

ADRODDIAD ATEBOLRWYDD AC ARCHWILIO SENEDD CYMRU

AR GYFER Y FLWYDDYN A DDAETH I BEN AR 31
MAWRTH 2024

IGDC • DHCW

RHEOLEIDD-DRA GWARIANT

Rheoleidd-dra yw'r gofyniad i ymdrin â phob eitem o wariant a derbynebaw yn unol â'r ddeddfwriaeth sy'n eu hawdurdodi, unrhyw awdurdod dirprwyedig cymwys a rheolau Cyfrifyddu'r Llywodraeth. Mae Bwrdd Iechyd a Gofal Digidol Cymru (IGDC) yn sicrhau bod y cyllid a ddarperir gan Weinidogion Cymru wedi cael ei wario at y dibenion a fwriadwyd gan Weinidogion Cymru a bod yr adnoddau a awdurdodwyd gan Weinidogion Cymru i'w defnyddio wedi cael eu defnyddio at y dibenion yr awdurdodwyd y defnydd ar eu cyfer. Y Prif Weithredwr yw'r Swyddog Atebol ac mae'n sicrhau bod y datganiadau ariannol yn cael eu paratoi yn unol â gofynion deddfwriaethol a Llawlyfr Adroddiadau Ariannol y Trysorlys. Wrth baratoi'r datganiadau ariannol, mae'n ofynnol i'r Prif Weithredwr:

- gydymffurfio â'r cyfarwyddiadau cyfrifon a gyhoeddir gan Weinidogion Cymru, gan gynnwys y gofynion cyfrifyddu a datgelu perthnasol, a chymhwyso polisiau cyfrifyddu priodol yn gyson
- gwneud dyfarniadau ac amcangyfrifon ar sail resymol
- datgan a ddilynwyd a datgelwyd safonau cyfrifyddu cymwys ac esbonio unrhyw wriadau perthnasol oddi wrthynt; ac
- eu paratoi ar sail busnes gweithredol ar y rhagdybiaeth y bydd gwasanaethau'r Awdurdod Iechyd Arbennig yn parhau i weithredu.

FFIOEDD A CHOSTAU

Pan fydd IGDC yn ymgymryd â gweithgaredd nad yw'n cael ei ariannu'n uniongyrchol gan Lywodraeth Cymru, mae IGDC yn cael incwm i dalu ei gostau. Cyhoeddir rhagor o fanylion am yr incwm a dderbyniwyd yn y cyfrifon blynyddol. Mae IGDC yn cadarnhau ei fod wedi cydymffurfio â'r dyraniad costau a'r gofynion codi tâl a nodir yng nghanllaw Trysorlys EF yn ystod y flwyddyn.

RHWYMEDIGAETHAU DIGWYDDIADOL O BELL

Rhwymedigaethau digwyddiadol o bell yw'r rhwymedigaethau hynny nad ydynt yn cael eu cydnabod fel traul na rhwymedigaeth wrth gefn oherwydd annhebygrwydd tâl canlyniadol yn erbyn IGDC. Isod ceir manylion y rhwymedigaethau digwyddiadol o bell ar 31 Mawrth 2024.

2023/2024	
Gwarantau	Dim
Indemniadau	Dim

**TYSTYSGRIF ARCHWILIO AC
ADRODDIAD ARCHWILYDD
CYFFREDINOL CYMRU**

IGDC • DHCW

THE CERTIFICATE AND REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL FOR WALES TO THE SENEDD

Opinion on financial statements

I certify that I have audited the financial statements of Digital Health and Care Wales for the year ended 31 March 2024 under Section 61 of the Public Audit (Wales) Act 2004.

These comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure, the Statement of Financial Position, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Taxpayers' Equity and related notes, including a summary of material accounting policies.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and UK adopted international accounting standards as interpreted and adapted by HM Treasury's Financial Reporting Manual.

In my opinion, in all material respects, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of Digital Health and Care Wales as at 31 March 2024 and of its net operating costs for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK adopted international accounting standards as interpreted and adapted by HM Treasury's Financial Reporting Manual; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the National Health Service (Wales) Act 2006 and directions made there under by Welsh Ministers.

Opinion on regularity

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

Basis for opinions

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

My staff and I are independent of the Board in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit of the financial statements in the UK including the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard, and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinions.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, I have concluded that the use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

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

My responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this certificate.

The going concern basis of accounting for Digital Health and Care Wales is adopted in consideration of the requirements set out in HM Treasury's Government Financial Reporting Manual, which require entities to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements where it anticipated that the services which they provide will continue into the future.

Other Information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and my auditor's report thereon. The Chief Executive is responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. My opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in my report,

I do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. My responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If I identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, I am required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, I am required to report that fact.

I have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matters

In my opinion, the part of the remuneration report to be audited has been properly prepared in accordance with the National Health Service (Wales) Act 2006 and directions made there under by Welsh Ministers.

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

- the parts of the Accountability Report subject to audit have been properly prepared in accordance with the National Health Service (Wales) Act 2006 and directions made there under by Welsh Ministers' directions; and;
- the information given in the Performance and Accountability Reports for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements and is in accordance with Welsh Ministers' guidance.

Matters on which I report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Authority and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, I have not identified material misstatements in the Performance Report, Accountability Report or the Governance Statement.

- I have nothing to report in respect of the following matters, which I report to you, if, in my opinion:
- I have not received all the information and explanations I require for my audit;
- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for my audit have not been received from branches not visited by my team;
- the financial statements and the audited part of the Accountability Report are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns;
- information specified by HM Treasury or Welsh Ministers regarding remuneration and other transactions is not disclosed;
- certain disclosures of remuneration specified by HM Treasury's Government Financial Reporting Manual are not made or parts of the Remuneration Report to be audited are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- the Governance Statement does not reflect compliance with HM Treasury's guidance.

Responsibilities of Directors and the Chief Executive for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statements of Directors' and Chief Executive's Responsibilities, the Directors and the Chief Executive are responsible for:

- maintaining adequate accounting records
- the preparation of financial statements and annual report in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view;
- ensuring that the annual report and financial statements as a whole are fair, balanced and understandable;
- ensuring the regularity of financial transactions;
- internal controls as the Directors and Chief Executive determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and
- assessing the Authority's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Directors and Chief Executive anticipate that the services provided by the Authority will not continue to be provided in the future.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

My responsibility is to audit, certify and report on the financial statements in accordance with the National Health Service (Wales) Act 2006.

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue a certificate that includes my opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

My procedures included the following:

- Enquiring of management, the audited entity's Head of Internal Audit and those charged with governance, including obtaining and reviewing supporting documentation relating to Digital Health and Care Wales' policies and procedures concerned with:
 - identifying, evaluating and complying with laws and regulations and whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance;
 - detecting and responding to the risks of fraud and whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud; and
 - the internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- Considering as an audit team how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements and any potential indicators of fraud. As part of this discussion, I identified potential for fraud in the following areas: expenditure recognition and management override of controls;
- Obtaining an understanding of Digital Health and Care Wales' framework of authority as well as other legal and regulatory frameworks that Digital Health and Care Wales operates in, focusing on those laws and regulations that had a direct effect on the financial statements or that had a fundamental effect on the operations of Digital Health and Care Wales; and
- Obtaining an understanding of related party relationships.

In addition to the above, my procedures to respond to identified risks included the following:

- reviewing the financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with relevant laws and regulations discussed above;
- enquiring of management, the Audit and Assurance Committee and legal advisors about actual and potential litigation and claims;
- reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance and the Board; and
- in addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, testing the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessing whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluating the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

I also communicated relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all audit team members and remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

The extent to which my procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is affected by the inherent difficulty in detecting irregularities, the effectiveness of Digital Health and Care Wales' controls, and the nature, timing and extent of the audit procedures performed.

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

Other auditor's responsibilities

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

I communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

Report

I have no observations to make on these financial statements.

Adrian Crompton



Auditor General for Wales
1 Capital Quarter
Tyndall Street, Cardiff
July 2024

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL TO THE SENEDD

IGDC • DHCW

REPRESENTATIONS REGARDING THE 2023-24 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This letter is provided in connection with your audit of the financial statements (including that part of the Remuneration Report that is subject to audit) of Digital Health and Care Wales for the year ended 31 March 2024 for the purpose of expressing an opinion on their truth and fairness, their proper preparation and the regularity of income and expenditure.

We confirm that to the best of our knowledge and belief, having made enquiries as we consider sufficient, we can make the following representations to you.

MANAGEMENT REPRESENTATIONS

Responsibilities

As Chief Executive and Accountable Officer I have fulfilled my responsibility for:

- preparing the financial statements in accordance with legislative requirements and the Treasury's Financial Reporting Manual. In preparing the financial statements, I am required to:
 - observe the accounts directions issued by Welsh Ministers, including the relevant accounting and disclosure requirements and apply appropriate accounting policies on a consistent basis;
 - make judgements and estimates on a reasonable basis;
 - state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed and disclosed and explain any material departures from them; and
 - prepare them on a going concern basis on the presumption that the services of Digital Health and Care Wales will continue in operation;

- ensuring the regularity of any expenditure and other transactions incurred; and
- the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control to prevent and detect error.

INFORMATION PROVIDED

We have provided you with:

- full access to:
 - all information of which we are aware that is relevant to the preparation of the financial statements such as books of account and supporting documentation, minutes of meetings and other matters;
 - additional information that you have requested from us for the purpose of the audit; and
 - unrestricted access to staff from whom you determined it necessary to obtain audit evidence.
- the results of our assessment of the risk that the financial statements may be materially misstated as a result of fraud.
- our knowledge of fraud or suspected fraud that we are aware of and that affects Digital health and Care Wales and involves:
 - management;
 - employees who have significant roles in internal control; or
 - others where the fraud could have a material effect on the financial statements.
- our knowledge of any allegations of fraud, or suspected fraud, affecting the financial statements communicated by employees, former employees, regulators or others.

- our knowledge of all known instances of non-compliance or suspected
- non-compliance with laws and regulations whose effects should be considered when preparing the financial statements.
- the identity of all related parties and all the related party relationships and transactions of which we are aware.
- our knowledge of all possible and actual instances of irregular transactions.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT REPRESENTATIONS

All transactions, assets and liabilities have been recorded in the accounting records and are reflected in the financial statements.

The methods, the data and the significant assumptions used in making accounting estimates, and their related disclosures are appropriate to achieve recognition, measurement or disclosure that is reasonable in the context of the applicable financial reporting framework.

Related party relationships and transactions have been appropriately accounted for and disclosed.

All events occurring subsequent to the reporting date which require adjustment or disclosure have been adjusted for or disclosed.

All known actual or possible litigation and claims whose effects should be considered when preparing the financial statements have been disclosed to the auditor and accounted for and disclosed in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework.

The financial statements are free of material misstatements, including omissions. There are no non-trivial misstatements within the accounts which remain uncorrected.

REPRESENTATIONS BY THE BOARD

We acknowledge that the representations made by management, above, have been discussed with us.

We acknowledge our responsibility for the preparation of true and fair financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework. The financial statements were approved by the Board on 9 July 2024.

We confirm that we have taken all the steps that we ought to have taken in order to make ourselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that it has been communicated to you. We confirm that, as far as we are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which you are unaware.

Auditor General for Wales

Audit Wales

1 Capital Quarter

Tyndall Street

Cardiff CF10 4BZ

9 July 2024



Signed by: Helen Thomas - Chief Executive

Date: 9 July 2024



Signed by: Simon Jones - Chair

Date: 9 July 2024

DATGANIADAU ARIANNOL A NODIADAU 2023/24

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RHAGAIR

Paratowyd y cyfrifon hyn gan Iechyd a Gofal Digidol Cymru, sef Awdurdod Iechyd Arbennig Cymreig o dan atodlen 9 adran 178 paragraff 3(1) o Ddeddf y Gwasanaeth Iechyd Gwladol (Cymru) 2006 (p.42), ar y ffurf y mae Gweinidogion Cymru wedi'i chyfarwyddo, gyda chymeradwyaeth y Trysorlys. Mae'r cyfrifon hyn yn cwmpasu'r cyfnod 1 Ebrill 2023 i 31 Mawrth 2024.

CEFNDIR STATUDOL

Sefydlwyd IGDC trwy orchymyn sefydlu 2020 Rhif 1451 (W313) o dan adran 22 Deddf y Gwasanaeth Iechyd Gwladol (Cymru) 2006 ("y Ddeddf"), a wnaed ar 7 Rhagfyr 2020 ac a ddaeth i rym ar 30 Rhagfyr 2020.

Roedd IGDC yn gweithredu ar ffurf gysgodol tan 1 Ebrill 2021 gyda'r holl gostau sefydlu a pharatoi yn cael eu talu gan Lywodraeth Cymru ac Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru. Cyflawnodd y corff rhagflaenol, sef Gwasanaethau Gwybodeg GIG Cymru a gynhelir gan Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Prifysgol Felindre, weithgarwch gweithredol hyd at 31 Mawrth 2021.

Ar 1 Ebrill, trosglwyddwyd staff i IGDC a daeth y sefydliad yn gwbl weithredol.

IGDC yw'r ail Awdurdod Iechyd Arbennig yng Nghymru a grëwyd i symud y trawsnewidiad digidol sydd ei angen ar gyfer gwell iechyd a gofal yng Nghymru ymlaen, gan wneud gwasanaethau yn fwy hygyrch a chynaliadwy wrth gefnogi iechyd a lles personol.

PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL RESULTS

DHCW must comply fully with the Treasury's Financial Reporting Manual to the extent that it is applicable to them. As a result, the Primary Statement of in-year income and expenditure is the Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure, which shows the net operating cost incurred by DHCW which is funded by the Welsh Government. This funding is allocated on receipt directly to the General Fund in the Statement of Financial Position.

DHCW has an annual requirement to achieve a balanced year end position against the Resource and Capital limits set for the year.

Performance against these limits is reported in [Note 2](#) to the financial statements.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE NET EXPENDITURE FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

See note 2 on page 35 for details of performance against Revenue and Capital allocations. The notes on pages 20 to 98 form part of these accounts.

	Note	2023-24 £000	2022- 23 £000
General Medical Services	3.1	17,300	16,066
Other Operating Expenditure	3.3	148,158	134,794
		165,458	150,860
Less: Miscellaneous Income	4	(55,064)	(46,162)
Net operating costs before interest and other gains and losses		110,394	104,698
Investment Revenue	5	0	0
Other (Gains) / Losses	6	0	0
Finance costs	7	103	79
Net operating costs for the financial period		110,497	104,777

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2024

	Note	31 March 2024 £000	31 March 2023 £000
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	11	9,608	10,356
Right of Use Assets	11.3	3,215	2,237
Intangible assets	12	32,893	22,607
Trade and other receivables	15	1,297	405
Other financial assets	16	0	0
Total non-current assets		47,013	35,605
Current assets			
Inventories	14	62	109
Trade and other receivables	15	23,984	21,273
Other financial assets	16	0	0
Cash and cash equivalents	17	2,093	1,130
		26,139	22,512

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL
POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH
2024 (CONTINUED)**

	Note	31 March 2024 £000	31 March 2023 £000
Non-current assets classified as "Held for Sale"	11.2	0	0
Total current assets		26,139	22,512
Total assets		73,152	58,117
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	18	(19,276)	(17,537)
Other financial liabilities	19	0	0
Provisions	20	(15,387)	(9,702)
Total current liabilities		(34,663)	(27,239)
Net current assets/ (liabilities)		(8,524)	(4,727)
Non-current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	18	(1,958)	(1,339)
Other financial liabilities	19	0	0
Provisions	20	0	0
Total non-current liabilities		(1,958)	(1,339)
Total assets employed		36,531	29,539
Financed by :			
Taxpayers' equity			
General Fund		36,442	29,478
Revaluation reserve		89	61
Total taxpayers' equity		36,531	29,539

The financial statements on pages 151 to 158 were approved by the Board on 9 July 2024



Helen Thomas - Chief Executive and Accountable Officer, Digital Health and Care Wales -Date: 9 July 2024

[The notes](#) on pages 20 to 98 form part of these accounts.

OTHER COMPREHENSIVE NET EXPENDITURE

	2023-24	2022-23
	£000	£000
Net (gain) / loss on revaluation of property, plant and equipment	(28)	(28)
Net (gain) / loss on revaluation of right of use assets	0	0
Net (gain) / loss on revaluation of intangibles	0	0
(Gain) / loss on other reserves	0	0
Net (gain) / loss on revaluation of available for sale financial assets	0	0
Impairment and reversals	0	0
Other comprehensive net expenditure for the period	(28)	(28)
Total comprehensive net expenditure for the period	110,469	104,749

[The notes](#) on pages 20 to 98 form part of these accounts.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN TAXPAYERS' EQUITY

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31
MARCH 2024

	General Fund £000	Revaluation Reserve £000	Total Reserves £000
Changes in taxpayers' equity			
Balance b/f as at 31 March	29,478	61	29,539
NHS Wales Transfer	0	0	0
RoU Asset Transitioning Adjustment	0	0	0
Impact of IFRS 16 on PPP/PFI Liability	0	0	0
Balance at 1 April 2023	29,478	61	29,539
Net operating cost for the period	(110,497)		(110,497)
Net gain/(loss) on revaluation of property, plant and equipment	0	28	28
Net gain/(loss) on revaluation of right of use assets	0	0	0
Net gain/(loss) on revaluation of intangible assets	0	0	0
Net gain/(loss) on revaluation of financial assets	0	0	0
Net gain/(loss) on revaluation of assets held for sale	0	0	0
Impairments and reversals	0	0	0
Other reserve movement	0	0	0
Transfers between reserves	0	0	0
Release of reserves to SoCNE	0	0	0
Transfers to/from (please specify)	0	0	0
Total recognised income and expense for period	(110,497)	28	(110,469)
Net Welsh Government funding	114,500		114,500
Welsh Government notional funding	2,961		2,961
Balance at 31 March 2024	36,442	89	36,531

Notional Welsh Government funding line includes the 6.3% staff employer pension paid centrally by Welsh Government.

Notional Welsh Government funding split; Notional 6.3% staff employer pension £2.961m

[The notes](#) on pages 20 to 98 form part of these accounts.

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES
IN TAXPAYERS' EQUITY**

**FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31
MARCH 2023**

	General Fund £000	Revaluation Reserve £000	Total Reserves £000
Changes in taxpayers' equity			
Balance b/f as at 31 March	29,580	33	29,613
NHS Wales Transfer	0	0	0
RoU Asset Transitioning Adjustment	0	0	0
Balance at 1 April 2022	29,580	33	29,613
Net operating cost for the year	(104,777)		(104,777)
Net gain/(loss) on revaluation of property, plant and equipment	0	28	28
Net gain/(loss) on revaluation of right of use assets	0	0	0
Net gain/(loss) on revaluation of intangible assets	0	0	0
Net gain/(loss) on revaluation of financial assets	0	0	0
Net gain/(loss) on revaluation of assets held for sale	0	0	0
Impairments and reversals	0	0	0
Other reserve movement	0	0	0
Transfers between reserves	0	0	0
Release of reserves to SoCNE	0	0	0
Transfers to/from LHBs	0	0	0
Total recognised income and expense for period	(104,777)	28	(104,749)
Net Welsh Government funding	102,272		102,272
Welsh Government notional funding	2,403		2,403
Balance at 31 March 2023	29,478	61	29,539

Notional Welsh Government funding line includes the 6.3% staff employer pension paid centrally by Welsh Government.

Notional Welsh Government funding split; Notional 6.3% staff employer pension £2.4m

[The notes](#) on pages 20 to 98 form part of these accounts.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

Cash Flows from operating activities	Note	2023-24 £000	2022-23 £000
Net operating cost for the financial period		(110,497)	(104,777)
Movements in Working Capital	27	(4,428)	(5,805)
Other cash flow adjustments	28	18,565	22,350
Provisions utilised	20	0	(50)
Net cash outflow from operating activities		(96,359)	(88,282)

	Note	2023-24 £000	2022-23 £000
Cash Flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(2,634)	(1,742)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		0	0
Purchase of intangible assets		(12,790)	(10,994)
Proceeds from disposal of intangible assets		0	0
Payment for other financial assets		0	0
Proceeds from disposal of other financial assets		0	0
Payment for other assets		0	0
Proceeds from disposal of other assets		0	0
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from investing activities		(15,424)	(12,736)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) before financing		(111,783)	(101,018)
Cash Flows from financing activities			
Welsh Government funding (including capital)		114,500	102,272
Capital receipts surrendered		0	0
Capital grants received		0	0
Capital element of payments in respect of finance leases and on-SoFP		0	0
Capital element of payments in respect of on-SoFP PFI		0	0
Capital element of payments in respect of Right of Use Assets		(1,753)	(1,670)
Cash transferred (to)/ from other NHS bodies		0	0
Net financing		112,747	100,602
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		964	(416)
Cash and cash equivalents (and bank overdrafts) at 1 April 2023		1,130	1,546
Cash and cash equivalents (and bank overdrafts) at 31 March 2024		2,094	1,130

The notes on pages 20 to 98 form part of these accounts.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Minister for Health and Social Services has directed that the financial statements of Special Health Authorities (SHAs) in Wales shall meet the accounting requirements of the NHS Wales Manual for Accounts. Consequently, the following financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the 2023-24 Manual for Accounts. The accounting policies contained in that manual follow the 2023-24 Financial Reporting Manual (FRoM), in accordance with international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006, to the extent that they are meaningful and appropriate to the NHS in Wales.

Where the Manual for Accounts permits a choice of accounting policy, the accounting policy which is judged to be most appropriate to the particular circumstances of the SHA for the purpose of giving a true and fair view has been selected. The particular policies adopted by the SHA are described below. They have been applied consistently in dealing with items considered material in relation to the accounts.

1.1. Accounting convention

These accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention modified to account for the revaluation of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and inventories.

1.2. Acquisitions and discontinued operations

Activities are considered to be 'acquired' only if they are taken on from outside the public sector. Activities are considered to be 'discontinued' only if they cease entirely. They are not considered to be 'discontinued' if they transfer from one public sector body to another.

1.3. Income and funding

The main source of funding for the SHA are allocations (Welsh Government funding) from the Welsh Government within an approved cash limit, which is credited to the General Fund of the SHA. Welsh Government funding is recognised in the financial period in which the cash is received.

Non-discretionary funding outside the Revenue Resource Limit is allocated to match actual expenditure incurred. Non-discretionary expenditure is disclosed in the accounts and deducted from operating costs charged against the Revenue Resource Limit.

Funding for the acquisition of fixed assets received from the Welsh Government is credited to the General Fund.

Miscellaneous income is income which relates directly to the operating activities of the SHA and is not funded directly by the Welsh Government. This includes payment for services uniquely provided by the SHA for the Welsh Government. Income received from LHBs transacting with the SHA is always treated as miscellaneous income.

From 2018-19, IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers has been applied, as interpreted and adapted for the public sector, in the FREM. It replaces the previous standards IAS 11 Construction Contracts and IAS 18 Revenue and related IFRIC and SIC interpretations. The potential amendments identified as a result of the adoption of IFRS 15 are significantly below materiality levels.

Income is accounted for applying the accruals convention. Income is recognised in the period in which services are provided. Where income had been received from third parties for a specific activity to be delivered in the following financial year, that income will be deferred.

Only non-NHS income may be deferred.

1.4. Employee benefits

1.4.1. Short-term employee benefits

Salaries, wages and employment-related payments are recognised in the period in which the service is received from employees. The cost of leave earned but not taken by employees at the end of the period is recognised in the financial statements to the extent that employees are permitted to carry forward leave into the following period.

1.4.2. Retirement benefit costs

Past and present employees are covered by the provisions of the NHS Pensions Scheme. The scheme is an unfunded, defined benefit scheme that covers NHS employers, General Practices and other bodies, allowed under the direction of the Secretary of State, in England and Wales. The scheme is not designed to be run

in a way that would enable NHS bodies to identify their share of the underlying scheme assets and liabilities. Therefore, the scheme is accounted for as if it were a defined contribution scheme: the cost to the NHS body of participating in the scheme is taken as equal to the contributions payable to the scheme for the accounting period.

The latest NHS Pension Scheme valuation results indicated that an increase in benefit required a 6.3% increase (14.38% to 20.68%) which was implemented from 1 April 2019.

As an organisation within the full funding scope, the joint (in NHS England and NHS Wales) transitional arrangement operated from 2019-20 where employers in the Scheme would continue to pay 14.38% employer contributions under their normal monthly payment process, in Wales the additional 6.3% being funded by Welsh Government directly to the Pension Scheme administrator, the NHS Business Services Authority (BSA the NHS Pensions Agency).

However, NHS Wales' organisations are required to account for their staff employer contributions of 20.68% in full and on a gross basis, in their annual accounts. Payments made on their behalf by Welsh Government are accounted for on a notional basis. For detailed information see Note 34.1 within these accounts.

For early retirements other than those due to ill health the additional pension liabilities are not funded by the scheme. The full amount of the liability for the additional costs is charged to expenditure at the time the NHS Wales organisation commits itself to the retirement, regardless of the method of payment.

Where employees are members of the Local Government Superannuation Scheme, which is a defined benefit pension scheme this is disclosed. The scheme assets and liabilities attributable to those employees can be identified and are recognised in the NHS Wales organisation's accounts. The assets are measured at fair value and the liabilities at the present value of the future obligations. The increase in the liability arising from pensionable service earned during the year is recognised within operating expenses. The expected gain during the year from scheme assets is recognised within finance income. The interest cost during the year arising from the unwinding of the discount on the scheme liabilities is recognised within finance costs.

1.4.3. NEST Pension Scheme

An alternative pensions scheme for employees not eligible to join the NHS Pensions scheme has to be offered. The NEST (National Employment Savings Trust) Pension scheme is a defined contribution scheme and therefore the cost to the NHS body of participating in the scheme is equal to the contributions payable to the scheme for the accounting period.

1.5. Other expenses

Other operating expenses for goods or services are recognised when, and to the extent that, they have been received. They are measured at the fair value of the consideration payable.

1.6. Property, plant and equipment

1.6.1. Recognition

Property, plant and equipment is capitalised if:

- it is held for use in delivering services or for administrative purposes;
- it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to, or service potential will be supplied to, the NHS Wales organisation;
- it is expected to be used for more than one financial year;
- the cost of the item can be measured reliably; and
- the item has cost of at least £5,000; or
- Collectively, a number of items have a cost of at least £5,000 and individually have a cost of more than £250, where the assets are functionally interdependent, they had broadly simultaneous purchase dates, are anticipated to have simultaneous disposal dates and are under single managerial control; or
- Items form part of the initial equipping and setting-up cost of a new building, ward or unit, irrespective of their individual or collective cost.

Where a large asset, for example a building, includes a number of components with significantly different asset lives, the components are treated as separate assets and depreciated over their own useful economic lives.

1.6.2. Valuation

All property, plant and equipment are measured initially at cost, representing the cost directly attributable to acquiring or constructing the asset and bringing it to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

At the Statement of Financial Position date the building asset held by the SHA relates solely to expenditure on leasehold improvements, which is carried at depreciated cost.

Future asset purchases that are not leasehold improvements will be carried on the following basis:

Land and buildings used for services or for administrative purposes are stated in the Statement of Financial Position (SoFP) at their revalued amounts, being the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Revaluations are performed with sufficient regularity to ensure that carrying amounts are not materially different from those that would be determined at the end of the reporting period. Fair values are determined as follows:

- Land and non-specialised buildings – market value for existing use
- Specialised buildings – depreciated replacement cost

HM Treasury has adopted a standard approach to depreciated replacement cost valuations based on modern equivalent assets and, where it would meet the location requirements of the service being provided, an alternative site can be

valued. NHS Wales' organisations have applied these new valuation requirements from 1 April 2009.

Properties in the course of construction for service or administration purposes are carried at cost, less any impairment loss. Cost includes professional fees but not borrowing costs, which are recognised as expenses immediately, as allowed by IAS 23 for assets held at fair value. Assets are revalued and depreciation commences when they are brought into use.

An increase arising on revaluation is taken to the revaluation reserve except when it reverses an impairment for the same asset previously recognised in expenditure, in which case it is credited to expenditure to the extent of the decrease previously charged there. A revaluation decrease that does not result from a loss of economic value or service potential is recognised as an impairment charged to the revaluation reserve to the extent that there is a balance on the reserve for the asset and, thereafter, to expenditure. Impairment losses that arise from a clear consumption of economic benefit should be taken to expenditure.

References in IAS 36 to the recognition of an impairment loss of a revalued asset being treated as a revaluation decrease to the extent that the impairment does not exceed the amount in the revaluation surplus for the same asset, are adapted such that only those impairment losses that do not result from a clear consumption of economic benefit or reduction of service potential (including as a result of loss or damage resulting from normal business operations) should be taken to the revaluation reserve. Impairment losses that arise from a clear consumption of economic benefit should be taken to the Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure (SoCNE).

From 2015-16, IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement must be complied with in full. However IAS 16 and IAS 38 have been adapted for the public sector context which limits the circumstances under which a valuation is prepared under IFRS 13. Assets which are held for their service potential and are in use should be measured at their current value in existing use. For specialised assets current value in existing use should be interpreted as the present value of the assets remaining service potential, which can be assumed to be at least equal to the cost of replacing that service potential. Where there is no single class of asset that falls within IFRS 13, disclosures should be for material items only.

In accordance with the adaptation of IAS 16 in table 6.2 of the FReM, for non-specialised assets in operational use, current value in existing use is interpreted as market value for existing use which is defined in the RICS Red Book as Existing Use Value (EUUV).

Assets which were most recently held for their service potential but are surplus should be valued at current value in existing use, if there are restrictions on the SHA or the asset which would prevent access to the market at the reporting date. If the SHA could access the market then the surplus asset should be used at fair value using IFRS 13. In determining whether such an asset which is not in use is surplus, an assessment should be made on whether there is a clear plan to bring the asset back into use as an operational asset. Where there is a clear plan, the asset is not surplus and the current value in existing use should be maintained. Otherwise the asset should be assessed as being surplus and valued under IFRS13.

Assets which are not held for their service potential should be valued in accordance with IFRS 5 or IAS 40 depending on whether the asset is actively held for sale. Where an asset is not being used to deliver services and there is no plan to bring it back into use, with no restrictions on sale, and it does not meet the IAS 40 and IFRS 5 criteria, these assets are surplus and are valued at fair value using IFRS 13.

1.6.3. Subsequent expenditure

Where subsequent expenditure enhances an asset beyond its original specification, the directly attributable cost is capitalised. Where subsequent expenditure restores the asset to its original specification, the expenditure is capitalised and any carrying value of the item replaced is written-out and charged to the SoCNE. As highlighted in previous years the NHS in Wales does not have systems in place to ensure that all items being "replaced" can be identified and hence the cost involved to be quantified. The NHS in Wales has thus established a national protocol to ensure it complies with the standard as far as it is able to which is outlined in the capital accounting chapter of the Manual For Accounts. This dictates that to ensure that asset carrying values are not materially overstated. For All Wales Capital Schemes that are completed in a financial year, the SHA is required to obtain a revaluation during that year (prior to them being brought into use) and also similar revaluations are needed for all Discretionary Building Schemes completed which have a spend greater than £0.5m. The write downs so identified are then charged to operating expenses.

1.7. Intangible assets

1.7.1. Recognition

Intangible assets are non-monetary assets without physical substance, which are capable of sale separately from the rest of the business or which arise from contractual or other legal rights. They are recognised only when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to, or service potential be provided to, the SHA; where the cost of the asset can be measured reliably, and where the cost is at least £5,000.

Intangible assets acquired separately are initially recognised at fair value. Software that is integral to the operating of hardware, for example an operating system, is capitalised as part of the relevant item of property, plant and equipment. Software that is not integral to the operation of hardware, for example application software, is capitalised as an intangible asset. Expenditure on research is not capitalised: it is recognised as an operating expense in the period in which it is incurred. Internally-generated assets are recognised if, and only if, all of the following have been demonstrated:

- the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use
- the intention to complete the intangible asset and use it
- the ability to use the intangible asset
- how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits
- the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the intangible asset and use it

- the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

Measurement

The amount initially recognised for internally-generated intangible assets is the sum of the expenditure incurred from the date when the criteria above are initially met. Where no internally-generated intangible asset can be recognised, the expenditure is recognised in the period in which it is incurred.

Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at fair value by reference to an active market, or, where no active market exists, at amortised replacement cost (modern equivalent assets basis), indexed for relevant price increases, as a proxy for fair value. Internally-developed software is held at historic cost to reflect the opposing effects of increases in development costs and technological advances.

1.8. Depreciation, amortisation and impairments

Freehold land, assets under construction and assets held for sale are not depreciated.

Otherwise, depreciation and amortisation are charged to write off the costs or valuation of property, plant and equipment and intangible non-current assets, less any residual value, over their estimated useful lives, in a manner that reflects the consumption of economic benefits or service potential of the assets. The estimated useful life of an asset is the period over which the NHS Wales Organisation expects to obtain economic benefits or service potential from the

asset. This is specific to the SHA and may be shorter than the physical life of the asset itself. Estimated useful lives and residual values are reviewed each year end, with the effect of any changes recognised on a prospective basis. Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and estimated useful lives.

At each reporting period end, the NHS Wales organisation checks whether there is any indication that any of its tangible or intangible non-current assets have suffered an impairment loss. If there is indication of an impairment loss, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to determine whether there has been a loss and, if so, its amount. Intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually.

Impairment losses that do not result from a loss of economic value or service potential are taken to the revaluation reserve to the extent that there is a balance on the reserve for the asset and, thereafter, to the SoCNE. Impairment losses that arise from a clear consumption of economic benefit are taken to the SoCNE. The balance on any revaluation reserve (up to the level of the impairment) to which the impairment would have been charged under IAS 36 are transferred to retained earnings.

1.9. Research and Development

Research and development expenditure is charged to operating costs in the year in which it is incurred, except insofar as it relates to a clearly defined project, which can be separated from patient care activity and benefits there from can reasonably be regarded as assured. Expenditure so deferred is limited to the

value of future benefits expected and is amortised through the SoCNE on a systematic basis over the period expected to benefit from the project.

1.10 Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met when the sale is highly probable, the asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition and management is committed to the sale, which is expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification. Non-current assets held for sale are measured at the lower of their previous carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Fair value is open market value including alternative uses.

The profit or loss arising on disposal of an asset is the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying amount and is recognised in the SoCNE. On disposal, the balance for the asset on the revaluation reserve, is transferred to the General Fund.

Property, plant and equipment that is to be scrapped or demolished does not qualify for recognition as held for sale. Instead it is retained as an operational asset and its economic life adjusted. The asset is derecognised when it is scrapped or demolished.

1.11 Leases

A lease is a contract or part of a contract that conveys the right to use an asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

IFRS 16 leases is effective across public sector from 1 April 2022. The transition to IFRS 16 has been completed in accordance with paragraph C5 (b) of the Standard, applying IFRS 16 requirements retrospectively recognising the cumulative effects at the date of initial application.

In the transition to IFRS 16 a number of elections and practical expedients offered in the standard have been employed. These are as follows: The entity has applied the practical expedient offered in the standard per paragraph C3 to apply IFRS 16 to contracts or arrangements previously identified as containing a lease under the previous leasing standards IAS 17 leases and IFRIC 4 determining whether an arrangement contains a lease and not to those that were identified as not containing a lease under previous leasing standards.

On initial application DHCW has measured the right of use assets for leases previously classified as operating leases per IFRS 16 C8 (b)(ii), at an amount equal to the lease liability adjusted for accrued or prepaid lease payments.

No adjustments have been made for operating leases in which the underlying asset is of low value per paragraph C9 (a) of the standard.

The transitional provisions have not been applied to operating leases whose terms end within 12 months of the date of initial application has been employed per paragraph C10 (c) of IFRS 16.

Hindsight is used to determine the lease term when contracts or arrangements contain options to extend or terminate the lease in accordance with C10 (e) of IFRS 16.

Due to transitional provisions employed the requirements for identifying a lease within paragraphs 9 to 11 of IFRS 16 are not employed for leases in existence at the initial date of application. Leases entered into on or after the 1st April 2022 will be assessed under the requirements of IFRS 16.

There are further expedients or election that have been employed by [the entity] in applying IFRS 16.

These include:

- the measurement requirements under IFRS 16 are not applied to leases with a term of 12 months or less under paragraph 5 (a) of IFRS 16
- the measurement requirements under IFRS 16 are not applied to leases where the underlying asset is of a low value which are identified as those assets of a value of less than £5,000, excluding any irrecoverable VAT, under paragraph 5 (b) of IFRS 16

DHCW will not apply IFRS 16 to any new leases of intangible assets applying the treatment described in section 1.7 instead.

DHCW is required to apply IFRS 16 to lease like arrangements entered into with other public sector entities that are in substance akin to an enforceable contract, that in their formal legal form may not be enforceable. There are currently no such arrangements in place.

DHCW is required to apply IFRS 16 to lease like arrangements entered into in which consideration exchanged is nil or nominal, therefore significantly below market value. These arrangements are described as peppercorn leases. Such arrangements are again required to meet the definition of a lease in every other respect prior to inclusion in the scope of IFRS 16. The accounting for peppercorn arrangements aligns to that identified for donated assets. Peppercorn leases are different in substance to arrangements in which consideration is below market value but not significantly below market value. There are currently no such arrangements in place.

The nature of the accounting policy change for the lessee is more significant than for the lessor under IFRS 16. IFRS 16 introduces a singular lessee approach to measurement and classification in which lessees recognise a right of use asset.

For the lessor leases remain classified as finance leases when substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset are transferred to the lessee. When this transfer does not occur, leases are classified as operating leases.

1.11.1 DHCW as lessee

At the commencement date for the leasing arrangement a lessee shall recognise a right of use asset and corresponding lease liability. The entity employs a revaluation model for the subsequent measurement of its right of use assets unless cost is considered to be an appropriate proxy for current value in existing use or fair value in line with the accounting policy for owned assets. Where consideration exchanged is identified as below market value, cost is not

considered to be an appropriate proxy to value the right of use asset.

Irrecoverable VAT is expensed in the period to which it relates and therefore not included in the measurement of the lease liability and consequently the value of the right of use asset.

The incremental borrowing rate of 0.95% has been applied to the lease liabilities recognised at the date of initial application of IFRS 16.

Where changes in future lease payments result from a change in an index or rate or rent review, the lease liabilities are remeasured using an unchanged discount rate.

Where there is a change in a lease term or an option to purchase the underlying asset DHCW applies a revised rate to the remaining lease liability.

Where existing leases are modified DHCW must determine whether the arrangement constitutes a separate lease and apply the standard accordingly.

Lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line or another systematic basis over the lease term, where the lease term is in substance 12 months or less, or is elected as a lease containing low value underlying asset by DHCW.

1.11.2 DHCW as lessor

DHCW does not lease out any of its assets and is therefore not a lessor.

1.12. Inventories

Whilst it is accounting convention for inventories to be valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value using the weighted average or "first-in first-out" cost formula, it should be recognised that the NHS is a special case in that inventories are not generally held for the intention of resale and indeed there is no market readily available where such items could be sold. Inventories are valued at cost and this is considered to be a reasonable approximation to fair value due to the high turnover of stocks. Work-in-progress comprises goods in intermediate stages of production. Partially completed contracts for patient services are not accounted for as work-in-progress.

1.13. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is cash in hand and deposits with any financial institution repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are investments that mature in 3 months or less from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value. In the Statement of Cash flows (SoCF), cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and that form an integral part of the cash management.

1.14. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the NHS Wales organisation has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the NHS Wales organisation will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows using the discount rate supplied by HM Treasury.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursements will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Present obligations arising under onerous contracts are recognised and measured as a provision. An onerous contract is considered to exist where the SHA has a contract under which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it.

A restructuring provision is recognised when the SHA has developed a detailed formal plan for the restructuring and has raised a valid expectation in those affected that it will carry out the restructuring by starting to implement the plan or announcing its main features to those affected by it. The measurement of a

restructuring provision includes only the direct expenditures arising from the restructuring, which are those amounts that are both necessarily entailed by the restructuring and not associated with ongoing activities of the entity.

1.14.1. Clinical negligence and personal injury costs

The Welsh Risk Pool Services (WRPS) operates a risk pooling scheme which is co-funded by the Welsh Government with the option to access a risk sharing agreement funded by the participative NHS Wales bodies. The risk sharing option was implemented in both 2023-24 and 2022-23, although no costs were apportioned to the SHA during the year. The WRP is hosted by Velindre NHS Trust.

1.15 Discount Rates

Where discount is applied, a disclosure detailing the impact of the discounting on liabilities to be included for the relevant notes. The disclosure should include where possible undiscounted values to demonstrate the impact. An explanation of the source of the discount rate or how the discount rate has been determined to be included.

1.16. Financial Instruments

From 2018-19 IFRS 9 Financial Instruments has applied, as interpreted and adapted for the public sector, in the FReM. The principal impact of IFRS 9 adoption by NHS Wales' organisations, was to change the calculation basis for bad debt provisions, changing from an incurred loss basis to a lifetime expected credit loss (ECL) basis.

All entities applying the FReM recognised the difference between previous carrying amount and the carrying amount at the beginning of the annual reporting period that included the date of initial application in the opening general fund within Taxpayer's equity.

1.17. Financial assets

Financial assets are recognised on the SoFP when the SHA becomes party to the financial instrument contract or, in the case of trade receivables, when the goods or services have been delivered. Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights have expired or the asset has been transferred.

The accounting policy choice allowed under IFRS 9 for long term trade receivables, contract assets which do contain a significant financing component (in accordance with IFRS 15), and lease receivables within the scope of IAS 17 has been withdrawn and entities should always recognise a loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime Expected Credit Losses. All entities applying the FReM should utilise IFRS 9's simplified approach to impairment for relevant assets.

IFRS 9 requirements required a revised approach for the calculation of the bad debt provision, applying the principles of expected credit loss, using the practical expedients within IFRS 9 to construct a provision matrix.

1.17.1. Financial assets are initially recognised at fair value

Financial assets are classified into the following categories: financial assets 'at fair value through SoCNE'; 'held to maturity investments'; 'available for sale' financial assets, and 'loans and receivables'. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition.

1.17.2. Financial assets at fair value through SoCNE

Embedded derivatives that have different risks and characteristics to their host contracts, and contracts with embedded derivatives whose separate value cannot be ascertained, are treated as financial assets at fair value through SoCNE. They are held at fair value, with any resultant gain or loss recognised in the SoCNE. The net gain or loss incorporates any interest earned on the financial asset.

1.17.3 Held to maturity investments

Held to maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity, and there is a positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. After initial recognition, they are held at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment. Interest is recognised using the effective interest method.

1.17.4. Available for sale financial assets

Available for sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are

designated as available for sale or that do not fall within any of the other three financial asset classifications. They are measured at fair value with changes in value taken to the revaluation reserve, with the exception of impairment losses. Accumulated gains or losses are recycled to the SoCNE on de-recognition.

1.17.5. Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments which are not quoted in an active market. After initial recognition, they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment. Interest is recognised using the effective interest method.

Fair value is determined by reference to quoted market prices where possible, otherwise by valuation techniques.

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

At the SOFP date, the SHA assesses whether any financial assets, other than those held at 'fair value through profit and loss' are impaired. Financial assets are impaired and impairment losses recognised if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events which occurred after the initial recognition of the asset and which has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the asset.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the revised future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The loss is recognised in the SoCNE and the carrying amount of the asset is reduced directly, or through a provision of impairment of receivables.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through the SoCNE to the extent that the carrying amount of the receivable at the date of the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised.

1.18. Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised on the SOFP when the SHA becomes party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument or, in the case of trade payables, when the goods or services have been received. Financial liabilities are de-recognised when the liability has been discharged, that is, the liability has been paid or has expired.

1.18.1. Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at fair value through the SoCNE or other financial liabilities.

1.18.2. Financial liabilities at fair value through the SoCNE

Embedded derivatives that have different risks and characteristics to their host contracts, and contracts with embedded derivatives whose separate value cannot be ascertained, are treated as financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss. They are held at fair value, with any resultant gain or loss recognised in the SoCNE. The net gain or loss incorporates any interest earned on the financial asset.

1.18.3. Other financial liabilities

After initial recognition, all other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the life of the asset, to the net carrying amount of the financial liability. Interest is recognised using the effective interest method.

1.19. Value Added Tax (VAT)

Most of the activities of the SHA are outside the scope of VAT and, in general, output tax does not apply and input tax on purchases is not recoverable. Irrecoverable VAT is charged to the relevant expenditure category or included in the capitalised purchase cost of fixed assets. Where output tax is charged or input VAT is recoverable, the amounts are stated net of VAT.

1.20. Foreign currencies

Transactions denominated in a foreign currency are translated into sterling at the exchange rate ruling on the dates of the transactions. Resulting exchange gains and losses are taken to the SoCNE. At the SoFP date, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the reporting date.

1.21. Third party assets

Assets belonging to third parties (such as money held on behalf of patients) are not recognised in the accounts since the SHA has no beneficial interest in them. Details of third party assets are given in the Notes to the accounts.

1.22. Losses and Special Payments

Losses and special payments are items that the Welsh Government would not have contemplated when it agreed funds for the health service or passed legislation. By their nature they are items that ideally should not arise. They are therefore subject to special control procedures compared with the generality of payments. They are divided into different categories, which govern the way each individual case is handled.

Losses and special payments are charged to the relevant functional headings in the SoCNE on an accruals basis, including losses which would have been made good through insurance cover had the SHA not been bearing their own risks (with insurance premiums then being included as normal revenue expenditure). However, the note on losses and special payments is compiled directly from the losses register which is prepared on a cash basis.

The SHA accounts for all losses and special payments gross (including assistance from the WRP).

The NHS Wales organisation accrues or provides for the best estimate of future pay-outs for certain liabilities and discloses all other potential payments as contingent liabilities, unless the probability of the liabilities becoming payable is remote.

All claims for losses and special payments are provided for, where the probability of settlement of an individual claim is over 50%. Where reliable estimates can be made, incidents of clinical negligence against which a claim has not, as yet, been received are provided in the same way. Expected reimbursements from the WRP are included in debtors. For those claims where the probability of settlement is between 5- 50%, the liability is disclosed as a contingent liability.

1.23. Pooled budget

In accordance with section 33 of the NHS (Wales) Act 2006, the SHA is able to operate pooled budgets with Local Authorities for specific activities defined in the Pooled budget Note.

The SHA has not entered into any pooled budget arrangements.

1.24. Critical Accounting Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the accounting policies, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources.

The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from those estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are continually reviewed. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

1.25. Key sources of estimation uncertainty

There are no estimation uncertainties at the SoFP date that have a significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

1.26 Private Finance Initiative (PFI) transactions

DHCW has no PFI arrangements.

1.27. Contingencies

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the NHS Wales organisation, or a present obligation that is not recognised because it is not probable that a payment will be required to settle the obligation or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured sufficiently reliably. A contingent liability is disclosed unless the possibility of a payment is remote.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the NHS Wales organisation. A contingent asset is disclosed where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Where the time value of money is material, contingencies are disclosed at their present value.

Remote contingent liabilities are those that are disclosed under Parliamentary reporting requirements and not under IAS 37 and, where practical, an estimate of their financial effect is required.

1.28. Absorption accounting

Transfers of function are accounted for as either by merger or by absorption accounting dependent upon the treatment prescribed in the FReM. Absorption accounting requires that entities account for their transactions in the period in which they took place with no restatement of performance required.

Where there is a transfer of function the gain or loss resulting from the assets and liabilities transferring is recognised in the SoCNE and is disclosed separately from the operating costs.

1.29. Accounting standards that have been issued but not yet been adopted

The following accounting standards have been issued and or amended by the IASB and IFRIC but have not been adopted because they are not yet required to be adopted by the FReM

IFRS14 Regulatory Deferral Accounts.

Applies to first time adopters of IFRS after 1 January 2016. Therefore not applicable.

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts, Application required for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, Standard is not yet adopted by the FReM which is expected to be from April 2025: early adoption is not permitted.

1.30. Accounting standards issued that have been adopted early

During 2023-24 there have been no accounting standards that have been adopted early. All early adoption of accounting standards will be led by HM Treasury.

1.31. Charities

The NHS Organisation has no NHS Charitable Fund.

2. FINANCIAL DUTIES PERFORMANCE

The statutory financial duties of Special Health Authorities are set out in section 172 of the National Health Service (Wales) Act 2006.

Section 172(1) sets out what is referred to as the 'First Financial Duty' - a duty to secure that SHA expenditure does not exceed the aggregate of the funding allotted to it for a financial year. Under the powers of direction in the National Health Service (Wales) Act section 172(6) WHC/2019/004 clarified that the annual statutory financial duty is set separately for revenue and capital resource allocations.

2.1 Revenue Resource Performance

Financial performance 2022-23	£000
Net operating costs for the period	110,497
Less general ophthalmic services expenditure and other non-cash limited expenditure	0
Less revenue consequences of bringing PFI schemes onto SoFP	0
Less any non funded revenue consequences of IFRS 16	0
Total operating expenses	110,497
Revenue Resource Allocation	110,804
Under /(over) spend against Allocation	307

DHCW has met its financial duty to break-even against its Revenue Resource Limit over the period.

2.2 Capital Resource Performance

	2023-24
	£000
Gross capital expenditure	20,408
Add: Losses on disposal of donated assets	0
Less NBV of property, plant and equipment, right of use and intangible assets	0
Less: capital grants received	0
Less: donations received	0
Less IFRS16 Peppercorn income	0
Less initial recognition of RoU Asset Dilapidations	0
Add: recognition of RoU Assets Dilapidations on crystallisation	0
Charge against Capital Resource Allocation	20,408
Capital Resource Allocation	20,427
(Over) / Underspend against Capital Resource Allocation	19

DHCW has met its financial duty to break-even against its Capital Resource Limit over the period.

2.3 Integrated Medium Term Plan

DHCW has submitted an Integrated Medium Term Plan for the period 2023-26 in accordance with NHS Wales Planning Framework 2023-26. However, as this was not a statutory requirement for SHAs under the NHS Finance (Wales) Act 2014 the plan did not require Ministerial approval.

2.4 Creditor payment

The SHA is required to pay 95% of the number of non-NHS bills within 30 days of receipt of goods or a valid invoice (whichever is the later). The SHA has achieved the following results:

	2023-24	2022-23
Total number of non-NHS bills paid	4,532	4,074
Total number of non-NHS bills paid within target	4,409	4,006
Percentage of non-NHS bills paid within target	97.3%	98.3%

SHA has met the target.

3. ANALYSIS OF GROSS OPERATING COSTS

3.1 General Medical Services

	2023-24	2022-23
	£'000	£'000
IT Support and Refresh	5,059	4,001
Public Sector Broadband Aggregation	576	651
Systems & Services Contract	4,942	5,253
Licences	3,376	3,046
Data Quality System Audit	521	442
Primary Care Services	2,527	2,281
Other Expenditure	299	392
Total	17,300	16,066

3.3 Other Operating Expenditure

	2023-24	2022-23
	£000	£000
Local Health Boards	6,223	7,231
Welsh NHS Trusts	2,567	2,071
Welsh Special Health Authorities	67	3
Goods and services from other NHS bodies	0	0
WHSSC/EASC	0	0
Local Authorities	1,012	1,012
Purchase of healthcare from non-NHS bodies	0	0
Welsh Government	0	0
Other NHS Trusts	0	0
Directors' costs	1,485	1,369
Operational Staff costs	60,733	50,328
Supplies and services - clinical	0	0
Supplies and services - general	5,837	3,783
Consultancy Services	757	742
Establishment	1,807	1,990
Transport	29	52
Premises	2,152	43,789
Computer software licences and maintenance contracts (DHCW only)	45,326	0

	2023-24	2022-23
	£000	£000
External Contractors	9,934	11,596
Depreciation	3,277	3,781
Depreciation RoU Asset)	1,621	1,765
Amortisation	5,021	4,911
Fixed asset impairments and reversals (Property, plant & equipment)	1	6
Fixed asset impairments and reversals (RoU Assets)	0	0
Fixed asset impairments and reversals (Intangible assets)	0	0
Impairments & reversals of financial assets	0	0
Impairments & reversals of non-current assets held for sale	0	0
Audit fees	193	197
Other auditors' remuneration	0	0
Losses, special payments and irrecoverable debts	(17)	133
Research and Development	0	0
Expense related to short-term leases	97	0
Expense related to low-value asset leases (excluding short-term leases)	0	0
Other operating costs	36	35
Total	148,158	134,794

3.4 Losses, special payments and irrecoverable debts:**charges to operating expenses**

Increase/(decrease) in provision for future payments:	2023-24	2022-23
Clinical negligence;	£000	£000
Secondary care	0	0
Primary care	0	0
Redress Secondary care	0	0
Redress Primary care	0	0
Personal injury	0	0
All other losses and special payments	0	50
Defence legal fees and other administrative costs	0	0
Gross increase/(decrease) in provision for future payments	0	50
Contribution to Welsh Risk Pool	0	0
Premium for other insurance arrangements	0	0
Irrecoverable debts	(17)	96
Less: income received/due from Welsh Risk Pool	0	0
Total	(17)	146

The significant decrease in premises expenditure from the prior year is due to the reclassification of costs associated with computer software licenses and maintenance contracts. These expenses, previously included under premises, are now reported under a new line "Computer Software Licences and Maintenance Contracts" to better reflect their nature.

	2023-24	2022-23
	£	£
Permanent injury included within personal injury £:	0	0

4. MISCELLANEOUS INCOME

	2023-24	2022-23
	£000	£000
Local Health Boards	45,461	36,915
Welsh Health Specialised Services Committee (WHSSC) / Emergency Ambulance Services Committee (EASC)	244	205
NHS trusts	7,411	7,228
Welsh Special Health Authorities	800	685
Foundation Trusts	0	0
Other NHS England bodies	0	0
Other NHS Bodies	115	114
Local authorities	60	114
Welsh Government	165	84
Welsh Government Hosted Bodies	60	0
Non NHS:		
Private patient income	0	0
Overseas patients (non-reciprocal)	0	0
Injury Costs Recovery (ICR) Scheme	0	0
Other income from activities	748	0
Patient transport services	0	0
Education, training and research	0	817
Charitable and other contributions to expenditure	0	0
Receipt of NWSSP Covid centrally purchased assets	0	0
Receipt of Covid centrally purchased assets from other organisations	0	0
Receipt of NWSSP Covid centrally purchased assets	0	0

Receipt of donated assets	0	0
Receipt of Government granted assets	0	0
Right of Use Grant (Peppercorn Lease)	0	0
Non-patient care income generation schemes	0	0
NWSSP	0	0
Deferred income released to revenue	0	0
Right of Use Asset Sub-leasing rental income	0	0
Contingent rental income from finance leases	0	0
Rental income from operating leases	0	0
Rental income from operating leases	0	0
Other income		
Provision of laundry, pathology, payroll services	0	0
Accommodation and catering charges	0	0
Mortuary fees	0	0
Staff payments for use of cars	0	0
Business units	0	0
Scheme Pays Reimbursement Notional	0	0
Other	0	0
Total	55,064	46,162

Injury Cost Recovery (ICR) Scheme income is subject to a provision for impairment re personal injury claims

	2023-24	2022-23
	%	%
To reflect expected rates of collection ICR income is subject to a provision for impairment of:	0.00	0.00

5. INVESTMENT REVENUE

	2023-24	2022-23
	£000	£000
Rental revenue:		
PFI Finance lease income		
planned	0	0
contingent	0	0
Other finance lease revenue	0	0
Interest revenue:		
Bank accounts	0	0
Other loans and receivables	0	0
Impaired financial assets	0	0
Other financial assets	0	0
Total	0	0

6. OTHER GAINS AND LOSSES

	2023-24	2022 -23
	£000	£000
Gain/(loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	0	0
Gain/(loss) on disposal of intangible assets	0	0
Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets held for sale	0	0
Gain/(loss) on disposal of financial assets	0	0
Change on foreign exchange	0	0
Change in fair value of financial assets at fair value through SoCNE	0	0
Change in fair value of financial liabilities at fair value through SoCNE	0	0
Recycling of gain/(loss) from equity on disposal of financial assets held for sale	0	0
Total	0	0

7. FINANCE COSTS

	2023-24	2022-23
	£000	£000
Interest on loans and overdrafts	0	0
Interest on obligations under finance leases	0	0
Interest on obligations under Right of Use Leases	103	79
Interest on obligations under PFI contracts		
main finance cost	0	0
contingent finance cost	0	0
Impact of IFRS 16 on PPP/PFI contracts	0	0
Interest on late payment of commercial debt	0	0
Other interest expense	103	79
Total interest expense	0	0
Provisions unwinding of discount	0	0
Other finance costs	0	0
Total	103	79

8. FUTURE CHANGE TO SOCNE/OPERATING LEASES**SHA as lessee**

As at 31st March 2024 DHCW SHA had 11 arrangements in respect of equipment and 17 in respect of vehicles, with no equipment leases expiring and 6 vehicle leases having expired in year.

Payments recognised as an expense	Low Value & Short Term	Other	Total	
	2023-24 £000	2023-24 £000	2023-24 £000	2022-23 £000
Minimum lease payments	97	0	97	63
Contingent rents	0	0	0	0
Sub-lease payments	0	0	0	0
Total	97	0	97	63

Total future minimum lease payments Payable	Low Value & Short Term	Other	Total	
	2023-24 £000	2023-24 £000	2023-24 £000	2022-23 £000
Not later than one year	89	0	89	31
Between one and five years	19	0	19	0
After 5 years	0	0	0	0
Total	108	0	108	31

SHA as lessor

Rental revenue	2023-24 £000	2022-23 £000
Rent	0	0
Contingent rents	0	0
Total revenue rental	0	0

Total future minimum lease payments Receivable	2023-24 £000	2022-23 £000
Not later than one year	0	0
Between one and five years	0	0
After 5 years	0	0
Total revenue rental	0	0

9. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS AND STAFF NUMBERS

9.1 Employee costs

	Permanent Staff	Staff on inward secondment	Agency Staff	Specialist Trainee (SLE)	Other Staff	Total 2023-24	Total 2022-23
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Salaries and wages	51,235	891	525	0	120	52,771	43,809
Social security costs	5,530	0	0	0	0	5,530	4,631
Employer contributions to NHS Pension Scheme	9,594	0	0	0	0	9,594	7,821
Other pension costs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other employment benefits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Termination benefits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Employee costs	66,359	891	525	0	120	67,895	56,261

Other staff includes temporary workers paid via Bank

Charged to capital	1,475	1,525
Charged to revenue	66,420	54,736
	67,895	56,261
Net movement in accrued employee benefits (untaken staff leave)	(48)	(456)

9.2 Average number of employees

	Permanent Staff	Staff on inward secondment	Agency Staff	Specialist Trainee (SLE)	Other Staff	Total 2023-24	Total 2022-23
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Administrative, clerical and board members	1,154	12	8	0	2	1,176	1,030
Medical and dental	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Nursing, midwifery registered	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Professional, Scientific, and technical staff	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Additional Clinical Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Allied Health Professions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Healthcare Scientists	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Estates and Ancillary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Employee costs	1,154	12	8	0	3	1,177	1,030

9.3. Retirements due to ill-health

	2023-24	2022-23
Number	1	1
Estimated additional pension costs £	150,653	99,478

The estimated additional pension costs of these ill-health retirements have been calculated on an average basis and are borne by the NHS Pension Scheme.

9.4 Employee benefits

DHCW operates four salary sacrifice schemes (childcare vouchers, cycle to work, home electronics and lease cars) for the financial benefit of its employees. It also provides a purchase of annual leave scheme. In addition, staff have access to a non contributory Employee Assistance Programme which provides financial wellbeing support, and a financial wellbeing scheme to provide staff with access to simple financial education, salary deducted loans, and a range of savings and investment products.

9.5 Reporting of other compensation schemes - exit packages

Exit packages cost band (including any special payment element)	2023 -2024				2022 -2023
	Number of compulsory redundancies	Number of other departures	Total number of exit packages	Number of departures where special payments have been made	Total number of exit packages
	Whole numbers only	Whole numbers only	Whole numbers only	Whole numbers only	Whole numbers only
less than £10,000	0	0	0	0	0
£10,000 to £25,000	0	0	0	0	0
£25,000 to £50,000	0	0	0	0	0
£50,000 to £100,000	0	0	0	0	0
£100,000 to £150,000	0	0	0	0	0
£150,000 to £200,000	0	0	0	0	0
more than £200,000	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0

Exit packages cost band (including any special payment element)	2023 -2024				2022 -2023
	Cost of compulsory redundancies	Cost of other departures	Total cost of exit packages	Cost of special element included in exit packages	Total cost of exit packages
	£	£	£	£	Whole numbers only
less than £10,000	0	0	0	0	0
£10,000 to £25,000	0	0	0	0	0
£25,000 to £50,000	0	0	0	0	36,848
£50,000 to £100,000	0	0	0	0	0
£100,000 to £150,000	0	0	0	0	0
£150,000 to £200,000	0	0	0	0	0
more than £200,000	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	36,848

Exit costs paid in year of departure	Total paid in year 2023-24 £	Total paid in year 2022-23 £
Exit costs paid in year	0	36,848
Total	0	36,848

Redundancy costs are paid in accordance with the NHS Redundancy provisions, other departure costs are paid in accordance with the provisions of the NHS Voluntary Early Release Scheme (VERS). Where the SHA has agreed early retirements, the additional costs are met by the SHA and not by the NHS pension scheme. Ill-health retirement costs are met by the NHS pensions scheme and are not included in the table.

9.6 Fair Pay disclosures

9.6.1 Remuneration Relationship

Reporting bodies are required to disclose the relationship between the remuneration of the highest-paid director /employee in their organisation and the 25th percentile, median and 75th percentile remuneration of the organisation's workforce.

	2023 -2024	2023 -2024	2023 -2024
	£000	£000	£000
Total pay and benefits	Chief Executive	Employee	Ratio
25th percentile pay ratio	162.5	35.9	4.5:1
Median pay	162.5	44.2	3.7:1
75th percentile pay ratio	162.5	52.0	3.1:1
Salary component of total pay and benefits			
25th percentile pay ratio	162.5	35.1	
Median pay	162.5	43.3	
75th percentile pay ratio	162.5	51.7	
Total pay and benefits	Highest Paid Director	Employee	Ratio
25th percentile pay ratio	162.5	35.9	4.5:1
Median pay	162.5	44.2	3.7:1
75th percentile pay ratio	162.5	52.0	3.1:1
Salary component of total pay and benefits			
25th percentile pay ratio	162.5	35.1	
Median pay	162.5	43.3	
75th percentile pay ratio	162.5	51.7	

	2022 -2023	2022 -2023	2022 -2023
	£000	£000	£000
	Chief Executive	Employee	Ratio
	152.5	33.7	4.5:1
	152.5	41.8	3.6:1
	152.5	49.9	3.1:1
	152.5	33.4	
	152.5	41.2	
	152.5	49.3	
Highest Paid Director	Employee	Ratio	
	157.5	33.7	4.7:1
	157.5	41.8	3.8:1
	157.5	49.9	3.2:1
	157.5	33.4	
	157.5	41.2	
	157.5	49.3	

In 2023-24, 0 (2022-23, 0) employees received remuneration in excess of the highest-paid director.

Remuneration for all staff ranged from £20,790 to £164,029 (2022-23, £22,055 to £158,526).

The all staff range includes directors (including the highest paid director) and excludes pension benefits of all employees.

Financial year summary

Between 2022/23 and 2023/24 the median ratio of the workforce and the Chief Executive increased from 3.6:1 to 3.7:1 and the ratio of the highest paid director decreased from 3.8:1 to 3.7:1.

The median for salary component of total pay and benefits is £43,257 and £44,178 for total pay and benefits (In 2022/23 these Figures were £41,197 and 41,806 respectively) which for both years is the top of a band 6 on the agenda for change pay scales.

There were 112 additional wte in year, of which there were 63 above the median, which will cause the median to increase but as it is still in the same band, remains constant.

Pay rates for all employees of DHCW are set nationally, predominately through the Executive and Senior Pay Terms and conditions of service, the Agenda for Change agreement or the Medical & Dental Terms and Conditions of Service. Different awards applied to Medical and Agenda for Change pay scales, and also between bands within each sets of terms and conditions, has had an impact on the change in the median pay for staff.

9.6.2 Percentage Changes

	2022-23 to 2023-24	2021-22 to 2022-23
% Change from previous financial year in respect of Chief Executive	%	%
Salary and allowances	6.6	0
Performance pay and bonuses	0.0	0
% Change from previous financial year in respect of highest paid director		
Salary and allowances	3.2	0
Performance pay and bonuses	0.0	0

9.7 Pension costs

Past and present employees are covered by the provisions of the NHS Pension Schemes. Details of the benefits payable and rules of the schemes can be found on the NHS Pensions website at www.nhsbsa.nhs.uk/pensions. Both the 1995/2008 and 2015 schemes are accounted for, and the scheme liability valued, as a single combined scheme. Both are unfunded defined benefit schemes that cover NHS employers, GP practices and other bodies, allowed under the direction of the Secretary of State for Health and Social Care in England and Wales. They are not designed to be run in a way that would enable NHS bodies to identify their share of the underlying scheme assets and liabilities.

Therefore, each scheme is accounted for as if it were a defined contribution scheme: the cost to the NHS body of participating in each scheme is taken as equal to the contributions payable to that scheme for the accounting period.

In order that the defined benefit obligations recognised in the financial statements do not differ materially from those that would be determined at the reporting date by a formal actuarial valuation, the FReM requires that *“the period between formal valuations shall be four years, with approximate assessments in intervening years”*.

An outline of these follows:

a) Accounting valuation

A valuation of scheme liability is carried out annually by the scheme actuary (currently the Government Actuary’s Department) as at the end of the reporting period. This utilises an actuarial assessment for the previous accounting period in conjunction with updated membership and financial data for the current reporting period, and is accepted as providing suitably robust Figures for financial reporting purposes. The valuation of the scheme liability as at 31 March 2024, is based on valuation data as 31 March 2023, updated to 31 March 2024 with summary global member and accounting data. In undertaking this actuarial assessment, the methodology prescribed in IAS 19, relevant FReM interpretations, and the discount rate prescribed by HM Treasury have also been used.

The latest assessment of the liabilities of the scheme is contained in the Statement by the Actuary, which forms part of the annual NHS Pension Scheme Annual Report and Accounts. These accounts can be viewed on the NHS Pensions website and are published annually. Copies can also be obtained from The Stationery Office.

b) Full actuarial (funding) valuation

The purpose of this valuation is to assess the level of liability in respect of the benefits due under the schemes (taking into account recent demographic experience), and to recommend contribution rates payable by employees and employers.

The latest actuarial valuation undertaken for the NHS Pension Scheme was completed as at 31 March 2020. The results of this valuation set the employer contribution rate payable from 1 April 2024 to 23.7% of pensionable pay. The core cost cap cost of the scheme was calculated to be outside of the 3% cost cap corridor as at 31 March 2020. However, when the wider economic situation was taken into account through the economic cost cap cost of the scheme, the cost cap corridor was not similarly breached. As a result, there was no impact on the member benefit structure or contribution rates.

c) National Employment Savings Trust (NEST)

NEST is a workplace pension scheme, which was set up by legislation and is treated as a trust-based scheme. The Trustee responsible for running the scheme is NEST Corporation. It's a non-departmental public body (NDPB) that operates at arm's length from government and is accountable to Parliament through the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP).

NEST Corporation has agreed a loan with the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP). This has paid for the scheme to be set up and will cover expected shortfalls in scheme costs during the earlier years while membership is growing.

NEST Corporation aims for the scheme to become self-financing while providing consistently low charges to members.

Using qualifying earnings to calculate contributions, currently the legal minimum level of contributions is 8% of a jobholder's qualifying earnings, for employers whose legal duties have started. The employer must pay at least 3% of this.

The earnings band used to calculate minimum contributions under existing legislation is called qualifying earnings. Qualifying earnings are currently those between £6,240 and £50,270 for the 2023-24 tax year (2022-23 £6,240 and £50,270).

Restrictions on the annual contribution limits were removed on 1st April 2017.

10. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYMENT POLICY - MEASURE OF COMPLIANCE

10.1 Prompt payment code - measure of compliance

The Welsh Government requires that DHCW pay all their trade creditors in accordance with the CBI prompt payment code and Government Accounting rules. The Welsh Government has set as part of the SHA financial targets a requirement to pay 95% of the number of non-NHS creditors within 30 days of delivery. DHCW met the target in 2023-24.

	2023-24	2023-24	2022-23	2022-23
	Number	£000	Number	£000
NHS				
Total bills paid	940	12,509	728	15,137
Total bills paid within target	894	11,983	693	14,142
Percentage of bills paid within target	95.1%	95.8%	95.2%	93.4%
Non-NHS				
Total bills paid	4,532	120,700	4,074	107,563
Total bills paid within target	4,409	117,646	4,006	102,689
Percentage of bills paid within target	97.3%	97.5%	98.3%	95.5%
Total				
Total bills paid	5,472	133,209	4,802	122,700
Total bills paid within target	5,303	129,629	4,699	116,831
Percentage of bills paid within target	96.9%	97.3%	97.9%	95.2%

10.2 The Late Payment of Commercial Debts (Interest) Act 1998

	2023-24	2022-23
	£	£
Amounts included within finance costs (note 7) from claims made under this legislation	0	0
Compensation paid to cover debt recovery costs under this legislation	0	0
Total	0	0

11. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

2023-24	Land £000	Building excluding dwellings £000	Dwelling £000	Assets under construction & payments on account £000	Plant and machinery £000	Transport equipment £000	Information technology £000	Furniture & fittings £000	Total £000
Cost at 31 March bf	0	1,597	0	1,288	196	0	21,784	0	24,865
NHS Wales Transfers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prepayments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfer of Finance Leases to ROU Asset Note	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cost or valuation at 1 April 2023	0	1,597	0	1,288	196	0	21,784	0	24,865
Revaluation/Indexation	0	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	85
Additions									
- purchased	0	32	0	1,431	0	0	1,019	29	2,511
- donated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- government granted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfer from/into other organisations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reclassifications	0	0	0	(1,260)	0	0	1,143	108	(9)
Revaluations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reversal of impairments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Impairments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reclassified as held for sale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disposals	0	0	0	0	0	0	(932)	0	(932)
At 31 March 2024	0	1,714	0	1,459	196	0	23,014	137	26,520

2023-24	Land £000	Building excluding dwellings £000	Dwelling £000	Assets under construction & payments on account £000	Plant and machinery £000	Transport equipment £000	Information technology £000	Furniture & fittings £000	Total £000
Depreciation at 31 March bf	0	1,068	0	0	109	0	13,332	0	14,509
NHS Wales Transfers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfer of Finance Leases to ROU Asset Note	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Depreciation at 1 April 2023	0	1,068	0	0	109	0	13,332	0	14,509
Revaluation/Indexation	0	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	57
Transfer from/into other organisations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reclassifications	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Revaluations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reversal of impairments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Impairments	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Reclassified as held for sale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disposals	0	0	0	0	0	0	(932)	0	(932)
Provided during the period	0	188	0	0	39	0	3,030	20	3,277
At 31 March 2024	0	1,313	0	0	148	0	15,431	20	16,912
Net book value at 1 April 2023	0	529	0	1,288	87	0	8,452	0	10,356
Net book value at 31 March 2024	0	401	0	1,459	48	0	7,583	117	9,608

Net book value at 31 March 2024 comprises :	Land £000	Building excluding dwellings £000	Dwelling £000	Assets under construction & payments on account £000	Plant and machinery £000	Transport equipment £000	Information technology £000	Furniture & fittings £000	Total £000
Purchased	0	401	0	1,459	48	0	7,583	117	9,608
Donated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Government Granted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
At 31 March 2024	0	401	0	1,459	48	0	7,583	117	9,608
Asset financing									
Owned	0	401	0	1,459	48	0	7,583	117	9,608
On-SoFP MIMS Funded PPP contracts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
On-SoFP PFI contracts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PFI residual interests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
At 31 March 2024	0	401	0	1,459	48	0	7,583	117	9,608

The net book value of land, buildings and dwellings at 31 March 2024 comprises :

	£000
Freehold	0
Long Leasehold	0
Short Leasehold	401
	401

2022-23	Land £000	Building excluding dwellings £000	Dwelling £000	Assets under construction & payments on account £000	Plant and machinery £000	Transport equipment £000	Information technology £000	Furniture & fittings £000	Total £000
Cost at 31 March bf	0	1,450	0	1,986	201	0	21,511	0	25,148
NHS Wales Transfers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prepayments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfer of Finance Leases to ROU Asset Note	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cost or valuation at 1 April 2022	0	1,450	0	1,986	201	0	21,511	0	25,148
Indexation	0	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	68
Additions									
- purchased	0	79	0	1,261	(5)	0	458	0	1,793
- donated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- government granted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfer from/into other NHS bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reclassifications	0	0	0	(1,959)	0	0	2,111	0	152
Revaluations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reversal of impairments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Impairments	0	0	0	0	0	0	(7)	0	(7)
Reclassified as held for sale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disposals	0	0	0	0	0	0	(2,289)	0	(2,289)
At 31 March 2023	0	1,597	0	1,288	196	0	21,784	0	24,865

2022-23	Land £000	Building excluding dwellings £000	Dwelling £000	Assets under construction & payments on account £000	Plant and machinery £000	Transport equipment £000	Information technology £000	Furniture & fittings £000	Total £000
Depreciation at 31 March bf	0	868	0	0	69	0	12,041	0	12,978
NHS Wales Transfers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfer of Finance Leases to ROU Asset Note	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Depreciation at 1 April 2023	0	868	0	0	69	0	12,041	0	12,978
Revaluation/Indexation	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
Transfer from/into other organisations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reclassifications	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Revaluations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reversal of impairments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Impairments	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1)	0	(1)
Reclassified as held for sale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disposals	0	0	0	0	0	0	(2,289)	0	(2,289)
Provided during the period	0	160	0	0	40	0	3,581	0	3,781
At 31 March 2023	0	1,068	0	0	109	0	13,332	0	14,509
Net book value at 1 April 2022	0	582	0	1,986	132	0	9,470	0	12,170
Net book value at 31 March 2023	0	529	0	1,288	87	0	8,452	0	10,356

Net book value at 31 March 2023 comprises:	Land £000	Building excluding dwellings £000	Dwelling £000	Assets under construction & payments on account £000	Plant and machinery £000	Transport equipment £000	Information technology £000	Furniture & fittings £000	Total £000
Purchased	0	529	0	1,288	87	0	8,452	0	10,356
Donated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Government Granted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
At 31 March 2023	0	529	0	1,288	87	0	8,452	0	10,356
Asset financing									
Owned	0	529	0	1,288	87	0	8,452	0	10,356
On-SoFP MIMS Funded PPP contracts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
On-SoFP PFI contracts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PFI residual interests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
At 31 March 2023	0	529	0	1,288	87	0	8,452	0	10,356

The net book value of land, buildings and dwellings at 31 March 2023 comprises :

	£000
Freehold	0
Long Leasehold	0
Short Leasehold	529
	529

11. Additional disclosures re Property, Plant and Equipment

Disclosures:

i) Donated Assets

DHCW has not received any donated assets during the year.

ii) Valuations

The SHA is required to apply the revaluation model set out in IAS 16 and value its capital assets to fair value. Fair value is defined by IAS 16 as the amount for which an asset could be exchanged between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arms length transaction. This has been undertaken on the assumption that the property is sold as part of the continuing enterprise in operation.

iii) Asset Lives

Depreciated as follows:

- Land is not depreciated.
- Equipment 5-15 years.

iv) Compensation

No compensation has been received from third parties for assets impaired, lost or given up, that is included in the income statement.

v) Write Downs

There have not been write downs.

vi) DHCW does not hold any property where the value is materially different from its open market value.

vii) Assets Held for Sale or sold in the period.

There are no assets held for sale or sold in the period.

11.2 Non-current assets held for sale

	Land £000	Buildings, including dwelling £000	Other property, plant and equipment £000	Intangible assets £000	Other assets £000	Total £000
Balance at 1 April 2023	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plus assets classified as held for sale in the period	0	0	0	0	0	0
Revaluation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less assets sold in the period	0	0	0	0	0	0
Add reversal of impairment of assets held for sale	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less impairment of assets held for sale	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less assets no longer classified as held for sale, for reasons other than disposal by sale	0	0	0	0	0	0
Balance carried forward 31 March 2024	0	0	0	0	0	0
Balance at 1 April 2022	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plus assets classified as held for sale in the period	0	0	0	0	0	0
Revaluation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less assets sold in the period	0	0	0	0	0	0
Add reversal of impairment of assets held for sale	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less impairment of assets held for sale	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less assets no longer classified as held for sale, for reasons other than disposal by sale	0	0	0	0	0	0
Balance carried forward 31 March 2023	0	0	0	0	0	0

Assets sold in the period - There were no assets sold in the period. Assets classified as held for sale during the period - No assets were classified as held for sale during 2023-24.

11.3 Right of Use Assets

The organisation's right of use asset leases are disclosed across the relevant headings below. All are individually insignificant.

2023 - 24	Land £000	Building excluding dwellings £000	Dwelling £000	Assets under construction & payments on account £000	Plant and machinery £000	Transport equipment £000	Information technology £000	Furniture & fittings £000	Total £000
Cost or valuation at 31 March	0	1,853	0	0	0	0	2,149	0	4,002
Lease prepayments in relation to RoU Assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfer of Finance Leases from PPE Note	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Operating Leases Transitioning	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cost or valuation at 1 April	0	1,853	0	0	0	0	2,149	0	4,002
Additions	0	485	0	0	0	0	2,114	0	2,599
Transfer from/into other NHS bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disposals other than by sale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reclassifications	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Revaluations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reversal of impairments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Impairments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
De-recognition	0	(102)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(102)
At 31 March	0	2,236	0	0	0	0	4,263	0	6,499

	Land £000	Building excluding dwellings £000	Dwelling £000	Assets under construction & payments on account £000	Plant and machinery £000	Transport equipment £000	Information technology £000	Furniture & fittings £000	Total £000
Depreciation at 31 March	0	541	0	0	0	0	1,224	0	1,765
Transfer of Finance Leases from PPE Note	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Operating Leases Transitioning	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Depreciation at 1 April	0	541	0	0	0	0	1,224	0	1,765
Recognition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers from/into other NHS bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disposals other than by sale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reclassifications	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Revaluations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reversal of impairments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Impairments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
De-recognition	0	(102)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(102)
Provided during the year	0	519	0	0	0	0	1,102	0	1,621
At 31 March	0	958	0	0	0	0	2,326	0	3,284

Net book value at 1 April	0	1,312	0	0	0	0	925	0	2,237
Net book value at 31 March	0	1,278	0	0	0	0	1,937	0	3,215
RoU Asset Total Value Split by Lessor									
NHS Wales Peppercorn Leases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NHS Wales Market Value Leases	0	287	0	0	0	0	0	0	287
Other Public Sector Peppercorn Leases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Public Sector Market Value Leases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private Sector Peppercorn Leases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private Sector Market Value Leases	0	991	0	0	0	0	1,937	0	2,928
Total	0	1,278	0	0	0	0	1,937	0	3,215

11.3 Right of Use Assets continued

2022 - 23	Land £000	Building excluding dwellings £000	Dwelling £000	Assets under construction & payments on account £000	Plant and machinery £000	Transport equipment £000	Information technology £000	Furniture & fittings £000	Total £000
Cost or valuation at 31 March	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lease prepayments in relation to RoU Assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfer of Finance Leases from PPE Note	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Operating Leases Transitioning	0	1,853	0	0	0	0	2,149	0	4,002
Cost or valuation at 1 April	0	1,853	0	0	0	0	2,149	0	4,002
Additions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfer from/into other NHS bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disposals other than by sale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reclassifications	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Revaluations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reversal of impairments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Impairments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
De-recognition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
At 31 March	0	1,853	0	0	0	0	2,149	0	4,002

2022 - 23	Land £000	Building excluding dwellings £000	Dwelling £000	Assets under construction & payments on account £000	Plant and machinery £000	Transport equipment £000	Information technology £000	Furniture & fittings £000	Total £000
Depreciation at 31 March	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfer of Finance Leases from PPE Note	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Operating Leases Transitioning	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Depreciation at 1 April	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Recognition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers from/into other NHS bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disposals other than by sale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reclassifications	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Revaluations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reversal of impairments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Impairments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
De-recognition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Provided during the year	0	541	0	0	0	0	1,224	0	1,765
At 31 March	0	541	0	0	0	0	1,224	0	1,765

2022-23	Land £000	Building excluding dwellings £000	Dwelling £000	Assets under construction & payments on account £000	Plant and machinery £000	Transport equipment £000	Information technology £000	Furniture & fittings £000	Total £000
Net book value at 1 April	0	1,853	0	0	0	0	2,149	0	4,002
Net book value at 31 March	0	1,312	0	0	0	0	925	0	2,237
RoU Asset Total Value Split by Lessor									
NHS Wales Peppercorn Leases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NHS Wales Market Value Leases	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Other Public Sector Peppercorn Leases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Public Sector Market Value Leases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private Sector Peppercorn Leases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private Sector Market Value Leases	0	1,308	0	0	0	0	925	0	2,233
Total	0	1,312	0	0	0	0	925	0	2,237

11.3 Right of Use Assets continued

Quantitative disclosures

	2023-24	2023-24	2023-24	2023-24	2022-23
Maturity analysis	LAND	BUILDINGS	OTHER	TOTAL	TOTAL
Contractual undiscounted cash flows relating to lease liabilities					
Less than 1 year	0	574	728	1,302	1,044
2-5 years	0	689	1,171	1,860	1,200
> 5 years	0	235	0	235	219
Less finance charges allocated to future periods	0	(133)	(87)	(220)	(132)
Total	0	1,365	1,812	3,177	2,331

Lease Liabilities (net of irrecoverable VAT)	2023-24	2022-23
Current	1,219	992
Non-Current	1,958	1,339
Total	3,177	2,331

Amounts Recognised in Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure	2023-24	2022-23
Depreciation	1,621	1,765
Impairment	0	0
Variable lease payments not included in lease liabilities - Interest expense	103	79
Sub-leasing income	0	0
Expense related to short-term leases	97	0
Expense related to low-value asset leases (excluding short-term leases)	0	0

Amounts Recognised in Statement of Cashflows (net of irrecoverable VAT)	2023-24	2022-23
Interest expense	(103)	(79)
Repayments of principal on leases	(1,753)	(1,670)
Total	(1,856)	(1,749)

12. INTANGIBLE NON-CURRENT ASSETS

2023-24	Software (purchased) £000	Software (internally generated) £000	Licences and trademarks £000	Patents £000	Development expenditure- internally generated £000	Assets under Construction £000	Total £000
Cost or valuation at 1 April 2023	23,671	7,838	3,040	0	0	12,190	46,739
Revaluation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reclassifications	0	5,327	252	0	0	(5,570)	9
Reversal of impairments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Impairments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Additions- purchased	0	0	693	0	0	0	693
Additions- internally generated	0	148	0	0	0	14,457	14,605
Additions- donated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Additions- government granted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reclassified as held for sale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disposals	(1,327)	0	(337)	0	0	0	(2,397)
Gross cost at 31 March 2024	22,344	13,313	3,648	0	0	21,077	60,382

2023-24	Software (purchased) £000	Software (internally generated) £000	Licences and trademarks £000	Patents £000	Development expenditure- internally generated £000	Assets under Construction £000	Total £000
Amortisation at 1 April 2023	17,725	3,367	3,040	0	0	0	24,132
Revaluation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reclassifications	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reversal of impairments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Impairments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Provided during the period	2,593	2,222	206	0	0	0	5,021
Reclassified as held for sale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disposals	(1,327)	0	(337)	0	0	0	(1,664)
Amortisation at 31 March 2024	18,991	5,589	2,909	0	0	0	27,489
Net book value at 1 April 2023	5,946	4,471	0	0	0	12,190	22,607
Net book value at 31 March 2024	3,353	7,724	739	0	0	21,077	32,893

At 31 March 2024							
Purchased	3,353	0	739	0	0	0	4,092
Donated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Government Granted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally generated	0	7,724	0	0	0	21,077	28,801
Total at 31 March 2024	3,353	7,724	739	0	0	21,077	32,893

12.1 Intangible non-current assets

2022-23	Software (purchased) £000	Software (internally generated) £000	Licences and trademarks £000	Patents £000	Development expenditure- internally generated £000	Assets under Construction £000	Total £000
Cost or valuation at 1 April 2022	25,834	4,723	3,151	0	0	5,673	39,381
Revaluation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reclassifications	0	1,723	0	0	0	(1,875)	(152)
Reversal of impairments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Impairments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Additions- purchased	0	0	0	0	0	3,638	3,638
Additions- internally generated	0	1,515	0	0	0	4,754	6,269
Additions- donated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Additions- government granted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reclassified as held for sale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disposals	(2,163)	(123)	(111)	0	0	0	(2,397)
Gross cost at 31 March 2023	23,671	7,838	3,040	0	0	12,190	46,739

2022-23	Software (purchased) £000	Software (internally generated) £000	Licences and trademarks £000	Patents £000	Development expenditure- internally generated £000	Assets under Construction £000	Total £000
Amortisation at 1 April 2022	16,217	2,339	3,062	0	0	0	21,618
Revaluation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reclassifications	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reversal of impairments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Impairments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Provided during the period	3,671	1,151	89	0	0	0	4,911
Reclassified as held for sale	0	1,515	0	0	0	0	6,269
Transfers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disposals	(2,163)	(123)	(111)	0	0	0	(2,397)
Amortisation at 31 March 2023	17,725	3,367	3,040	0	0	0	24,132
Net book value at 1 April 2022	9,617	2,384	89	0	0	5,673	17,763
Net book value at 31 March 2023	5,946	4,471	0	0	0	12,190	22,607

At 31 March 2023							
Purchased	5,946	0	0	0	0	6,537	12,483
Donated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Government Granted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally generated	0	4,471	0	0	0	5,653	10,124
Total at 31 March 2023	5,946	4,471	0	0	0	12,190	22,607

13 . IMPAIRMENTS

	2023-24			2022-23		
	Property, plant & equipment £000	Rights of Use Assets £000	Intangible assets £000	Property, plant and equipment £000	Rights of Use Assets £000	Intangible assets £000
Impairments arising from	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loss or damage from normal operations	0	0	0	0	0	0
Abandonment in the course of construction	0	0	0	0	0	0
Over specification of assets (Gold Plating)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loss as a result of a catastrophe	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unforeseen obsolescence	0	0	0	0	0	0
Changes in market price	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others (specify)	1	0	0	6	0	0
Reversal of impairments	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total of all impairments	1	0	0	6	0	0

Analysis of impairments charged to reserves in period :

Charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure	1	0	0	6	0	0
Impairments as a result of revaluation/indexation Charged to Revaluation Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	0
Impairments as a result of a loss of economic value or service potential Charged to Revaluation Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1	0	0	6	0	0

The impairment shown under other relates to loss of IT Equipment.

14.1 Inventories

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
	£000	£000
Drugs	0	0
Consumables	62	109
Energy	0	0
Work in progress	0	0
Other	0	0
Total	62	109
Of which held at realisable value	0	0

14.2 Inventories recognised in expenses

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
	£000	£000
Inventories recognised as an expense in the period	47	0
Write-down of inventories (including losses)	0	0
Reversal of write-downs that reduced the expense	0	0
Total	47	0

15. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Current	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
	£000	£000
Welsh Government	0	87
Welsh Health Specialised Services Committee (WHSSC) / Emergency Ambulance Services Committee (EASC)	0	0
Welsh Health Boards	5,029	962
Welsh NHS Trusts	369	2,617
Welsh Special Health Authorities	0	0
Non - Welsh Trusts	526	340
Other NHS	0	0
2019-20 Scheme Pays - Welsh Government Reimbursement	0	0
Welsh Risk Pool Claim Reimbursement;		
NHS Wales Secondary Health Sector	0	0
NHS Wales Primary Sector FLS Reimbursement	0	0
NHS Wales Redress	0	0
Other	0	0
Local Authorities	153	53
Capital debtors - Tangibles	0	0
Capital debtors - Intangibles	1	0
Other debtors	2,256	3,124
Provision for irrecoverable debts	(2)	(96)
Pension Prepayments NHS Pensions	0	0
Other prepayments	15,524	14,186
Other accrued income	128	0
Sub total	23,984	21,273

Non-current	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
	£000	£000
Welsh Government	0	0
Welsh Health Specialised Services Committee (WHSSC) / Emergency Ambulance Services Committee (EASC)	0	0
Welsh Health Boards	0	0
Welsh NHS Trusts	0	0
Welsh Special Health Authorities	0	0
Non - Welsh Trusts	0	0
Other NHS	0	0
2019-20 Scheme Pays - Welsh Government Reimbursement	0	0
Welsh Risk Pool Claim Reimbursement;		
NHS Wales Secondary Health Sector	0	0
NHS Wales Primary Sector FLS Reimbursement	0	0
NHS Wales Redress	0	0
Other	0	0
Local Authorities	0	0
Capital receivables - Tangibles	0	0
Capital receivables - Intangibles	0	0
Other receivables	0	0
Provision for irrecoverable debts	0	0
Pension Prepayments NHS Pensions	0	0
Pension Prepayments NEST	0	0
Other prepayments	1,297	405
Other accrued income	0	0
Sub total	1,297	405
Total	25,281	21,678

15. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (CONT)

Receivables past their due date but not impaired	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
	£000	£000
By up to three months	555	314
By three to six months	70	4
By more than six months	27	5
	652	323

Expected Credit Losses (ECL) previously Allowance for bad and doubtful debts		
Balance at 1 April	(96)	0
Transfer to other NHS Wales body	0	0
Amount written off during the period	0	0
Amount recovered during the period	0	0
(Increase) / decrease in receivables impaired	94	(96)
ECL/Bad debts recovered during period	0	0
Balance at 31 March	(2)	(96)

In determining whether a debt is impaired consideration is given to the age of the debt and the results of actions taken to recover the debt, including reference to credit agencies.

Receivables VAT		
Trade receivables	2	33
Other	0	0
Total	2	33

16. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

	Current		Non-current	
	31 March 2024 £000	31 March 2023 £000	31 March 2024 £000	31 March 2023 £000
Financial assets				
Shares and equity type investments				
Held to maturity investments at amortised costs	0	0	0	0
At fair value through SOCNE	0	0	0	0
Available for sale at FV	0	0	0	0
Deposits	0	0	0	0
Loans	0	0	0	0
Derivatives	0	0	0	0
Other (Specify)				
Right of Use Asset Finance Sublease	0	0	0	0
Held to maturity investments at amortised costs	0	0	0	0
At fair value through SOCNE	0	0	0	0
Available for sale at FV	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0

RoU Sub-leasing income Recognised in Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure

	2023-24	2022-23
RoU Sub-leasing income	0	0

17. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	31 March 2024 £000	31 March 2023 £000
Opening Balance	1,130	1,546
Net change in cash and cash equivalent balances	963	(416)
Balance at 31 March	2,093	1,130

Made up of:		
Cash held at Government Banking Service (GBS)	2,093	1,130
Commercial banks	0	0
Cash in hand	0	0
Cash and cash equivalents as in Statement of Financial Position	2,093	1,130
Bank overdraft - GBS	0	0
Bank overdraft - Commercial banks	0	0
Cash and cash equivalents as in Statement of Cash Flows	2,093	1,130

In response to the IAS 7 requirement for additional disclosure, the changes in liabilities arising for financing activities are:

Lease Liabilities (ROUA) £1.855m

Lease Liabilities (short-term and low value leases) £0.0m

PFI liabilities: £0.0m

The movement relates to cash, no comparative information is required by IAS 7 in 2022-23.

18. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Current	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
	£000	£000
Welsh Government	8	79
Welsh Health Specialised Services Committee (WHSSC) / Emergency Ambulance Services Committee (EASC)	0	0
Welsh Health Boards	925	861
Welsh NHS Trusts	730	784
Welsh Special Health Authorities	8	3
Other NHS	20	136
Taxation and social security payable / refunds	0	(3)
Refunds of taxation by HMRC	0	0
VAT payable to HMRC	0	0
Other taxes payable to HMRC	0	0
NI contributions payable to HMRC	0	0
Non-NHS trade payables - revenue	2,029	3,316
Local Authorities	(7)	215
Capital payables-Tangible	391	514
Capital payables- Intangible	3,753	1,245
Overdraft	0	0
Rentals due under operating leases	0	0
RoU Lease Liability	1,219	992
Obligations under finance leases, HP contracts		
Imputed finance lease element of on SoFP PFI contracts	0	0
Impact of IFRS 16 on SoFP PFI contracts	0	0

Pensions: staff	2	19
Non NHS Accruals	1,804	9,376
Deferred Income:		
Deferred Income brought forward	0	0
Deferred Income Additions	0	0
Transfer to / from current/non current deferred income	0	0
Released to SoCNE	0	0
Other creditors	8,394	0
PFI assets -deferred credits	0	0
Payments on account	0	0
Sub total	19,276	17,537

Non-Current	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
	£000	£000
Welsh Government	0	0
Welsh Health Specialised Services Committee (WHSSC) / Emergency Ambulance Services Committee (EASC)	0	0
Welsh Health Boards	0	0
Welsh NHS Trusts	0	0
Welsh Special Health Authorities	0	0
Other NHS	0	0
Taxation and social security payable / refunds	0	0
Refunds of taxation by HMRC	0	0
VAT payable to HMRC	0	0
Other taxes payable to HMRC	0	0
NI contributions payable to HMRC	0	0
Non-NHS trade payables - revenue	0	0
Local Authorities	0	0
Capital payables-Tangible	0	0
Capital payables- Intangible	0	0
Overdraft	0	0
Rentals due under operating leases	0	0
RoU Lease Liability	1,958	1,339
Obligations under finance leases, HP contracts	0	0
Imputed finance lease element of on SoFP PFI contracts	0	0
Impact of IFRS 16 on SoFP PFI contracts	0	0

Non-Current	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
	£000	£000
Pensions: staff	0	0
Non NHS Accruals	0	0
Deferred Income:		
Deferred Income brought forward	0	0
Deferred Income Additions	0	0
Transfer to / from current/non current deferred income	0	0
Released to SoCNE	0	0
Other creditors	0	0
PFI assets –deferred credits	0	0
Payments on account	0	0
Sub total	1,958	1,339
Total	21,234	18,876

It is intended to pay all invoices within the 30 day period directed by the Welsh Government.

Amounts falling due more than one year are expected to be settled as follows:	2023-24	2022-23
	£000	£000
Between one and two years	706	1,003
Between two and five years	1,030	197
In five years or more	222	139
Sub-total	1,958	1,339

19. OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

	Current		Non-current	
	31 March 2024 £000	31 March 2023 £000	31 March 2024 £000	31 March 2023 £000
Financial liabilities				
Financial Guarantees:				
At amortised cost	0	0	0	0
At fair value through SOCNE	0	0	0	0
Derivatives at fair value through SoCNE	0	0	0	0
Other				
At amortised cost	0	0	0	0
At fair value through SOCNE	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0

20. PROVISIONS

2023-24	At 1 April 2023	Structured settlement cases transferred to Risk Pool	Transfer of provisions to creditors	Transfer between current and non-current	Arising during the period	Utilised during the period	Reversed unused	Unwinding of discount	At 31 March 2024
Current	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Clinical negligence:-									
Secondary care	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Primary care	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Redress Secondary care	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Redress Primary care	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Personal injury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All other losses and special payments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Defence legal fees and other administration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Pensions relating to former directors	0			0	0	0	0	0	0
Pensions relating to other staff	0			0	0	0	0	0	0
2019-20 Scheme Pays - Reimbursement	0			0	0	0	0	0	0
Restructuring	0			0	0	0	0	0	0
RoU Asset Dilapidations CAME	0			0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Capital Provisions	0			0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	9,702		0	0	6,105	0	(420)		15,387
Total	9,702	0	0	0	6,105	0	(420)	0	15,387

2023-24	At 1 April 2023	Structured settlement cases transferred to Risk Pool	Transfer of provisions to creditors	Transfer between current and non-current	Arising during the period	Utilised during the period	Reversed unused	Unwinding of discount	At 31 March 2024
Non-Current	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Clinical negligence:-		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Secondary care	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Primary care	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Redress Secondary care	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Redress Primary care	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Personal injury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All other losses and special payments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Defence legal fees and other administration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Pensions relating to former directors	0			0	0	0	0	0	0
Pensions relating to other staff	0			0	0	0	0	0	0
2019-20 Scheme Pays - Reimbursement	0			0	0	0	0	0	0
Restructuring	0			0	0	0	0	0	0
RoU Asset Dilapidations CAME	0			0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Capital Provisions	0			0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0		0	0	0	0	0		0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

2023-24	At 1 April 2023	Structured settlement cases transferred to Risk Pool	Transfer of provisions to creditors	Transfer between current and non-current	Arising during the period	Utilised during the period	Reversed unused	Unwinding of discount	At 31 March 2024
Total	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Clinical negligence:-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Secondary care	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Primary care	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Redress Secondary care	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Redress Primary care	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Personal injury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All other losses and special payments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Defence legal fees and other administration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Pensions relating to former directors	0			0	0	0	0	0	0
Pensions relating to other staff	0			0	0	0	0	0	0
2019-20 Scheme Pays - Reimbursement	0			0	0	0	0	0	0
Restructuring	0			0	0	0	0	0	0
RoU Asset Dilapidations CAME	0			0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Capital Provisions	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	9,702	0	0	0	6,105	0	(420)		15,387
Total	9,702	0	0	0	6,105	0	(420)	0	15,387

Expected timing of cash flows:	In year to 31 March 2025	Between 1 April 2025 31 March 2029	Thereafter	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Clinical negligence:-	0	0	0	0
Secondary care	0	0	0	0
Primary care	0	0	0	0
Redress Secondary care	0	0	0	0
Redress Primary care	0	0	0	0
Personal injury	0	0	0	0
All other losses and special payments	0	0	0	0
Defence legal fees and other administration	0	0	0	0
Pensions relating to former directors	0	0	0	0
Pensions relating to other staff	0	0	0	0
2019-20 Scheme Pays - Reimbursement	0	0	0	0
Restructuring	0	0	0	0
RoU Asset Dilapidations CAME	0	0	0	0
Other Capital Provisions	0	0	0	0
Other	15,387	0	0	15,387
Total	15,387	0	0	15,387

The provision of £9,565k on the balance sheet as of 31st March 2023 reflects treatment of recovery of VAT, which has yet to be concluded. This provision has increased by £5,606k during the year, bringing the total to £15,171k as of 31st March 2024. Additionally, a provision of £137k on the balance sheet as of 31st March 2023 relates to ongoing contract price negotiations for software services delivered. This provision has increased by £79k during the year, bringing the total to £216k as of 31st March 2024.

20. PROVISIONS (CONT)

2022-23	At 1 April 2022	Structured settlement cases transferred to Risk Pool	Transfer of provisions to creditors	Transfer between current and non-current	Arising during the period	Utilised during the period	Reversed unused	Unwinding of discount	At 31 March 2023
Current	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Clinical negligence:-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Secondary care	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Primary care	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Redress Secondary care	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Redress Primary care	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Personal injury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All other losses and special payments	0	0	0	0	50	(50)	0	0	0
Defence legal fees and other administration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Pensions relating to former directors	0			0	0	0	0	0	0
Pensions relating to other staff	0			0	0	0	0	0	0
2019-20 Scheme Pays - Reimbursement	0			0	0	0	0	0	0
Restructuring	0			0	0	0	0	0	0
RoU Asset Dilapidations CAME	0			0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Capital Provisions	0			0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	267		0	0	9,637	0	(202)		9,702
Total	267	0	0	0	9,687	(50)	(202)	0	9,702

2022-23	At 1 April 2022	Structured settlement cases transferred to Risk Pool	Transfer of provisions to creditors	Transfer between current and non-current	Arising during the period	Utilised during the period	Reversed unused	Unwinding of discount	At 31 March 2023
Non-Current	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Clinical negligence:-		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Secondary care	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Primary care	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Redress Secondary care	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Redress Primary care	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Personal injury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All other losses and special payments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Defence legal fees and other administration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Pensions relating to former directors	0			0	0	0	0	0	0
Pensions relating to other staff	0			0	0	0	0	0	0
2019-20 Scheme Pays - Reimbursement	0			0	0	0	0	0	0
Restructuring	0			0	0	0	0	0	0
RoU Asset Dilapidations CAME	0			0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Capital Provisions	0			0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0		0	0	0	0	0		0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	At 1 April 2022	Structured settlement cases transferred to Risk Pool	Transfer of provisions to creditors	Transfer between current and non-current	Arising during the period	Utilised during the period	Reversed unused	Unwinding of discount	At 31 March 2023
Total	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Clinical negligence:-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Secondary care	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Primary care	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Redress Secondary care	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Redress Primary care	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Personal injury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All other losses and special payments	0	0	0	0	50	(50)	0	0	0
Defence legal fees and other administration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Pensions relating to former directors	0			0	0	0	0	0	0
Pensions relating to other staff	0			0	0	0	0	0	0
2019-20 Scheme Pays - Reimbursement	0			0	0	0	0	0	0
Restructuring	0			0	0	0	0	0	0
RoU Asset Dilapidations CAME	0			0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Capital Provisions	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	267	0	0	0	9,637	0	(202)		9,702
Total	267	0	0	0	9,687	(50)	(202)	0	9,702

The provision of £267k held on the balance sheet as of 31st March 2022 reflects ongoing contract price negotiations related to software services delivered. This has been reduced to £65K for the same period with an additional £71K arising for 22/23. A further provision of £9,565k has arisen in year regarding the treatment of recovery of VAT which has yet to be concluded.

21. CONTINGENCIES

21.1 Contingent liabilities

Provisions have not been made in these accounts for the following amounts :	31 March 2024 £000	31 March 2023 £000
Legal claims for alleged medical or employer negligence	0	0
Secondary Care	0	0
Primary Care	0	0
Secondary Care Redress	0	0
Primary Care Redress	0	0
Doubtful debts	0	0
Equal Pay costs	0	0
Defence costs	0	0
Continuing Health Care costs	0	0
Other	12,030	7,425
Total value of disputed claims	12,030	7,425
Amounts recovered in the event of claims being successful	0	0
Net contingent liability	12,030	7,425

As at 31st March 2024 DHCW have identified a potential contingent liability that may arise in the future. The potential liability of DHCW includes recovery of VAT of an estimated £12.03m to be returned to Welsh NHS organisations in the event that DHCW VAT recovery claim to HMRC is successful.

21.2 Remote Contingent liabilities

Please disclose the values of the following categories of remote contingent liabilities :	31 March 2024 £000	31 March 2023 £000
Guarantees	0	0
Indemnities	0	0
Letters of Comfort	0	0
Total	0	0

21.3 Contingent assets

	31 March 2024 £000	31 March 2023 £000
	0	0
	0	0
	0	0
Total	0	0

DHCW does not hold any contingent assets at the balance sheet date.

22. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

Contracted capital commitments

The disclosure of future capital commitments not already disclosed as liabilities in the accounts.	31 March 2024 £000	31 March 2023 £000
Property, plant and equipment	635	488
Right of Use Assets	0	0
Intangible assets	8,520	6,118
Total	9,155	6,606

23. LOSSES AND SPECIAL PAYMENTS

Losses and special payments are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure in accordance with IFRS but are recorded in the losses and special payments register when payment is made. Therefore, the payments in this note are prepared on a cash basis.

Gross loss to the Exchequer

23.1 Number of cases and associated amounts paid out during the financial year

	Amounts paid out during period to 31 March 2024	
	Number	£
Clinical negligence	0	0
Personal injury	0	0
All other losses and special payments	2	793
Total	2	793

23.2 Analysis of number of cases and associated amounts paid out during the financial year

	Case Type	In year claims in excess of £300,000		Cumulative amount
		Number	£	£
Cases in excess of £300,000:		0	0	0
Sub-total		0	0	0
All other cases paid in year		2	793	793
Total cases paid in year		2	793	793

23.3 Analysis of number of cases and associated amounts where no payments were made in financial year

	Number	£
Cumulative amount up to £300k	0	0
Cumulative amount greater than £300k	0	0
Total	0	0

24. RIGHT OF USE / LEASES OBLIGATIONS**24.1 Obligations (as lessee)**

Amounts payable under right of use asset / finance leases:

2023-24	LAND - 31 March 2024	BUILDINGS - 31 March 2024	OTHER - 31 March 2024	TOTAL - 31 March 2024
Minimum lease payments	£000	£000	£000	£000
Within one year	0	574	728	1,302
Between one and five years	0	689	1,171	1,860
After five years	0	235	0	235
Less finance charges allocated to future periods	0	(133)	(87)	(220)
Minimum lease payments	0	1,365	1,812	3,177
Included in:				
Current borrowings	0	532	687	1,219
Non-current borrowings	0	833	1,125	1,958
	0	1,365	1,812	3,177
Present value of minimum lease payments				
Within one year	0	532	687	1,219
Between one and five years	0	611	1,125	1,736
After five years	0	222	0	222
Present value of minimum lease payments	0	1,365	1,812	3,177
Included in:				
Current borrowings	0	532	687	1,219
Non-current borrowings	0	833	1,125	1,958
	0	1,365	1,812	3,177

2022-23	LAND - 31 March 2023	BUILDINGS - 31 March 2023	OTHER - 31 March 2023	TOTAL - 31 March 2023
Minimum lease payments	£000	£000	£000	£000
Within one year	0	547	497	1,044
Between one and five years	0	760	440	1,200
After five years	0	219	0	219
Less finance charges allocated to future periods	0	(123)	(9)	(132)
Minimum lease payments	0	1,403	928	2,331
Included in:				
Current borrowings	0	500	492	992
Non-current borrowings	0	903	436	1,339
	0	1,403	928	2,331
Present value of minimum lease payments				
Within one year	0	500	492	992
Between one and five years	0	695	436	1,131
After five years	0	208	0	208
Present value of minimum lease payments	0	1,403	928	2,331
Included in:				
Current borrowings	0	500	492	992
Non-current borrowings	0	903	436	1,339
	0	1,403	928	2,331

24.2 Right of Use Assets lease receivables (as lessor)

The SHA has no RoU leases receivable as a lessor.

Amounts receivable under right of use assets leases:

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Gross Investment in leases	£000	£000
Within one year	0	0
Between one and five years	0	0
After five years	0	0
Less finance charges allocated to future periods	0	0
Minimum lease payments	0	0
Included in:		
Current financial assets	0	0
Non-current financial assets	0	0
	0	0
Present value of minimum lease payments	£000	£000
Within one year	0	0
Between one and five years	0	0
After five years	0	0
Less finance charges allocated to future periods	0	0
Present value of minimum lease payments	0	0
Included in:		
Current financial assets	0	0
Non-current financial assets	0	0
	0	0

25. PRIVATE FINANCE INITIATIVE CONTRACTS

25.1 PFI schemes off-Statement of Financial Position

The SHA has no PFI schemes which are deemed to be on or off the statement of financial position.

26. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Financial reporting standard IFRS 7 requires disclosure of the role that financial instruments have had during the period in creating or changing the risks a body faces in undertaking its activities. The SHA is not exposed to the degree of financial risk faced by business entities. Also financial instruments play a much more limited role in creating or changing risk than would be typical of listed companies, to which these standards mainly apply. The SHA has limited powers to invest and financial assets and liabilities are generated by day-to-day operational activities rather than being held to change the risks facing the SHA in undertaking its activities.

Currency risk

The SHA is principally a domestic organisation with the great majority of transactions, assets and liabilities being in the UK and Sterling based. The SHA has no overseas operations and therefore has low exposure to currency rate fluctuations.

Interest rate risk

The SHA is not permitted to borrow. The SHA therefore has low exposure to interest rate fluctuations

Credit risk

Because the majority of the SHA funding derives from funds voted by the Welsh Government the SHA has low exposure to credit risk.

Liquidity risk

The SHA is required to operate within cash limits set by the Welsh Government for the financial year and draws down funds from the Welsh Government as the requirement arises. The SHA is not, therefore, exposed to significant liquidity risks.

27. MOVEMENTS IN WORKING CAPITAL

Amounts receivable under right of use assets / finance leases:	2023-24 £000	2022-23 £000
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	47	(109)
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables - non-current	(892)	(34)
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables - current	(2,711)	(7,566)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables - non-current	619	1,339
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables - current	1,739	1,860
Total	(1,198)	(4,510)
Adjustment for accrual movements in fixed assets - creditors	(2,385)	1,098
Adjustment for accrual movements in fixed assets - debtors	1	(62)
Adjustment for accrual movements in right of use assets - creditors	(846)	0
Adjustment for accrual movements in right of use assets - debtors	0	0
Other adjustments	0	(2,331)
	(4,428)	(5,805)

28. OTHER CASH FLOW ADJUSTMENTS

	2023-24 £000	2022-23 £000
Depreciation	4,898	5,546
Amortisation	5,021	4,911
(Gains)/Loss on Disposal	0	0
Impairments and reversals	1	6
Release of PFI deferred credits	0	0
Donated assets received credited to revenue but non-cash	0	0
Government Grant assets received credited to revenue but non-cash	0	0
Right of Use Grant (Peppercorn Lease) credited to revenue but non cash	0	0
Non-cash movements in right of use assets	0	0
Non-cash movements in provisions	5,685	9,485
Other movements	2,961	2,402
Total	18,565	22,350

Other movements are Notional funding received for the SHA notional 6.3% Staff Employer Pension Contributions funded directly to the NHSBA Pensions Division by Welsh Government.

29. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Chief Executive and Accountable Officer on 9th July 2024; post the date the financial statements were certified by the Auditor General for Wales.

30. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Welsh Government is regarded as a related party. During the accounting period SHA has had a significant number of material transactions with the Welsh Government and with other entities for which the Welsh Government is regarded as the parent body. These are set out on the table below along with details of the transactions with other organisations in which senior members of the organisation have an interest.

Related Party	Expenditure to related party	Income from related party	Amounts owed to related party	Amounts due from related party
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Please list all related party transactions to include:				
Welsh Government	233	114,077	8	0
Welsh LHBS	7,394	45,438	1,051	5,029
Welsh NHS Trusts	2,954	7,318	816	369
Local Authorities	1,237	60	(7)	153
Welsh Special Health Authorities	67	1,044	8	0
NHS Wales Charities	0	0	0	0
Bangor University	27	5	5	0
Cardiff University	97	0	5	0
	12,009	167,942	1,886	5,551

Related party transaction where Board Members have declared an interest (See notes below for details of relationships):

David Selway is a Cardiff University Lay Member

Marian Wyn Jones, Independent Member, is the Chair of Council at Bangor University.

31. THIRD PARTY ASSETS

The SHA does not hold cash on behalf of third parties.

32. POOLED BUDGETS

The SHA does not does not operate any pooled budgets.

33. OPERATING SEGMENTS

IFRS 8 requires bodies to report information about each of its operating segments.

The SHA is deemed to operate as one segment.

34. OTHER INFORMATION**34.1. 6.3% Staff Employer Pension Contributions - Notional Element**

The notional transactions are based on estimated costs for the twelve month period, calculated from actual Welsh Government expenditure for the 6.3% staff employer pension contributions as at month eleven and the actual employer staff payments for month 12.

Transactions include notional expenditure in relation to the 6.3% paid to NHS BSA by Welsh Government and notional funding to cover that expenditure as follows:

Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure for the period ended 31 March 2024	2023-24 £000	2022-23 £000
General Medical Services	0	0
Other Operating Expenditure	2,961	2,403

Statement of Changes in Taxpayers' Equity for the period ended 31 March 2024	2023-24 £000	2022-23 £000
Net operating cost for the year	(2,961)	(2,403)
Notional Welsh Government Funding	2,961	2,403

Statement of Cash Flows for period ended 31 March 2024	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Net operating cost for the financial year	(110,497)	(104,777)
Other cash flow adjustments	2,961	2,403

2.1 REVENUE RESOURCE PERFORMANCE	2023-24	2022-23
	£000	£000
Revenue Resource Allocation	2,961	2,403
3. ANALYSIS OF GROSS OPERATING COSTS	2023-24	2022-23
	£000	£000
3.1 General Medical Services		
General Medical Services	0	0
3.2 Other Operating Expenditure		
Directors' costs	50	41
Staff costs	2,911	2,362
9.1 EMPLOYEE COSTS	2023-24	2022-23
	£000	£000
Permanent Staff		
Employer contributions to NHS Pension Scheme	2,961	2,403
Charged to capital	0	0
Charged to revenue	2,961	2,403
18. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES	2023-24	2022-23
	£000	£000
Current		
Pensions: staff	0	0
28. OTHER CASH FLOW ADJUSTMENTS	2023-24	2022-23
	£000	£000
Other movements	2,961	2,403

THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE IN WALES ACCOUNTS DIRECTION GIVEN BY WELSH MINISTERS IN ACCORDANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 3(1) OF SCHEDULE 9 TO THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE (WALES) ACT 2006 (C.42) AND WITH THE APPROVAL OF TREASURY

DIGITAL HEALTH AND CARE WALES

1. Digital Health and Care Wales (DHCW), a special health authority, shall prepare accounts for the financial period 30th December 2020 to 31st March 2022 and subsequent financial years in the form specified in paragraphs 2 to 4 below.

BASIS OF PREPARATION

2. The accounts of DHCW shall comply with:

(a) the accounting principles and disclosure requirements of the Government Financial Reporting Manual ('the FReM') issued by HM Treasury which is in force for that financial year, as detailed in the NHS Wales Manual for Accounts; and

(b) any other specific guidance or disclosures required by the Welsh Government.

3. The accounts shall be prepared so as to:

(a) give a true and fair view of the state of affairs as at the year-end and of the net expenditure, financial position, cash flows and changes in taxpayers' equity for the financial year then ended; and

(b) provide disclosure of any material expenditure or income that has not been applied to the purposes intended by the Senedd Cymru - Welsh Parliament or material transactions that have not conformed to the authorities which govern them.

4. Compliance with the requirements of the FReM as detailed in the NHS Wales Manual for Accounts will, in all but exceptional circumstances, be necessary for the accounts to give a true and fair view. If, in these exceptional circumstances, compliance with the requirements of the FReM as detailed in the NHS Wales Manual for Accounts is inconsistent with the requirement to give a true and fair view, the requirements of the FReM as detailed in the NHS Wales Manual for Accounts should be departed from only to the extent necessary to give a true and fair view. In such cases, informed and unbiased judgment should be used to devise an appropriate alternative treatment which should be consistent both with the economic characteristics of the circumstances concerned and the spirit of the FReM. Any material departure from the FReM should be discussed in the first instance with the Welsh Government.

Signed by the authority of the Welsh Ministers

Signed:

Dated: 18/01/22

Steve Elliot, Interim Director of Finance HSS

ADRODDIAD ATEBOLRWYDD ARIANNOL HEB EI ARCHWILIO

Mae'r Awdurdod Iechyd Arbennig wedi cwblhau ei drydedd flwyddyn o weithredu ers trosglwyddo o fod yn gorff a gynhelir o fewn Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Felindre i'w statws fel Awdurdod Iechyd Arbennig statudol ei hun, ac o ganlyniad mae'n ofynnol iddo bellach baratoi cyfrifon ar gyfer y cyfnod ariannol 1 Ebrill 2023 i 31 Mawrth 2024 a blynyddoedd ariannol dilynol. Yn ystod y cyfnod hwn, mae'r sefydliad wedi ymgorffori'r systemau ariannol, llywodraethu ac adrodd a'r rheolaethau sydd eu hangen i fodloni gofynion statudol ac anghenion busnes o fewn cyd-destun heriol y pandemig COVID-19. Arweiniodd datrysiadau digidol a oedd yn cefnogi'r ymateb pandemig (Profi, Orlhain a Diogelu a systemau amserlennu Imiwneiddio Torfol) at ofynion ychwanegol o £6.8m o refeniw. Cafwyd cyllid gan Lywodraeth Cymru er mwyn sicrhau nad oedd unrhyw effaith ariannol ychwanegol ar allu'r sefydliad i adennill costau. Mae IGDC hefyd yn arwain y gwaith o gyflawni nifer o fentrau digidol a gefnogir gan Gronfa Buddsoddi Blaenoriaethu Digidol Llywodraeth Cymru. Ar gyfer 2023/24 buddsoddodd yr AIA (gyda chymorth gan Lywodraeth Cymru) £34.7m mewn cyllid refeniw a £14.6m mewn cyfalaf. Yn ystod y flwyddyn trosglwyddwyd y Rhaglen Gofal Llygaid Digidol i drefniadau rheoli IGDC. Ni chafodd unrhyw asedau neu rwymedigaethau ariannol eu trosglwyddo o ganlyniad i asesiad o'r effaith ariannol. Bydd y pwyslais yn y dyfodol yn parhau ar ddarparu gwybodaeth a datrysiadau digidol o'r radd flaenaf i gefnogi gofal cleifion a gwasanaethau dinasyddion effeithiol, a bydd rhai yn gofyn am newidiadau mewn technoleg (fel trosglwyddo i wasanaethau cwmwl yn gyntaf) a fydd yn golygu bod angen arian refeniw ychwanegol er mwyn i'r sefydliad gyrraedd ei dargedau ariannol.

TARGEDAU ARIANNOL

Sefydlwyd IGDC fel Awdurdod Iechyd Arbennig. Mae dyletswyddau ariannol statudol Awdurdodau Iechyd Arbennig wedi'u hamlinellu yn adran 172 Deddf y Gwasanaeth Iechyd Gwladol (Cymru) 2006.

Dyletswyddau Ariannol Statudol – Dyletswydd Ariannol Gyntaf Mae adran 172(1) yn nodi'r hyn y cyfeirir ati fel y 'Ddyletswydd Ariannol Gyntaf' – dyletswydd i sicrhau

nad yw gwariant IGDC yn fwy na chyfanred y cyllid a ddyrennir iddo ar gyfer blwyddyn ariannol. O dan y pwerau cyfarwyddo yn Neddf y Gwasanaeth Iechyd Gwladol (Cymru) adran 172(6), eglurodd WHC/2019/004 fod y ddyletswydd ariannol statudol flynyddol yn cael ei gosod ar wahân ar gyfer dyraniadau adnoddau refeniw a chyfalaf. Roedd IGDC ar ffurf gysgodol am y cyfnod 30 Rhagfyr 2020 i 1 Ebrill 2021, ac ni wnaethpwyd unrhyw ddyraniadau adnoddau iddo ar gyfer y cyfnod hwn. Roedd yr endid yn segur at ddibenion cyfrifyddu, ac ysgwyddwyd gwariant gan endidau rhagflaenol ar gyfer darparu gwasanaethau hyd at y dyddiad trosglwyddo, neu gan Lywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer costau sefydlu. Dosbarthwyd dyraniadau adnoddau Refeniw a Chyfalaf i IGDC ar gyfer y cyfnod 1 Ebrill 2022 i 31 Mawrth 2023 a dyma oedd sail y cyfrifon statudol a'r cymharydd/gwaelodlin ar gyfer dadansoddi tueddiadau yn 2023/24.

Dyletswyddau Ariannol Gweinyddol – Ail Ddyletswydd Ariannol Yr 'Ail Ddyletswydd Ariannol' ar gyfrif y GIG yng Nghymru yw'r ddyletswydd i baratoi cynllun ac i'r cynllun hwnnw gael ei gyflwyno i Weinidogion Cymru a'i gymeradwyo ganddynt.

Perfformiad ariannol - Mae IGDC yn adrodd ar gyflawni'r holl dargedau ariannol a osodwyd

- Dyletswydd adennill costau - Mae gofyniad blynyddol ar IGDC i gyflawni sefyllfa gytbwys ar ddiwedd y flwyddyn yn erbyn y terfynau adnoddau a chyfalaf a osodwyd ar gyfer y flwyddyn. Adroddodd yr AIA warged refeniw o £0.307m (0.1% o gyfanswm y dyraniad) a thanwariant cyfalaf o £0.019m (0.4% o gyfanswm y dyraniad) ar gyfer y flwyddyn ariannol, gan felly gyflawni ei ddyletswydd ariannol statudol i fantoli'r gyllideb.
- Cyflwynodd yr AIA Gynllun Blynyddol ar gyfer y cyfnod 2023/2024 a gyflwynwyd yn unol â Fframwaith Cynllunio GIG Cymru.
- Taliadau credydwyr - Mae'n ofynnol i'r Ymddiriedolaeth dalu 95% o nifer y biliau nad ydynt yn rhai'r GIG o fewn 30 diwrnod o dderbyn y nwyddau neu anfoneb ddilys (pa un bynnag a ddaw olaf). Mae'r AIA wedi cyrraedd y targed hwn, gan dalu 97% o anfonebau o fewn yr amserlen ofynnol.