

Moulton College

Group report and financial statements

for the year ended 31 July 2022

Key Management Personnel, Board of Governors and Professional Advisors

Key management personnel

Key management personnel are defined as members of the College Senior Leadership Team and are as follows:

Mrs Corrie Harris – Principal and CEO; Accounting Officer

Miss Alicia Bruce – Chief Operating Officer

Mr David Aldridge – Executive Director of Human Resources

Mr John O'Shea – Vice Principal Curriculum, HE and Quality (Left April 2022)

Ms Faye Williams - Vice Principal Curriculum, HE and Quality (Joined June 2022)

Mrs Carrie Smith – Executive Director of Commercial (Left July 2022)

Mr Matthew Smith – Executive Director of Skills and Business Development (Joined July 2022)

Board of Governors

A full list of Governors is given on pages 13-14 of these financial statements.

Mrs Geraldine Hulley – Clerk to the Corporation

Professional advisers

Financial statements auditor: KPMG LLP
One Snowhill, Snow Hill Queensway, Birmingham, B4 6GH

Internal auditor: BDO LLP
Two Snowhill, Snow Hill Queensway, Birmingham, B4 6GA

Solicitors: Arnold Thomson
205 Watling Street West, Towcester, Northants., NN12 6BX

Eversheds
105 Colmore Row, Birmingham, B3 3AL

Banker: Santander UK plc
1 Cornwall Street, Birmingham, B3 2DX

Farms Advisor: Fisher German
40 High Street, Market Harborough, Leics., LE16 7NX

Members' report and financial statements

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Strategic report

Objectives and strategy

The governing body present their annual report together with the financial statements and auditor's report for Moulton College for the year ended 31 July 2022.

Legal Status

The Corporation was established under the Further and Higher Education Act 1992 for the purpose of conducting Moulton College. The College is an exempt charity for the purposes of the Charities Act 2011 and is not liable to Corporation Tax.

Mission

The College mission as approved by its members is as follows:

"To provide high quality education and skills development leading to talented, committed, industry focussed and career ready students".

Public Benefit

Moulton College is an exempt charity under Part 3 of the Charities Act 2011 and from 1st September 2013, was regulated by the Secretary of State for Business, Innovation and Skills as Principal Regulator for all FE Corporations in England. Following the Machinery of Government changes in 2016 this responsibility transferred to the Department for Education. The members of the Governing Body, who are trustees of the charity, are disclosed on pages 13-14.

In setting and reviewing the College's strategic objectives, the Governing Body has had due regard for the Charity Commission's guidance 'charitable purposes and public benefit', and particularly upon its supplementary guidance on the advancement of education. The guidance sets out the requirement that all organisations wishing to be recognised as charities must demonstrate, explicitly, that their aims are for the public benefit.

In delivering its mission, the College provides the following identifiable public benefits through the advancement of education:

- High-quality teaching;
- Widening participation and tackling social exclusion;
- Excellent employment record for students;
- Strong student support systems;
- Links with employers, industry and commerce;
- Links with Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs) and The Chamber of Commerce.

Strategic Report *(continued)*

Objectives and achievements

The Corporation reviewed the College's strategic plan in September 2020 and concluded on five strategic objectives:

- To achieve excellence and inspire success;
- To build credibility, relevance and value;
- To invest in our people;
- To focus on growing the College; and
- To ensure long-term financial viability.

A series of strategic aims have been devised which are supported by the setting of the annual operating plan and objectives devised and agreed by the management teams of operational areas across the College. These objectives are reviewed annually to take into account any changes in the internal and external operating environments.

For 16 – 18 year olds, the overall achievement rate was 74.3% (2021: 82.4%); for adult students 84.8% (2021: 85.7%). The overall achievement rate is 76.8% (2021: 83.3%).

Financial objectives

The key objectives which underpin the aim of ensuring financial viability and sustainability are:

- Develop operational financial information to support critical business decision making and accountability;
- Achieve a satisfactory grade for financial health as defined by the ESFA in each financial year;
- Maximise growth of student numbers to meet agreed three and five year projections;
- Manage within the College's financial envelope, generate cash surpluses, meet the bank covenants;
- Seek and exploit emerging opportunities that add value and increase income to the College; and
- Review processes to optimise operational effectiveness.

Resources

The College employed 298 FTE staff during the year to 31 July 2021, of whom 119 are FTE teaching staff.

The College enrolled approximately 3,074 students at the beginning of the academic year in September 2020. Student numbers include 1,723 16 to 18 year old students, 223 higher education students and 1,128 adult learners.

The College has a strong reputation locally. In its last Ofsted inspection in November 2021 it was rated "good" for overall effectiveness.

The Group has £26.1M (2021: £14.1M) of net assets including a £0.7M pension deficit (2021: £13.1M liability) and long-term debt of £13.5M (2021: £14.3M), together with cash reserves of £1.7M (2021: £2.3M).

Tangible assets include the main college site at Moulton, which features a farm and associated estate.

Group tangible fixed asset additions in the year amounted to £0.8M (2021: £0.8M) as the College continues to invest in its campus and facilities. Of this amount £0.5M was funded through either the FE Capital Allocation or Countryside Stewardships grants.

Strategic Report *(continued)*

The College completes the annual finance record for the ESFA. The ESFA assess the financial health of the College based on receipt of the financial plan (due by 31 July) and finance record (financial statements) (due by 31 December 2022). The College is assessed using the ESFA's methodology at these two points. The College has self-assessed as having an 'Inadequate' grade at 31 July 2022.

The financial plan approved by the Board in July 2022 provides for a "cash neutral" outcome in 2022/23 and continues to show the College with 'Inadequate' financial health rating at 31 July 2023. However, with increasing student numbers and a return of apprenticeship provision, the College expects an improvement in the health score in future years.

Stakeholders

The college has many stakeholders including:

- Its current, future and past students;
- Its staff and trade unions;
- The employers it works with;
- Its partner schools and universities, in particular the University of Northampton;
- The wider college community;
- The local borough council, West & North Northamptonshire Councils and the Local Enterprise Partnership.

The College is actively involved in the South East Midlands Local Enterprise Partnership (SEMLEP). The College is also an active member of the Colleges of the South East Midlands (CoSEM) Principals' group, the North and West Northamptonshire Council Local Safeguarding Boards, Landex and Association of Colleges (AoC).

Moulton seeks to maximise the opportunities available to learners studying within the county's colleges and schools, and to minimise the duplication of provision and resources.

Treasury policy and objectives

Treasury management is the management of the College's cash flows, its banking, money market and capital market transactions; the effective control of risks associated with those activities; and the pursuit of optimum performance consistent with those risks.

Moulton College has a separate Treasury Management policy in place. All borrowing requires the authorisation of the Corporation. The College had loans totalling £14.3M (2021: £15.1M) as at 31st July 2022 with Santander.

Cash flows and liquidity

The Group's cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year amounted to £1.7M (2021: £2.3M); this represents a net cash outflow of £0.6M in the year (2021: £0.5M inflow). The College's approach to borrowing and interest rates has been calculated to ensure a reasonable cushion between the total cost of servicing debt and operating cash flow.

Reserves policy

The College has no formal Reserves Policy but recognises the importance of reserves in the financial stability of any organisation, and ensures that there are adequate reserves to support the College's core activities. The Group reserves include £1.2M (2021: £1.2M) held as restricted reserves. As at the balance sheet date the Income and Expenditure reserve stands at £22.6M (2021: £10.6M).

Strategic Report *(continued)*

Current and future development and performance

Financial performance

Improving the College's financial health continues to be a key priority. The College developed a recovery plan in response to the Financial Notice of Concern which was updated in January 2022, and this is incorporated into the overall strategic plan to ensure that all areas of the College continue to develop for the benefit of its learners.

The Group generated an operating deficit for the year of £1.95M (*2021: £1.53M deficit*) (College: £1.17M (*2021: £1.53M deficit*)).

The pension balance allocated to the college improved significantly, reducing the deficit from £13.1M to £0.7M.

Following transfers from reserves and actuarial pension adjustments, the Group generated a comprehensive income and expenditure surplus of £12.0M (*2021: £1.4M deficit*) (College: £12.7M surplus (*2021: £1.4M deficit*)).

Loan balances continue to fall, standing at £14.3M as at 31 July 2022 (*2021: £15.1M*), and equating to 69% (*2021: 83%*) of income.

Payment performance

It is the College's policy to pay all of its suppliers within 28 days of the end of the month in which it receives the goods or services, provided that the College is satisfied that the supplier has provided the goods or services in accordance with the agreed terms and conditions. The College does not follow any code or standard on payment practice nor is it the College's policy to agree terms of payment in advance with suppliers.

The number of days that purchases were outstanding for payment by the College at the year-end was 19 days.

Student numbers

In the year ended 31 July 2022, Moulton College has delivered activity that has produced £13.5M of funding body grants (*2021: £12.7M*). That funding supports some 3,074 (*2021: 3,098*) learners, which include approximately 1,723 (*2021: 1,594*) 16-18 learners and 1,128 (*2021: 1,293*) adults and 223 (*2021: 211*) HE students from a diverse range of social and educational backgrounds.

Student achievements

Overall, the College achieved a pass rate of 85.1% in 2021/22 (*2021: 91.5%*).

Curriculum developments

In line with ongoing changes in Government expectations for 16-18 full time learners, Moulton College provides a comprehensive range of employment opportunities and work experience which ensures we continue to perform beyond the expectations of the Study Programme.

Ofsted

The College received a full inspection in November 2021 and its performance was judged to be 'good' for overall effectiveness.

The Governing Body and Senior Leadership Team believe this grade reflects the significant progress made at the College since the previous inspection in 2019, which is also evidenced by the increase in student numbers over the past three years.

The College was re-admitted to the Register of Apprenticeship Training Providers in early 2022 and began to recruit new apprentices from September 2022.

Strategic Report (*continued*)

Future developments

The Governing Body and Senior Leadership Team are committed to delivering a high quality of teaching provision and provide an enhanced stimulating curriculum offer that is fit for purpose and provides growth opportunities. A strategic plan has been developed that provides the basis for the future of the College as a specialist College delivering courses from entry to postgraduate level within land based, animal welfare, sport and construction.

It is envisaged that the College will work in partnership with other local and specialist Colleges and Universities for the benefit of the wider region. The College aims to be a specialist, innovative, industry-led, technical and vocational college, recognised as a market leader in supporting people to access skills and progress into the world of work.

The College returned to the RoATP in June 2022 and began to deliver apprenticeships from September 2022. It is expected that this provision will grow rapidly and is a key part of the College's growth strategy.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The College has maintained its system of internal control, including financial, operational and risk management which is designed to protect the College's assets and reputation.

Based on the strategic plan, the Senior Leadership Team undertakes a comprehensive review of the risks to which the College is exposed. They identify systems and procedures, including specific preventable actions which should mitigate any potential impact on the College. The internal controls are then implemented and the subsequent year's appraisal will review their effectiveness and progress against risk mitigation actions. In addition to the annual review, the Senior Leadership Team will also consider any risks which may arise as a result of a new area of work being undertaken by the College.

A risk register is maintained at the College level which is reviewed at least annually by the Audit Committee and more frequently where necessary. The risk register identifies the key risks, the likelihood of those risks occurring, their potential impact on the College and the actions being taken to reduce and mitigate the risks. Risks are prioritised using a consistent scoring system.

Outlined below is a description of the principal risk factors that may affect the College. Not all the factors are within the College's control. Other factors besides those listed below may also adversely affect the College. The College has a board assurance framework which identifies where assurance is provided against the management of significant risks.

1. Government funding

The College has considerable reliance on continued government funding through the further education sector funding bodies and through the Office for Students. In the year ended 31 July 2022, 65% (2021: 70%) of the College's revenue was ultimately publicly funded and this level of requirement is expected to continue. There can be no assurance that government policy or practice will remain the same or that public funding will continue at the same levels or on the same terms.

The Government continues to review its priorities for the education and skills sector with a focus on the skills required for the UK to compete successfully in the global economy, as highlighted in the Leitch Report.

On 29th November 2022, the Office for National Statistics announced the reclassification of all English further education college corporations into the central government sector, backdated to 1st April 1993. The Department for Education has introduced a number of changes to the way that colleges' financial affairs are required to be managed which will take effect immediately. The reclassification does not alter the financial position reported in these financial statements nor the going concern basis on which they have been prepared.

The accompanying risk to the College's funding streams is mitigated in a number of ways:

- Funding is derived through a number of direct and indirect contractual arrangements;
- By ensuring the College is rigorous in delivering high quality education and training;
- Considerable focus and investment is placed on maintaining and managing key relationships with the various funding bodies;

Strategic Report (*continued*)

- Ensuring the College is focused on those priority sectors which will continue to benefit from public funding;
- Regular dialogue with funding bodies.

2. *Failure to maintain the financial viability of the College*

The College's current financial health grade is "Inadequate" although, with increasing student numbers and a return to the provision of apprenticeships, the College continues to focus on improving its financial health score. The College has implemented a Financial Recovery Plan which reflects a continuation of the growth trend in student numbers and associated revenues, and which allows for both an investment in maintaining the student experience whilst also servicing the £14M of term debt. This plan is not without risk, so such risk is mitigated in a number of ways:

- By rigorous budget setting procedures and sensitivity analysis;
- Regular in year budget monitoring;
- Robust financial controls;
- Exploring ongoing procurement efficiencies;
- Seeking and exploiting emerging opportunities that add value and increase income to the college;
- Ensuring the curriculum in all areas is regularly reviewed to ensure it meets the current and future needs of learners, employers and other stakeholders;
- Disposing of non-core assets that do not impact on the education provision.

3. *Tuition Fee Policy*

The College set fee assumptions in line with the ESFA guidance. In line with the majority of other colleges, Moulton College will seek to increase tuition fees in accordance with the fee assumptions. The risk for the College is that demand falls off as fees increase. This will impact on the growth strategy of the College.

This risk is mitigated in a number of ways:

- By ensuring the College is rigorous in delivering high quality education and training, thus ensuring value for money for students;
- Close monitoring of the demand for courses as prices change.

4. *Maintain adequate funding of pension fund liabilities*

The financial statements report the share of the Local Government Pension Scheme deficit on the College's balance sheet in line with the requirements of FRS 102.

This risk is mitigated by an agreed deficit recovery plan with the Northamptonshire Local Government Pension Scheme.

Staff and learner involvement

The College considers good communication with its staff to be very important and to this end has developed an intranet facility, StaffHub, which can be accessed by all staff. Social media is widely used to communicate with students, employers and other interested parties. These are complemented by subject specific newsletters that are produced periodically throughout the year, targeting specific audiences.

The College encourages staff and student involvement through membership of formal committees, including the Employee Consultation Forum (ECF), Student Voice/Experience Committees for Further and Higher Education, Further Education and Higher Education Academic Boards, Equality, Diversity and Inclusion Monitoring Group, Health & Safety Committee and Governing Body. The College has staff and student representative Board members on the Governing Body.

Strategic Report (*continued*)

Equality

Moulton is committed to achieving equality of opportunity for all people who work and study at the College and the Equality Policy is intended to respond to the spirit of the Equality Act 2010. The College also aims to promote all other forms and strands of equality and human rights that may be relevant to its work. The College meets its public sector equality duty under Section 149 of the Equality Act and published updated equality objectives in April 2016.

The College seeks to employ a workforce which reflects the diverse community at large, because it values the individual contributions of all people. The College treats all employees with dignity and respect and provides a working environment free from unlawful discrimination, harassment or victimisation. To this end, within the framework of the law and best employment practice, the College is committed, wherever practicable, to achieving and maintaining a workforce which broadly reflects the local community.

The College provides a suitable learning environment for the education and training of all students of varying abilities and interests and does this without creating unnecessary barriers to this provision.

Employment of disabled persons

The College considers all applications for employment from disabled persons, bearing in mind the aptitudes of the individuals concerned. Where a disabled applicant is the most suitable candidate for a post, due consideration is given to any reasonable adjustments which may be necessary to enable the individual to work effectively. Where an existing employee becomes disabled, every effort is made to ensure that employment with the College continues. Reasonable adjustments to the role or environment are considered as are opportunities for redeployment. The College's policy is to provide training, career development and opportunities for promotion, which are, as far as possible, identical to those for other employees.

The College, in particular, makes the following commitments.

- a) as part of the redevelopment of the buildings it is installing lifts, ramps, automated doors, hearing loops etc., so that eventually most of the facilities will allow access to people with a disability;
- b) there is a list of specialist equipment, large text screens, laptop computers, etc., which the College can make available for use by students;
- c) the admissions policy for all students is described in the admissions policy. Appeals against a decision not to offer a place are dealt with under the complaints policy;
- d) the College has made a significant investment in the appointment of specialist lecturers to support students with learning difficulties and disabilities. There are a number of student support assistants who can provide specialist support for learning. There is a continuing programme of staff development to ensure the provision of a high level of appropriate in-class support for students who have learning difficulties and/or disabilities;
- e) specialist programmes are described in programme information guides, and achievements and destinations are recorded and published in the standard College format;
- f) specialist residential accommodation, supervised 24 hours a day, is provided for up to 7 students with moderate/severe learning difficulties and/or disabilities;
- g) counselling and welfare services are described in the Student Handbook;
- h) the College received a Care Standards inspection by Ofsted in January 2018 and its performance was judged to be 'good' for overall effectiveness.

Strategic Report *(continued)*

Freedom of Information

The Freedom of Information Act 2000 requires public authorities to adopt and maintain a publication scheme, which has been approved by the Information Commissioner.

The College has adopted the model publication scheme developed for the Further Education sector and is therefore committed to publishing the information it describes. The College's subsidiary companies were obliged to adopt bespoke schemes and these have been approved by the Information Commissioner.

To request information available through our publication scheme, please contact the Clerk to the Corporation.

Trade union facility time

The Trade Union (Facility Time Publication Requirements) Regulations 2017 require the college to publish information on facility time arrangements for trade union officials at the college. The College does not have any Trade Union representation, therefore the facility time is nil.

Disclosure of information to auditor

The members who held office at the date of approval of this report confirm that, so far as they are aware, there is no relevant information of which the College's auditor is unaware; and each member has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the College's auditor is aware of that information.

Going concern

Notwithstanding the deficit for the year of £1.9M, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which the Corporation considers to be appropriate for the following reasons.

The Corporation has prepared cash flow forecasts for a period of 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements (the going concern period) which indicate that, taking account of reasonably possible downsides, the Group and College will have sufficient funds to meet their liabilities as they fall due for that period.

The Group has total net assets of £26.1M which includes bank loans with Santander totalling £14.3M at 31 July 2022 of which £0.8M is current as at 31 July 2022.

The College was in compliance with all loan covenants at 31 July 2022. It has since renegotiated its loan covenants and certain repayment schedules in October 2022, with Santander indicating their willingness to continue to provide financial support and short-term capital repayments being reduced. Based on the Group's financial projections, the Group has forecast that it will continue to meet the revised covenants during the going concern period.

The Corporation has set a "cash neutral" budget for 2022/23. The number of 16 to 18 students grew again in September 2022, and the College has secured an offer of "in-year" funding if certain thresholds are met. The return to the RoATP will see an additional income stream being developed.

Consequently, the Corporation is confident that the Group and College will have sufficient funds to continue to meet their liabilities as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements and therefore have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Strategic Report *(continued)*

Approved by order of the members of the Corporation on 8th December 2022 and signed on its behalf by:

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "David McVean". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

D McVean
Chair

Statement of Corporate Governance and Internal Control

The following statement is provided to enable readers of the annual report and accounts of the College to obtain a better understanding of its governance and legal structure. This statement covers the period from 1st August 2021 to 31st July 2022 and up to the date of approval of the annual report and financial statements.

The College endeavours to conduct its business:

- i. in accordance with the seven principles identified by the Committee on Standards in Public Life (selflessness, integrity, objectivity, accountability, openness, honesty and leadership);
- ii. in full accordance with the guidance to colleges from the Association of Colleges in The Code of Good Governance for English Colleges ("the Code"); and
- iii. having due regard to the UK Corporate Governance Code 2018 ("the Code") insofar as it is applicable to the further education sector.

The College is committed to demonstrating best practice in all aspects of corporate governance and in particular the College has adopted and complied with the Code. We have not adopted and therefore do not apply the UK Corporate Governance Code. However, we have reported on our Corporate Governance arrangements by drawing upon best practice available, including those aspects of the UK Corporate Governance Code we consider to be relevant to the further education sector and best practice.

In the opinion of the Governors, the College complies with all the provisions of the Code, and it has complied throughout the year ended 31 July 2022. The Governing Body recognises that, as a body entrusted with both public and private funds, it has a particular duty to observe the highest standards of corporate governance at all times. In carrying out its responsibilities, it takes full account of The Code of Good Governance for English Colleges issued by the Association of Colleges in March 2016, which it formally adopted in September 2016.

The College is an exempt charity within the meaning of Part 3 of the Charities Act 2011. The Governors, who are also the Trustees for the purposes of the Charities Act 2011, confirm that they have had due regard for the Charity Commission's guidance on public benefit and that the required statements appear elsewhere in these financial statements.

The Corporation

The members who served the Corporation during the year and up to the date of this report were as follows:

Name	Date of appointment	Term of office	Date of resignation	Status of appointment	Committees served	Board Attendance 2021/22
Mr D McVean (Chair)	Nov 2018	4		External	Teaching, Learning and Assessment; Search and Governance; Remuneration; IAAG	5/5
Mrs C Harris	July 2019	4		Principal	Teaching, Learning and Assessment; Finance and Resources; Search and Governance; IAAG	5/5
Mr C Matts (Vice Chair)	July 2018	4		External	Finance and Resources; Search and Governance; Remuneration; IAAG	5/5
Mr T Neville OBE	July 2011	4		External	Finance and Resources; Search and Governance; Remuneration; IAAG	4/5

Name	Date of appointment	Term of office	Date of resignation	Status of appointment	Committees served	Board Attendance 2021/22
Mr A Thomson	Feb 2016	4		External	Teaching, Learning and Assessment; Search and Governance; Remuneration	2/5
Mr M Wakeford	Nov 2018	4		External	Finance and Resources; IAAG	4/5
Mr A Clarkson	Sept 2016	4		External	Audit; Search and Governance; Remuneration	4/5
Ms L Knapp	Sept 2017	4		External	Audit; IAAG	5/5
Mr I James	Oct 2017	4	7 April 2022	External	Finance and Resources	N/A
Mr B Hansford	Nov 2017	4	8 July 2022	External	Teaching, Learning and Assessment; Search and Governance	5/5
Mrs P Hawkesford	Feb 2019	4		External	Teaching, Learning and Assessment; Search and Governance	3/5
Mrs S Ijewsky	Oct 2019	4		External	Teaching, Learning and Assessment	2/5
Mr M Pate	Dec 2019	4	24 Mar 2021	Staff	Audit	N/A
Dr Peter Jones	Mar 2020	4		External	Teaching, Learning and Assessment; Search and Governance	3/5
Pauline Prow	Sept 2020	4		External	Finance and Resources; Search and Governance; Remuneration	2/5
Michael Knibbs	Oct 2020	4		Staff	Teaching, Learning and Assessment	4/5
Simon Greener	Oct 2021	4	8 July 2022	Staff	Audit	4/5
Sam Harlow	Oct 2021	1	27 January 2022	Student	Teaching, Learning and Assessment	2/2
Dr Mohammed Saeudy	July 2022	4		External	Finance and Resources	N/A
Pelin Burnett	July 2022	1	31 August 2022	FE Student	Teaching, Learning and Assessment	0/1
Megan McArdle	July 2022	1		HE Student	Teaching, Learning and Assessment	N/A

Statement of Corporate Governance and Internal Control *(continued)*

The Board and its committees met during the year as follows:

Board	5
Search and Governance Committee	3
Audit Committee	3
Teaching, Learning and Assessment Committee	5
Remuneration Committee	2
Finance and Resources Committee	8
Investment Advisory and Appraisals Group	3

Mrs G Hulley is the Clerk to the Corporation.

It is the Corporation's responsibility to bring independent judgement to bear on issues of strategy, performance, resources and standards of conduct. The responsibilities of the Corporation and Principal are set out in article 3 of the College's Instrument and Articles of Government with a statement of what each may not delegate in articles 9 to 11.

The Corporation is provided with regular and timely information on the overall financial performance of the College together with other information such as performance against funding targets, proposed capital expenditure, quality matters and personnel related matters such as health and safety and environmental issues.

The Corporation conducts its business through a number of committees: Search and Governance, Remuneration, Teaching, Learning and Assessment, Finance and Resources and Audit. Each committee has terms of reference, which have been approved by the Corporation. Minutes of Board and Committee meetings, except those deemed to be confidential by the Corporation, are available on the College website at www.moulton.ac.uk or from the Clerk to the Corporation at the College address: Moulton College, West Street, Moulton, Northampton, NN3 7RR.

The Clerk to the Corporation maintains a register of financial and personal interests of the governors. The register is available for inspection at the above address.

All governors are able to take independent professional advice in furtherance of their duties at the College's expense and all have access to the Clerk to the Corporation, who is responsible to the Board for ensuring that all applicable procedures and regulations are complied with. The appointment and removal of the Clerk are matters for the Corporation as a whole.

Formal agendas, papers and reports are supplied to governors in a timely manner, prior to the Board meetings. Briefings are also provided on an ad-hoc basis.

The Corporation has a strong and independent non-executive element and no individual or group dominates its decision making process. The Corporation considers that each of its non-executive members is independent of management and free from any business or other relationship which could materially interfere with the exercise of their independent judgement. There is a clear division of responsibility in that the roles of the Chair and Principal are separate.

Statement of Corporate Governance and Internal Control (*continued*)

Appointments to the Corporation

Any new appointments to the Corporation are a matter for the consideration of the Corporation as a whole. The Corporation has a Search and Governance Committee consisting of five members of the Corporation which is responsible for the selection and nomination of any new member for the Corporation's consideration. The Corporation is responsible for ensuring that appropriate training is provided as required. Members of the Corporation are appointed for a term of office not exceeding 4 years.

Remuneration Committee

Throughout the year ending 31 July 2022 the College's Remuneration Committee comprised six members of the Corporation. The Committee's responsibilities are to make recommendations to the Board on the remuneration and benefits of the Principal and other senior post-holders. Details of remuneration for the year ended 31 July 2021 are set out in note 8 to the financial statements.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee comprises four members of the Corporation (excluding the Principal) and a co-opted financial specialist. The Committee operates in accordance with written terms of reference approved by the Corporation.

The Audit Committee meets on a termly basis and provides a forum for reporting by the College's internal and external auditors, who have access to the Committee for independent discussion, without the presence of College management. The Committee also receives and considers reports from the main funding bodies as they affect the College's business. The College's internal auditors review the systems of internal control in accordance with an agreed plan of input and report their findings to management and the Audit Committee. Management are responsible for the implementation of agreed recommendations and internal audit undertake periodic follow up reviews to ensure such recommendations have been implemented. The Audit Committee also advises the Corporation on the appointment of internal and financial statements auditors and their remuneration for both audit and non-audit work, as well as reporting annually to the Corporation.

Finance and Resources Committee

The Finance and Resources Committee comprises five members of the Corporation, including the Principal and can have up to two co-opted members. The Committee operates in accordance with written terms of reference approved by the Corporation. The Committee meets regularly to review and monitor financial performance and advises the Corporation on the effectiveness of the College's procedures for monitoring finance and other resources.

Teaching, Learning and Assessment Committee

The Teaching, Learning and Assessment Committee comprises nine members of the Corporation and operates in accordance with written terms of reference approved by the Corporation. The Committee meets on a termly basis to review and monitor performance in all areas of activity and advises the Corporation on the effectiveness of the College's procedures for monitoring quality and standards.

Internal Control

Scope of responsibility

The Corporation is ultimately responsible for the College's system of internal control and for reviewing its effectiveness. However, such a system is designed to manage rather than eliminate the risk of failure to achieve business objectives, and can provide only reasonable and not absolute assurance against material misstatement or loss.

The Corporation has delegated the day-to-day responsibility to the Principal, as Accounting Officer, for maintaining a sound system of internal control that supports the achievement of the College's policies, aims and objectives, whilst safeguarding the public funds and assets for which they are personally responsible, in accordance with the responsibilities assigned to them in the Financial Memorandum between Moulton College and the Education and Skills Funding Agency. They are also responsible for reporting to the Corporation any material weaknesses or breakdowns in internal financial control.

Statement of Corporate Governance and Internal Control (*continued*)

The purpose of the system of internal control

The system of internal control is 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 ongoing process designed to identify and prioritise the risks to the achievement of college 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.

Capacity to handle risk

The Corporation has reviewed the key risks to which the College is exposed, together with the operating, financial and compliance controls that have been implemented to mitigate those risks. The Corporation is of the view that there is a formal ongoing process for identifying, evaluating and managing the College's significant risks that has been in place for the period ending 31 July 2022 and up to the date of approval of the annual report and financial statements.

The risk and control framework

The system of internal control is based on a framework of regular management information, administration procedures including the segregation of duties, and a system of delegation and accountability. In particular, it includes:

- Comprehensive budgeting systems with an annual budget, which is reviewed and agreed by the Corporation;
- Regular reviews by the Corporation of periodic and annual financial reports which indicate financial performance against forecasts;
- Setting targets to measure financial and other performance;
- Clearly defined capital investment control guidelines;
- The adoption of formal project management disciplines, where appropriate.

The College employs an Internal Audit Service (IAS), which operates in accordance with requirements of the Joint Audit Code of Practice. The work of the IAS is informed by an analysis of the risks to which the College is exposed, and annual internal audit plans are based on this analysis. The analysis of risks and the internal audit plans are endorsed by the Corporation on the recommendation of the Audit Committee.

The College has produced a board assurance framework which identifies where assurance is provided against the management of significant risks.

As a minimum, the IAS annually provides the Corporation with a report on internal audit activity in the College. The report includes an independent opinion on the adequacy and effectiveness of the college's system of risk management, controls and governance processes.

Review of effectiveness

As Accounting Officer, the Principal has responsibility for reviewing the effectiveness of the system of internal control. The Principal's review of the effectiveness of the system of internal control is informed by:

- The work of the IAS;
- The work of the executive managers within the College who have responsibility for the development and maintenance of the internal control framework;
- Comments made by the College's financial statements auditors in their management letters and other reports;
- Sources of assurance as identified in the board assurance report.

The Principal has been advised on the implications of the result of her review of the effectiveness of the system of internal control by the Audit Committee, which oversees the work of the IAS, and a plan to address weaknesses and ensure continuous improvement of the system is in place.

Statement of Corporate Governance and Internal Control *(continued)*

The College has established a Risk Management Group comprising members of the Senior Leadership Team and other key individuals which considers possible control issues brought to their attention by early warning mechanisms, which are embedded within the College Divisions and reinforced by raising risk awareness. The Principal and Senior Leadership Team and the Audit Committee receive regular reports from this committee and from the IAS, which include recommendations for improvement. The Audit Committee's role in this area is confined to a high-level review of the arrangements for internal control. The Corporation's agenda includes a regular item for consideration of risk and control and receives reports thereon from the Audit Committee. The emphasis is on obtaining the relevant degree of assurance and not merely reporting by exception.

Based on the advice of the Audit Committee and the Principal, the Corporation is of the opinion that the College has an adequate and effective framework for governance, risk management and control, and has fulfilled its statutory responsibility for "*the effective and efficient use of resources, the solvency of the institution and the body and the safeguarding of their assets*".

Approved by order of the members of the Corporation on 8th December 2022 and signed on its behalf by:



D McVean
Chair

C Harris
Principal



Statement of Regularity, Propriety and Compliance

As accounting officer I confirm that the Corporation has had due regard to the requirements of the grant funding agreements and contracts with ESFA and has considered its responsibility to notify ESFA of any material irregularity, impropriety and non-compliance with terms and conditions of funding.

I confirm on behalf of the Corporation that after due enquiry, and to the best of my knowledge, I am able to identify any material irregular or improper use of funds by the College, or material non-compliance with the terms and conditions of funding, under the College's grant funding agreements and contracts with ESFA, or any other public funder.

I confirm that no instances of material irregularity, impropriety or funding non-compliance have been discovered to date. If any instances are identified after the date of this statement, these will be notified to the ESFA.



C Harris
Principal and Accounting Officer
8th December 2022

Statement to the Chair of Governors

On behalf of the Corporation, I confirm that the accounting officer has discussed their statement of regularity, propriety and compliance with the board and that I am content that it is materially accurate.



D McVean
Chair
8th December 2022

Statement of the Corporation responsibilities in respect of the Group Annual Report and the Financial Statements

The Corporation is responsible for preparing the Members' Report and the Corporation's Statement of Governance and Internal Control and the financial statements in accordance with the College's Financial Memorandum with the Education and Skills Funding Agency (ESFA) and applicable law and regulations.

It is required to prepare the Group and parent College financial statements in accordance with UK accounting standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* and the 2019 Statement of Recommended Practice – Accounting for Further and Higher Education. It is further required to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the Post-16 Audit Code of Practice 2021 to 2022 (revised) (September 2022), the College Accounts Direction 2021 to 2022 issued by the ESFA, the Accounts Direction dated 25 October 2019 issued by the Office for Students, and the terms and conditions of funding.

The Corporation is required to prepare financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Group and parent College and of their income and expenditure, gains and losses and changes in reserves, and of its cash flows for that period. In preparing each of the Group and parent College financial statements, the Corporation is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- assess the group and parent College's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the group or the parent College or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

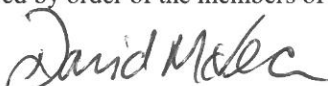
The Corporation is responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the parent College's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the parent College. It is responsible for such internal control as it determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and has general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to it to safeguard the assets of the Group and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

The Corporation is also responsible for ensuring that:

- funds from whatever source administered by the Group or the College for specific purposes have been properly applied to those purposes and managed in accordance with relevant legislation;
- income has been applied in accordance with the College's articles of Government; funds provided by the Office for Students, UK Research and Innovation (including Research England), the Education and Skills Funding Agency and the Department for Education have been applied in accordance with the relevant terms and conditions attached to them;
- ensuring that there are appropriate financial and management controls in place to safeguard public funds and funds from other sources; and
- securing the economical, efficient and effective management of the College's resources and expenditure.

The Corporation is responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the College's website. Legislation in the UK governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Approved by order of the members of the Corporation on 8th December 2022 and signed on its behalf by:



D McVean
Chair of Governors

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE CORPORATION OF MOULTON COLLEGE

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Moulton College ("the College") for the year ended 31 July 2022 which comprise the Consolidated and College Statements of Comprehensive Income, the Consolidated and College Statements of Changes in Reserves, the Consolidated and College Balance Sheets, the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows and related notes, including the accounting policies in note 1.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Group's and the College's affairs as at 31 July 2022, and of the Group's and the College's income and expenditure, gains and losses and changes in reserves, and of the Group's cash flows, for the year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland*, and with the 2019 *Statement of Recommended Practice – Accounting for Further and Higher Education*.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the Group in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

Going concern

The Corporation has prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis as it does not intend to liquidate the Group or the College or to cease their operations, and as it has concluded that the Group and the College's financial position means that this is realistic. It has also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over their ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements ("the going concern period").

In our evaluation of the Corporation's conclusions, we considered the inherent risks to the Group's business model and analysed how those risks might affect the Group and College's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period.

Our conclusions based on this work:

- we consider that the Corporation's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate;
- we have not identified, and concur with the Corporation's assessment that there is not, a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Group or the College's ability to continue as a going concern for the going concern period.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the above conclusions are not a guarantee that the Group or the College will continue in operation.

Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations – ability to detect

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to fraud

To identify risks of material misstatement due to fraud ("fraud risks") we assessed events or conditions that could indicate an incentive or pressure to commit fraud or provide an opportunity to commit fraud. Our risk assessment procedures included:

- Enquiring of the Corporation, the Audit Committee, internal audit and inspection of policy documentation as to the College's high-level policies and procedures to prevent and detect fraud, including the internal audit function, and the College's channel for "whistleblowing", as well as whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE CORPORATION OF MOULTON COLLEGE *(continued)*

- Reading Board and Audit Committee minutes.
- Using analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships.

We communicated identified fraud risks throughout the audit team and remained alert to any indications of fraud throughout the audit.

As required by auditing standards, and taking into account possible pressures to meet loan covenants and regulatory performance targets, we perform procedures to address the risk of management override of controls and the risk of fraudulent revenue recognition, in particular the risk of understatement of potential clawback of adult and apprenticeships funding where funding targets have not been reached, of overstatement of funding where there is the potential to receive payment for over delivery against funding targets, the risk that the College's management may be in a position to make inappropriate accounting entries, and the risk of bias in accounting estimates and judgements such as pension assumptions.

We did not identify any additional fraud risks.

In determining the audit procedures, we took into account the results of our evaluation and testing of the operating effectiveness of the College's fraud risk management controls

We also performed procedures including:

- Identifying journal entries to test based on risk criteria and comparing the identified entries to supporting documentation. These included entries with unusual postings to cash and borrowings, entries with unusual revenue combinations, entries with specific comments, and material post-closing entries.
- We performed tests of detail over funding body income, agreeing funding to learner registration documentation to confirm revenue was recognised appropriately.

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to non-compliance with laws and regulations

We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general commercial and sector experience, and through discussion with the Corporation and other management (as required by auditing standards), and from inspection of the College's regulatory and legal correspondence and discussed with the Corporation and other management the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations.

We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit.

The potential effect of these laws and regulations on the financial statements varies considerably.

Firstly, the College is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the financial statements including financial reporting legislation, taxation legislation, pensions legislation and specific disclosures required by post-16 education and skills legislation and regulation, charities legislation and related legislation and we assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.

Secondly, the College is subject to many other laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements, for instance through the imposition of fines or litigation or the need to include significant provisions. We identified the following areas as those most likely to have such an effect: compliance with the regulatory framework of the Education and Skills Funding Agency and the Office for Students. Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and other management and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any. Therefore, if a breach of operational regulations is not disclosed to us or evident from relevant correspondence, an audit will not detect that breach.

We have reported separately on the College's use of funds in the section of our audit report dealing with other legal and regulatory requirements and the regularity of the expenditure disbursed and income received by the College during the period in our report on regularity.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE CORPORATION OF MOULTON COLLEGE *(continued)*

Context of the ability of the audit to detect fraud or breaches of law or regulation.

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it.

In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of fraud, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. Our audit procedures are designed to detect material misstatement. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance or fraud and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

Other information

The Corporation is responsible for the other information, which comprises the Strategic Report and the Corporation's Statement of Governance and Internal Control. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work, we have not identified material misstatements in the other information.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Post-16 Audit Code of Practice 2021 to 2022 (revised) (September 2022) issued by the Education and Skills Funding Agency we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the parent College; or
- the parent College's financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Corporation's responsibilities

As explained more fully in its statement set out on page 20, the Corporation is responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as it determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; assessing the Group and parent College's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and using the going concern basis of accounting unless it either intends to liquidate the Group or the parent College or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE CORPORATION OF MOULTON COLLEGE *(continued)*

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

We are required to report on the following matters by the Accounts Direction dated 25 October 2019 issued by the Office for Students ('the Accounts Direction').

In our opinion, in all material respects:

- funds from whatever source administered by the Group or the College for specific purposes have been properly applied to those purposes and managed in accordance with relevant legislation;
- funds provided by the Office for Students, UK Research and Innovation (including Research England), the Education and Skills Funding Agency and the Department for Education have been applied in accordance with the relevant terms and conditions; and
- the financial statements meet the requirements of the Accounts Direction dated 25 October 2019 issued by the Office for Students

Matters on which we are required to report by exception


We are required by the Accounts Direction to report to you where the College has an access and participation plan that has been approved by the Office for Students' director of fair access and participation and the results of our audit work indicate that the Group's and the College's expenditure on access and participation activities for the financial year disclosed in Note 9 has been materially misstated.

We are also required by the Accounts Direction to report to you where the results of our audit work indicate that the Group's and the College's grant and fee income, as disclosed in note 3 to the financial statements has been materially misstated.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

THE PURPOSE OF OUR AUDIT WORK AND TO WHOM WE OWE OUR RESPONSIBILITIES

This report is made solely to the Corporation in accordance with Article 22 of the College's Articles of Government. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Corporation those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the College and the Corporation for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Mark Dawson
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
One Snowhill
Snow Hill Queensway
Birmingham
B4 6GH

12 December 2022

Reporting Accountant's Report on Regularity to the Corporation of Moulton College and the Secretary of State for Education acting through the Education and Skills Funding Agency (ESFA)

In accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 24 September 2020 and further to the requirements and conditions of funding in ESFA grant funding agreements and contracts, or those of any other public funder, we have carried out an engagement to obtain limited assurance about whether anything has come to our attention that would suggest that in all material respects the expenditure disbursed and income received by Moulton College during the period 1st August 2021 to 31st July 2022 as recorded in the annual financial statements of Moulton College for the same period, have not been applied to the purposes identified by Parliament and the financial transactions do not conform to the authorities which govern them.

The framework that has been applied in conducting our work is set out in the Post-16 Audit Code of Practice 2021-2022 (revised) (September 2022) issued by the ESFA.

This report is made solely to the corporation of Moulton College and the ESFA in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the corporation of Moulton College and the ESFA those matters we have been engaged to state in a report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the corporation of Moulton College and the ESFA for our work, for this report, or for the conclusion we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of Moulton College and the reporting accountant

The corporation of Moulton College is responsible, under the requirements of the Further & Higher Education Act 1992, subsequent legislation and related regulations and guidance, for ensuring that expenditure disbursed and income received by the College are applied for the purposes intended by Parliament and the financial transactions conform to the authorities which govern them.

Our responsibilities are to obtain limited assurance and report in accordance with our engagement letter and the requirements of the Post-16 Audit Code of Practice 2021-2022 (revised) (September 2022). We report to you whether anything has come to our attention in carrying out our work which suggests that in all material respects, expenditure disbursed and income received by the College during the period 1st August 2021 to 31st July 2022, as recorded in the annual financial statements of Moulton College for the same period, have not been applied to purposes intended by Parliament or that the financial transactions do not conform to the authorities which govern them.

We comply with the ICAEW Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales and we apply International Standard on Quality Control (UK) 1 Quality Control for Firms that Perform Audits and Reviews of Financial Statements, and Other Assurance and Related Services Engagements. Accordingly, we maintain a comprehensive system of quality control including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements and professional standards (including independence, and other requirements founded on fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality and professional behaviour) as well as applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Approach

We conducted our engagement in accordance with the Post-16 Audit Code of Practice 2021-2022 (revised) (September 2022) issued by the ESFA. We performed a limited assurance engagement as defined in that framework.

The objective of a limited assurance engagement is to perform such procedures as to obtain information and explanations in order to provide us with sufficient appropriate evidence to express a negative conclusion on regularity and propriety.

The procedures performed in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent than for, a reasonable assurance engagement. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had a reasonable assurance engagement been performed. Accordingly, we do not express a positive opinion.

Our engagement includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the regularity and propriety of the College's income and expenditure.

Reporting Accountant's Report on Regularity to the Corporation of Moulton College and the Secretary of State for Education acting through the Education and Skills Funding Agency (continued)

The work undertaken to draw our conclusion included:

- Documenting the framework of authorities which govern the activities of the College;
- Undertaking a risk assessment based on our understanding of the general control environment and any weaknesses in internal controls identified by our audit of the financial statements;
- Reviewing the self-assessment questionnaire which supports the representations included in the Chair of Governors and Accounting Officer's statement on regularity, propriety and compliance with the framework of authorities;
- Testing transactions with related parties;
- Confirming through enquiry and sample testing that the College has complied with its procurement policies and that these policies comply with delegated authorities; and
- Reviewing any evidence of impropriety resulting from our work and determining whether it was significant enough to be referred to in our regularity report.

This list is not exhaustive and we performed additional procedures designed to provide us with sufficient appropriate evidence to express a limited assurance conclusion on regularity consistent with the requirements of the Post-16 Audit Code of Practice 2021-2022 (revised) (September 2022).

This engagement to report on regularity and propriety is separate from the audit of the annual financial statements of Moulton College and the report here relates only to the matters specified and does not extend to Moulton College's annual financial statements taken as a whole.

As set out in our audit report on those financial statements, that audit report is made solely to the Corporation of Moulton College in accordance Article 22 of the College's Articles of Governance. The audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Corporation of Moulton College those matters we are required to state to the Corporation in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Moulton College and the Corporation of Moulton College for that audit work, for the audit report, or for the opinions we have formed in respect of that audit.

Conclusion

In the course of our work, nothing has come to our attention which suggests that in all material respects the expenditure disbursed and income received by the College during the period 1st August 2021 to 31st July 2022, as recorded in these financial statements, have not been applied to purposes intended by Parliament and the financial transactions do not conform to the authorities which govern them.



Mark Dawson
For and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Reporting Accountant
One Snowhill
Chartered Accountants
Snow Hill Queensway
Birmingham
B4 6GH
12 December 2022

Consolidated and College Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure for the year ended 31 July 2022

	<i>Note</i>	2022	2021		
		Group	College	Group	College
		£000	£000	£000	£000
Income					
Funding body grants	2	13,497	13,497	12,675	12,675
Tuition fees and education contracts	3	2,913	2,913	2,438	2,438
Other grants and contracts	4	340	340	196	196
Other income	5	3,931	4,684	2,906	2,903
Investment income	6	2	-	-	-
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total income		20,683	21,434	18,215	18,212
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Expenditure					
Staff costs	7	12,742	12,733	11,339	11,339
Restructuring costs	7	-	-	-	-
Other operating expenses	9	7,947	7,933	6,881	6,880
Depreciation	13	1,652	1,652	1,658	1,658
Interest and other finance costs	10	640	640	633	633
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total expenditure		22,981	22,958	20,511	20,510
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
(Deficit) before other gains and losses		(2,298)	(1,524)	(2,296)	(2,298)
Profit / (loss) on disposal of assets		353	353	765	765
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
(Deficit) before tax		(1,945)	(1,171)	(1,531)	(1,533)
Taxation	11	-	-	-	-
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
(Deficit) for the year	12	(1,945)	(1,171)	(1,531)	(1,533)
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Actuarial gain / (loss) in respect of pensions scheme	21	13,908	13,908	142	142
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total comprehensive gain / (deficit) for the year		11,963	12,737	(1,389)	(1,391)
		<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

The statement of comprehensive income is in respect of continuing activities.

The notes on pages 33 to 54 form part of these financial statements

Consolidated and College statement of changes in reserves
for the year ended 31 July 2022

Group	Income & Expenditure Account £000	Revaluation reserve £000	Restricted reserves £000	Total £000
Balance at 31 July 2020	11,917	2,401	1,176	15,494
(Deficit) from the income and expenditure account	(1,531)	-	-	(1,531)
Other comprehensive income	142	-	-	142
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total comprehensive income for the year	(1,389)	-	-	(1,389)
Transfers between reserves	69	(69)	-	-
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Balance at 31 July 2021	10,597	2,332	1,176	14,105
(Deficit) from the income and expenditure account	(1,945)	-	-	(1,945)
Other comprehensive income	13,908	-	-	13,908
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total comprehensive income for the year	11,963	-	-	11,963
Transfers between reserves	69	(69)	-	-
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Balance at 31 July 2022	22,629	2,263	1,176	26,068
	=====	=====	=====	=====

Consolidated and College statement of changes in reserves *(continued)*

College	Income & Expenditure Account £000	Revaluation reserve £000	Restricted reserves £000	Total £000
Balance at 31 July 2020	11,044	2,401	-	13,445
(Deficit) from the income and expenditure account	(1,533)	-	-	(1,533)
Other comprehensive income	142	-	-	142
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total comprehensive income for the year	(1,391)	-	-	(1,391)
Transfers between reserves	69	(69)	-	-
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Balance at 31 July 2021	9,722	2,332	-	12,054
(Deficit) from the income and expenditure account	(1,171)	-	-	(1,171)
Other comprehensive income	13,908	-	-	13,908
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total comprehensive income for the year	12,737	-	-	12,737
Transfers between reserves	69	(69)	-	-
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Balance at 31 July 2022	22,528	2,263	-	24,791
	=====	=====	=====	=====

Consolidated balance sheet
at 31 July 2022

		2022	2021
	<i>Note</i>	£000	£000
Non-current assets			
Tangible fixed assets	13	39,981	40,872
Investments	14	-	-
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		39,981	40,872
Current assets			
Stock	16	616	513
Trade and other receivables	17	406	324
Investments	15	15	15
Cash and cash equivalents		1,686	2,305
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		2,723	3,157
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	18	(2,346)	(2,552)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net current assets / (liabilities)		377	605
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total assets less current liabilities		40,358	41,477
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	19	(13,541)	(14,260)
Provisions			
Defined benefit surplus / (obligations)	21	(749)	(13,112)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total net assets		26,068	14,105
		<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
Unrestricted reserves			
Income and expenditure account		22,629	10,597
Revaluation reserve		2,263	2,332
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total unrestricted reserves		24,892	12,929
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Restricted reserves			
Restricted reserve – endowment		1,161	1,161
Restricted reserve – non-endowment		15	15
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total reserves		26,068	14,105
		<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

The financial statements on pages 27 to 54 were approved by the Corporation on 8th December 2022 and were signed on its behalf by:


D McVean
Chair

C Harris
Principal



College balance sheet
at 31 July 2022

	<i>Note</i>	2022	2021
		£000	£000
Non-current assets			
Tangible fixed assets	<i>13</i>	38,819	39,710
Investments	<i>14</i>	-	-
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		38,819	39,710
Current assets			
Stock	<i>16</i>	613	511
Trade and other receivables	<i>17</i>	409	328
Investments	<i>15</i>	-	-
Cash at bank and in hand		1,618	2,233
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		2,640	3,072
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	<i>18</i>	(2,378)	(3,356)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net current assets / (liabilities)		262	(284)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total assets less current liabilities		39,081	39,426
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	<i>19</i>	(13,541)	(14,260)
Provisions			
Defined benefit obligations	<i>21</i>	(749)	(13,112)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total net assets		24,791	12,054
		<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
Unrestricted Reserves			
Income and expenditure account		22,528	9,722
Revaluation reserve		2,263	2,332
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total reserves		24,791	12,054
		<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

The financial statements on pages 27 to 54 were approved by the Corporation on 8th December 2022 and were signed on its behalf by:


D McVean
Chair

C Harris
Principal



Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended 31 July 2022

	2022	2021
	£000	£000
Cash flow from operating activities		
(Deficit) for the year	(1,945)	(1,531)
Adjust for non-cash items		
Depreciation (note 13)	1,652	1,658
Loss / (Profit) on disposal of fixed assets	(353)	(765)
Decrease / (increase) in stocks (note 16)	(103)	(5)
Decrease / (Increase) in debtors (note 17)	(82)	150
(Decrease) in creditors due within one year (note 18)	(156)	312
Pension costs less contributions payable (note 21)	1,325	943
Taxation (note 11)	-	-
Adjustment for investing activities		
Interest receivable (note 6)	-	-
Interest payable and other finance costs (note 10)	640	633
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
Net cash flow from operating activities	978	1,395
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
Cash flows from investing activities		
Proceeds from sales of fixed assets	433	1,134
Investment income	-	-
Payments made to acquire fixed assets (notes 13 and 14)	(841)	(757)
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
Net cash flow from investing activities	(408)	377
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
Cash flows from financing activities		
Interest paid	(420)	(457)
New loans	-	3,500
Repayments of amounts borrowed	(769)	(4,269)
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
Net cash flow from financing activities	(1,189)	(1,226)
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
Increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents in the year	(619)	546
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	2,305	1,759
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	1,686	2,305

The notes on pages 33 to 54 form part of these financial statements.

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

1 Statement of accounting policies and estimation techniques

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the financial statements.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice: Accounting for Further and Higher Education 2019 (the 2019 FE HE SORP), the College Accounts Direction for 2020 to 2021 and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 – “*The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland*” (FRS 102). The College is a public benefit entity and has therefore applied the relevant public benefit requirements of FRS 102.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the College's accounting policies.

Basis of accounting

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention as modified by the use of previous valuations as deemed cost at transition for certain non-current assets.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements of the group include the financial statements of the College and those organisations controlled by the College, together with the group's share of the profit less losses and reserves of associated undertakings. All financial statements are made up to 31 July 2022. On incorporation the College Board of Governors took over the trusteeship of The Thomas Harrison Trust, a registered charity and consequently the assets and reserves of the trust are consolidated within the group accounts. The main assets of the trust consist of land, investments and cash. The group's use of the assets of the Trust is restricted in accordance with the Trust's charitable purpose and trust deed. The reserves of the group relating to the trust are consequently described as restricted.

Under the acquisition method of accounting, the results of subsidiary and associated undertakings acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated income and expenditure account from or up to the date on which control of the undertaking passes. Intra-group sales and profits are eliminated fully on consolidation.

Going concern

Notwithstanding the deficit for the year of £1.9M, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which the Corporation considers to be appropriate for the following reasons.

The Corporation has prepared cash flow forecasts for a period of 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements (the going concern period) which indicate that, taking account of reasonably possible downsides, the Group and College will have sufficient funds to meet their liabilities as they fall due for that period.

The Group has total net assets of £26.1M which includes bank loans with Santander totalling £14.3M at 31 July 2022 of which £0.8M is current as at 31 July 2022.

The College renegotiated its loan covenants and certain repayment schedules in October 2022, with Santander indicating their willingness to continue to provide financial support and short-term capital repayments being reduced. Based on the Group's financial projections, the Group has forecast that it will continue to meet the revised covenants during the going concern period.

The Corporation has set a “cash neutral” budget for 2022/23. The number of 16 to 18 students grew again in September 2022, and the College has secured an offer of “in-year” funding if certain thresholds are met. The return to the RoATP will see an additional income stream being developed.

Consequently, the Corporation is confident that the Group and College will have sufficient funds to continue to meet their liabilities as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements and therefore have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Notes (continued)

1 Statement of accounting policies and estimation techniques (continued)

Recognition of income

Government revenue grants include funding body recurrent grants and other grants and are accounted for under the performance model as permitted by FRS 102.

Funding body recurrent grants represent the funding allocations attributable to the current financial year and are credited direct to the income and expenditure account. Recurrent grants are recognised in line with planned activity. Any under-achievement for the Adult Education Budget against this planned activity is adjusted in-year and reflected in the level of recurrent grant recognised in the income and expenditure account. The final grant income is normally determined with the conclusion of the year end reconciliation process with the funding body at the end of November following the year end. 16-18 programme funding is not normally subject to reconciliation and is therefore not subject to contract adjustments.

Non recurrent grants from government sources received in respect of the acquisition of fixed assets are accounted for under the performance model and recognised within the Statement of Comprehensive Income once the performance related conditions have been met, otherwise they are held as deferred income on the balance sheet.

The recurrent grant from the Office for Students represents the funding allocations attributable to the current financial year and is credited direct to the income and expenditure account.

Non recurrent grants from the Office for Students are recognised in line with the underlying activity to which they relate, specifically the period of study for the additional students allocated under the Fund.

Where the College receives and disburses funds in which it has no direct beneficial interest, such funds are excluded from the income and expenditure account on the grounds that the College does not have direct control over the future economic benefits derived from these funds. The College has applied this policy to certain funds received during the year from the funding bodies.

Grants (including capital grants) from non-government sources are recognised in income when the College is entitled to the income and performance related conditions have been met. Income received in advance of performance related conditions being met is recognised as deferred income within creditors on the balance sheet and released to income as the conditions are met.

Income from tuition fees is recognised in the period for which it is receivable and includes all fees payable by students or their sponsors.

Income from grants, contracts and other services rendered is included to the extent of the completion of the contract or service concerned

Agency Arrangements

The College acts as an agent in the collection and payment of certain discretionary learner support funds. Related income received from the ESFA is included within recurrent grants (Note 2) in the income and expenditure account, with the related disbursements included in other operating expenditure (Note 9).

Notes (continued)

1 Statement of accounting policies and estimation techniques (continued)

Accounting for post-employment benefits

Post-employment benefits to employees of the College are provided by the Teachers' Pension Scheme (TPS) and the Northamptonshire Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS). These are defined benefit schemes which are externally funded.

The TPS is an unfunded scheme. Contributions to the TPS are calculated so as to spread the cost of pensions over employees' working lives with the College in such a way that the pension cost is a substantially level percentage of current and future pensionable payroll. The contributions are determined by qualified actuaries on the basis of valuations using a prospective benefit method. The TPS is a multi-employer scheme and the College is unable to identify its share of the underlying assets and liabilities of the scheme on a consistent and reasonable basis. The TPS is therefore treated as a defined contribution plan and the contributions recognised as an expense in the income statement in the periods during which services are rendered by employees.

The LGPS is a funded scheme. The assets of the LGPS are measured using closing market values. LGPS 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 and currency to the liability. The actuarial valuations are obtained at least triennially and are updated at each balance sheet date. The amounts charged to operating surplus are the current service costs and the costs of scheme introductions, benefit changes, settlements and curtailments. They are included as part of staff costs as incurred. Net interest on the net defined benefit liability/asset is also recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income and comprises the interest cost on the defined benefit obligation and interest income on the scheme assets, calculated by multiplying the fair value of the scheme assets at the beginning of the period by the rate used to discount the benefit obligations. The difference between the interest income on the scheme assets and the actual return on the scheme assets is recognised in interest and other finance costs.

Actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately in actuarial gains and losses.

Further details of the pension schemes are given in note 21.

Short term Employment benefits

Short term employment benefits such as salaries and compensated absences (holiday pay) are recognised as an expense in the year in which the employees render service to the College. Any unused benefits are accrued and measured as the additional amount the College expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement.

Tangible fixed assets

Land and buildings

Land and buildings inherited from the Local Education Authority, excluding the non-domestic campus and dormitory buildings, are stated in the balance sheet at open market valuation. This is intended to mean the best price at which the freehold interest might reasonably have been expected to be sold by private treaty at the date of the valuation. Land and buildings acquired since incorporation are included in the balance sheet at cost. Freehold land is not depreciated. Freehold buildings are depreciated over their expected useful economic life to the College of 50 years, with the exception of pre-fabricated buildings which are depreciated over 25 years. The College has a policy of depreciating major adaptations to buildings over the period of their useful economic life.

On adoption of FRS 102, the College followed the transitional provision to retain the book value of land and buildings, which were revalued in 1994, as deemed cost but not to adopt a policy of revaluations of these properties in the future.

Finance costs which are directly attributable to the construction of land and buildings are not capitalised as part of the cost of those assets.

A review of impairment of a fixed asset is carried out if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of any fixed asset may not be recoverable.

Notes (continued)

1 Statement of accounting policies and estimation techniques (continued)

Subsequent expenditure on existing fixed assets

Where significant expenditure is incurred on tangible fixed assets it is charged to the income and expenditure account in the period it is incurred, unless it increases the future benefits to the College, in which case it is capitalised and depreciated on the relevant basis.

Assets under construction

Assets under construction are accounted for at cost, based on the value of architects' certificates and other direct costs, incurred to 31 July. They are not depreciated until they are brought into use.

Equipment

Equipment costing less than £1,000 per individual item is written off to the income and expenditure account in the period of acquisition. All other equipment is capitalised at cost. Equipment inherited from the Local Education Authority is included in the balance sheet at valuation.

Inherited equipment is depreciated on a straight line basis over its remaining useful economic life to the College of 6 years. All other equipment is depreciated over its useful economic life as follows:

General equipment	-	6 years
Fixtures and fittings	-	10 years

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are recognised as expenditure in the period in which they are incurred.

Leased assets

Costs in respect of operating leases are charged on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Leasing agreements which transfer to the College substantially all the benefits and risks of ownership of an asset are treated as finance leases. The relevant assets are capitalised at their fair value (or, if lower, the present value of minimum lease payments) at the inception of the lease and depreciated over the shorter of the lease term or the useful economic lives of equivalently owned assets. The capital element outstanding is shown as obligations under finance leases.

Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance charges are allocated over the period of the lease in proportion to the capital element outstanding.

Investments

Fixed asset investments are carried at historical cost less any provision for impairment in their value.

Listed investments held as fixed assets or endowment assets are stated at market value.

Current asset investments, which may include listed investments, are stated at the lower of their cost and net realisable value.

Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost less impairment in the individual financial statements.

Stocks

a) Farm and estates

The stocks have been valued by an independent professional valuer in accordance with the professional practices. The valuation was in accordance with the HMRC requirements. Purchased stocks, livestock, stores, growing crops and corn in store and garden centre stocks have been valued at cost. Silage has been valued at cost of production

b) Catering

Catering stock has been valued in house at current purchase price

c) Retail

Stocks and work-in-progress are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value on a FIFO basis after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items

- d) Bar
Bar stock has been valued in house at current purchase price
- e) Fuel
Fuel stock has been valued in house at current purchase price.

Maintenance of premises

The cost of routine maintenance is charged to the income and expenditure account in the period it is incurred.

Taxation

The College meets the definition of a charitable company for UK corporation tax purposes as it is considered to pass the tests set out in Paragraph 1 Schedule 6 Finance Act 2010. Accordingly, the College is potentially exempt from taxation in respect of income or capital gains received within categories covered by Chapter 3 Part 11 Corporation Tax Act 2010 or Section 256 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992, to the extent that such income or gains are applied exclusively to charitable purposes.

The College is partially exempt in respect of Value Added Tax, as its main activity is the supply of education which is an exempt supply for the purposes of VAT. Accordingly, it can only recover a minor element of VAT charged on its inputs. Irrecoverable VAT on supplies and services received is included in the related costs in the financial statements. It is also added to the cost of tangible fixed assets as appropriate, where the inputs themselves are tangible fixed assets by nature.

As the VAT on supplies and services received exceeds the VAT on sales, VAT represents a net cost to the College.

The College's subsidiary companies are subject to corporation tax and VAT in the same way as any commercial organisation.

Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the College has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that a transfer of economic benefit will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation is recognised at present value using a pre-tax discount rate. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in the statement of comprehensive income in the period it arises.

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

Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the balance sheet but are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

Deferred taxation

Deferred taxation is provided on timing differences, arising from the different treatment of items for accounting and taxation purposes, which are expected to reverse in the future calculated at the rates at which it is expected that tax will arise.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash includes cash in hand, deposits repayable on demand and overdrafts. Deposits are repayable on demand if they are in practice available within 24 hours without penalty.

Cash equivalents are short term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value. An investment qualifies as a cash equivalent when it has maturity of 3 months or less from the date of acquisition.

Notes (continued)

1 Statement of accounting policies and estimation techniques (continued)

Financial liabilities and equity

Financial liabilities and equity are classified according to the substance of the financial instrument's contractual obligations, rather than the financial instrument's legal form.

All loans, investments and short term deposits held by the Group are classified as basic financial instruments in accordance with FRS 102. These instruments are initially recorded at the transaction price less any transaction costs (historical cost). FRS 102 requires that basic financial instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost, however the Group has calculated that the difference between the historical cost and amortised cost basis is not material and so these financial instruments are stated on the balance sheet at historical cost. Loans and investments that are payable or receivable within one year are not discounted.

Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing these financial statements, management have made the following judgements:

- Determine whether leases entered into by the College either as a lessor or a lessee are operating or finance leases. These decisions depend on an assessment of whether the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred from the lessor to the lessee on a lease by lease basis.
- Determine whether there are indicators of impairment of the group's tangible assets, including goodwill. Factors taken into consideration in reaching such a decision include the economic viability and expected future financial performance of the asset and where it is a component of a larger cash-generating unit, the viability and expected future performance of that unit.

Other key sources of estimation uncertainty

- Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets, other than investment properties, are depreciated over their useful lives taking into account residual values, where appropriate. The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on a number of factors. In re-assessing asset lives, factors such as technological innovation and maintenance programmes are taken into account. Residual value assessments consider issues such as future market conditions, the remaining life of the asset and projected disposal values.

- Local Government Pension Scheme

The present value of the Local Government Pension Scheme defined benefit liability depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a variety of assumptions. The assumptions used in determining the net cost (income) for pensions include the discount rate. Any changes in these assumptions, which are disclosed in note 21, will impact the carrying amount of the pension liability. Furthermore a roll forward approach which projects results from the latest full actuarial valuation performed at 31 March 2019 has been used by the actuary in valuing the pensions liability at 31 July 2022. Any differences between the figures derived from the roll forward approach and a full actuarial valuation would impact on the carrying amount of the pension liability.

Notes *(continued)*

2 Funding body grants

	Group and College	
	2022	2021
	£000	£000
Recurrent grants		
Education and Skills Funding Agency - adult	1,008	1,034
Education and Skills Funding Agency - 16-18	12,070	11,097
Education and Skills Funding Agency - apprenticeships	-	44
Office for Students	180	182
Specific grants		
Releases of government capital grants	239	318
Total	13,497	12,675

3 Tuition fees and education contracts

	Group and College	
	2022	2021
	£000	£000
Adult education fees	288	273
Apprenticeship fees and contracts	42	67
Fees for HE loan supported courses	1,508	1,395
Total tuition fees	1,838	1,735
Education contracts	1,075	703
Total	2,913	2,438

Grant and fee income

Income reported to the Office for Students is as follows:

	Group and College	
	2022	2021
	£000	£000
Grant income from the Office for Students	180	182
Fee income for taught awards	1,508	1,395
	1,688	1,577

4 Other grants and contracts

	Group and College	
	2022	2021
	£000	£000
Farm Grants – Rural Payments Agency	340	196

Notes (continued)

5 Other income

	2022		2021	
	Group £000	College £000	Group £000	College £000
Catering and residences	1,143	1,143	719	719
Farming activities	498	498	382	382
Other income generating activities	2,037	2,026	1,550	1,550
Coronavirus Job Retention Receipts	7	7	181	181
Miscellaneous income	246	1,010	74	71
	<u>3,931</u>	<u>4,684</u>	<u>2,906</u>	<u>2,903</u>

The College furloughed most of its commercial staff, together with some of its facilities staff, under the government's Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme. The amount claimed in the period to 31 July 2022 of £7,174 (2021 - £180,742) has been included in Other Income.

6 Investment income

	Group	College	Group	College
	2022 £000	2022 £000	2021 £000	2021 £000
Other interest receivable	2	-	-	-
	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

7 Staff numbers and costs

The average number of persons employed by the group (including key management personnel and all full and part-time members of staff) during the year, expressed as full-time equivalents (FTE), was as follows:

	2022	2021
	Number	Number
Teaching staff	119	110
Non-teaching staff	179	175
	<u>298</u>	<u>285</u>

Staff costs for the above persons were as follows:

	2022		2021	
	Group £000	College £000	Group £000	College £000
Wages and salaries	8,102	8,102	7,550	7,550
Social security costs	692	692	634	634
Other pension costs (including FRS 102 (28) adjustments of £1,325,000 (2021: £943,000))	2,983	2,983	2,480	2,480
	<u>11,777</u>	<u>11,777</u>	<u>10,664</u>	<u>10,664</u>
Payroll sub total	11,777	11,777	10,664	10,664
Temporary and Agency Staff costs	704	704	451	451
Redundancy and restructuring costs	-	-	-	-
Holiday pay accrual	261	261	224	224
	<u>12,742</u>	<u>12,742</u>	<u>11,339</u>	<u>11,339</u>

Notes (continued)

8 Key management personnel

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the College and comprises of the Principal, and four members of the Senior Leadership team. During the year the number of personnel who served on the Senior Leadership Team was 7 (2021 – 5). Staff costs include compensation paid to key management personnel for loss of office.

Emoluments of Key management personnel, Accounting Officer and other higher paid staff

	2022 Number	2021 Number
The average number of key management personnel including the Accounting Officer	5	5
	<hr style="border-top: 3px double #000;"/>	<hr style="border-top: 3px double #000;"/>

The number of key management personnel who received annual emoluments, excluding employer contributions to national insurance and pensions but including benefits in kind, in the following ranges was:

	2022 Key Management personnel	2021 Key Management Personnel
Up to £5,000	1	-
£10,001 - £15,000	1	-
£30,001 - £35,000	-	1
£50,001 - £55,000	1	-
£55,001 - £60,000	1	1
£65,001 - £70,000	1	-
£75,001 - £80,000	-	1
£80,001 - £85,000	1	-
£90,001 - £95,000	-	1
£120,001 - £125,000	-	1
£125,001 - £130,000	1	-

The number of other staff who received emoluments greater than £60,000 was nil (2021 – nil).

Key management personnel compensation is made up as follows:

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Salaries	379	379
Social security costs	49	47
Benefits in kind	14	11
	<hr style="border-top: 1px solid #000;"/>	<hr style="border-top: 1px solid #000;"/>
	442	437
Pension contributions	75	79
	<hr style="border-top: 1px solid #000;"/>	<hr style="border-top: 1px solid #000;"/>
	517	516
	<hr style="border-top: 3px double #000;"/>	<hr style="border-top: 3px double #000;"/>

Notes (continued)

8 Key management personnel (continued)

The above emoluments also include amounts payable to the Accounting Officer (who is also the highest paid officer).

	Total 2022 £000	Total 2021 £000
Salary	125	125
Benefits in kind	5	-
	130	125
Pension contributions	28	28
	158	153

The current Principal was appointed in July 2019. The remuneration package was set based upon benchmarking of the role against regional and national comparatives, and reflecting the level of experience required to fulfil the objectives of the role.

The pension contributions in respect of the Principal and key management personnel are in respect of employer's contributions to the Teachers' Pension and Local Government Pension Schemes and are paid at the same rate as for other employees.

The remuneration packages of key management personnel, including the Principal, Deputy Principal and Chief Operating Officer, are reviewed by the Remuneration Committee who use benchmarking information to provide objective guidance.

The Principal reports to the Chair of the Corporation who undertakes an annual performance review against the objectives set.

The Principal's compensation expressed as a multiple of the median pay is:

	2022	2021
Principal's basic salary as a multiple of the median of all other staff	5.0	5.1
Principal's total remuneration as a multiple of the median of all other staff	5.0	5.1

The median pay was calculated using the FTE of all other staff, excluding hourly paid and agency staff, both of whom have variable earnings. Any compensation for loss of office was excluded.

The members of the Corporation other than the Accounting Officer and the staff member did not receive any payment from the College other than the reimbursement of travel and subsistence expenses incurred in the course of their duties. However, the College pays a Governor and Officer Liability insurance premium on their behalf.

Notes *(continued)*

9 Other operating expenses

	2022		2021	
	Group £000	College £000	Group £000	College £000
Teaching costs	1,343	1,343	1,149	1,149
Non-teaching costs	4,296	4,282	3,840	3,840
Premises costs	2,308	2,308	1,891	1,891
	<u>7,947</u>	<u>7,933</u>	<u>6,881</u>	<u>6,880</u>
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Other operating expenses include:				
Auditors remuneration:				
External	45	45	42	42
Internal audit	37	37	33	33
Other services from external audit	2	2	2	2
	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

Access and participation spending

	Group and College	
	2022 £000	2021 £000
Access investment	186	184
Financial support to students	63	42
	<u>249</u>	<u>226</u>

The full plan can be found at <https://www.moulton.ac.uk/he/policies-and-data-reports>.

10 Interest payable

	Group and College	
	2022 £000	2021 £000
Bank loans (note 20)	420	457
Pension finance costs (note 21)	220	176
	<u>640</u>	<u>633</u>

11 Taxation

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Group corporation tax for the year	-	-

The members do not believe that the College was liable for any corporation tax arising out of its activities during either year.

Notes (continued)

12 Deficit on continuing operations for the year

The deficit on continuing operations for the year is made up as follows:

	2022	2021
	£000	£000
College's (deficit) / surplus for the year	(1,171)	(1,533)
Adjustment to balances with group undertakings	(765)	-
Retained by group undertakings and trusts	(9)	2
	(1,945)	(1,531)
	(1,945)	(1,531)

13 Tangible fixed assets

Group

	Freehold land and buildings		Assets in the course of construction	Equipment	Total £000
	Land £000	Buildings £000	£000	£000	
Cost or valuation					
At 1 August 2021	1,954	55,260	-	10,720	67,934
Additions	-	376	-	465	841
Re-classification	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	(10)	(67)	-	(164)	(241)
	1,944	55,569	-	11,021	68,534
At 31 July 2022	1,944	55,569	-	11,021	68,534
Depreciation					
At 1 August 2021	-	17,541	-	9,521	27,062
Charge for the year	-	1,342	-	310	1,652
On disposals	-	(27)	-	(134)	(161)
	-	18,856	-	9,697	28,553
At 31 July 2022	-	18,856	-	9,697	28,553
Net book value					
At 31 July 2022	1,944	36,713	-	1,324	39,981
At 31 July 2021	1,954	37,719	-	1,199	40,872

Land with a value of £1,161k (2021: £1,161k) is held by the Thomas Harrison Trust. The purpose of the Trust is to operate a demonstration farm, and the College has use of the land owned by the Trust provided it is used for this purpose. There is no formal lease agreement governing either the use of the land or rent payable thereon.

Notes (continued)

13 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

College

	Freehold land and buildings			
	College land £000	Buildings £000	Equipment £000	Total £000
Cost or valuation				
At 1 August 2021	793	55,331	10,170	66,294
Additions	-	376	465	841
Re-classifications	-	-	-	-
Disposals	(10)	(67)	(164)	(241)
At 31 July 2022	783	55,640	10,471	66,894
Depreciation				
At 1 August 2021	-	17,613	8,971	26,584
Re-classifications	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	-	1,342	310	1,652
On disposals	-	(27)	(134)	(161)
At 31 July 2022	-	18,928	9,147	28,075
Net book value				
At 31 July 2022	783	36,712	1,324	38,819
At 31 July 2021	793	37,718	1,199	39,710

Land and buildings, excluding the non-domestic campus and dormitory buildings, were valued for the purpose of the 1994 financial statements on an open market basis by Richard E Moore, a firm of independent chartered surveyors, in accordance with the RICS Statement of Asset Valuation Practice and Guidance notes. The non-domestic campus and dormitory buildings have been valued at gross replacement cost. Other tangible fixed assets inherited from the local authority at incorporation have been valued by an independent valuer at open market value.

Fixed assets with a net book value of £1,759,518 have been financed from exchequer funds, through the receipt of capital grants. Should these assets be sold, the College may be liable, under the terms of the financial memorandum with the Education Skills Funding Agency, to surrender the proceeds.

Land and buildings were all transferred to the College under the Further and Higher Education Act 1992.

Notes *(continued)*

14 Non-current investments

<i>Shares in subsidiary companies at cost</i>	Moulton College Developments Limited £000	Moulton Trading Limited £000	Moulton College Enterprises Limited £000	Total £000
At 31 July 2021	-	-	-	-
Disposals in the Year	-	-	-	-
As at 31 July 2022	-	-	-	-

During the year to 31 July 2021, the following 100% owned subsidiary companies, all incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England and Wales, and having ceased to trade with effect from 31 July 2019, were removed from the Register of Companies and the remaining assets transferred to the College, and the investment values eliminated from the College's accounts:

- Moulton College Developments Limited
- Moulton Trading Limited
- Moulton College Enterprises Limited

The College is a member of the following companies limited by guarantee, incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England and Wales, the College was a subscriber at incorporation:

- Landex Land Based Colleges Aspiring to Excellence (incorporated on 3rd May 2006)
- National Land Based College (incorporated on 11th June 2015)
- Land Based Assessments Limited (incorporated on 29th September 2017)

The College holds a non-controlling interest all of these companies and therefore do not form part of the consolidation.

All transactions involving organisations where the College has a non-controlling interest are conducted at arms length and in accordance with the College's financial regulations and normal procurement procedures.

Transactions in the year to 31st July 2021 with Landex were sales of £15k (2021: £nil) and purchases of £9K (2021: £9K). The amount owed to Landex at the year-end was £nil (2021-£nil).

There were no transactions and amounts owed to or by National Land Based College or Land Based Assessments Limited during or at the year end (2021: £nil).

Notes *(continued)*

15 Current asset investments

	2022		2021	
	Valuation £000	Cost £000	Valuation £000	Cost £000
<i>Group</i>				
Thomas Harrison (or Moulton) Scholarship Trust: Investments (CCLA)	15	15	15	15

Investments are stated at their cost.

16 Stock

	2022		2021	
	Group £000	College £000	Group £000	College £000
Farm livestock and crops	527	527	436	436
Garden Centre	-	-	-	-
Small animals	34	34	31	31
Catering, bar and retail stocks	10	7	8	6
Workshop material	32	32	26	26
Fuel stock	1	1	3	3
Stationery	12	12	9	9
	616	613	513	511

Farm and other estate activities stock has been valued by independent professional valuers, Fisher German. Farm stocks have been valued in accordance with professional practices.

17 Debtors

	2022		2021	
	Group £000	College £000	Group £000	College £000
Amounts falling due within one year:				
Trade debtors	67	67	34	34
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	11	-	4
Other debtors	-	-	-	-
Prepayments and accrued income	339	331	290	290
	406	409	324	328

Notes (continued)

18 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2022		2021	
	Group £000	College £000	Group £000	College £000
Bank loans and overdrafts and other loans	769	769	819	819
Trade creditors	158	158	123	123
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	23	-	795
Other taxation and social security	351	351	329	329
Other creditors	118	118	121	121
Holiday pay accrual	261	261	224	224
Deferred income – unspent capital grants	-	-	239	239
Accruals and deferred income	609	618	697	706
Amounts owed to the funding bodies	80	80	-	-
	2,346	2,378	2,552	3,356
	2,346	2,378	2,552	3,356

19 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2022		2021	
	Group £000	College £000	Group £000	College £000
Bank loans and overdraft and other loans	13,541	13,541	14,260	14,260
	13,541	13,541	14,260	14,260
	13,541	13,541	14,260	14,260

20 Analysis of borrowings of the College

Bank loans and overdrafts and other loans

	2022		2021	
	Group £000	College £000	Group £000	College £000
Bank loans and overdrafts and other loans are repayable as follows				
Within one year	769	769	819	819
Between one and two years	878	878	969	969
Between two and five years	5,993	5,993	6,643	6,643
After five years	6,670	6,670	6,648	6,648
	14,310	14,310	15,079	15,079
	14,310	14,310	15,079	15,079

A £15M loan owing to Santander UK plc is repayable by quarterly instalments with terms until 14th February 2036. Interest rates have been set with £5M fixed until 14 May 2025 at 3.67%, plus £10M floating rate until the end of the term.

A loan of £2M owing to Santander UK plc is repayable by quarterly instalments with revised terms until 4th December 2031, at a margin of 2.75%.

A loan of £3.5M from Santander UK plc was issued in July 2021 and is repayable in quarterly instalments, commencing July 2024, with terms until 23 July 2026 at a margin of 2.75%.

Notes (continued)

21 Defined benefit obligations

The College's employees belong to two principal pension schemes, the Teachers' Pension scheme (TPS) and the Northamptonshire Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS).

Total pension cost for the year

	2022	2021
	£000	£000
Teachers' pension scheme: contributions paid	818	724
LGPS:		
Contributions paid	840	813
FRS 102 (28) charge	1,325	943
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Charge to the Statements of Comprehensive Income Account (staff costs)	2,165	1,756
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total pension costs for year	2,983	2,480
Pension finance costs	220	176
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total pension costs for year	3,203	2,656
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Teachers' Pension Scheme

Although members may be employed by various bodies, their retirement and other pension benefits are set out in regulations made under the Superannuation Act 1972 and are paid by public funds provided by Parliament. The TPS is an unfunded scheme and members contribute on a 'pay as you go' basis – these contributions, along with those made by employers, are credited to the Exchequer under arrangements governed by the above Act.

Retirement and other pension benefits are paid by public funds provided by Parliament.

The Teachers' Pensions Regulations 2010 require an annual account, the Teachers' Pension Budgeting and Valuation Account, to be kept of receipts and expenditure (including the cost of pension increases). From 1 April 2001, the Account has been credited with a real rate of return, which is equivalent to assuming that the balance in the Account is invested in notional investments that produce that real rate of return.

The Teachers' Pension Scheme (TPS) is a statutory, contributory, defined benefit scheme, governed by the Teachers' Pension Scheme Regulations 2014. These regulations apply to teachers in schools and other educational establishments, including colleges. Membership is automatic for teachers and lecturers at eligible institutions. Teachers and lecturers are able to opt out of the TPS.

The valuation of the TPS is carried out in line with regulations made under the Public Service Pension Act 2013. Valuations credit the teachers' pension account with a real rate of return assuming funds are invested in notional investments that produce that real rate of return.

The latest actuarial review of the TPS was carried out as at 31 March 2016. The valuation report was published by the Department for Education (the Department) in April 2019. The valuation reported total scheme liabilities (pensions currently in payment and the estimated cost of future benefits) for service to the effective date of £218 billion, and notional assets (estimated future contributions together with the notional investments held at the valuation date) of £198 billion giving a notional past service deficit of £22 billion.

Notes (continued)

21 Defined benefit obligations (continued)

As a result of the valuation, new employer contribution rates were set at 23.68% of pensionable pay from September 2019 onwards. ESFA agreed to pay a teacher pension employer contribution grant to cover the additional costs during the 2020-21 academic year.

A full copy of the valuation report and supporting documentation can be found on the Teachers' Pension Scheme website.

The pension costs paid to TPS in the year amounted to £818k (2021: 724k).

FRS 102 (28)

Under the definitions set out in FRS 102 (28.11), the TPS is a multi-employer pension scheme. The College is unable to identify its share of the underlying assets and liabilities of the scheme.

Accordingly, the College has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 102 and has accounted for its contributions to the scheme as if it were a defined-contribution scheme. The College has set out above the information available on the scheme and the implications for the College in terms of the anticipated contribution rates.

Northamptonshire Local Government Pension Scheme

The LGPS is a funded defined-benefit scheme, with the assets held in separate trustee-administered funds. The total contribution made for the year ended 31 July 2022 was £1,076k (2021: £1,042k), of which employer's contributions totalled £840k (2021: £813k) and employees' contributions totalled £236k (2021: £229k). The employee rate is variable depending on salary bands. The range during the year was 5.50% to 12.50%. These bands are set by the Government and may be revised annually.

The agreed employer rate was 22.7% of pensionable pay in accordance with the results of the latest actuarial valuation as at 31 March 2019.

Principal Actuarial Assumptions

The following information is based upon a full actuarial valuation of the fund at 31 March 2019 updated to 31 July 2022 by a qualified independent actuary.

	At 31 July 2022	At 31 July 2021
Rate of increase in salaries	3.2%	3.3%
Rate of increase for pensions in payment / inflation (CPI)	9.9%	2.8%
Discount rate for liabilities	3.5%	1.6%
Commutation of pensions to lump sums	50%	50%

Notes (continued)

21 Defined benefit obligations (continued)

The current mortality assumptions include sufficient allowance for future improvements in mortality rates. The assumed life expectations on retirement age 65 are:

	At 31 July 2022 years	At 31 July 2021 Years
<i>Retiring today</i>		
Males	21.7	21.7
Females	24.0	24.1
<i>Retiring in 20 years</i>		
Males	22.7	22.8
Females	25.8	25.8

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the specific country. COVID-19 has caused a short-term increase in deaths in the UK but the excess deaths to date have not generally had a material impact on UK pension scheme liabilities. The future impact of COVID-19 on long term mortality improvements is currently uncertain with potential adverse implications of delayed medical interventions and "long COVID" along with potential positive implications if the surviving population is less "frail" or the pandemic causes improved healthcare initiatives and lifestyle changes. Overall, the college believes there is insufficient evidence to require an explicit adjustment to the mortality assumption for COVID-19 at this time.

The College's share of the assets in the scheme and the expected rates of return were:

	Long-term rate of return expected at 31 July 2022 %	Value at 31 July 2022 £000	Long-term rate of return expected at 31 July 2021 %	Value at 31 July 2021 £000
Equities	3.90%	19,779	3.90%	19,372
Bonds	3.90%	4,586	3.90%	5,783
Property	3.90%	4,013	3.90%	3,470
Cash	3.90%	287	3.90%	289
Total market value of assets		28,665		28,914
Present value of scheme liabilities				
- Funded		29,414		(42,026)
Deficit in the scheme		(749)		(13,112)

Analysis of the amount charged to the statement of comprehensive income

	2022	2021
	£000	£000
Amounts included in staff costs		
Employer service cost (net of employee contributions)	2,165	1,756
Losses on curtailment	-	-
Total operating charge	2,165	1,756
Amounts included in interest payable		
Expected return on pension scheme assets	467	331
Interest on pension liabilities	(687)	(507)
Net pension interest cost	(220)	(176)

Notes *(continued)*

21 Defined benefit obligations *(continued)*

Amounts recognised in Other Comprehensive Income

	2022	2021
	£000	£000
Actual return less expected return on pension scheme assets	(1,260)	4,669
Experience gains and losses arising on the defined benefit obligation	(1,614)	-
Changes in assumptions underlying the present value of plan liabilities	16,782	(4,527)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Amounts recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	13,908	142
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Movement in deficit during year

	2022	2021
	£000	£000
Deficit in scheme at 1 August	(13,112)	(12,135)
Movement in year:		
Employer service cost (net of employee contributions)	(2,165)	(1,756)
Employer contributions	840	813
Losses on Curtailment	-	-
Net interest on assets	(220)	(176)
Actuarial (loss)/gain	13,908	142
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Deficit in scheme at 31 July	(749)	(13,112)
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Asset and liability reconciliation

	2022	2021
	£000	£000
Changes in the present value of defined benefit obligations		
Defined benefit obligations at the start of the period	42,026	35,502
Service cost	2,165	1,756
Interest cost	687	507
Employee contributions	236	229
Actuarial loss/(gain)	(15,168)	4,527
Benefits paid	(532)	(495)
Losses on Curtailment	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Defined benefit obligations at the end of the period	29,414	42,026
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Notes (continued)

21 Defined benefit obligations (continued)

Changes in fair value of plan assets

	2022	2021
	£000	£000
Fair value of plan assets at the start of the period	28,914	23,367
Expected return on assets	467	331
Actuarial (loss)/gain	(1,260)	4,669
Employer contributions	840	813
Employee contributions	236	229
Benefits paid	(532)	(495)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the period	28,665	28,914
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Employer contributions for the year ending 31 July 2023 will be approximately £850k. The return on the Fund in market value terms for the period to 31 July 2022 is estimated based on actual Fund returns as provided by the Administering Authority and index returns where necessary.

Deficit contributions

In accordance with the latest triennial valuation, the College made no deficit contributions in addition to normal funding levels in the year (2021 - £nil).

22 Events after the end of the reporting period

Details of post balance sheet events are given in the Report of the Members of the Corporation.

Recent changes in global and UK economic pressures and tightening of monetary policy have had a significant impact on asset markets and corporate bonds yields, which are key to the FRS102 assessment of the net pension asset or liability. In particular, AA corporate bond yields, used to set the FRS102 discount rate, have increased significantly since 31 July 2022, with corresponding falls in asset values. The markets have been exceptionally volatile and therefore while both gross defined benefit obligations and assets will have fallen, it is difficult to estimate the impact of these changes on the net balance sheet position.

23 Capital commitments

	2022		2021	
	Group £000	College £000	Group £000	College £000
Commitments contracted for at 31 July	-	-	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

24 Financial commitments

At 31 July, the College had minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2022		2021	
	Land and buildings £000	Other £000	Land and buildings £000	Other £000
Future minimum lease payments due				
Not later than one year	167	115	160	132
Later than one year and not later than five years	654	122	635	207
Later than five years	630	-	750	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,451	237	1,545	339
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Notes (continued)

24 Financial commitments (continued)

College	2022		2021	
	Land and buildings £000	Other £000	Land and buildings £000	Other £000
Future minimum lease payments due				
Not later than one year	167	115	160	132
Later than one year and not later than five years	654	122	635	207
Later than five years	630	-	750	-
	1,451	237	1,545	339
	1,451	237	1,545	339

Financial assets and liabilities

	2022 £000	2021 £000
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	67	34
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	14,586	15,323

Financial assets and liabilities reflect contractual obligations to and from the College that will be settled in cash.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade debtors, other debtors, amounts owed by joint ventures and associated undertakings.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise bank loans and overdrafts, trade creditors, other creditors.

25 Contingent liabilities

There were no contingent liabilities as at 31 July 2022 (2021- £nil).

26 Related Party Transactions

Due to the nature of the College's operations and the composition of the Board of Governors (being drawn from local public and private sector organisations) it is inevitable that transactions will take place with organisations in which a member of the Board of Governors may have an interest. All transactions involving organisations in which a member of the Board of Governors may have an interest are conducted at arms length and in accordance with the College's financial regulations and normal procurement procedures.

Mr T Neville holds the position of Chief Operating Officer at the University of Northampton and is a Director of UNO Buses (Northampton) Limited. The University validates the degree programmes offered by the College. The amount owed to the University at the year-end was £82k (2021: £nil). Transactions in the year to 31st July 2022 were sales of £nil (2021: £nil) and purchases of £173k (2021: £165k).

The total expenses paid to or on behalf of the Governors during the year was £nil; nil governors (2021:£nil; nil governors). This represents travel and subsistence expenses and other out of pocket expenses incurred in attending Governor meetings and charity events in their official capacity. No Governor has received any remuneration or waived payments from the College or the group during the year (2021: None). Charity Commission consent is not necessary for the routine reimbursement of expenses, and that this consent is only required when there is to be a remunerative element.

Transactions with the funding bodies and the Office for Students and other non-controlling interests are detailed in notes 2, 3, 9, 14, 17 and 18.

