

AUDIT AND STANDARDS COMMITTEE – 13 JUNE 2019

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2018/19

Purpose of the Report

1. The purpose of this report is to provide Members of the Audit and Standards Committee with a summary of the 2018/19 Statement of Accounts and explain the core statements and a number of the key notes to the accounts. A full set of the unaudited accounts is now available on the Council's website [Statement of Accounts 2018/19](#). A full set of the final audited accounts will be presented to the Audit and Standards Committee on 25 July 2019.
2. This report also outlines the approval process for the Statement of Accounts and the Audit and Standards Committee's role in this process.

Introduction

3. The Statement of Accounts has been prepared in accordance with the IFRS-based (International Financial Reporting Standards) Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom and the statutory Accounts and Audit Regulations. This ensures that local authorities produce their Accounts in a standard way, which facilitates comparisons.
4. The Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 sets out the procedures for certification, approval and publication of the Statement of Accounts. The approval process is as follows:
 - 31 May 2019 – Unaudited accounts to be certified by the Executive Director of Resources.
 - June / July 2019 – The Statement of Accounts is subject to audit by the Authority's auditors, EY, and their findings will be reported to the Audit and Standards Committee in July. During this time there is a period where the public can inspect the accounts and related documents (Monday 3 June 2019 to Friday 12 July 2019).
 - No later than 31 July 2019 – Accounts to be re-certified by the Executive Director of Resources.
 - No later than 31 July 2019 – Audit and Standards Committee considers and approves the Statement of Accounts. Following approval, the Chair of the Audit and Standards Committee signs and dates the Statement of

Accounts.

- No later than 31 July 2019 – Publish, on the Council’s website, the audited Statement of Accounts together with any certificate, opinion or report issued by the auditor.
5. It is worth noting that the timings of the process above can be affected if members of the public object to the accounts, and, by 31st July, the auditors have not determined whether these objections could have a material impact on the Council’s accounts.

Local authority accounting

6. The presentation of local authority accounts differs greatly to that of the private sector. Many of these differences occur due to legislative requirements for local government accounts and the recognition of costs for the purposes of budgeting and calculating the Council Tax. These differences mainly relate to the way the Council is required to account (or budget) for capital and pension costs.
7. Local authorities account for the revenue impact of capital in line with IFRS on the face of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES). This means including figures relating to movements in the value/cost of assets, including depreciation, revaluation, disposal and impairment. These entries are reversed out and replaced with an allowance for the consumption of capital (Minimum Revenue Provision). These “adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulation” are shown in Note 8 to the unaudited accounts.
8. In terms of pension costs, local authorities are required to comply with an International Accounting Standard called IAS 19 (*Employee Benefits*), which means accounting for pension liabilities when local authorities are committed to them, not when they are actually paid out. This includes showing movements in the value of pension scheme assets and liabilities.
9. The Council complies with IAS 19 and recognises the Council’s share of the net liability of the South Yorkshire Pension Scheme in the balance sheet. Within the CI&ES the ‘Cost of Service’ figures have been adjusted so they represent the true costs of pensions earned. As stated above, IAS 19 does not have any effect on the calculation of the Council Tax Requirement as the entries are reversed out, and replaced by the cash contributions to the Pension Scheme, in an adjustment between accounting basis and funding basis under regulation.

10. The report on the Council's Revenue Outturn position at the end of the 2018/19 financial year is due to be approved by Cabinet on 19 June 2019. It will be reported that there was an overall deficit on the General Fund of £4.6m, before carry forward requests and movements on reserves.
11. In contrast to this deficit, the CIES reports a surplus of £13.4m. The inclusion of items relating to capital and pensions is the major reason for this difference. The table below shows the reconciliation from the outturn position to the eventual CI&ES surplus:

	£000
Deficit on General Fund Revenue Account (per outturn report)	4,641
Net contributions to revenue reserves	(46,720)
Deficit on Schools' Accounts	330
Total Contribution to Reserves	(46,390)
Removal of debt charges	(41,934)
Removal of pension contributions	(38,333)
<i>Items that do not affect Council Tax:</i>	
Inclusion of accounting charges for depreciation, impairment, holiday pay, PFI, etc.	108,577
Gains and losses on Revaluation of Non-Current Assets, Pension Assets and other items	62
(Surplus) on Income & Expenditure Statement	(13,377)

12. The Statement of Accounts comprise several key statements:
- Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement – **Appendix 1**
 - Movement in Reserves Statement – **Appendix 2**
 - Balance Sheet – **Appendix 3**
 - Cash Flow Statement – **Appendix 4**
 - Expenditure and Funding Analysis Statement – **Appendix 5**
 - Key Notes to the Core Financial Statements – **Appendix 6**
 - Housing Revenue Account Income and Expenditure Account – **Appendix 7**
 - Collection Fund – **Appendix 8**

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement – Appendix 1

13. This Statement shows the accounting cost in the year of providing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the amount to be funded from taxation (Council Tax). Councils raise taxation to cover expenditure in accordance with regulations and this may be different from the accounting cost. The taxation position is shown in both the Expenditure and Funding Analysis and the Movement in Reserves Statement.

Movement in Reserves Statement – Appendix 2

14. This Statement shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the authority, analysed into 'usable reserves' (i.e. those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and other unusable reserves.
15. The Surplus (or Deficit) on the provision of services line shows the true economic cost of providing the authority's services, more details of which are shown in the CIES. These are different from the statutory amounts required to be charged to the General Fund Balance and Housing Revenue Account for Council Tax setting and dwellings rent setting purposes, therefore an adjustment is made to the movement in reserves statement for adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulation.
16. The "Net (increase) / decrease before transfers to earmarked reserves" line shows the statutory General Fund Balance and Housing Revenue Account Balance before any discretionary transfers to or from earmarked reserves undertaken by the Council.

Balance Sheet – Appendix 3

17. The Balance Sheet shows the value as at the Balance Sheet date of the assets and liabilities recognised by the authority. The net assets of the authority (assets less liabilities) are matched by the reserves held by the authority.
18. Reserves are reported in two categories:
 - Usable reserves - those reserves that the authority may use to provide services, subject to the need to maintain a prudent level of reserves and any statutory limitations on their use;
 - Unusable reserves - those that cannot be used to provide services. This category includes reserves that hold timing differences shown in the

Movement in Reserves Statement line “Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations”.

Cash Flow Statement – Appendix 4

19. The Cash Flow statement shows the changes in cash and cash equivalents of the authority during the reporting period. The statement shows how the authority generates and uses cash and cash equivalents.
20. The amount of net cash flows arising from operating activities is a key indicator of the extent to which the operations of the authority are funded by way of taxation and grant income or from the recipients of services provided by the authority.

Expenditure and Funding Analysis Statement – Appendix 5

21. The Expenditure and Funding Analysis (EFA) shows how annual expenditure is used and funded from resources (Government grants, rents, Council Tax and business rates) by local authorities in comparison with those resources consumed or earned by authorities in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices. It also shows how this expenditure is allocated for decision making purposes between the Council's portfolios / services.
22. Income and expenditure accounted for under generally accepted accounting practices is presented more fully in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES).

Key Notes to the Accounts – Appendix 6

23. The notes to the accounts contain information in addition to that presented in the main statements. They provide narrative descriptions, disaggregation of items presented in the statements and further information about items in the statements.
24. Attached at Appendix 6 are some of the key notes to the accounts, including the note on Officers' Remuneration (note 44). Full details are required for senior employees, who form part of the Executive Management Team, whose salary is above £50,000 per annum, and an additional summary disclosure is required of the numbers of other staff whose total remuneration (i.e. salary plus overtime and allowances etc.) is above £50,000.
25. The Council's outturn position for 2018/19 reported a net deficit of £4.6m

overall for the general fund revenue account. The Statement of Accounts is in line with the outturn report, but sets out the more detailed financial position for the Council in a format required by legislation. As well as the Expenditure and Funding Analysis Statement referred to earlier, the following note also shows the reconciliation between the outturn position and the Statement of Accounts CIES:

- *Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations (Note 8)* – this note details how the CIES has been adjusted in accordance with accounting practice, and the resources that are specified by statutory provision as being available.

Housing Revenue Account (HRA) – **Appendix 7**

26. The HRA Income and Expenditure Statement is ring fenced from the rest of the General Fund and shows the economic cost in year of providing housing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the amount to be funded from rents and government grants.
27. Authorities charge rents to cover expenditure in accordance with regulations, which may be different from the accounting cost.

Collection Fund – **Appendix 8**

28. The Collection Fund is a statement that reflects the statutory obligation for billing authorities to maintain a separate Collection Fund. The statement shows the transactions of the billing authority in relation to the collection from taxpayers and distribution to local authorities and Central Government of council tax and business rates.

Key Issues for 2018/19

Net worth

29. The Council's net worth, as shown on the Balance Sheet (**Appendix 3**), has increased by the surplus from the CIES £13.4m (or 1%) in 2018/19; the major factors being:
 - a net increase in the Council's fixed assets (£106.8m), and
 - an increase in the Council's cash & cash equivalents (£71.0m), offset by;
 - an increase in the Council's pensions' liability (£127.7m) due to the annual review by the actuary, and
 - a decrease in the Council's short term investments (£34.5m).

Usable Reserves

30. As shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement (**Appendix 2**), during the year, total usable reserves increased by £46.1m. The key reasons for the movement in this category of reserves are as follows:
- Earmarked General Fund Reserves increased by £46.7m during the year, predominantly the result of a repayment to earmarked revenue reserves for funds borrowed on a temporary basis to support the early payment of the pension deficit, thus enabling the delivery of £5m of savings over the period 2017/18 to 2019/20. Schools Reserves have also increased by £7m. Other reserve movements include the Council carrying forward £3m to support future social care spending, and a £5m increase in the balance of unspent New Homes Bonus funding, which is earmarked to support economic development.
 - Reserves used to fund capital expenditure on assets increased by £3.1m.
 - The Council's usable reserves also includes £8.1m of Unallocated Reserves or General Fund Balances, which decreased by £2.5m in 2018/19.
 - HRA reserves decreased by £1.2m during the year.

Financial Implications

31. There are no direct financial implications arising from the recommendations in this report.

Equal Opportunities Implications

32. There are no specific equal opportunities implications arising from the recommendations in this report.

Property Implications

33. There are no property implications arising from the recommendations in this report.

Recommendations

34. The Audit and Standards Committee is asked to note the core statements and the key notes to the Statement of Accounts for 2018/19.

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