recommendations on achievement to the Department for Communities. The Chief Executive has a staff appraisal meeting with the Chairman on the basis of objectives set the previous year in consultation with the Department. The appraisal meeting also includes discussion of objectives for the incoming year. These are further discussed by the Chairman with the Department. Subsequent proposed objectives approved by the Remuneration & Staffing Committee are discussed and agreed with the Chief Executive as appropriate for the year.

All other executive directors within the Arts Council are employed at Grade 7. The Arts Council's Management Statement directs that approval of the Department is required to re-grade / create posts at Deputy Principal level and above, unless otherwise advised by the Department. Staff are appointed on Northern Ireland Civil Service pay scales.

All staff costs are incurred by the Arts Council and an appropriate amount is recharged to the Lottery Distribution Account. The apportionment is made at full economic cost and calculated on the basis of the proportion of activity funded by Lottery.

Service Contracts

The Civil Service Commissioners (NI) Order 1999 requires Civil Service appointments to be made on merit on the basis of fair and open competition. The Recruitment Code published by the Civil Service Commissioners for Northern Ireland specifies the circumstances when appointments may be made otherwise.

Unless otherwise stated, the officials covered by this report hold appointments that are open-ended. Early termination, other than for misconduct, would result in consideration of the individual receiving compensation as set out in the Civil Service Compensation Scheme.

Further information about the work of the Civil Service Commissioners for Northern Ireland can be found at www.nicscommissioners.org

The Chief Executive (Roisin McDonough) was appointed on 16th October 2000. This position is permanent within the definition above as are the executive director positions.

Salary

'Salary' includes gross salary and performance pay or bonuses, to the extent that they are subject to UK taxation. This report is based on payments made by the Arts Council before any recharge of costs is made to the Lottery fund.

Benefits in Kind

The monetary value of benefits in kind covers any benefits provided by the employer and treated by the Inland Revenue as a taxable emolument. No benefits in kind were paid to any employee noted below.

Board Members' Honoraria (Audited Information)

No emoluments were paid to members of the Board of the Arts Council except for Honoraria to the Chair and Vice-Chair.

The annual rate of honorarium for the Chair is £10,431 and £3,651 per annum for the Vice-Chair. The actual honoraria paid in 2021-22 was £14,082 (2020-21: £12,629). There was £220 (2020-21: £325) of employer's National Insurance Contributions.

	Chair £	Vice- Chair £
L Hannaway	10,431	
W Leathem		3,651

Of the total cost of honoraria £6,865 (2020-21: £6,737) was apportioned to the Lottery Distribution Account. No emoluments were paid to other Board members in respect of Lottery activities. The Arts Council does not pay any pension contributions on behalf of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman; therefore, they are not included in the following pension note. All Board members are recompensed for their vouched expenses incurred in carrying out their duties.

Bonuses

The Special Bonus Scheme allows the Arts Council to reward exceptional performance in particularly demanding tasks or situations at any time in the year. During the 2021-22 year £1,000 (2020-21: £2,250) was distributed as a performance bonus to one staff member who was not a member of the Senior Management Team (2020-21: three staff members).

Remuneration and Pension Entitlements- Senior Staff (Audited Information)

Single total figure of remuneration										
Directors	Salary* (£'000)		Bonus Payments (£'000)		Benefits in kind (to nearest £100)		Pension Benefits** (to nearest £1,000)		Total (£'000)	
	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21
R McDonough*** (Chief Executive)	105-110	70-75 (85-90 FTE)	-	-	-	-	30	22	110-115	90-95
N McKinney (Director of Arts Development)	55-60	55-60	-	-	-	-	9	26	65-70	80-85
G Troughton (Director of Finance and Corporate Services)	55-60	55-60	-	-	-	-	12	22	65-70	75-80
K Greene (Director of Strategic Development) From 23-11-2020	50-55	15-20 (50-55 FTE)	-	-	-	-	15	6	65-70	20-25
P Harron (Director of Operations) From 02 Mar 2020 Until 31 Jan 2022	40-45 (50-55 FTE)	45-50	-	1	-	-	12	16	50-55	65-70
M Lynch (Acting Director of Operations) From 18 Jan 2022	10-15 (50-55 FTE)	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	35-40	-

* Salary includes gross salary and performance pay, to the extent that they are subject to UK taxation. This report is based on payments made by the Arts Council before any recharge of costs is made to the Lottery fund.

** The value of pension benefits accrued during the year is calculated as (the real increase in pension multiplied by 20) plus (the real increase in any lump sum) less (the contributions made by the individual). The real increase excludes increases due to inflation and does not include any increase or decreases due to a transfer of pension rights.

*** Chief Executive took flexible retirement in 2017. Chief Executive increased from 30 to 37 hours on 01 April 2020. Retrospective payment for the additional hours was made during 2021-22.

Fair pay disclosure (Audited Information)

Reporting bodies are required to disclose the relationship between the remuneration of the highest-paid director in their organisation and the lower quartile, median and upper quartile remuneration of the organisation's workforce.

The banded Actual remuneration of the highest-paid director in the Arts Council in the financial year 2021-22 was £105,000-£110,000 (2020-21: £70,000-£75,000). The banded Actual less Back Pay remuneration of the highest-paid director in the Arts Council in the financial year 2021-22 was £85,000-£90,000.

The actual remuneration for both 2021-22 and 2020-21 includes the contribution for employee pension. In 2021-22 the actual remuneration also includes a retrospective payment of back pay relating to the 1 August 2020 pay scale uplift. The back pay relating to the 1 August 2019 pay scale uplift was received during 2020-21 and is therefore included within the actual remuneration for 2020-21.

The actual remuneration for 2021-22 includes the full amount received by the highest-paid director in relation to the increase in hours, from 30 to 37, which took effect on 1 April 2020 and which was paid retrospectively during 2021-22. This has resulted in a significant increase to the pay ratios quoted in the table. For disclosure purposes, the corresponding ratios have also been provided excluding the back pay element for the increased hours from the actual remuneration for 2021-22 of the highest-paid director. The smaller increase in these ratios reflects the additional pay received by the highest-paid director relating to the increase in hours which continued during 2021-22 and was paid during 2021-22.

The relationship between the mid-point of the actual and FTE bands and the remuneration of the organisation's workforce is disclosed below.

2021-22	25th Percentile	Median	75th Percentile
Total Remuneration (£)	29,307	33,459	39,675
Pay Ratio – Actual Salary	3.7	3.2	2.7
Pay Ratio – Actual Less Back Pay	3.0	2.6	2.2

2020-21	25th Percentile	Median	75th Percentile
Total Remuneration (£)	29,017	33,128	39,675
Pay Ratio – Actual Salary	2.5	2.2	1.8

Total remuneration includes salary, non-consolidated performance-related pay, and benefits-in-kind. It does not include severance payments, employer pension contributions and the cash equivalent transfer value of pensions

The values for the salary component of remuneration for the 25th percentile, median and 75th percentile were £29,307, £33,459 and £39,675 respectively.

In 2021-22 no employees (2020-21: 0) received remuneration in excess of the highest-paid director.

Remuneration ranged from £25,273 to £59,026 (2020-21: £25,141 to £58,442 (Restated)). The Remuneration Range included the Chief Executive in error in the prior year.

Percentage Change in Remuneration

Reporting bodies are also required to disclose the percentage change from the previous financial year in the:

- a) Salary and allowances, and
- b) Performance pay and bonuses

of the highest paid director and of their employees as a whole.

The percentage changes in respect of the Arts Council are shown in the following table. It should be noted that the calculation for the highest paid director is based on the mid-point of the band within which their remuneration fell in each year.

Percentage change for:	2021-22 vs 2020-21
Average employee salary and allowances	2%
Highest paid director's actual salary and allowances*	48%
Highest paid director's actual salary and allowances excluding back pay	21%

*The mid-point of the banded actual remuneration for the highest paid director increased from £72,500 in 2020-21 to £107,500 in 2021-22. Chief Executive took flexible retirement in 2017. Chief Executive increased from 30 to 37 hours on 01 April 2020. Retrospective payment for the additional hours was made during 2021-22.

Arts Council Pensions

The pension benefits of all staff are provided through the Northern Ireland Local Government Officers' Superannuation Committee. This is a funded scheme which provides benefits on a "final salary" basis at a normal retirement age of 65. Prior to April 2015, benefits accrue at the rate of 1/60th of pensionable salary for each year of service (1/80th before 1 April 2009). For membership of the Scheme from April 2015 member's pension will be based on member's average earnings while a member of the Scheme. Each year, if members are in the main section of the Scheme 1/49th of pensionable pay is added to the members pension account plus a revaluation amount

so that members pension keeps up with the cost of living. In addition, a tax-free lump sum may be payable on retirement. Members pay contributions of between 5.5% and 10.5% of pensionable earnings. Pensions increase in payment in line with the Consumer Price Index. On death, pensions are payable to the surviving spouse at a rate of half the member's pension. On death in service, the scheme pays a lump sum benefit of three times pensionable pay and also provides a service enhancement on computing the spouse's pension. Medical retirement is possible in the event of serious ill- health. In this case pensions are brought into payment early.

During the year the Arts Council made contributions for 47 (2020-21: 47) employees (not all 47 were employed throughout the year). The NILGOSC scheme is a "multi-employer", defined benefit scheme, which provides members of participating employers with the benefits related to pay and services at rates which are defined under statutory regulations. To finance these benefits, assets are accumulated in the scheme and are held separately from the assets of the employers. The scheme is funded by employers participating in the NILGOSC scheme who pay contributions at rates determined by an independent professionally qualified actuary on the basis of regular valuations using the projected unit method. During the year ended 31 March 2022 the Arts Council contributed 19.5% of gross salary (2020-21: 19.5%).

	2021-22	2020-21
	£	£
Other Pension Costs	919,294	655,555
Employer Pension Contributions	305,078	277,029

Pension Benefits - Directors (Audited Information)

	ACCRUED PENSION AT PENSION AGE AT 31/03/22 AND RELATED LUMP SUM	REAL INCREASE / DECREASE IN PENSION AND RELATED LUMP SUM AT PENSION AGE	CETV AT 31/03/2022	CETV AT 31/03/2021	REAL INCREASE IN CETV
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Ms Roisin McDonough Chief Executive	5-10 plus lump sum of 0-5	0-2.5 plus lump sum of 0-2.5	108	79	18
Ms Noirin McKinney Director	25-30 plus lump sum of 45-50	0-2.5 plus lump sum of (0-2.5)	594	568	4
Mr Geoffrey Troughton Director	15-20 plus lump sum of 0-5	0-2.5 plus lump sum of (0-2.5)	287	260	14
Ms Karly Greene Director	5-10 plus lump sum of 0-5	0-2.5 plus lump sum of 0-2.5	50	40	4
Dr Paul Harron Director	5-10 plus lump sum of 0-5	0-2.5 plus lump sum of 0-2.5	93	13	76
Ms Maria Lynch Acting Director*	5-10 plus lump sum of 0-5	0-2.5 plus lump sum of 0-2.5	98	82	15

Cash Equivalent Transfer Values (CETV)

A Cash Equivalent Transfer Value (CETV) is the actuarially assessed capitalised value of the pension scheme benefits accrued by a member at a particular point in time. The benefits valued are the member's accrued benefits and any contingent spouse's pension payable from the scheme. A CETV is a payment made by a pension scheme or arrangement to secure pension benefits in another pension scheme or arrangement when the member leaves a scheme and chooses to transfer the benefits they have accrued in their former scheme. The pension figures shown relate to the benefits that the individual has accrued as a consequence of their total membership of the pension scheme, not just their current appointment as a director to which disclosure applies. The CETV figures, and from 2003-04 the other pension details, include the value of any pension benefit in another scheme or arrangement, which the individual has transferred to the NICS pension arrangements. They also include any additional pension benefit accrued to the member as a result of their purchasing additional years of pension service in the scheme at their own cost. CETVs are calculated in accordance with The Occupational Pension Schemes (Transfer Values) (Amendment) Regulations 2015 and do not take account of any actual or potential benefits resulting from Lifetime Allowance Tax, which may be due when pension benefits are taken.

The real increase in the value of the CETV

This reflects the increase in CETV effectively funded by the employer. It does not include the increases in accrued pension due to inflation, contributions paid by the employee (including the value of any benefits transferred from another pension scheme or arrangement) and uses common market valuation factors for the start and end of the period. However, the real increase calculation uses common actuarial factors at the start and end of the period so that it disregards the effect of any changes in factors and focuses only on the increase that is funded by the employer.

Exit Packages

No executive directors of the Arts Council received any compensation for loss of office during the year.

Staff Report

1) Analysis of Directors Salaries (Audited Information)

Director's Salary	2021-22	2020-21 Restated*
£50,000 - £55,000	3	2
£55,000 - £60,000	2	2
£60,000 - £65,000	-	-
£65,000 - £70,000	-	-
£70,000 - £75,000	-	-
£75,000 - £80,000	-	-
£80,000 - £85,000	-	-
£85,000 - £90,000	1	1
Total Number of Directors	6	5

*2020-21 Restated – The FTE figures have been updated to include Pension Allowance.

The Directors' salaries shown above are on a full-time equivalent basis which includes pension allowance. It does not include any back dated pay awards received during the year or any adjustments for sick leave or any change in hours during the year. Back pay and changes in hours are reflected in the salary information on page 39 which shows the amount actually earned by each director for the year.

2) Staff Numbers and Costs

2a) Analysis of Staff Costs: (Audited Information)

	Permanently employed staff	Others	2021-22 £ Total	2020-21 £ Total
Wages and salaries	1,505,435	104,326	1,609,761	1,539,094
Social security costs	154,933	11,510	166,443	156,158
Agency costs	-	397,045	397,045	282,127
Other pension costs	890,024	29,270	919,294	655,555
Total gross costs	2,550,392	542,151	3,092,543	2,632,934
Expenditure on the Arts Recovery Secondment Recovery	(24,799)	-	(24,799)	(25,186)
	-	-	-	((26,651))
Total net costs	2,525,593	542,151	3,067,744	2,581,097

All of the staff costs were incurred by the Arts Council of Northern Ireland and recharged to the Lottery Distribution Account on the basis of average Lottery caseload from the Arts Development Department and on other appropriate bases from the rest of the Arts Council.

2b) Pension Costs and Commitments

The Arts Council makes employer contributions to the NILGOSC Scheme, which is a defined benefit funded scheme. Benefits earned up to 31 March 2015 are linked to Final Salary and benefits from 01 April 2015 onwards are based on a Career Average Revalued Earnings Scheme. Past and present employees are covered by the provisions of the NILGOSC Scheme. The funded nature of the Local Government Pension Scheme (Northern Ireland) (the LGPS) requires the Arts Council and its employees to pay contributions into the Fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the pension liabilities with investment assets.

The defined benefit obligation is linked to yields on the AA-rated corporate bonds, while a significant proportion of the assets of the scheme are invested in equities. Changing markets in conjunction with discount rate volatility will lead to volatility in the funded status of the pension plan and thus to volatility in the net pension liability on the Arts Council's Statement of Financial Position and Other Comprehensive Expenditure. It will also lead to volatility in the IAS 19 pension expense in the Arts Council Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure.

Pension scheme assets are measured using market value. Pension scheme liabilities are measured using the projected unit method and discounted at the current rate of return on a high quality corporate bond of equivalent term to the liability.

The increase in the present value of the liabilities of the Arts Council's defined benefit pension scheme arising from employee service in the period is charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure so as to recognise the cost of pensions over the employees' working lives.

The figures in the accounts have been calculated under the revised IAS 19. The Arts Council is no longer required to recognise an expected return on assets item in the Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure (SoCNE). This is now replaced with a net financing charge which is based on the discount rate assumption.

Actuarial gains and losses are recognised in Other Comprehensive Net Expenditure.

The fund is invested in suitable investments, managed by the Committee. For 2021-22 the contribution rates were 19.5% employer's contribution and ranging between 5.5% and 8.5% for employees (2020-21: 19.5% employer's contribution and ranging between 5.5% and 10.5% for employees).

The total employer pension cost under the Scheme was a debit of £919,294 (2020-21 debit of £655,555). It is now possible to define the Arts Council's share of the funds, assets/liabilities and as a result, the following disclosures are provided in line with IAS 19.

The latest actuarial valuation of the Arts Council's liabilities took place as at 31 March 2019. The calculation of the defined benefit obligation involves projecting future cash-flows from the Fund many years into the future. This means that the assumptions used can have a material impact on the Statement of Financial Position and the charge to the Statement of Changes in Net Expenditure. Liabilities have been estimated by

the independent qualified actuary on an actuarial basis using the projected unit credit method. The principal assumptions used by the actuary in updating the latest valuation of the Fund for IAS 19 purposes were:

(i) Key assumptions

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
	Years	Years
Duration of liabilities (years) ⁽¹⁾	17.5	17.5
	% p.a.	% p.a.
Discount Rate	2.8%	2.1%
CPI Price Inflation (Pension increases) ^{(2) (3)}	3.1%	2.7%
General Salary increase rate ⁽⁴⁾	4.6%	4.2%

- (1) The duration of the liabilities is the average period between the calculation date and the date at which benefit payments fall due. Durations will be calculated to the nearest 0.1 years based on the output of the most recent valuation exercise of the Employers liabilities. The assumptions are rounded to the nearest 0.1% p.a.
- (2) Pension increases on pension in excess of Guaranteed Minimum Pension in payment where appropriate.
- (3) We recommend the assumption for the revaluation rate of pension accounts is set equal to the assumption for pension increases.
- (4) The assumed rate of general salary increases has been set as 1.5% above the CPI inflation assumption, which is consistent with the assumptions used at the 2019 Valuation.

(ii) Mortality Assumptions

The mortality assumptions at the accounting date are based on the actual mortality experience of members within the Fund based on analysis carried out as part of the 2019 Actuarial Valuation, and allows for expected future mortality improvements. Sample life expectancies at age 65 and 45 in normal health resulting from these mortality assumptions are shown below. At this accounting date, the assumed rates of future mortality have been increased to reflect a slightly more negative outlook as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Post retirement mortality (retirement in normal health)

	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Males		
Pensioner Member aged 65 at accounting date.	21.8	21.9
Active Member aged 45 at accounting date.	23.2	23.3
Females		
Pensioner Member aged 65 at accounting date.	25.0	25.1
Active Member aged 45 at accounting date.	26.4	26.5

(iii) Asset Allocation

The approximate split of assets for the Fund as a whole (based on data supplied by the Fund Administering Authority) is shown in the table below. The assets allocated to the Arts Council in the Fund are notional and the assets are assumed to be invested in line with the investments of the Fund set out below for the purposes of calculating the return to be applied to those notional assets. The Fund is large and largely liquid and as a consequence there will be no significant restriction on realising assets if a large payment is required to be paid (e.g. bulk transfer value payment).

The Administering Authority may invest a small proportion of the Fund's investments in the assets of some of the employers participating in the Fund if it forms part of their balanced investment strategy.

	31-Mar-22			31-Mar-21
	Quoted	Unquoted	Total	Total
Equities	42.8%	0.1%	42.9%	46.3%
Property	-	10.0%	10.0%	8.9%
Government Bonds	24.7%	-	24.7%	23.6%
Corporate Bonds	2.2%	-	2.2%	12.1%
Multi Asset Credit	13.1%	-	13.1%	-
Cash	4.0%	-	4.0%	5.3%
Other	-	3.1%	3.1%	3.8%
Total	86.8%	13.2%	100.0%	100.0%

(iv) Reconciliation of funded status to balance sheet

	Value as at 31 March 2022 (£M)	Value as at 31 March 2021 (£M)
Fair Value of assets	19.593	18.376
Present value of funded defined benefit obligation	(23.030)	(23.842)
Funded status	(3.437)	(5.466)
Impact of minimum funding requirement/asset ceiling	-	-
Asset/(Liability) recognised on the Statement of Financial Position	(3.437)	(5.466)

The split of the liabilities at the last valuation between the various categories of members is as follows:

Active members	35%
Deferred Pensioners	24%
Pensioners	41%

(v) Amounts recognised in Profit & Loss and Comprehensive Income

	Year Ending 31 March 2022	Year Ending 31 March 2021
	(£M)	(£M)
Operating Cost		
Current service cost*	0.800	0.547
Past service cost (including curtailments)	-	-
Settlement cost	-	-
Financing Cost		
Interest on net defined benefit liability/(asset)	0.112	0.099
Pension expense recognised in Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure (SoCNE)	0.912	0.646
Re-measurements in Other Comprehensive Expenditure		
Return on plan assets (in excess of) / below that recognised in net interest	(0.988)	(2.976)
Actuarial losses/(gains) due to change in financial assumptions	(1.489)	3.890
Actuarial losses/(gains) due to changes in demographic assumptions	(0.233)	-
Actuarial (gains)/losses due to liability experience	0.074	(0.221)
Total amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Expenditure	(2.636)	0.693
Total Amount recognised in Profit & Loss and Other Comprehensive Expenditure	(1.724)	1.339

* The current service cost includes an allowance for the administration expenses of £0.008m.

(vi) Movement in Deficit during the year

	Year Ending 31 March 2022	Year Ending 31 March 2021
	(€M)	(€M)
Deficit in scheme at beginning of year	(5.466)	(4.403)
Movement in the year		
Current service costs	(0.800)	(0.547)
Past service costs (including curtailments)	-	-
Contributions	0.305	0.276
Interest on net defined benefit liability/(asset)	(0.112)	(0.099)
Actuarial (loss)/gain	2.636	(0.693)
Deficit in Scheme at End of Year	(3.437)	(5.466)

(vii) Changes to the present value of the defined benefit obligation

	Year Ending 31 March 2022	Year Ending 31 March 2021
	(€M)	(€M)
Opening defined benefit obligation	23.842	19.645
Current Service cost	0.800	0.547
Interest expense on defined benefit obligation	0.496	0.447
Contribution by participants	0.105	0.095
Actuarial losses/(gains) on liabilities -due to change in financial assumptions	(1.489)	3.890
Actuarial gains on liabilities - due to changes in demographic assumptions	(0.233)	-
Actuarial (gains)/losses on liabilities due to liability experience	0.074	(0.221)
Net benefits paid out	(0.565)	(0.561)
Past service costs (including curtailments)	-	-
Net increase in liabilities from disposals/acquisitions	-	-
Settlements	-	-
Closing defined benefit obligation	23.030	23.842

(viii) Changes to the fair value of assets

	Year ending 31 March 2022 (£M)	Year ending 31 March 2021 (£M)
Opening fair value	18.376	15.242
Interest income on assets	0.384	0.348
Re-measurement gains/(losses) on assets	0.988	2.976
Contributions by the employer	0.305	0.276
Contributions by the participants	0.105	0.095
Net benefits paid out	(0.565)	(0.561)
Net increase in assets from disposals/acquisitions	-	-
Settlements	-	-
Closing fair value of assets	19.593	18.376

(ix) Actual return on assets

	Year ending 31 March 2022 (£M)	Year ending 31 March 2021 (£M)
Interest income on assets	0.384	0.348
Re-measurement gain/(loss) on assets	0.988	2.976
Actual return on assets	1.372	3.324

(x) Sensitivity Analysis

The results shown above are sensitive to the assumptions used. The approximate impact of changing the key assumptions on the present value of the funded defined benefit obligation as at 31 March 2022 and the projected service cost for the year ending 31 March 2023 is set out below.

In each case, only the assumption mentioned is altered; all other assumptions remain the same and are summarised in the notes above. The sensitivity of unfunded benefits (where applicable) is not included on materiality grounds.

Discount rate assumption

Adjustment to discount rate	+0.1% p.a.	-0.1% p.a.
Present value of total obligation (£M)	23.638	23.445
% change in present value of total obligation	-1.7%	1.8%
Projected service cost (£M)	0.733	0.779
Approximate % change in projected service cost	-3.0%	3.1%

Rate of general increase in salaries

Adjustment to salary increase rate	+0.1%	-0.1%
	p.a.	p.a.
Present value of total obligation (£M)	23.076	22.984
% change in present value of total obligation	0.2%	-0.2%
Projected service cost (£M)	0.756	0.756
Approximate % change in projected service cost	-	-

Rate of increase to pensions and rate of revaluation of pension accounts

Adjustment to pension increase rate	+0.1%	-0.1%
	p.a.	p.a.
Present value of total obligation (£M)	23.375	22.685
% change in present value of total obligation	1.5%	-1.5%
Projected service cost (£M)	0.779	0.733
Approximate % change in projected service cost	3.1%	-3.0%

Post retirement mortality assumption

Adjustment to mortality age rating assumption*	-1 year	+1 year
Present value of total obligation (£M)	23.836	22.224
% change in present value of total obligation	3.5%	-3.5%
Projected service cost (£M)	0.786	0.726
Approximate % change in projected service cost	4.0%	-4.0%

* A rating of +1 year means that members are assumed to follow the mortality pattern of the base table for an individual that is 1 year older than them.

(xi) Estimated pension expense in future periods

The figures below are provided based on the assumption as at 31 March 2022 outlined above. The Arts Council's regular contributions to the Fund for the accounting period ended 31 March 2023 are estimated to be £0.320m.

Funded Benefits

	Year ending 31 March 2023 (£M)
Current service cost	0.756
Interest on the net defined benefit liability	0.092
Total	0.848
Allowance for administration expenses included in Current Service Cost (£M)	0.008
Estimated pensionable payroll over the period (£M)	1.639

The pension cost shown in next year's accounts might be different to that shown above. Reasons why the pension cost may change include:

- A) Actual increase in payroll being different to that used in the calculations. The difference in payroll will particularly affect the current service cost;
- B) Past service costs may not be zero (this cost is that resulting from benefit augmentations or early retirement of individual members before age 60 or on the grounds of efficiency);
- C) Curtailment / settlement events may occur; and
- D) Actual cash-flows over the next year may differ from those assumed.

(xii) Funded benefits

The following data has been used in evaluating the figures noted above.

Funded membership data summary

Data as at 31 March 2019

	Number	Total Pay (£M)
Active members	41	1.326
		Total Pension (£M)
	Number	
Deferred members	69	0.189
Pensioners and dependants	51	0.441

Funded cash-flow data provided

	Months Provided	Amount Provided (£M)	Amount Used (£M)
Employer – Normal contributions	11	0.280	-
Employer – Additional capital contributions	12		-
Employer – Early retirement strain on fund payments	11	-	-
Total contributions by the Employer			0.305
Employee – Normal contributions	11	0.097	-
Employee – Added years contributions	11	-	-
Total contributions by participants			0.105
Death in service lump sums*			
Benefits paid (i.e. pension paid)			
Net benefits paid out**			0.565

* Calculated the expected death in service lump sums over the year to be £2k

** The 'Net benefits paid out' figure includes an allowance for expenses of £8k

Annualised pensionable payroll over the accounting period

	Amount (£M)*
Period ending 31 March 2022	1.567
Period ending 31 March 2021	1.416

* The annualised pensionable payroll has been derived from the contributions paid over the relevant accounting period.

The capital cost of early retirement occurring in the accounting period is £0.

(xiii) Fund Return

The investment return used to roll forward the notional share of assets from the last formal valuation of the fund to the accounting date has been calculated using returns provided by the Fund Administering Authority, where known. Where necessary, index returns appropriate to the mix of assets have been used for any remaining period to obtain an estimate of the total return over the period to the accounting date. To that return, the actuaries have made an allowance for investment management expenses by reducing the provided Fund returns by 0.3% p.a. based on the Fund's experience.

The overall Fund return over the accounting period has been calculated at 7.5%. This included any adjustment to reflect the difference between Fund returns and estimated returns used over the last accounting period, where appropriate.

The actuaries have used known fund returns for the period ending 31 December 2021 and index returns for the remainder of the accounting period. The index returns between 31 December 2021 and 31 March 2022 have been calculated as -2.4%.

2c) Chief Executive's Remuneration (Audited Information)

The mid-point of the banded remuneration received by the Chief Executive, including back-dated pay awards during the year was £107,500 (2020-21: £72,500 restated). The Chief Executive is an ordinary member of the Northern Ireland Local Government Officers' Superannuation Committee (NILGOSC) pension scheme. A total of £67,123 (2020-21: £46,027) of the Chief Executive's employment costs (including employers national insurance contributions and employers pension) have been apportioned to the Lottery Distribution fund to cover time spent on Lottery activities.

3) Staff Engagement

In 2021 an all-staff survey was carried out to assess staff views on a potential safe return to the workplace following the pandemic. Another survey will be carried out in 2023 to follow up on this, and also staff wellbeing more generally.

A weekly e-newsletter issued "The Loop" is issued to all staff, and this includes HR updates where needed and signposts to online wellbeing resources.

4) Average number of persons employed: (Audited Information)

The average number of whole-time equivalent persons employed during the year was as follows:

	Permanently Employed Staff	Others	2021-22 Total	2020-21 Total
Directly employed	42	0	42	40
Other	-	10	10	9
Total	42	10	52	49

All of the staff were employed by the Arts Council and the proportion in relation to the Lottery Distribution Account is on the basis of average Lottery caseload from the Arts Development Department and on other appropriate bases from the rest of the Arts Council.

5) Staff Composition by Gender (Audited Information)

The actual composition of staff employed by the Arts Council is as follows:

	Male Directors	Male Employees	Female Directors	Female Employees	Total Employees
2021-22					
Payroll	2	10	4	31	47
Board	-	2	-	-	2
Agency	-	7	-	13	20
Total	2	19	4	44	69

	Male Directors	Male Employees	Female Directors	Female Employees	Total Employees
2020-21					
Payroll	2	10	3	32	47
Board	-	3	-	1	4
Agency	-	5	-	7	12
Total	2	18	3	40	63

Staff composition shows the number of people employed by the Arts Council. Two of the Board Members are classified as 'employed' (Chairman and Vice Chairman) as they are on the Arts Council payroll to facilitate payment of their honorarium.

6) Staff Turnover

Staff turnover for permanently employed staff in the Arts Council is shown below:

Contract Type	2022 %Turnover	2021 %Turnover
Permanent	2.27%	0%

7) Sickness Absence Data

The Arts Council had an overall sickness absence rate of 19.5 days lost per employee in 2021-22 (2020-21: 9.2). This figure includes long-term sickness, short-term sickness and COVID-19 related sickness absence.

Long-term sickness accounted for the majority of sickness absence in the year 2021-22.

8) Staff Policies pertaining to disabled persons

The Arts Council is committed to working towards creating a truly inclusive workplace where all colleagues feel valued.

The Arts Council applies the recruitment principles as set out in the Recruitment Code of the Civil Service Commissioners for Northern Ireland, appointing candidates based on merit through fair and open competition. Mandatory training for recruitment and selection panel members includes raising awareness of unconscious bias. Unconscious bias training is available to all staff.

9) Other Employee Matters

Learning & Development

The Arts Council recognises the importance of having skilled and engaged employees and continues to invest in learning and development.

Employee Consultation and Trade Union Relationships

On matters of policy and procedure, which affect the employees of the Arts Council, the Arts Council normally consults with the recognised trade union of which many staff are members. This trade union is also a member of the Whitley Council, which negotiates on the terms and conditions of members with the Northern Ireland Department of Finance.

The Arts Council liaises with local trade union representatives on an ongoing basis and also regularly holds formal JNCC (Joint Negotiating and Consultative Committee) meetings. The Arts Council and the trade union (NIPSA Northern Ireland Public Service Alliance) have a Recognition and Procedural Agreement in place.

Equality, Diversity and Inclusion

The Arts Council is committed to building an inclusive workplace culture where diversity is truly valued at all levels, where you are valued for who you are and where you can bring your true self to work. We want to make use of all the talent that exists across the NICS to ensure that we are a well-led, high performing, outcome-focused organisation and an organisation that is a great place to work.

The Arts Council fosters equality of opportunity between persons of different religious belief, political opinion, gender, marital status, disability, ethnic origin, age, dependants, sexual orientation or trade union membership. The Arts Council has implemented equality legislation and codes of practice to ensure that procedures and policies are fair and lawful. The Arts Council actively encourages this within its client / partner network.

The Arts Council is committed to creating a diverse workforce as we recognise the value this brings to the organisation. We value and develop our staff through a broad range of training programmes.

Health and Safety at Work

The Arts Council is committed to providing staff and customers with a working environment that is as safe as possible and free from risk to health. In accordance with this commitment, the Arts Council complies with relevant health and safety legislation, holds regular committee meetings and delivers relevant training.

10) Expenditure on Consultancy

There was no consultancy expenditure in 2021-22 nor in the prior year 2020-21.

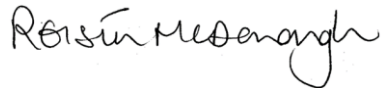
11) Off Payroll Disclosures (Audited Information)

Off-payroll engagements are those where individuals, either self-employed or acting through a personal service company, are paid gross by the employer. In line with HM Treasury requirements, the Department of Finance requires disclosure of such engagements that were in place during 2021-22 costing over £58,200. The Arts Council had no off-payroll engagements commencing, ending or operating during 2021-22 or 2020-21.

12) Exit Packages (Audited Information)

There were no exit packages in the current financial year nor in the previous financial year.

Redundancy and other departure costs are paid in accordance with the provisions of the Arts Council's Voluntary Exit Scheme. Exit costs are accounted for in full in the year of departure, including recognising liabilities as accruals at the point at which offers were accepted.



Roisín McDonough
Accounting Officer
Arts Council of Northern Ireland

Date: 24 January 2023

Assembly Accountability and Audit Report

The Assembly Parliamentary Accountability and Audit Report brings together the key Assembly accountability documents. It includes:

- Regularity of expenditure;
- Assembly Accountability Disclosure Notes; and
- The Certificate and Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General to the Northern Ireland Assembly.

Assembly Accountability Disclosure Notes (Audited Information)

Losses Statement

A specific bad debt provision of £75,000 was created in 2013-14 to provide for the full amount of a loan of £75,000 (which was converted to a charge in the 2013-14 year) to a client where there is a high risk of non-repayment. Further details are outlined in Note 11 to the Accounts.

Special Payments

There were no losses or special payments in the year ended 31 March 2022 (FY 2020-21: £0).

Fees and Charges


Administrative overheads and salaries incurred by Exchequer are apportioned to the Lottery Distribution Fund. The apportionment is made at full economic cost and calculated on appropriate bases.

Regularity of Expenditure (Audited Information)

All expenditure incurred by the Arts Council is regular; it is in accordance with the expressed wishes of the sponsoring department and has been approved by the senior management team.

Remote Contingent Liabilities (Audited)

In addition to liabilities reported within the meaning of IAS37, the Arts Council also reports liabilities for which the likelihood of transfer of economic benefit in settlement is too remote to meet the definition of contingent liability. The Arts Council has no remote contingent liabilities.



Roisín McDonough
Accounting Officer
Arts Council of Northern Ireland

Date: 24 January 2023

THE CERTIFICATE OF THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL TO THE NORTHERN IRELAND ASSEMBLY

Opinion on financial statements

I certify that I have audited the financial statements of the Arts Council of Northern Ireland for the year ended 31 March 2022 under the Arts Council (Northern Ireland) Order 1995. The financial statements comprise: the Statements of Comprehensive Net Expenditure, Financial Position, Cash Flows, Changes in Taxpayers' Equity; and the related notes including significant accounting policies.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and UK adopted international accounting Standards as interpreted and adapted by the Government Financial Reporting Manual.

I have also audited the information in the Accountability Report that is described in that report as having been audited.

In my opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Arts Council of Northern Ireland's Exchequer Accounts' affairs as at 31 March 2022 and of the Arts Council of Northern Ireland's Exchequer's net expenditure for the year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the Arts Council (Northern Ireland) Order 1995 and Department of Communities directions issued thereunder.

Opinion on regularity

In my opinion, in all material respects the expenditure and income recorded in the financial statements have been applied to the purposes intended by the Assembly and the financial transactions recorded in the financial statements conform to the authorities which govern them.

Basis for opinions

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

My staff and I are independent of the Arts Council of Northern Ireland 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 have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

I believe that the audit evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinions.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, I have concluded that the Arts Council of Northern Ireland's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work I have performed, I have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Arts

Council of Northern Ireland's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

The going concern basis of accounting for Arts Council of Northern Ireland is adopted in consideration of the requirements set out in the Government Reporting Manual, which require entities to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements where it anticipated that the services which they provide will continue into the future.

My responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Board and the Accounting Officer with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other Information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements, the parts of the Accountability Report described in that report as having been audited, and my audit certificate and report. The Accounting Officer is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. My opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in my report and I do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

My responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, I am required to report that fact.

I have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matters

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

- the parts of the Accountability Report to be audited have been properly prepared in accordance with Department of Communities directions made under the Arts Council (Northern Ireland) Order 1995; and

- the information given in the Performance Report and Accountability Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Matters on which I report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Arts Council of Northern Ireland and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, I have not identified material misstatements in the Performance Report and Accountability Report. I have nothing to report in respect of the following matters which I report to you if, in my opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept; or
- the financial statements and the parts of the Accountability Report to be audited are not in agreement with the accounting records; or
- certain disclosures of remuneration specified by the Government Financial Reporting Manual are not made; or
- I have not received all of the information and explanations I require for my audit; or
- the Governance Statement does not reflect compliance with the Department of Finance's guidance.

Responsibilities of the Accounting Officer for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of Accounting Officer Responsibilities, the Accounting Officer is responsible for:

- the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view;
- such internal controls as the Accounting Officer determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error;
- assessing the Arts Council of Northern Ireland ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Accounting Officer anticipates that the services provided by the Arts Council of Northern Ireland will not continue to be provided in the future.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

My responsibility is to examine and certify the financial statements in accordance with the Arts Council (Northern Ireland) Order 1995.

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 a certificate 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.

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

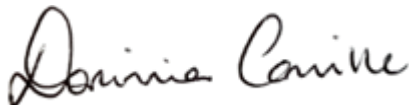
My procedures included:

- obtaining an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework applicable to the Arts Council of Northern Ireland through discussion with management and application of extensive public sector accountability knowledge. The key laws and regulations I considered included the Arts Council (Northern Ireland) Order 1995 and Department of Communities directions issued thereunder;
- making enquires of management and those charged with governance on the Arts Council of Northern Ireland's compliance with laws and regulations;
- making enquiries of internal audit, management and those charged with governance as to susceptibility to irregularity and fraud, their assessment of the risk of material misstatement due to fraud and irregularity, and their knowledge of actual, suspected and alleged fraud and irregularity;
- completing risk assessment procedures to assess the susceptibility of the Arts Council of Northern Ireland's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur. This included, but was not limited to, an engagement director led engagement team discussion on fraud to identify particular areas, transaction streams and business practices that may be susceptible to material misstatement due to fraud. As part of this discussion, I identified the potential for fraud in the following areas: grant expenditure and posting of unusual journals;
- engagement director oversight to ensure the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence, capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with the applicable legal and regulatory framework throughout the audit;
- documenting and evaluating the design and implementation of internal controls in place to mitigate risk of material misstatement due to fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations;
- designing audit procedures to address specific laws and regulations which the engagement team considered to have a direct material effect on the financial statements in terms of misstatement and irregularity, including fraud. These audit procedures included, but were not limited to, reading board and committee minutes, and agreeing financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation and approvals as appropriate;
- addressing the risk of fraud as a result of management override of controls by:

- performing analytical procedures to identify unusual or unexpected relationships or movements;
- testing journal entries to identify potential anomalies, and inappropriate or unauthorised adjustments;
- assessing whether judgements and other assumptions made in determining accounting estimates were indicative of potential bias; and
- investigating significant or unusual transactions made outside of the normal course of business.

A further description of my 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 certificate.

In addition, I am required to obtain evidence sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the expenditure and income recorded in the financial statements have been applied to the purposes intended by the Assembly and the financial transactions recorded in the financial statements conform to the authorities which govern them.



Dorinnia Carville
Comptroller and Auditor General
Northern Ireland Audit Office
106 University Street
BELFAST
BT7 1EU

- **Date 2nd February 2023**

Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure

for the year ended 31 March 2022

	Note	2021/22 £	2020/21 £
Other Operating Income	3	<u>1,405,537</u>	<u>1,709,559</u>
Total Operating Income		<u>1,405,537</u>	<u>1,709,559</u>
Staff Costs		(3,067,744)	(2,581,097)
Seconded Staff Costs		-	(26,651)
Expenditure on the Arts	2(b)	(15,919,093)	(35,729,178)
Depreciation and impairment charges	2(a)	(3,781)	(2,869)
Other Operating Expenditure	2(a)	<u>(684,084)</u>	<u>(627,372)</u>
Total Operating Expenditure		<u>(19,674,702)</u>	<u>(38,967,167)</u>
Net Operating Expenditure		(18,269,165)	(37,257,608)
Other comprehensive net expenditure			
Items that will not be reclassified to net operating expenditure:			
- Net gain / (loss) on revaluation of Property Plant and Equipment	4(a)	30,989	2,862
- Net gain / (loss) on revaluation of Intangible Assets	5	-	-
- Actuarial gain / (loss) on pension scheme liabilities		2,636,000	(693,000)
Comprehensive net expenditure for the year		<u>(15,602,176)</u>	<u>(37,947,746)</u>

The notes on pages 70 to 93 form part of these accounts.

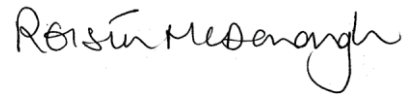
Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Non-current assets:			
Property, plant and equipment	4(a)	50,795	49,108
Operational heritage assets	4(a)	130,000	130,000
Non-operational heritage assets	4(a)	1,244,245	1,141,328
Intangible assets	5	1,668	3,488
Total non-current assets		1,426,708	1,323,924
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	7	229,365	820,961
Cash and cash equivalents	6	1,851,184	2,750,110
Total current assets		2,080,549	3,571,071
Total assets		3,507,257	4,894,995
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	8	(1,520,086)	(2,688,648)
Total current liabilities		(1,520,086)	(2,688,648)
Total assets less current liabilities		1,987,171	2,206,347
Non-current liabilities			
Retirement Benefit Obligations	9	(3,437,000)	(5,466,000)
Total non-current liabilities		(3,437,000)	(5,466,000)
Total assets less total liabilities		(1,449,829)	(3,259,653)
Taxpayers' equity and other reserves			
General reserve		1,795,858	2,046,023
Revaluation reserve		191,313	160,324
Pension reserve		(3,437,000)	(5,466,000)
Total equity		(1,449,829)	(3,259,653)

The notes on pages 70 to 93 form part of these accounts.

Arts Council of Northern Ireland

The financial statements on pages 65 to 93 were approved by the Board on **7th December 2022** and were signed on its behalf by:

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Roisín McDonough". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looped 'M'.

Roisín McDonough
Accounting Officer
Arts Council of Northern Ireland

Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 31 March 2022

	Note	2021-22 £	2020-21 £
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net Operating Expenditure		(18,269,165)	(37,257,608)
Adjustment for non-cash transactions:			
Depreciation	2(a)	3,781	2,869
(Increase) / Decrease in trade and other receivables	7	591,596	(38,119)
Increase / (Decrease) in trade and other payables	8	(1,168,562)	1,612,360
Movement (Increase) / Decrease) in payables relating to items not passing through the Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure.		-	5,460
Increase / (Decrease) in pension fund payable less actuarial losses		607,000	370,000
Net cash (outflow) from operating activities		(18,235,350)	(35,305,038)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of Property, Plant & Equipment		(3,648)	(5,460)
Purchase of non-operational heritage assets		(71,928)	(49,707)
Donated Assets		-	(8,800)
Net cash (outflow) from investing activities		(75,576)	(63,967)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Grants from Department for Communities		17,412,000	37,733,000
Net financing		17,412,000	37,733,000
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents in the period		(898,926)	2,363,995
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	6	2,750,110	386,115
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	6	1,851,184	2,750,110

The notes on pages 70 to 93 form part of these accounts.

Statement of Changes in Taxpayers' Equity for the year ended 31 March 2022

	Pension Reserve £	General Fund £	Revaluation Reserve £	Taxpayers' Equity £
Balance at 31 March 2020	(4,403,000)	1,190,050	157,462	(3,055,488)
Grants from Department for Communities	-	37,733,000	-	37,733,000
Comprehensive Net Expenditure for the Year	(370,000)	(36,862,608)	2,862	(37,229,746)
Auditors Remuneration	-	(25,000)	-	(25,000)
Actuarial gains and losses	(693,000)	-	-	(693,000)
Other reserves movements	-	10,581	-	10,581
Balance at 31 March 2021	(5,466,000)	2,046,023	160,324	(3,259,653)
Grants from Department for Communities	-	17,412,000	-	17,412,000
Comprehensive Net Expenditure for the year	(607,000)	(17,617,165)	30,989	(18,193,176)
Auditors Remuneration	-	(45,000)	-	(45,000)
Actuarial gains and losses	2,636,000	-	-	2,636,000
Capital accrual reversal	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2022	(3,437,000)	1,795,858	191,313	(1,449,829)

The notes on pages 70 to 93 form part of these accounts.

Notes to the Arts Council of Northern Ireland's Accounts

1. Statement of Accounting Policies

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the 2021-22 Government Financial Reporting Manual (FReM) issued by the Department of Finance. The accounting policies contained in the FReM apply International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adapted or interpreted for the public sector context. Where FReM permits a choice of accounting policy, the accounting policy which is judged to be most appropriate to the particular circumstances of the Arts Council for the purpose of giving a true and fair view has been selected. The particular policies adopted by the Arts Council for the distribution of public funding for the arts in Northern Ireland are described below. They have been applied consistently in dealing with items considered material in relation to the accounts.

The Arts Council has a negative Statement of Financial Position at 31 March 2022 of (£1.45m) due to recognition of a net pension deficit of £3.437m. As this deficit is projected to gradually decrease by future employer contributions and the Arts Council has adequate funding to meet its liabilities as they fall due then the accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis.

1.1 Accounting Convention

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention, modified to account for the revaluation of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and heritage assets.

The accounting policies for all material items are outlined below:

1.2 Property, Plant and Equipment

The minimum level for capitalisation as an individual or grouped non-current asset or bulk purchase of small similar assets is £1,000. Items below the threshold of £1,000 are written off to the Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure.

Plant & Machinery comprises one musical instrument, which was valued by Steinway in January 2019. Other property, plant and equipment have been re-valued at 31 March 2021 using the latest available indices published in 'Price Index Numbers for Current Cost Accounting' prepared by the Office for National Statistics.

1.3 Heritage Assets

The Arts Council's Art Collection is regarded as a non-operational heritage asset and is capitalised in the Statement of Financial Position.

All non-operational heritage assets are shown at valuation. Some individual purchased heritage assets may be below the threshold of £1,000 but are capitalised because they are part of the overall addition to the Collection for the year. The relevant Arts Council staff are qualified to perform the valuation and to test and analyse valuations. The Arts Council staff involved in the on-going revaluation are the Director of Arts Development and the Head of Visual Arts.

The operational heritage asset relates to a violin the Arts Council owns, which was manufactured by Joseph Gagliano between 1780 and 1782. The violin was donated

to the Arts Council in 1980. This is classed as an operational heritage asset as it is on loan as an award to an outstanding young violinist from Northern Ireland, through the Ulster Youth Orchestra and is therefore shown in the non-current asset note. The violin was re-valued to £130,000 on 25 January 2017, by J & A Beare Ltd.

Operational and non-operational heritage assets are included with property plant and equipment and are shown at fair value. Operational and non-operational heritage assets are not depreciated as they are considered to have an infinite useful life.

1.4 Intangible Assets

Purchased and internally generated websites and purchased software are capitalised as intangible assets where expenditure of £1,000 or more is incurred. Websites and software have been re-valued at 31 March 2018 using the latest available indices published in 'Price Index Numbers for Current Cost Accounting' prepared by the Office for National Statistics.

1.5 Depreciation

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are depreciated at rates calculated to write them down to estimated residual value on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. Depreciation is calculated on a monthly basis from month of acquisition. No depreciation is charged in the month of disposal.

The rates of depreciation in use are as follows:

Furniture & Fittings	5-25 years
Plant & Machinery	25-30 years
Information Technology	3-5 years
Websites	3-5 years
Software	3-5 years
Heritage Assets	N/A

There is one asset in Plant & Machinery, which is a Steinway piano. It was not depreciated in the current financial year because its book value is at the lower range of its estimated market value by Steinway and Sons Ltd on 22 January 2019.

Impairment reviews are performed for all non-current assets if and when indications of impairment are identified.

1.6 Operating Income

Government Grants

Grant-in-Aid received used to finance activities and expenditure which support the statutory and other objectives of the entity are treated as financing, and credited to the General Reserve, because they are regarded as contributions from a controlling party which gives rise to a financial interest in the residual interest of NDPBs.

Lottery Recharges

Administrative overheads and salaries are apportioned to the Lottery Distribution fund and comprise administrative costs and salaries incurred by the Arts Council from which the Lottery benefited indirectly. The apportionment is made at full economic cost and calculated on appropriate bases. Recharges of expenses and salaries are shown in other income.

Other Operating Income

All other operating income received is credited to income in the year to which it is receivable.

1.7 Leases

Finance Leases:

The Arts Council has no disclosure for finance leases.

Operating Leases:

Leases where substantially all of the risks and rewards are held by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure on a straight line basis over the period of the lease. Operating leases have been split between Land, Buildings and Other with all future commitments reported in Note 10.

1.8 Financial Instruments

Risk Management

The Arts Council is not exposed to the same degree of financial risk faced by business entities. This is due to the organisation being essentially a non-trading entity and financed as a Non-Departmental Public Body. It has no powers to borrow or invest in surplus funds and has limited year-end flexibility. It is therefore exposed to little liquidity, currency or market risks. The Arts Council does not hold any complex financial instruments and there is no impact on the financial risk of the organisation.

1.8.1 Financial Assets

Trade and other receivables

Financial Assets within trade and other receivables are recognised and retained at invoiced cost which is considered to equate to fair value as the contractual obligations are short term. Provisions are made specifically where there is objective evidence of a dispute or inability to pay.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand and current balance with banks which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value and have an original maturity of three months or less.

1.8.2 Financial Liabilities

Trade and Other Payables

Financial liabilities within trade and other payables are recognised and retained at invoiced cost which is considered to equate to fair value as all such liabilities are short term in nature.

The Arts Council pays grants in accordance with the terms and conditions inherent in the respective funding agreement, letter of offer or grant scheme. Grants payable are recorded as expenditure in the period that the underlying event or activity giving entitlement to the grant occurs.

1.9 Payment of Grants

Grants awarded to arts organisations and individuals are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure in the year to which they relate. Any amounts of unpaid grant at 31st March each year are included as liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position.

1.10 Provisions

The Arts Council provides for legal or constructive obligations as a result of a past event which are of uncertain timing or amount at the Statement of Financial Position date on the basis of the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation. The Arts Council has no disclosure for provisions.

1.11 Contingent Liabilities

Contingent Liabilities are disclosed in accordance with IAS 37. In addition to the contingent liabilities disclosed in accordance with IAS 37, the Arts Council discloses for Assembly reporting and accountability purposes certain statutory and non-statutory contingent liabilities where the likelihood of a transfer of economic benefits is remote, but which have been reported to the Assembly in accordance with the requirements of Managing Public Money Northern Ireland.

Where the time value of money is material, contingent liabilities which are required to be disclosed under IAS 37 are stated at discounted amounts and the amount reported to the Assembly separately noted. Contingent liabilities that are not required to be disclosed by IAS 37 are stated at the amounts reported to the Assembly.

1.12 Critical Accounting Estimates and Key Judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of accounting estimates and assumptions. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Arts Council's accounting policies. We continually evaluate our estimates, assumptions and judgements based on available information and experience. As the use of estimates is inherent in financial reporting, actual results could differ from these estimates. The estimates and assumptions which have the most significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities are discussed below:

- **Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment**

Depreciation is provided in the accounts so as to write down the respective assets to their residual values over their expected residual lives and as such the selection of the estimated useful lives and the expected residual values of the assets require the use of estimates and judgements. Details of the estimated useful lives are shown above in Note 1.5.

- **Lottery Overhead Recharge Agreement**

Exchequer has an agreement with the Lottery Distribution Account to recharge it for salary costs and overhead costs incurred in relation to Lottery funded activities. The Lottery recharge agreement for 2021/22 was approved by the Board on 12 May 2021 and was applied retrospectively for the full year, from 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022.

The Lottery recharge percentage for 22/23 was deemed to be 48% of Arts Council Exchequer Staff costs including Agency costs, early retirement costs and pension service cost, 48% of honoraria for the Chair and Vice- Chair and 48% of designated overhead costs in the recharge agreement.

The Lottery Recharge Percentage of 48% was calculated by assessing grants over the previous three-year period up to 31 March 2021. It was calculated using the number and value of grant applications in Lottery and Exchequer, the number and value of grant awards, the amount of work in processing unsuccessful applications and successful awards and the amount of work in processing grants awards based on the number and value of awards.

Thus, 48% of the work carried out by the Arts Council over the previous three-year period up to 31 March 2021 was deemed to be in relation to Lottery and 52% was deemed to be Exchequer work. Consequently, the recharge percentage used for financial year 2021/22 was 48%.

- **Pension and Other Post Retirement Benefits**

The Arts Council accounts for Pensions and other post-retirement benefits in line with IAS 19. In determining the pension cost and the defined benefit obligation of the pension scheme, a number of assumptions are used by the Actuary. These include the discount rate, salary growth, price inflation, the expected return on the schemes investments and mortality rates. Further details are contained in Note 2(b) of the Staff Report.

- **Bad debt provision**

The Arts Council created a bad debt provision for an outstanding loan which was converted to a charge during the 2013-14 year. The Arts Council assess there is a high risk of not receiving this money. Therefore, the Arts Council has created a provision for the full amount of the charge. Further details are contained in Note 11.

1.13 Value Added Tax

The Arts Council is not registered for Value Added Tax (VAT). All transactions are therefore stated inclusive of VAT.

1.14 Employee Benefits

Under IAS 19 an employing entity should recognise the undiscounted amount of short term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the Service. The Arts Council has recognised annual leave entitlements that have been earned by year end but not yet taken. These are included in current liabilities.

1.15 Pension Costs

Past and present employees are covered by the provisions of the Northern Ireland Local Government Officers' Superannuation Committee (NILGOSC) Scheme.

In accordance with IAS 19 the Scheme Managers / trustees are required to undertake a sensitivity analysis for each significant actuarial assumption as at the end of the reporting period, showing how the defined benefit obligation would have been affected by changes in the relevant actuarial assumption that were reasonably possible at that date. This analysis, including details of the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis, the limitation of these methods, and the reasons for any changes in methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis.

The pension costs are assessed in accordance with the advice of independent qualified actuaries using the market led approach. The last full actuarial valuation of the scheme was at 31 March 2019.

Pension scheme assets are measured using market value. Pension scheme liabilities are measured using the projected unit method and discounted at the current rate of return on a high quality corporate bond of equivalent term to the liability.

The increase in the present value of the liabilities of the Arts Council's defined benefit pension scheme arising from employee service in the period is charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure so as to recognise the cost of pensions over the employees' working lives.

A revised version of IAS 19 came into effect for accounting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2013. The figures in the accounts have been calculated under the revised IAS 19. The Arts Council is no longer required to recognise an expected return on assets item in the Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure. This is now replaced with a net financing charge which is based on the discount rate assumption.

Actuarial gains and losses are recognised in Other Comprehensive Net Expenditure.

1.16 Early Departure Costs

The Arts Council is required to recognise the actuarial liability for the cost of paying pensions of employees who retire early from the date of their retirement until the

pension is no longer due to the individuals or their spouses. Given projected life spans, this liability will be payable over a number of years. The Arts Council makes a provision each year based on the projected liability.

Each year the provision is recalculated and restated if necessary with any under or over provision charged or credited to the Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure. This is part of the IAS 19 Actuarial valuation and it is shown in Pensions Costs and Commitments within the Staff Report.

1.17 Reserves

General Reserve

This is the balance arising from recurrent grants provided by the sponsor department (Department for Communities) through grant-in-aid and the net expenditure as reported in the Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure for the year.

Revaluation Reserve

The revaluation reserve reflects the unrealised element of the cumulative balance of indexation and revaluation adjustments to assets.

Pension Reserve

This is the balance required by the Arts Council to meet the current pension deficit on its share of the NILGOSC pension scheme.

1.18 Accounting standards, interpretations and amendments to published standards adopted in the year ended 31 March 2022

Additional or revised accounting standards and new (or amendments to) interpretations contained within FReM 2021-22 have been considered. The adoption of these standards has not had a significant impact on the Arts Council's financial position or results.

1.19 Accounting standards, interpretations and amendments to published standards not yet effective

The Arts Council has reviewed new accounting standards that have been issued but are not yet effective, nor adopted early for these accounts.

IFRS 16 *Leases* replaces IAS 17 *Leases* and is effective with EU adoption from 01 January 2019. In line with the requirements of the FReM, IFR16 will be implemented as, interpreted and adapted for the public sector, with effect from 01 April 22. The Arts Council lease runs out on 12 February 2023. It has still not been agreed to extend the lease but we expect it to be for 18 months to August 2025. When the Lease agreement is finally confirmed and signed, it will have a material impact on the 22/23 accounts.

IFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts* will replace IFRS 4 *Insurance Contracts* and is effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 01 January 2023. In line with the requirements of the FReM, IFRS 17 will be implemented, as interpreted and adapted for the public sector, with effect from 01 April 2025.

2 Expenditure**2 (a) Operating Expenditure**

	2021-22	2020-21
	£	£
Staff Costs ² :		
Wages and Salaries	1,590,717	1,498,951
Social Security Costs	164,401	152,315
Other Pension Costs	915,581	647,704
Agency Costs	<u>397,045</u>	<u>282,127</u>
Total Staff Costs:	<u>3,067,744</u>	<u>2,581,097</u>
IT costs and equipment	216,694	221,731
Rentals Under Operating Leases	203,465	170,781
Other Premises Costs	70,398	65,828
Legal and Consultancy Fees	40,212	34,093
Expenses and Hospitality	11,843	2,744
Marketing and Communications	52,827	41,770
Other Core Expenses	(2,588)	11,543
Auditors Remuneration ³	45,000	25,000
Telephone and Postage	17,889	20,896
Insurances	10,163	16,370
Premises Move Costs	-	-
Stationery	1,861	3,652
Training	8,579	10,356
Advertising	7,741	2,608
Non-cash items:		
Depreciation	<u>3,781</u>	<u>2,869</u>
Total Operating Expenditure	<u>3,755,609</u>	<u>3,211,338</u>

A breakdown of the above staff costs into permanent staff and others can be found in the Staff Report.

The Arts Council did not purchase any non-audit services from its auditor (the Northern Ireland Audit Office) during the year.

The above costs are gross costs to the Exchequer account and £325,620 (2020-21: £315,213) of these operating costs and £1,063,286 (2020-21: £1,094,821) salary costs have been recharged to the Lottery Distribution account and are shown as Other Operating Income in Note 3 below.

² Further analysis of staff costs is located in the Staff Report on page 46.

³ The auditor's remuneration for 21/22 is £35,000. There was an under-accrual of £10,000 for the 20/21 audit, which was paid in 21/22. Thus the audit fee paid to the NIAO in 21/22 is £45,000 (£35,000 for 21/22 and £10,000 for 20/21).

2(b) Expenditure on the Arts

	2021-22	2020-21
	£	£
Annual Funding Programme	8,599,955	8,563,764
Capital Programme	1,505,691	2,319,724
COVID Emergency Funding	5,261,636	23,865,385
In-Year Project Funding	60,437	645,335
Support for Individual Artists Programme	80,683	42,820
Arts Development Fund	353,608	246,587
Strategy	32,283	20,377
Arts and Older People	12,400	12,593
Young People & Well-Being	12,400	12,593
Total Expenditure on the Arts	<u>15,919,093</u>	<u>35,729,178</u>

3 Income

Other Operating Income

	2021-22	2020-21
	£	£
	Total	Total
National Lottery Recharge – Salaries	1,063,286	1,094,821
National Lottery Recharge –Administration	325,620	315,213
Administrative & Miscellaneous	924	209,259
Grant Refunded	15,707	63,615
Recharge to NIPF	-	26,651
Total	<u>1,405,537</u>	<u>1,709,559</u>

4(a) Property, Plant and Equipment

<u>2021-22</u>	<u>Furniture & Fittings</u>	<u>Plant & Machinery</u>	<u>Information Technology</u>	<u>Operational Heritage Assets</u>	<u>Non-Operational Heritage Assets</u>	<u>Total</u>
	£	£	£	£	£	£
<u>Cost or Valuation</u>						
At 1 April 2021	26,592	48,000	67,191	130,000	1,141,328	1,413,111
Additions	-	-	3,648	-	71,928	75,576
Donations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation & Indexation	-	-	-	-	30,989	30,989
At 31 March 2022	26,592	48,000	70,839	130,000	1,244,245	1,519,676
<u>Depreciation</u>						
At 1 April 2021	18,284	7,200	67,191	-	-	92,675
Charge in year	1,049	-	912	-	-	1,961
Revaluation & Indexation	-	-	-	-	-	0
At 31 March 2022	19,333	7,200	68,103	-	-	94,636
<u>Carrying amount</u>						
At 31 March 2022	7,259	40,800	2,736	130,000	1,244,245	1,425,040
<u>Carrying amount</u>						
At 31 March 2021	8,308	40,800	-	130,000	1,141,328	1,320,436
<u>Asset Financing</u>						
Owned	7,259	40,800	2,736	130,000	1,244,245	1,425,040

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<u>2020-21</u>	<u>Furniture & Fittings</u>	<u>Plant & Machinery</u>	<u>Information Technology</u>	<u>Operational Heritage Assets</u>	<u>Non-Operational Heritage Assets</u>	<u>Total</u>
	£	£	£	£	£	£
<u>Cost or Valuation</u>						
At 1 April 2020	26,592	48,000	67,191	130,000	1,069,378	1,341,161
Additions	-	-	-	-	60,288	60,288
Donations	-	-	-	-	8,800	8,800
Revaluation & Indexation	-	-	-	-	2,862	2,862
At 31 March 2021	26,592	48,000	67,191	130,000	1,141,328	1,413,111
<u>Depreciation</u>						
At 1 April 2020	17,235	7,200	67,191	-	-	91,626
Charge in year	1,049	-	-	-	-	1,049
Revaluation & Indexation	-	-	-	-	-	0
At 31 March 2021	18,284	7,200	67,191	-	-	92,675
<u>Carrying amount</u>						
At 31 March 2021	8,308	40,800	-	130,000	1,141,328	1,320,436
<u>Carrying amount</u>						
At 31 March 2020	9,357	40,800	-	130,000	1,069,378	1,249,535
<u>Asset Financing</u>						
Owned	8,308	40,800	-	130,000	1,141,328	1,320,436

Plant & Machinery is made up of one musical instrument, a Steinway Model D Grand Piano which was externally valued on 22 January 2019, by Steinway & Sons Ltd.

4(b) Heritage Assets

The Arts Council's Art Collection is considered to be a non-operational heritage asset. The Arts Council's contemporary collection dates from 2003 and in 2021 it comprises almost 900 works in all media. The Arts Council's Acquisitions Policy states that:

The Arts Council recognises the importance of purchasing contemporary work as a means of supporting artists, stimulating the art market and developing a culture in which visual art is appreciated.

Priority is given to artists whose work is challenging and innovative. We look for the work of emerging as well as established artists.

Works in all media are considered, including painting, sculpture, crafts, print, photography and newer art forms such as digital and video work.

Works are considered against the criteria of:

- Quality, innovation and the challenging nature of the piece;*
- Evidence of the artist's achievements;*
- The artist's contribution to the arts in Northern Ireland;*
- The relevance of the purchase to the furtherance of the artist's career;*
- and*
- The relevance of the purchase to the Arts Council's funding objectives.*

The Arts Council will consider accepting gifts to the collection although such work is assessed against the same criteria as works considered for purchase.

The Art Collection Management Handbook deals with the preservation, management and disposal of artwork, which are referred to as Non-Operational Heritage Assets in the accounts.

Access to the artworks in the collection is through exhibition and loans to galleries, museums and schools and requests to see works. The records of the individual artworks are maintained on EMu – a collection management system. It is also possible to have online access to EMu, which allows members of the public to see what is in the collection from their own home or school.

With capital funding from the Department for Communities the Arts Council allocated £71,928 for the acquisition of art work for 2021-22 (2020-21: £60,288).

There is one operational heritage asset, a Gagliano violin, which is on loan as an award to an outstanding young violinist from Northern Ireland, who is the current leader of the Ulster Youth Orchestra.

Summary of transactions relating to non-operational heritage assets, for the current accounting period and each of the previous four accounting periods

	2021- 2022	2020- 2021	2019- 2020	2018- 2019	2017- 2018
	£	£	£	£	£
B'fwd non-operational heritage assets	1,141,328	1,069,378	1,010,422	867,646	810,994
Revaluation	30,989	2,862	-	4,960	950
Gifted	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-
Donation	-	8,800	-	-	-
Cost of additional assets	71,928	60,288	58,956	137,816	55,702
	<u>1,244,245</u>	<u>1,141,328</u>	<u>1,069,378</u>	<u>1,010,422</u>	<u>867,646</u>

Summary of transactions relating to operational heritage assets, for the current accounting period and each of the previous four accounting periods

	2021- 2022	2020- 2021	2019- 2020	2018- 2019	2017- 2018
	£	£	£	£	£
B'fwd operational heritage assets	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000
Revaluation	-	-	-	-	-
Gifted	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-
Donation	-	-	-	-	-
Cost of additional assets	-	-	-	-	-
C'fwd operational heritage assets	<u>130,000</u>	<u>130,000</u>	<u>130,000</u>	<u>130,000</u>	<u>130,000</u>

5 Intangible assets

<u>2021-22</u>	<u>Websites</u>	<u>Software</u>	<u>Total</u>
	£	£	£
<u>Cost or Valuation</u>			
At 1 April 2021	-	60,533	60,533
Disposal	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-
Revaluations	-	-	-
	<hr/>		
At 31 March 2022	-	60,533	60,533
	<hr/>		
<u>Amortisation</u>			
At 1 April 2021	-	57,045	57,045
Transfers	-	-	-
Charge in year	-	1,820	1,820
Revaluation	-	-	-
	<hr/>		
At 31 March 2022	-	58,865	58,865
	<hr/>		
<u>Carrying amount</u>			
At 31 March 2022	-	1,668	1,668
	<hr/> <hr/>		
<u>Carrying amount</u>			
At 31 March 2021	-	3,488	3,488
	<hr/>		
<u>Asset Financing</u>			
Owned	-	1,668	1,668
	<hr/>		
<u>Carrying amount</u>			
At 31 March 2022	-	1,668	1,668
	<hr/>		

Arts Council of Northern Ireland

<u>2020-21</u>	<u>Websites</u>	<u>Software</u>	<u>Total</u>
	£	£	£
<u>Cost or Valuation</u>			
At 1 April 2020	-	60,533	60,533
Disposal	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-
Revaluations	-	-	-
At 31 March 2021	-	60,533	60,533
<u>Amortisation</u>			
At 1 April 2020	-	55,225	55,225
Transfers	-	-	-
Charge in year	-	1,820	1,820
Revaluation	-	-	-
At 31 March 2021	-	57,045	57,045
<u>Carrying amount</u>			
At 31 March 2021	-	3,488	3,488
<u>Carrying amount</u>			
At 31 March 2020	-	-	-
<u>Asset Financing</u>			
Owned	-	3,488	3,488
<u>Carrying amount</u>			
At 31 March 2021	-	3,488	3,488

6 Cash and cash equivalents

	2021-22	2020-21
	£	£
Balance at 1 April	2,750,110	386,115
Net change in cash and cash equivalent balances	<u>(898,926)</u>	<u>2,363,995</u>
Balance at 31 March	<u>1,851,184</u>	<u>2,750,110</u>

The following balances at 31 March were held at:

Commercial banks and cash in hand	<u>1,851,184</u>	<u>2,750,110</u>
Balance at 31 March	<u>1,851,184</u>	<u>2,750,110</u>

In line with the Management Statement and Financial Memorandum (MSFM), cash balances accumulated during the course of the year were kept at the minimum level consistent with the efficient operation of the Arts Council.

In line with the MSFM, the Department makes available in the current financial year (subject to approval by the Assembly of the relevant estimates provision) any such grant-in-aid required to meet any liabilities at year end, such as accruals.

The balance of cash at 31 March 2022 was £1,851,184 (2020-21: £2,750,110).

The Arts Council has no borrowings and no financing activities, relying primarily on Exchequer funding for its cash requirements.

7 Trade receivables, financial and other assets

	2021-22	2020-21
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade receivables	13,024	59,778
Other receivables	108,536	17,347
Grant Prepayments	-	560,367
Other Prepayments	35,715	99,426
Accrued Income	<u>72,090</u>	<u>84,043</u>
Total	<u>229,365</u>	<u>820,961</u>

8 Trade payables, financial and other liabilities

	2021-22	2020-21
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade payables	201,964	30,675
Grant payables	1,100,575	2,367,639
Accruals	<u>217,547</u>	<u>290,334</u>
Total	<u>1,520,086</u>	<u>2,688,648</u>

9 Retirement Benefit Obligations

Amounts falling due after more than one year:	2021-22	2020-21
	£	£
Pension deficit	3,437,000	5,466,000

Details of the pension scheme are outlined in the Staff Report. The net pension liability has decreased by £2,029,000 to £3,437,000 (2020-2021: £5,466,000).

The Fund is valued every three years by the Fund's actuary and the last valuation was carried out as at 31 March 2019 and set the employer rates from 1 April 2020. The Arts Council contribution rates are currently 19.5% for the next three years. Due to the impact of measures being taken to limit the COVID-19 pandemic on economic activity and asset values all employer contributions for 2021/22 and 2022/23 are subject to review and may be increased to avoid a higher increase being necessary in April 2023.

The pension deficit is currently £3,437,000.

McCloud / Sargeant Judgement – Pension Liability

The 2016 Scheme Valuation requires adjustment as a result of the 'McCloud remedy'. The Department of Finance also commissioned a consultation in relation to the Cost Cap element of Scheme Valuations, which closed on 25 June 2021. The Cost Cap Mechanism (CCM) is a measure of scheme costs and determines whether member costs or scheme benefits require adjustment to maintain costs within a set corridor. By taking into account the increased value of public service pensions, as a result of the 'McCloud remedy', scheme cost control valuation outcomes will show greater costs than otherwise would have been expected. Following completion of the consultation process the 2016 Valuation has been completed and the final cost cap determined. Further information can be found on the Department of Finance website:

<https://www.finance-ni.gov.uk/articles/northern-ireland-civil-service-pension-scheme-valuations>

A case for approval of a Legislative Consent Motion (LCM) was laid in the Assembly to extend the Public Service Pensions and Judicial Offices Bill (PSP&JO) to Northern Ireland. Under the LCM agreed by the NI Assembly on 1 November 2021, provisions are included in the Act for devolved schemes in NI. A second LCM was laid in the Assembly to implement the CCM changes in the Westminster Bill for devolved schemes. The second LCM, as agreed by the Assembly on 31 January 2022, ensured the reformed only scheme design and the economic check will now be applied to the 2020 scheme valuations for the devolved public sector pension schemes, including the NICS pension scheme. The PSP&JO Act received Royal Assent on 10 March 2022. The UK Act legislates how the government will remove the discrimination identified in the McCloud judgment. The Act also includes provisions that employees will not experience any detriment if the adjusted valuation costs breach the set cost cap ceiling but any breaches of the cost cap floor (positive employee impacts) in the completed valuations will be honoured.

Goodwin judgement – Pension Liability

In June 2020, an Employment Tribunal ruled, that the Teachers' Pension Regulations 2010 (as amended) directly discriminated on grounds of sexual orientation in relation to the provision of adult survivor pensions and thereby result in a breach of the non-discrimination rule in section 61(1) to the Equality Act 2010. The provisions found that survivor's benefits of a female member in an opposite sex marriage are less favourable than for a female in a same sex marriage or civil partnership, and that treatment amounts to direct discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation.

Although there is a similar differential treatment under the regulations governing the NILGOSC scheme, it is more limited in scope. The differential applies only where the marriage or civil partnership is entered into after the member has left the scheme (either as a pensioner or becoming a deferred member). Thus any future remedy, regardless of its retrospective scope, is therefore considered likely to be immaterial.

The actuary for the scheme currently estimates the Goodwin judgement could add around 0.2% to the defined benefit obligation for a typical employer (and no higher than 0.5%), however the impact will vary depending on the membership profile.

GMP Indexation and Equalisation

Guaranteed Minimum Pension (GMP) is a portion of pension that is payable to members who were contracted out of the State Second Pension and accrued benefits in the scheme between 6 April 1978 and 5 April 1997. The LGPS (NI) was contracted out.

The GMP was intended to approximately replace the State Pension, which members were giving up. However, the payment terms of GMP are different between men and women, which was a consequence of the state pension itself being unequal at that time. On 26/10/18 the High Court ruled in the Lloyds Bank case that equalisation for the effect of unequal GMPs is required.

The year-end liability includes allowance for full pension increases to be paid on GMPs to individuals reaching State Pension Age after 6 April 2016.

10 Leases

Operating Leases

Excluding buildings, £584 (2020-21: £584) was included as an expense on operating leases in the Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure.

The Arts Council signed a two-year lease from 13 February 2021 to 12 February 2023. Total future minimum lease payments under operating leases are given in the table below for each of the following periods.

Arts Council of Northern Ireland

	2021-22	2020-21
	£	£
Obligations under operating leases for the following periods comprise:		
<i>Buildings:</i>		
Not later than one year	155,107	177,265
Later than one year and not later than five years	-	155,107
Later than five years	-	-
Present value of obligations	<u>155,107</u>	<u>332,472</u>
<i>Other:</i>		
Not later than one year	584	584
Later than one year and not later than five years	-	-
Later than five years	-	-
Present value of obligations	<u>584</u>	<u>584</u>
Total Present Value of Obligations	<u>155,691</u>	<u>330,056</u>

11 Other Financial Commitments

The Arts Council gave a loan to a client, An Gaelaras in 2008-09, the repayment of which was dependent on the sale of a building belonging to the client. The loan amount of £75,000 has been carried and included in Other Receivables at Note 7 above. In 2013-14, the loan was converted to a charge to secure the financial assistance advanced to An Gaelaras by the Arts Council. The charge is to subsist for a term of 10 years. Due to the uncertainty in the property market and the fact that the Arts Council will have only second priority, the Arts Council assessed that there was a high risk of non-repayment, therefore, the full value of the loan has been provided for in 2013-14 and is netted off the loan amount in Note 7 above. The amount of this provision will be reassessed annually and adjustment made as necessary.

The payments to which the Arts Council are committed during 2021-22 analysed by the period during which the commitment expires are as follows:

	2021-22	2020-21
	£	£
Not later than one year	-	-
Later than one year and not later than five years	-	-
Later than five years	-	-
Total	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

12 Contingent Liability disclosed under IAS 37

The accommodation lease for the Arts Council expires on 12 February 2023. Delegated authority for accommodation does not rest with the Arts Council and the Council may be required to exit its accommodation and pay dilapidations, or 'exit costs', at the end of the lease. Dilapidations are the cost of putting the property back into its original, pre-let state.

13 Related-Party Transactions

The Arts Council is a Non-Departmental Public Body sponsored by the Department for Communities. The Department for Communities is regarded as a related party; during the year, the Arts Council had various material transactions with it as referred to in Note 3 above and as shown in the Statement of Changes in Taxpayers Equity.

The Arts Council's National Lottery Distribution Account is also regarded as a related party to the Arts Council Exchequer Account. At 31 March 2022 a net amount of £85,114 (2020-21: £158,322) was owed by the National Lottery Distribution Account to this account in respect of salary and other administrative costs incurred. These amounts are included in the Trade Receivables and other Current Assets figure of £229,365 (2020-21: £820,961) shown in Note 7 above.

Several Board members of the Arts Council and staff members are also involved with other arts organisations in Northern Ireland either directly or indirectly because of a family relationship, a close friendship or business relationship. These individuals make an annual declaration of their interests and do not take part in discussions and decisions to make grant awards to those organisations with which they have a declared interest. A list of awards made to the organisations concerned and details of who made the declaration of interest is detailed hereafter. All of the transactions relating to the organisations were conducted at arm's length by the Arts Council.

Arts Council of Northern Ireland

Name	Nature of relationship	Organisation Name	Awarded in 2021-22 £	Paid in 2021-22 * £	Balance Outstanding as at 31 March 2022 ** £
Board Members					
Liam Hannaway	Secretary & Board Member	Youth Action NI	14,028	22,414	-
Julie Andrews	Director	Linen Hall Library	-	-	-
Lynne Best	Vice Chair	Oh Yeah Music Centre	97,262	127,302	225
	Hired to work on UNESCO Creative Cities Network application	Belfast City Council	-	-	-
Ray Hall	Employee	Mid-Ulster Council	-	630	-
Joe Dougan	Employee	SD Event Management Ltd	-	7,165	-
	Employee	Belsonic Ltd	75,000	94,187	-
	Employee	The Limelight Belfast	-	180,657	-
Sean Kelly	Director	Cathedral Quarter Arts Festival	101,002	82,002	25,251
	Co-Founder (no current involvement)	The Black Box Trust	47,087	85,546	-
Paul Brolly	Chair	Golden Thread Galley	192,424	193,329	8,673

Arts Council of Northern Ireland

Name	Nature of relationship	Organisation Name	Awarded in 2021-22 £	Paid in 2021-22 * £	Balance Outstanding as at 31 March 2022 ** £
Staff Members					
Lizzie Devlin	Friend works for Duncairn Arts Centre	Duncairn Arts Centre	10,000	19,973	1,000
Anne Shipton	Friend works for Duncairn Arts Centre	Duncairn Arts Centre	10,000	19,973	1,000
Patricia Lavery	Arts Facilitator	Arts Care	-	13,825	-
Noirin McKinney	Husband is Editor of Irish Pages	Irish Pages Ltd	22,800	26,889	1,140
	Friends with Directors of Panarts	Panarts	14,371	18,733	-
Gilly Campbell	Wrote play which Prime Cut produced	Prime Cut Productions	192,220	203,557	7,147
	Co-production of play 'Father, the Father'	The MAC	1,282,592	1,233,824	109,448
Roisin Murray	Freelance employee	ArtsEkta	4,760	4,284	476
	Artist Contributor	Feile an Phobail	-	8,019	-
	Friend of Employee	Paradosso Theatre	-	1,149	-
Maria McAlister	Child attends Irish Medium Nursery School	An Droichead	-	11,571	-
Suzanne Lyle	Friend of Landlord	Golden Thread Gallery	192,424	193,329	8,673

Arts Council of Northern Ireland

Name	Nature of relationship	Organisation Name	Awarded in 2021-22 £	Paid in 2021-22 * £	Balance Outstanding as at 31 March 2022 ** £
Staff Members					
Angela Warren	Partner of company director	Belsonic Ltd	75,000	94,187	-
	Partner of company director	The Limelight	-	180,657	-
Olivia Gamble	Partner	Cameron Stewart	2,000	2,000	-
	Family / Close Connection	Adam Dougal	1,500	1,500	-
	Family / Close Connection	Colette Lennon	2,000	2,000	-
Barbara Growcott	Family / Close Connection	Arts Ekta	4,760	4,284	476
	Family / Close Connection	Grainne Holland	2,000	2,500	-
Lisa Birkholz	Former Employee (Ceased November 2018).	Grand Opera House	425,800	403,671	93,970
	Friend of Employee	NI Opera	607,380	587,096	27,213
	Partner of freelance worker	Cinemagic	-	4,000	-
Roisin McDonough	Former Trustee	Creative & Cultural Skills	-	-	-
Caoileann Curry Thompson	Play produced in December 2020.	Prime Cut Productions	192,220	203,557	7,147
	Friend of employee	Wheelworks	16,672	20,538	-

* Paid in 2021-22 includes payments relating to awards made in previous years.

** Balance as at 31 March 2022 includes all awards made in 2021-22 and previous years where an outstanding balance remains.

14 Third Party Assets

In 2010, the Arts Council received a bequest of £579,000 upon Trust to administer “The Rosy James Bursary” on behalf of the Rosemary James Trust. The Rosemary James Trust is managed by an independent financial advisor. The objective of the Trust is to provide funding assistance to individual artists/designers and makers to pursue their careers by developing a new body of work. The closing balance at the financial year-end 31 March 2022 was £683,351 made up of listed securities £666,743 (2020-21: £651,114) and cash at bank £16,608 (2020-21: £12,615). The annual value of the award is up to £15,000. No award was issued in 2021-2022.

Rosy James Portfolio Performance summary 2021-22

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
	£	£
Cash at bank	16,608	12,615
Listed securities	<u>666,743</u>	<u>651,114</u>
Total	<u>683,351</u>	<u>663,729</u>
Bursary	-	
Realised Losses	-	
Unrealised Gains / (Losses)	15,629	118,247
Income	11,087	11,253
Charges and rebates	<u>(7,094)</u>	<u>(6,649)</u>
Closing portfolio value	<u>683,351</u>	<u>663,729</u>

15 Events after the Reporting Period

Events after the balance sheet date are those material events, both favourable and adverse, that occur between the end of the reporting period and the date when the accounts are authorised for issue. There have been no events that require adjustment to the accounts. The impact of COVID have been considered in the Performance Report Overview pages 4 to 14 and the Governance Statement on page 31.

Date of authorisation for issue

The Accounting Officer authorised the issue of these financial statements on the date of certification by the Comptroller and Auditor General.