

# STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

## 2023/24

### UNAUDITED VERSION

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## Narrative Report 2023/24



### Introduction

This narrative report provides information about Southwark Council, focusing on the main issues affecting the borough and presenting key information from its statement of accounts for the period 2023/24. It complies with Regulation 8 of the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015 which requires that the statement includes a comment on the council's financial performance and the economy, efficiency, and effectiveness of the use of its resources in 2023/24.

The CIPFA Code of Practice (the 'Code') states that the narrative report provides information on the authority; its main objectives and strategies; and the principal risks that it faces; as well as providing a commentary about how the authority has used its resources to achieve outcomes in line with its objectives and strategies.

### Southwark: An Introduction

Southwark is a dynamic borough in the centre of London, a truly global city. It is home to some of the country's foremost artistic institutions, most vibrant communities, and iconic architecture. This brings change, challenges, and opportunity to all those who work here, pass through, or call Southwark their home. Our ability to develop, transform and renew the borough landscape helps to drive local growth.

There is a vibrant cultural and arts scene boasting some of the nation's cherished theatres including Shakespeare's Globe, the Bridge Theatre and the Unicorn Theatre. The historical Borough Market is nestled in Dickensian cobbled streets, under the shadow of London's tallest building, The Shard. Bankside on the River Thames plays host to the Tate Modern art gallery and the medieval Southwark Cathedral which dates back to the year 1106, while one of the world's leading contemporary art galleries, White Cube, is located in Bermondsey. Educational establishments include Camberwell College of Arts, a constituent college of the University of the Arts London, regarded as one of the UK's foremost art and design institutions.

In economic terms, Southwark has been a net importer of labour in London, powering the jobs market across the city. The borough has a rich mix of employers across construction, health and social care, retail, catering, hospitality, public sector and administration, finance and legal. 18,000 businesses are based here employing 302,000 people, generating £20billion in economic value every year. However, across London there are challenges to overcome, such as the continuing impacts of leaving the European Union, in order to get people with the right skills into the jobs of the future to ensure that all benefit from growth and development in years to come.

As at the 2021 census Southwark has the 7th highest population density in England and Wales, with a population count of 307,600 up from 288,300 in 2011. It is young and diverse: over 120 languages are spoken in local schools; 66% of the population under 20 years old; and 75% of reception-age children are from black and minority ethnic groups.

The median age of Southwark residents in 2021 was 34 years, over two years younger than the London average and almost seven years younger than the national average. Whilst the borough's population is comparatively young, this is not driven by a large number of children and young people. It is primarily a result of the large number of young adults in their 20s and 30s. And although Southwark has seen a 16% increase in over 65s, this is lower than the England average of a 20% increase.

### Southwark: Economic climate

The 2023/24 economic climate was characterised by high inflation and interest rates and the continuing cost of living crisis. Post-Brexit uncertainties were having enduring impacts on local businesses and residents, while the war in Ukraine and the residual effects of the Covid-19 pandemic created a backdrop of uncertainty and challenging global economic forces. However, there were positives for Southwark. London Bridge and Bankside host a thriving tech start-up sector while the council was able to maintain significant investment in regeneration and housing developments across the borough, as well as provide support for residents affected by the cost of living crisis.

In this context the council was obliged to find savings and efficiencies in its budget for 2023/24. The assumptions underlying the budget were subjected to intense scrutiny from council members during the budget challenge process. As the council moves to a three-year budgeting model opportunities for meaningful cross-council transformation can now be realised. Close attention was paid to the economic uncertainties with prudent forecasts made of future council resources.

Thanks to sound financial management the council managed to weather the economic headwinds of the last year and translate this into strong operational responses to the cost of living and the climate crises. However, high interest rates and high inflation have severely impacted some of the council's key priorities such as our ambitious housebuilding projects. The council has balanced affordability concerns with its targets to maintain financial health and value for money for its residents.

## Southwark: Community engagement and partnerships

Despite the uncertainties and challenges throughout the year the council continued to be as committed as ever to a shared long-term vision of the future that will benefit its residents.

We are launching the 'Southwark 2030' initiative through consultation with residents, community organisations and businesses to ensure the council's vision is a shared one. This builds on a legacy of good community relationships and partnerships already in place across the borough. This year action plans were agreed to make our shared vision a reality.

As part of our ambitious climate crises response, Southwark launched the UK's largest council community investment scheme for green projects: Southwark Green Investment. This gave residents and the wider public access to a low risk, fixed 4.6% investment return with the funds going towards climate friendly projects which will further benefit the borough.

The council is part of the new South East London Integrated Care System, a partnership between the NHS, the community and voluntary sector, and provider partners to ensure health provision reaches individual residents and families wherever and how they need it. To this end the council has recently expanded its senior team focused on integrated commissioning with the ICS. Southwark is also a member of various regional partnerships, including acting as host borough for Adopt London South which delivers incredible outcomes for looked after children across the area.

## Southwark: Workforce

The council employed a total of 5,196 staff on 31 March 2024 (including permanent and fixed-term staff), compared to the 4,639 employed on 31 March 2023. The number of employees increased significantly during 2023/24, primarily as a result of the insourcing of leisure services, which took place in June 2023.

The council is committed to exemplary employment practice. We are an accredited Living Wage employer, we hold the Mayor of London's Good Work standard, and we participate in a number of schemes designed to promote an inclusive working environment, including Disability Confident and Stonewall's Diversity Champions.

Our Southwark Stands Together programme is focused on tackling racial disparities within our workforce and promoting anti-racist practice. Since we began delivering this programme, we have seen a reduction in the size of our ethnicity pay gap and an increase in the proportion of senior management roles that are filled by colleagues from Black, Asian and minority ethnic backgrounds. However, we know there is much more to do to achieve our ambition of eradicating racism and this programme continues to be one of our highest priorities.

Over the last year, we have established a new recruitment team – which is designed to provide hiring managers with a professional resourcing service – and a new organisational development team, which is leading the development of our new people plan. The purpose of this plan is to set out the council's approach to attracting, developing and retaining the workforce we require to provide residents with high-quality public services. The process of developing the plan has included extensive engagement with staff at every level of the council, including through the delivery of our first annual Staff Expo, which was held in Peckham in January and attended by over 1,000 employees.

The council makes use of the apprenticeship levy to create apprenticeship opportunities for local residents and existing employees. In the last year, we created apprenticeships across a diverse range of professions, including accountancy, social care, and skilled trades in our repairs and maintenance service. In addition, our internship programme provides young people with the opportunity to access 12 weeks of paid work experience at the council.

## Council Priorities and Resource allocation

The Council Delivery Plan (CDP) 2022-26 was agreed in 2022 and is the council's business plan setting out the programme of work for the period. The CDP is a clear statement to our residents, businesses, local voluntary/community organisations and other stakeholders of how the council will deliver a fairer, greener, and safer borough for all in Southwark.

The CDP is structured around seven priority themes, reflecting the topics that the people of Southwark said were most important to them. The themes are:

- Transforming our borough
- A thriving and inclusive economy
- A healthy environment
- Quality, affordable homes
- Keeping you safe
- Investing in communities
- Supporting families.

The financing of these plans is met through the medium-term financial plan and annual budgets.

At the beginning of each financial year the council plans ahead over a three-year period through the Medium-Term Financial Strategy (MTFS). As a starting point, estimated changes in income streams from government grants, council tax and business rates and other income are assessed together with expected pay awards, inflationary costs, debt charges and demand pressures, recognising that the external economic environment will impact on the council's financial plans.

In 2023/24, the economic backdrop consisted of an unusually high level of volatility from government policy changes, continued impacts of the war in Ukraine on energy prices, and the effects of the long-lasting cost of living crisis. Within these parameters, the council has continued to work hard to deliver the commitments by successfully maximising resources and making efficiency savings wherever possible. However there are significant ongoing challenges especially related to the Housing Revenue Account which is shouldering increased borrowing costs and pressures on the council's asset management function (see below).

The gap between the overall resources and expected net expenditure to deliver service plans is then assessed and both capital and revenue budgets are integrated to create a coherent plan of action.

## Council Performance and Achievements in 2023/24

Council performance is measured against detailed performance schedules, which sit beneath the council delivery plan. Responsibility is apportioned by lead cabinet member and chief officer for each commitment ensuring the whole organisation is working towards the delivery of the plan and that outcomes are measured and assessed. To ensure that this plan has real impact, the measures and milestones that underpin it, are monitored on a quarterly basis through the year by the Corporate Management Team (CMT) and Cabinet Members. An annual performance report is published each year and for 2023/24 the outcomes will be presented to cabinet in October 2024.

Examples of the outcomes achieved in 2023/24 against these commitments are listed in the table below:

Commitments	Outcomes
Transforming our borough	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Working with partners and residents to make our Southwark 2030 ambition real, focusing on developing proposals that reflect our residents lived experiences.</li> <li>• Continued to embed the Council's Equality Framework into all that we do.</li> </ul>
A thriving and inclusive economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Built on the Cost of Living Fund launched in 2023 by supporting over 100,000 households and providing over 16,000 children with school meals during school holidays.</li> <li>• Over £3.4 million in welfare benefits achieved for residents.</li> <li>• Launched a new employer engagement and job brokerage service.</li> <li>• Major improvements have continued to progress in our town centres, including Walworth, Peckham, Canada Water, and Old Kent Road.</li> <li>• At the end of this year over 3000 Southwark residents had received training to gain skills for work, meeting our target for 2026 early.</li> <li>• Creation of 1900 green jobs in Southwark since 22/23, with 660 being created in 23/24 alone.</li> <li>• Over 700 apprenticeships have been created for Southwark residents.</li> </ul>
A healthy environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Over 5,000 trees planted by end of 23/24.</li> <li>• Developments made to Burgess Park, Cossall Park and Victory Park; and 19 council-managed tennis courts refurbished.</li> <li>• Work to end carbon emissions in council operations and vehicles and the pension fund continued.</li> <li>• Working in partnership with the NHS, TfL, and local organisations to free up more land.</li> <li>• Increased the number of secure parking spaces in bike hangars by over 600.</li> </ul>
Quality, affordable homes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Just over 460 council homes were completed this year, with more than half of those being family-sized homes with 2 bedrooms or more.</li> <li>• All council home construction sites have an active resident project team to ensure residents have a voice in the design of new homes.</li> <li>• 99.8% of council estate inspections rated good or excellent.</li> <li>• Over 1,100 council homes upgraded with improved low carbon heating.</li> <li>• 100% of rough sleepers receive support within 48hrs of a referral.</li> <li>• Increased the proportion of private rented households that are covered by property licensing schemes to 28%, so more private landlords have to meet higher standards.</li> </ul>
Keeping you safe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Over 100 police officers trained by young people on Stop &amp; Search.</li> <li>• 3,950 street and estate lights upgraded to LED.</li> <li>• Continued work to invest in improvements to our CCTV cameras and network.</li> </ul>
Investing in communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opened two libraries – One on the Kingswood estate and the Una Marson library on the Aylesbury estate.</li> <li>• 22,280 Southwark residents attended events and festivals supported by the Cultural Celebrations Fund in 2023/24.</li> </ul>
Supporting families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 98% of schools achieved good or outstanding Ofsted rating</li> <li>• Over 100 extra care housing units created.</li> <li>• 81% of our children in care live close to the borough, helping them maintain important links with their families and support systems.</li> <li>• Over 2,800 refugee, asylum-seeker, and vulnerable migrant households directly supported by the council.</li> </ul>

## Financial Performance - Revenue

The council's finances are managed through several distinct funds as per statutory requirements to ring-fence certain expenditure and income. The General Fund (GF) is the main revenue account for the council and records the day-to-day expenditure and income relating to the provision of services. The Housing Revenue Account (HRA) is the landlord fund through which the council manages its housing stock. The Collection Fund (CF) collects council tax and business rates and makes a fixed contribution to the GF each year according to the budget requirement.

For 2023/24, a General Fund net budget of £315.8m was approved by Council Assembly in February 2023. Council Assembly also agreed to a 4.99% increase in council tax (including 2.00% adult social care levy) and a contribution of £2.5m from reserves to support a balanced budget. The revenue outturn position is summarised below:

General Fund	Original budget £000	Budget movement £000	Revised budget £000	Total use of resources £000	Variance after using reserves £000
Children and Adults	166,762	8,478	175,240	175,239	(1)
Environment Neighbourhoods and Growth	97,255	9,194	106,449	106,699	250
Finance	38,307	(22,368)	15,939	18,112	2,173
Governance and Assurance	23,789	1,727	25,516	25,394	(122)
Strategy and Communities	7,195	1,138	8,333	8,336	3
Housing	23,447	2,778	26,225	29,351	3,126
Support Cost Reallocations	(42,422)	(947)	(43,369)	(43,370)	(1)
Contribution from Reserves	(2,500)		(2,500)	(2,500)	-
<b>General Fund Services</b>	<b>311,833</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>311,833</b>	<b>317,261</b>	<b>5,428</b>
General Contingency	4,000	-	4,000	-	(4,000)
Risk reserves	-	-	-	(1,429)	(1,429)
<b>Net revenue budget</b>	<b>315,833</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>315,833</b>	<b>315,832</b>	<b>(1)</b>

Overall the financial performance of the general fund has been strong in 2023/24, despite significant challenges in the wider macro-economic environment. The council has also experienced significant underlying demand-led pressures in several areas such as home to school transport, homelessness services and the costs of supporting those with no recourse to public funds. Budget monitoring reports to cabinet have highlighted these pressures, which were mitigated through effective management activity, use of specific reserves earmarked for that purpose, and by the use of the contingency.

Children's and Adults' has worked hard to achieve an overall balanced position for the year, working closely with finance, human resources and procurement to ensure value for money amidst high inflation, the cost of living crisis, and general economic uncertainty. Key areas of concern throughout the year were special educational needs transport services, increased demand for care packages (Adult Social Care) and the increased complexity of need and cost for those leaving hospital with 'high acuity care' needs. Healthy reserves have been built up over the year and directors continue to practice strict financial management across all areas.

The adults' social care division effectively used additional funding to actively manage increased demand for placements and continued to demonstrate good management despite rising costs. Children's social care continued to find efficiencies by investing in early help services rather than relying on costly statutory interventions, and improved staff recruitment and retention to mitigate the shortage of social workers. Education has seen improvements to home to school transport expenditure, and the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) achieved a favourable outturn of £1.98m. However the High Needs Block remains a risk area and the accumulated DSG deficit needs careful management as part of the Department for Education's Safety Valve programme. The deficit stands at £9m and continued reduction relies on ongoing review of service provision coordinated across multiple departments. Public Health, funded from a ring-fenced grant from the DHSC, achieved a favourable outturn which enabled it to build more resilience in reserves against future uncertainties and increased demand.

The Environment, Neighbourhoods and Growth department was significantly enlarged in 2023/24 by the insourcing of the management of our leisure centres in June 2023. The Leisure division has coped well and reports a favourable position for the end of the year after much uncertainty. Other challenging areas include the increased demand-led expenditure on individuals and families with no recourse to public funds (NRPF) which follows national trends of 22% increases in expenditure across the country. Significant movements in reserves for this department mostly reflect the draw down of £4.7m to support the leisure centre mobilisation.

The Finance department has taken on Planning & Growth this year to reflect changes in management personnel. Overall, the main financial pressure is due to the cost of living crisis, with the customer services function shouldering a higher administrative burden this year. The other area of change is in the Technology and Digital Service (TDS) which is driving several significant programmes of change throughout the council. Essential investment in critical cybersecurity is becoming more challenging; the council is shifting towards cloud computing; and new data platforms are being created to enhance service delivery and improve outcomes from residents.



Governance & Assurance has seen alleviated pressure after providing additional Covid-related services for some years, and there has been a saving on outsourcing the Corporate Facilities Management service which manages the council's operational estate. Cleaning services have been insourced for a full year but there is pressure here owing to necessary agency support. Human Resources is another area which has been strengthened over the year to better support the council's workforce, but this has required investment from reserves.

Strategy & Communities is responsible for other important corporate change delivery, as well as some of the council's most community-facing initiatives such as the important Southwark 2030 plan. The department will continue to draw down from reserves in future years for its own restructure and recruitment drive and to support change programmes.

Finally, the Housing department (within the GF) faced similar difficulties to the HRA through 2023/24, with asset management scope increasing to address more onerous legislative building safety requirements for cladding on high rise buildings. Homelessness was another significant pressure, with a sharp rise in approaches in the second half of the year compounded by ballooning rent charges and a diminishing market of providers which drive up costs.

Despite the external economic factors impacting on council budgets, the outturn position continues to demonstrate strong financial management and sound governance arrangements across the Council.

### **Housing Revenue Account (HRA) outturn 2023/24**

The HRA is the ring-fenced fund by which the council meets its statutory requirement to account for local authority housing provision separately to other finances. The revenue outturn for 2023/24 showed gross income of £311.9m, primarily from tenant rents and service charges, homeowner charges, commercial property, and garages. Gross expenditure was £328.2m, reflecting the unprecedented impact of inflationary pressure across the HRA, particularly in energy, staffing, and construction industry costs. The adverse variance was balanced by a reduction in revenue support for the capital programme of £13.8m, windfall interest income in financing (detailed below), and use of £2.5m in reserves.

There were several external factors contributing to soaring expenditure which are not unique to Southwark but are nevertheless compounded due to the council's position as the largest social landlord in London. These include the cumulative effect of a government imposed 1% rent reduction over four years (hundreds of millions in foregone income); a government imposed 7% cap on rents from 1 April 2023 (annual loss of £9m+ when compared to formula rent); unfunded additional burdens arising from the Fire Safety and Building Safety Acts of 2020 and 2021; and unprecedented construction industry inflationary pressure. These were compounded by the threefold increase in interest rates since December 2021 which have hugely increased the cost of funding the HRA's capital programme and has necessitated additional borrowing requirements for new homes and asset management. This has increased the revenue financing requirement by £6m more than last year and servicing the council's debt will consume a much greater proportion of HRA resources to the potential detriment of other service priorities.

In order to balance the overspend, capital expenditure that would normally have been funded through revenue contributions via the Majors Repairs Reserve (MRR) has instead been funded through additional unplanned borrowing. This has been avoided in previous years because it increases the burden on the revenue account through the additional interest payable on new borrowing. This added burden of around £400k will continue into 2024/25 and beyond.

Tenant facing services comprise the various operational divisions of the HRA that continue to experience significant cost pressure, despite additional budget provision being made, and despite mitigating actions as detailed in the HRA Recovery Plan. The main pressures consist of a higher volume and unit cost of estate voids and increases in estate cleaning and grounds maintenance contract costs. Similarly for asset management, costs have significantly outweighed the additional budget provision made across all areas, particularly within the Southwark Repairs service, which showed a trading deficit.

Capital, financing and support services represent the other major expenditure stream in the HRA, and the favourable variance partly offsets the operational overspends (before the mitigating actions discussed above). While the cost of debt has increased following the decision to reduce the revenue contribution to fund capital expenditure, there have been other significant spend reductions in this area which have mitigated the increased expenditure in tenant facing services. An overall reduction in the forecast borrowing requirement has led to a re-phasing of the interest payable. Moreover, as interest rates have risen, the interest receivable on cash balances has provided the HRA with a significant windfall.

In the context of the size of the council's HRA and Housing Investment Programme (HIP), with combined annual turnover in excess of £600m, reserve levels are considered to be below the optimal level necessary, which requires the council to establish a more prudent and sustainable level of reserves going forward.

As mentioned above, the HRA Recovery Plan has been developed to address the challenging circumstances for the HRA going forward. Cash limits have been agreed with service directors who have been planning how service delivery can be maximised within the limited financial resources available. Because HRA contingencies are near fully utilised, there is limited scope for dealing with any additional pressures outside of the agreed cash limits, putting already depleted reserve levels at risk. The recovery plan is also predicated on generating capital receipts from the disposal of obsolete assets, which is currently on track to meet the planned target.

## Collection Fund

The Collection Fund shows the transactions of the council as a billing authority in relation to council tax and business rates. Both taxation schemes are designed to be self-balancing; an estimate of any accumulated surplus or deficit is made each year and factored into the following year's tax requirement. Any difference between estimated and actual outturn will be received or borne by taxpayers in the following year.

Income raised from Council Tax is the single largest source of general funding for the council's revenue budget. In 2023/24, the Council collected £185m in Council Tax, of which £47m was collected on behalf of the Greater London Authority (GLA). The Council Tax for a Band D property (including the GLA precept) was £1,692.92 in 2023/24.

Recent economic factors such as the Covid-19 pandemic and the cost of living crisis have made collection more challenging, and there have been disappointing collection performance for council tax. However, a plan has been initiated to address this and the council remains confident about its abilities to collect budgeted rates for the year.

The Statement of Accounts provides further detail on the Collection Fund account for 2023/24.

## Financial Performance: Capital

Southwark's capital programme is immense, representing a major element of the council's financial activities. It has a significant and very visible impact on the borough and hence on the lives of those who live, learn, visit, and do business in the borough. There are two major programme streams, the General Fund (GF) Capital Programme and the Housing Investment Programme (HIP) which sits within the HRA.

The GF programme delivers tangible benefits to the borough's residents over the long term and allows the council to fulfil its priorities and mandates. Commitments include creating and improving care homes, with new children's homes being opened; £25m dedicated to the council's Climate Action Plan in order to meet our ambitious net zero target and create a greener borough for all; flagship regeneration schemes which will provide communities with new facilities such as libraries, health centres, and leisure centres; and the important schools refurbishment programme and SEND capital strategy, ensuring that children get the education they deserve. The programme plans to spend £507m during the period 2023/24 to 2032/33 of which £375m will be funded by borrowing.

General Fund and Housing Investment Programme (HIP) capital spending and financing in 2023/24 are shown in the following table. Forecasts over the whole life of the programme are presented to Cabinet.

	2023/24 £000	2022/23 £000
<b>Service capital expenditure:</b>		
Children's and adults' services (incl schools)	26,047	14,297
Environment, Neighbourhoods and Growth	54,144	58,465
Finance	6,619	6,082
Governance and Assurance	6,635	7,488
Housing	2,108	1,572
<b>Total GF spending</b>	<b>95,553</b>	<b>87,904</b>
<b>Housing Investment Programme:</b>		
Asset Management	108,744	103,514
New build and acquisitions	216,826	202,356
Other programmes	5,639	11,090
<b>Total HIP spending</b>	<b>331,209</b>	<b>316,960</b>
<b>Total spending</b>	<b>426,762</b>	<b>404,864</b>
<b>Financed by:</b>		
Capital receipts	(25,656)	(36,582)
Direct revenue contributions	(3,472)	(18,915)
Government grants and other contributions	(90,656)	(145,370)
Major repairs reserve (HIP)	(46,857)	(51,708)
Prudential borrowing and credit arrangements	(260,120)	(152,288)
<b>Total financing</b>	<b>(426,761)</b>	<b>(404,863)</b>

The Housing Investment Programme (HIP) comprises two strands, the New Build programme and the Asset Management programme, covering our commitment to delivering new council homes and actions to properly maintain existing homes (in particular around safety standards) respectively. The scale of the HIP programme is impressive, with £1.1bn invested from 2010/11 to 2022/23, and £1.3bn planned for 2023/24 to 2032/33. The latter comprises £616m for new homes, £699m for asset management and £7m for other initiatives.

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After a review, and due to challenging global economic factors the New Build programme has been restructured. The new homes commitment has been split into two categories: a 'committed' and 'uncommitted' programme. While those projects already contractually committed to will be continued, in order to maintain prudent and sustainable levels of borrowing those projects in the uncommitted category have been postponed due to affordability. The ramifications of a tripling of interest rates since December 2021, just as the council reaches a peak in its borrowing requirement, means that there will be ongoing further review of what is affordable and practical which will inevitably result in some projects been slowed or paused over the next few years.

In addition, the council will review closely the programme on existing stock not least in relation to the Building Safety Act 2022 which will incur significant additional costs both to complete surveys and to fund the costs of works emerging as a result.

In 2023/24 the outturn spend for the HIP was £331.2m: £216.8m for new builds, £108.7m for asset management, and £5.7m for other. During 2023/24, the New Build Programme completed the delivery of 605 new homes across 17 schemes, of which 488 are council homes at social rent, 57 are shared ownership and 60 for private sale.

## Balance Sheet: Reserves

The following table shows the opening and closing balances on usable reserves:

	1 April 2023 £000	Movement £000	31 March 2024 £000
<b>General Fund Balance</b>	<b>(22,443)</b>	-	<b>(22,443)</b>
<b>Earmarked Reserves</b>			
Corporate projects and priorities	(39,579)	(23,988)	(63,567)
Service reviews and improvement	(33,974)	(24,364)	(58,338)
Capital programme reserves	(35,759)	6,005	(29,754)
Strategic financial risk	(59,178)	10,687	(48,491)
Technical and smoothing reserves	(38,910)	(3,385)	(42,295)
Covid-19 reserves	(2,473)	2,473	0
Revenue grant reserves	(2,617)	270	(2,347)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>(212,490)</b>	<b>(32,302)</b>	<b>(244,792)</b>
<b>School reserves</b>			
Schools - dedicated schools grant (DSG) reserve	(7,184)	(5,753)	(12,937)
School balances	(13,668)	(1,391)	(15,059)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>(20,852)</b>	<b>(7,144)</b>	<b>(27,996)</b>
<b>Housing Revenue Account (HRA)</b>			
HRA balance	(19,458)	2,537	(16,921)
Major repairs reserve	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>(19,458)</b>	<b>2,537</b>	<b>(16,921)</b>
<b>Total revenue usable reserves</b>	<b>(275,243)</b>	<b>(36,909)</b>	<b>(312,152)</b>
Capital Receipts Reserve	(100,726)	(1,780)	(102,506)
Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve	0	(19,706)	(19,706)
<b>Total Capital reserves</b>	<b>(100,726)</b>	<b>(21,486)</b>	<b>(122,212)</b>
<b>Total usable reserves</b>	<b>(375,969)</b>	<b>(58,395)</b>	<b>(434,364)</b>

The Council maintains reserves to help smooth the impact of government funding reductions and to mitigate anticipated funding shocks arising from funding reforms or changes in government direction.

The general fund balance represents reserves set aside to mitigate and manage financial shocks and is a key financial resilience indicator. The unallocated reserve (general fund reserve) remains at £22.4m which is approximately 2% of gross general fund revenue expenditure.

Overall the general fund earmarked reserves have increased significantly in 2023/24, however this is largely a result of the need for risk-informed smoothing and technical reserves as well as the need to build significant resource for large-scale programmes on the horizon. The most significant of these is £17.1m for the council's Southwark360 programme which will replace our finance and HR IT systems which have been in use since 1999. Additionally resources have been created for the Cost of Living Fund (£6.8m), Highways Transformation (£6.8m), Children and Adults innovation (£3.5m), Temporary Accommodation strategy (£2.5m) and many more.

In accordance with regulations, the deficit on the schools DSG reserve has been transferred to the dedicated schools grant adjustment account, an unusable reserve.

The ring-fenced nature of the HRA requires that surpluses/deficits are carried forward between years. At 31 March 2024 the HRA balance stood at £16.9m (£19.5m at 31 March 2023). The HRA holds reserves for specific purposes and as contingency against operational deficits, unforeseen events and to mitigate future risks in line with the council's medium-term financial strategy (MTFS), in the same manner as the council's General Fund. During 2023/24 it has been necessary to drawdown £2.5m of reserves to balance the HRA, in tandem with the other mitigation actions described in the HRA outturn section.

## Balance Sheet: Borrowing and Lending

The council borrows money to support its ambitious capital programme, refinance maturing loans and to maintain target cash balances. As at 31 March 2024, actual total borrowings held by the council was £1,085m (£991m at 31 March 2023), of which £1,020m was long-term PWLB and MEEF loans (£921m at 31 March 2023) and £65m short-term loans from other local authorities (£70m at 31 March 2023).

In accordance with IFRS 9 financial reporting requirements, long-term loans at amortised cost amounted to £967m at 31 March 2024 (£895m at 31 March 2023). This reflects accounting adjustments for accrued interest of £11m (£7m in 2022/23) and loans due for repayment within one year after the reporting period of £63m (£33m in 2022/23), which are included in short-term loans of £129m (£103 in 2022/23) in the note 39 to the accounts.

The timing of long-term borrowing needs to be weighed against the risk that interest rates will increase in the future with a view to keeping future interest rate costs low. During 2023-24, in accordance with the approved treasury management strategy, the council increased its overall borrowings by £94m (Long-term loans: £115m raised with £16m repaid and short-term loans: £65m raised from other local authorities with £70m repaid). The weighted average rate of long-term borrowings was 3.76%.

The council invests its surplus cash in bonds, bills and money market instruments. The bonds and bills are issued by the UK government or supranational entities. The money market investments are in short-term call accounts, money market funds, term deposits and certificates of deposits issued by major UK and international banks or building societies. As at 31 March 2024, total investments stood at £63m (£220m at 31 March 2023). The overall weighted rate of return on investments during 2023/24 was 4.43% (2.07% in 2022/23).

## Pension Fund

The Pension Fund is underpinned by an investment strategy which was updated in December 2022. A revaluation is required every three years to set future contribution rates. The latest valuation, as at 31 March 2022, showed that the funding level of the Fund had increased since the previous valuation with the market value of the Fund's assets as at 31 March 2022 covering 109% of the liabilities. Contribution rates certified in the 2022 valuation are applicable for three years from 1 April 2023. However, given the funding level has continued to increase since the 2022 valuation, the decision was made, in conjunction with advice from the Fund's actuaries, to remove the secondary rate payable by Southwark Council, with effect from 1 April 2024. The primary rate payable by the council will remain at the rate set at the 2022 valuation.

The council has committed to reduce carbon exposure in the Fund's investment and become net zero carbon by 2030, whilst still maintaining investment performance. Further progress has been made during 2023/24 to achieve this.

War in Europe and a sharp rise in global interest rates in 2022/23 stalled what had been a strong post-pandemic recovery, proving just how unpredictable the market environment can be. The Fund faces, and must manage, many challenges in both the short and medium term: persistently high inflation, tight monetary policy, lingering pessimism over the outlook for global GDP, as well as the impact of geopolitical tensions. These and other uncertainties will require careful ongoing monitoring of the investment strategy to ensure the Fund is not impacted negatively by market volatility.

## Principal Risks and Uncertainties

There continues to be great uncertainty, both with respect to central government funding and in terms of the economy as a whole the UK economy climbs out of a brief recession. An update on the council's medium term financial strategy for 2024/25 and 2026/27 will be regularly submitted to cabinet over 2023/24.

The council has an embedded process to manage risk and assist in the achievement of its objectives. The corporate risk register captures the key departmental and corporate risks to the council. Key risks are held on the council-wide risk management system and accompanied by mitigations, setting out the controls in place to manage each risk. This has proved effective in managing the unexpected risks over the last few years and enabled the council to boost its financial resilience.

The council is responsible for ensuring that its business is conducted in accordance with the law and proper standards, and that public money is safeguarded, properly accounted for and used economically, efficiently and effectively. The council's governance arrangements are reviewed annually and within the annual governance statement (AGS), assurance is given on the effectiveness of the council's system of internal control. Despite national challenges around local government external audit all Southwark's statement of accounts before 2023-24 have been fully audited, helping to strengthen the assurance that the council is operating within legal and appropriate bounds.

The council's 2023/24 annual governance statement highlighted the significant risks and issues that arose and referenced those that might potentially impact on future years. In addition to the ongoing cost of living crisis, the issues that arose were:

- i) The council's Southwark360 programme to replace its 25-year-old Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system (finance and HR systems). Recent programmes of change at other councils have met significant challenges and resulted in unprecedented unplanned financial outlay. Extensive planning and mobilisation is ongoing to mitigate these risks.
- ii) The anticipated change in government administration after the general election on 4 July. Given the economic uncertainty it is unclear how a new administration would be able to approach local government funding. The council's medium term and long term financial strategies have been strengthened, both set with prudent assumptions on future resources with updates reported regularly to cabinet.
- iii) The Cost of Living Crisis has affected a large proportion of Southwark residents. Despite inflation falling during 2023/24 household incomes were forecasted to be lower than at the last election and lower income households are disproportionately affected. The council has supported 83,000 households to date and continues to build reserves to be able continue this support in the future amidst an uncertain global economy.
- iv) The management of the council's housing delivery programmes as a key area of financial risk. The council is the largest council landlord in London and one of the biggest in the country. The cost of living and inflationary pressures over the past 18 months have negatively impacted on the Housing Revenue Account (HRA). The government have imposed restrictions on the rent rise for social housing at 7%. This has meant that rent rises have not risen in line with construction inflation, which has created significant pressure within the HRA.
- v) Budgetary pressures in Temporary Accommodation. Southwark is a leading authority on homeless prevention and is committed to meeting unremitting demand for temporary accommodation. The resulting financial pressures are monitored closely, and practical steps are being taken to increase the supply of appropriate housing solutions.
- vi) Capital resources are under extreme pressure with additional borrowing required to support the new homes programmes with a consequent revenue financing impact on the HRA. The council has to consider the key housing priorities going forward within a climate of limited financial resources.
- vii) The climate emergency is a major focus for the council, working in partnership with stakeholders, partners, staff and residents to tackle the effects of climate change. The council has published a Climate Emergency Strategy and Action Plan setting out how the council will become carbon neutral by 2030 and work to ensure the borough as a whole is also carbon neutral by 2030.
- viii) The council is aware that recruitment and retention of staff is critical to service delivery. Shortage of workers due to people retiring earlier and the continuing impact of Brexit have created further competition with private sector companies who have already adapted to this challenge with higher wages and enhanced benefits. There has been success in the council in 2023/24 in creating more permanent teams in challenging areas such as social care.
- ix) The council entered into a formal Safety Valve Agreement with the Department for Education (DfE) at the end of the 2022-23 financial year. The programme focuses on improving SEND services in line with Southwark's SEND Strategy 2022-2025 and commits to reach an in-year balance on the DSG by 2024/25 and eliminating that deficit by 2026/27 with the support of £23m Safety Valve funding as set out in the DSG Management Plan.
- x) Cyber security and IT network security continues to require careful management, particularly in the context of the IT shared service arrangements.

## Explanation of Accounting Statements

This Statement of Accounts is produced in accordance with legislation and in particular with the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2015. These financial statements have been prepared in line with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2023/24 (the Code). Under the Code, local authorities produce accounts that are compliant with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

### Core financial statements

#### Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

This records all the council's income and expenditure for the year in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. The top half of the statement provides an analysis by service area, the bottom half deals with the corporate transactions and funding.

#### Movement in Reserves Statement

A summary of the changes to the council's reserves over the course of the year. Reserves are divided into 'usable', which can be invested in capital projects or service improvements, and 'unusable' which must be set aside for specific purposes.

#### Balance Sheet

A snapshot of the council's assets, liabilities, cash balances and reserves at the year-end date.

#### Cash Flow Statement

Shows the reason for changes in the council's cash balances during the year, and whether that change is due to operating activities, new investment or financing activities (such as repayment of borrowing and other long-term liabilities).

In addition to the primary statements, the accounts contain disclosure notes explaining or analysing further the figures in the primary statements.

#### Expenditure and Funding Analysis

This analysis reports annual council expenditure and how this is funded from resources - in two ways - management accounting and financial accounting in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices.

### Supplementary financial statements

#### Housing Revenue Account (HRA)

Shows the income and expenditure at the year-end date for the ring-fenced Housing Revenue Account which identifies the council's statutory landlord function as a provider of social housing under the Local Government and Housing Act 1989. The HRA figures are included in the primary core statements.

#### Collection Fund

The Collection Fund reports the amounts raised and collected through local taxation for council tax and business rates. Only the council's entitlement to taxation income and expenditure is included in the primary statements. The amounts collected on behalf of the government and the Greater London Authority are not included apart from amounts owing to or from those organisations.

#### Pension Fund

These are the funds the council manages to provide future retirement benefits for its employees. The funds are not included within the primary statements.

**TABLE 1 - EARMARKED RESERVES**

<b>COVID-19 RESERVES</b>			
	1 April 2023	Net movement	31 March 2024
	£000	£000	£000
Covid-19 - Contain outbreak management	1,295	(1,295)	-
Covid-19 - Clinically extremely vulnerable	678	(678)	-
Covid-19 - Town centres and high streets	500	(500)	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,473</b>	<b>(2,473)</b>	<b>-</b>

<b>CORPORATE PROJECTS AND PRIORITIES RESERVES</b>			
	1 April 2023	Net movement	31 March 2024
	£000	£000	£000
Cost of Living Fund	15,521	6,870	22,391
Corporate Software Application Development	4,500	17,110	21,610
Southwark 2030 Fund	3,000	-	3,000
Modernisation, Service and Operational Improvement	2,999	-	2,999
Corporate Capacity Building	2,200	(19)	2,181
Other Reserves <£2m	11,359	27	11,386
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,579</b>	<b>23,988</b>	<b>63,567</b>

<b>CAPITAL PROGRAMME AND OTHER CAPITAL INVESTMENT RESERVES</b>			
	Balances as at 31 March 2023	Net movement	Balances as at 31 March 2024
	£000	£000	£000
Aylesbury development	6,000	-	6,000
Highways and parking climate emergency projects	5,398	(600)	4,798
Regeneration & development	4,779	(419)	4,360
Planned preventative maintenance and building compliance	4,088	-	4,088
Other Reserves <£2m	15,494	(4,986)	10,508
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,759</b>	<b>(6,005)</b>	<b>29,754</b>

<b>SERVICE REVIEWS AND IMPROVEMENTS RESERVES</b>			
	Balances as at 31 March 2023	Net movement	Balances as at 31 March 2024
	£000	£000	£000
Adult social care resilience plan	8,956	1,311	10,267
Public health	3,345	2,393	5,738
Children and Adults transformation	2,928	130	3,058
Rough sleeping initiative	2,462	-	2,462
Children and Families Future Risks	1,200	2,681	3,881
Temporary accommodation strategy	915	2,568	3,483
Highways transformation	600	6,822	7,422
Children and Adults Innovation Development	400	3,541	3,941
Children and Education Sustainability Fund	-	2,632	2,632
Employment Skills	-	5,510	5,510
Other Reserves <£2m	13,168	(3,224)	9,944
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,974</b>	<b>24,364</b>	<b>58,338</b>



SOUTHWARK COUNCIL  
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2023/24

<b>TECHNICAL AND SMOOTHING RESERVES</b>			
	<b>Balances as at 31 March 2023 £000</b>	<b>Net movement £000</b>	<b>Balances as at 31 March 2024 £000</b>
Equalisation Reserves	13,849	5,930	19,779
Insurance reserve	9,711	-	9,711
Planned Support for MTFP	5,000	2,500	7,500
Schools de-delegated balances	3,727	(908)	2,819
Other Reserves <£2m	6,623	(4,137)	2,486
<b>Total</b>	<b>38,910</b>	<b>3,385</b>	<b>42,295</b>

<b>STRATEGIC FINANCIAL RISK RESERVES</b>			
	<b>Balances as at 31 March 2023 £000</b>	<b>Net movement £000</b>	<b>Balances as at 31 March 2024 £000</b>
Funding Risk	42,275	(12,070)	30,205
Pay and Inflation	11,602	-	11,602
Pension Liability Risk	2,684	-	2,684
Contractual Risk	2,450	-	2,450
Other Reserves <£2m	167	1,383	1,550
<b>Total</b>	<b>59,178</b>	<b>(10,687)</b>	<b>48,491</b>

<b>Earmarked Reserves</b>	<b>209,873</b>	<b>32,572</b>	<b>242,445</b>
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It should be noted that council reserves are subject to a number of pre-existing commitments and key pressures including:

- Capital reserves are required to fund existing capital commitments
- A number of the strategic financial risk reserves are earmarked for potential pressures relating to local government reform including the Fair Funding Review, Business Rates retention and revaluation; as well as economic risks including inflation and the financial effects from the downturn in the economy
- Separately, there is £12.937m reserves set aside to finance the accumulated deficit on the Dedicated Schools Grant of £21.651m, funded by the Department of Education.

# Statement of Responsibilities



## The Council's responsibilities

The Council is required to:

- make arrangements for the proper administration of its financial affairs and to secure that one of its officers has the responsibility for the administration of those affairs. In this council that officer is the Strategic Director of Finance;
- manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources, and safeguard its assets; and
- approve the Statement of Accounts.

## The Strategic Director of Finance responsibilities

The Strategic Director of Finance is responsible for the preparation of the council's Statement of Accounts and of its Pension Fund Statement of Accounts in accordance with proper practices as set out in the Chartered Institute for Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom.

In preparing these Statements of Accounts, the Strategic Director of Finance has:

- selected suitable accounting policies and then applied them consistently;
- made judgements and estimates that were reasonable and prudent; and
- complied with the Code

The Strategic Director of Finance has also:

- kept proper accounting records which were up to date;
- taken reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

I certify that the Statement of Accounts presents a true and fair view of the financial position of Southwark Council as at 31 March 2024 and its income and expenditure for the financial year ended 31 March 2024.

**Signature:**

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Clive Palfreyman".

**Clive Palfreyman**  
Strategic Director of Finance

**Date:** 3 July 2024

**Signature:**

Councillor Barrie Hargrove  
Chair of the Audit, Governance and Standards  
Committee

**Date:** \_\_ September 2024

## **Independent auditor's report to the members of Southwark Council**

**To be added following completion of the Audit.**

SOUTHWARK COUNCIL  
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2023/24

**To be added following completion of the Audit.**

SOUTHWARK COUNCIL  
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2023/24

**To be added following completion of the Audit.**

SOUTHWARK COUNCIL  
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2023/24

**To be added following completion of the Audit.**

SOUTHWARK COUNCIL  
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2023/24

**To be added following completion of the Audit.**

SOUTHWARK COUNCIL  
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2023/24

**To be added following completion of the Audit.**



SOUTHWARK COUNCIL  
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2023/24

**To be added following completion of the Audit.**

SOUTHWARK COUNCIL  
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2023/24

**To be added following completion of the Audit.**

SOUTHWARK COUNCIL  
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2023/24

**To be added following completion of the Audit.**

SOUTHWARK COUNCIL  
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2023/24

**To be added following completion of the Audit.**



## **CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2023/24**

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

Movement in Reserves Statement

Balance Sheet

Cash Flow Statement

SOUTHWARK COUNCIL  
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2023/24

## COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

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 (or rents). The council raises taxation (and rents) to cover expenditure in accordance with regulations; this may be different from the accounting cost. The taxation position is shown in both the Expenditure and Funding Analysis and in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

	Notes			2023/24			2022/23
		Gross Expend £000	Gross Income £000	Net Expend £000	Gross Expend £000	Gross Income £000	Net Expend £000
Children and Adults		560,915	(411,944)	148,971	564,947	(390,215)	174,732
Environment Neighbourhoods and Growth		149,481	(75,611)	73,870	162,790	(65,303)	97,487
Finance		337,181	(196,259)	140,922	212,617	(168,754)	43,863
Governance and Assurance		26,427	(1,753)	24,674	59,768	(2,077)	57,691
Strategy and Communities		9,033	(435)	8,598	6,911	(1,748)	5,163
Housing GF		60,128	(38,532)	21,596	48,925	(35,715)	13,210
Housing Revenue Account (HRA)		423,630	(307,392)	116,238	338,063	(285,378)	52,685
<b>Net cost of services</b>		<b>1,566,795</b>	<b>(1,031,926)</b>	<b>534,869</b>	<b>1,394,021</b>	<b>(949,190)</b>	<b>444,831</b>
Other Operating Income and Expenditure	8			(1,258)			(7,277)
Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure	9			91,133			53,155
Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income and Expenditure	10			(457,246)			(475,108)
<b>(Surplus)/Deficit on Provision of Services</b>				<b>167,498</b>			<b>15,601</b>
(Surplus)/deficit on revaluation of non current assets	23			(194,944)			109,674
(Surplus) / deficit on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	39			473			(606)
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability	23			7,176			(413,434)
<b>Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure</b>				<b>(187,295)</b>			<b>(304,366)</b>
<b>Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure</b>				<b>(19,797)</b>			<b>(288,765)</b>

SOUTHWARK COUNCIL  
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2023/24

## MOVEMENT IN RESERVES STATEMENT

This statement shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the council, analysed into 'usable reserves' (i.e. those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and other reserves. The surplus or (deficit) on the provision of services line shows the true economic cost of providing the council's services, more details of which are shown in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. These are different from the statutory amounts required to be charged to the General Fund balance and the Housing Revenue Account for council tax setting and dwellings rent setting purposes. The net increase/decrease before the 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 have been undertaken by the council.

### MOVEMENT IN RESERVES 2023/24

	General Fund Balances											
	General Fund Balance	Earmarked General Fund Reserves	Schools Balances Reserves	Dedicated Schools Grant Reserves	Total General Fund (GF) Balance	Housing Revenue Account (HRA) Balance	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Receipts Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	Total Usable Reserves	Unusable Reserves (Note 23)	Total Reserves
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
<b>Balance as at 1 April 2022</b>	(22,445)	(208,240)	(14,391)	-	(245,076)	(26,130)	-	(100,419)	-	(371,625)	(4,052,605)	(4,424,230)
<b>Movement in reserves during 2022/23</b>												
Surplus/(deficit) on the provision of services	74,975	-	-	-	74,975	(59,374)	-	-	-	15,601	-	15,601
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(304,366)	(304,366)
<b>Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure</b>	<b>74,975</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>74,975</b>	<b>(59,374)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15,601</b>	<b>(304,366)</b>	<b>(288,765)</b>
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (Note 11)	(85,684)	-	-	-	(85,684)	66,046	-	(307)	-	(19,945)	19,945	-
<b>Net Increase/(Decrease) before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves</b>	<b>(10,709)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(10,709)</b>	<b>6,672</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(307)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(4,344)</b>	<b>(284,421)</b>	<b>(288,765)</b>
Transfers to/(from) earmarked reserves	10,711	(4,250)	723	(7,184)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Increase/(Decrease) in Year</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>(4,250)</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>(7,184)</b>	<b>(10,709)</b>	<b>6,672</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(307)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(4,344)</b>	<b>(284,421)</b>	<b>(288,765)</b>
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2023</b>	<b>(22,443)</b>	<b>(212,490)</b>	<b>(13,668)</b>	<b>(7,184)</b>	<b>(255,785)</b>	<b>(19,458)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(100,726)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(375,969)</b>	<b>(4,337,026)</b>	<b>(4,712,995)</b>
<b>Balance as at 1 April 2023</b>	<b>(22,443)</b>	<b>(212,490)</b>	<b>(13,668)</b>	<b>(7,184)</b>	<b>(255,785)</b>	<b>(19,458)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(100,726)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(375,969)</b>	<b>(4,337,026)</b>	<b>(4,712,995)</b>
<b>Movement in reserves during 2023/24</b>												
Surplus/(deficit) on the provision of services	112,643	-	-	-	112,643	54,855	-	-	-	167,498	-	167,498
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(187,295)	(187,295)
<b>Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure</b>	<b>112,643</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>112,643</b>	<b>54,855</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>167,498</b>	<b>(187,295)</b>	<b>(19,797)</b>
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (Note 11)	(152,089)	-	-	-	(152,089)	(52,318)	-	(1,780)	(19,706)	(225,893)	225,893	-
<b>Net Increase/(Decrease) before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves</b>	<b>(39,446)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(39,446)</b>	<b>2,537</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,780)</b>	<b>(19,706)</b>	<b>(58,395)</b>	<b>38,598</b>	<b>(19,797)</b>
Transfers to/(from) earmarked reserves	39,446	(32,302)	(1,391)	(5,753)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Increase/(Decrease) in Year</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(32,302)</b>	<b>(1,391)</b>	<b>(5,753)</b>	<b>(39,446)</b>	<b>2,537</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,780)</b>	<b>(19,706)</b>	<b>(58,395)</b>	<b>38,598</b>	<b>(19,797)</b>
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2024</b>	<b>(22,443)</b>	<b>(244,792)</b>	<b>(15,059)</b>	<b>(12,937)</b>	<b>(295,231)</b>	<b>(16,921)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(102,506)</b>	<b>(19,706)</b>	<b>(434,364)</b>	<b>(4,298,428)</b>	<b>(4,732,792)</b>

## BALANCE SHEET

The Balance Sheet shows the value as at the Balance Sheet date 31 March of the assets and liabilities recognised by the council. The net assets of the council (assets less liabilities) are matched by the reserves held by the council. Reserves are reported in two categories. The first category of reserves is usable reserves, i.e. those reserves that the council may use to provide services, subject to the need to maintain a prudent level of reserves and any statutory limitations on their use (for example the capital receipts reserve that may only be used to fund capital expenditure or repay debt).

The second category is unusable reserves which the council is not able to use to provide services. This category of reserves includes reserves that hold unrealised gains and losses (for example the revaluation reserve), where amounts would only become available to provide services if the assets are sold; and reserves that hold timing differences shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement line 'adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations.'

	Notes	31 March 2024 £000	31 March 2023 £000
Property, plant and equipment	13	5,756,288	5,539,221
Heritage assets		1,223	1,223
Investment property	14	281,457	313,232
Long-term investments	39	11,304	13,822
Long-term debtors	17	30,887	27,496
Pension assets	38	62	138
<b>Long Term Assets</b>		<b>6,081,221</b>	<b>5,895,132</b>
Short-term investments	39	18,202	125,320
Inventories	15b	12,004	520
Short-term debtors	17	168,674	154,913
Assets held for sale	15a	18,972	16,617
Cash and cash equivalents	16	34,490	80,878
<b>Current Assets</b>		<b>252,342</b>	<b>378,248</b>
Short-term borrowing	39	(129,544)	(103,138)
Short-term creditors	18	(233,971)	(247,380)
Short-term provisions	19	(5,924)	(510)
Grants receipts in advance	21	(174,007)	(207,812)
Bank overdraft	16	(9,416)	(6,225)
<b>Current Liabilities</b>		<b>(552,862)</b>	<b>(565,065)</b>
Long-term creditors	18	(6,175)	(6,703)
Long-term provisions	19	(8,964)	(22,470)
Long-term borrowing	39	(966,894)	(894,821)
Pension liabilities	38	-	-
Other long-term liabilities	36	(65,876)	(71,326)
<b>Long Term Liabilities</b>		<b>(1,047,909)</b>	<b>(995,320)</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>		<b>4,732,792</b>	<b>4,712,995</b>
Usable reserves	12	(434,364)	(375,969)
Unusable reserves	23	(4,298,428)	(4,337,026)
<b>Total Reserves</b>		<b>(4,732,792)</b>	<b>(4,712,995)</b>



## CASH FLOW STATEMENT

The Cash Flow Statement shows the changes in cash and cash equivalents of the council during the reporting period. The statement shows how the council generates and uses cash and cash equivalents by classifying cash flows as operating, investing and financing activities. The amount of net cash flows arising from operating activities is a key indicator of the extent to which the operations of the council are funded by way of taxation and grant income or from the recipients of services provided by the council. Investing activities represent the extent to which cash outflows have been made for resources which are intended to contribute to the council's future service delivery.

	Notes	2023/24 £000	2022/23 £000
Net surplus or (deficit) on the provision of services		(167,498)	(15,601)
Adjustment to surplus or (deficit) on the provision of services for non cash movements	24	365,827	288,343
Adjust for items included in the net surplus/(deficit) on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities	24	(141,708)	(182,259)
<b>Net cash flows from operating activities</b>		<b>56,621</b>	<b>90,483</b>
Net cash flows from investing activities	25	(197,207)	(152,209)
Net cash flows from financing activities	26	91,007	88,927
<b>Net increase or (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>(49,579)</b>	<b>27,201</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	16	74,653	47,452
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period</b>		<b>25,074</b>	<b>74,653</b>



## DISCLOSURE NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS 2023/24

## Note 1. EXPENDITURE AND FUNDING ANALYSIS

The analysis shows how annual expenditure is used and funded from resources by the Council in comparison to those resources consumed or earned by the Council in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices. The Expenditure and Funding Analysis also shows how this expenditure is allocated for decision making purposes between the Council's services departments, as stated in the narrative report. Income and expenditure accounted for under generally accepted accounting practices is presented more fully in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES).

Expenditure and Funding Analysis	2023/24					2022/23				
	As reported for resource management (Narrative report)	Adjustment to arrive at the net amount chargeable to the General Fund and HRA balances	Net expenditure chargeable to the General Fund and HRA balances	Adjustments between funding and accounting basis (Note 7)	Net expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	As reported for resource management (Narrative report)	Adjustment to arrive at the net amount chargeable to the General Fund and HRA balances	Net expenditure chargeable to the General Fund and HRA balances	Adjustments between funding and accounting basis (Note 7)	Net expenditure in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Children and Adults (including dedicated schools grant)	175,239	(28,453)	146,786	2,185	148,971	168,527	(21,883)	146,644	28,088	174,732
Environment Neighbourhoods and Growth	106,699	(23,936)	82,763	(8,893)	73,870	91,484	(16,551)	74,933	22,554	97,487
Finance	14,183	(29,587)	(15,404)	156,326	140,922	23,777	(17,150)	6,627	37,236	43,863
Governance and Assurance	25,394	(411)	24,983	(309)	24,674	24,809	(141)	24,668	33,023	57,691
Strategy and Communities	8,336	349	8,685	(87)	8,598	5,792	(1,163)	4,629	534	5,163
Housing GF	29,351	(9,708)	19,643	1,953	21,596	21,270	(11,050)	10,220	2,990	13,210
Housing Revenue Account (HRA)	-	2,537	2,537	113,701	116,238	-	6,672	6,672	46,013	52,685
Support cost reallocations	(43,370)	43,370	-	-	-	(42,423)	42,423	-	-	-
<b>Net cost of services</b>	<b>315,832</b>	<b>(45,839)</b>	<b>269,993</b>	<b>264,876</b>	<b>534,869</b>	<b>293,236</b>	<b>(18,843)</b>	<b>274,393</b>	<b>170,438</b>	<b>444,831</b>
Other income and expenditure	(315,832)	8,930	(306,902)	(60,469)	(367,371)	(293,235)	14,805	(278,430)	(150,800)	(429,230)
<b>(Surplus)/Deficit</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(36,909)</b>	<b>(36,909)</b>	<b>204,407</b>	<b>167,498</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>(4,038)</b>	<b>(4,037)</b>	<b>19,638</b>	<b>15,601</b>
<b>Opening General Fund and HRA Balance at 1 April</b>			<b>(275,243)</b>					<b>(271,206)</b>		
<b>(Surplus)/Deficit on General Fund and HRA Balance in year</b>			<b>(36,909)</b>					<b>(4,037)</b>		
<b>Closing General Fund HRA Balance at 31 March</b>			<b>(312,152)</b>					<b>(275,243)</b>		

## 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### 2.1 Basis of preparation

The Statement of Accounts summarises the council's transactions for the 2023/24 financial year and its position at the year-end of 31 March 2024. The council is required to prepare an annual Statement of Accounts by the Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2015, which require the accounts to be prepared in accordance with proper accounting practices. These practices, under section 21 of the 2003 Act, primarily comprise the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2023/24, supported by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

The Statement of Accounts has been prepared using the going concern and accruals bases. The historical cost convention has been applied, modified by the valuation of the following material categories of non-current assets and financial instruments:

Class of assets	Valuation basis
Property, plant and equipment - dwellings	Current value, comprising existing use value for social housing; dwellings are valued using market prices for comparable properties, adjusted to reflect occupancy under secured tenancies.
Property, plant and equipment - land and buildings	Current value, comprising existing use value; where prices for comparable properties are available in an active market, properties are valued at market value taking into account the existing use. Where no market exists or the property is specialised, current value is measured at depreciated replacement cost
Property, plant and equipment - surplus assets	Fair value
Investment properties	Fair value
Financial instruments - fair value through profit and loss	Fair value
Pensions assets	Fair value

### Highways Network Infrastructure Assets

#### 2.1.1 Highways Network Infrastructure Assets

Highways network infrastructure assets include carriageways, footways and cycle tracks, structures (e.g. bridges), street lighting, street furniture (e.g. illuminated traffic signals, bollards), traffic management systems and land which together form a single integrated network.

#### 2.1.2 Recognition

Expenditure on the acquisition or replacement of components of the network is capitalised on an accruals basis, provided that it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Authority and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

#### 2.1.3 Measurement

Highways network infrastructure assets are generally measured at depreciated historical costs. However, this is a modified form of historical costs – opening balances for highways infrastructure assets were originally recorded in balance sheets at amounts of capital undischarged for sums borrowed as at 1 April 1994 which was deemed at that time to be historical cost. Where impairment losses are identified they are accounted for by the carrying amount of the asset being written down to the recoverable amount.

#### 2.1.4 Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on the parts of the highways network infrastructure assets that are subject to deterioration or depletion and by the systemic allocation of their depreciable amounts over their useful lives. Annual depreciation is the depreciation amount allocated each year. Depreciation is first charged the year after capitalisation. Useful lives of the highways network are assessed using industry standards where applicable as follows and the useful lives typically used are:

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Category of Infrastructure Asset	Useful Economic Life (yrs)
Build & Architecture	15
Carriageways	25
Footways	30
Hard Landscaping	25
Highways Structure	50
Soft Landscaping	5
Street Lighting	25
Street Furniture	15
Highway Drainage	25
Parks Infrastructure	10

### 2.1.5 Disposals and Derecognitions

When a significant component of the Network is disposed of or decommissioned, the carrying amount of the component in the balance sheet is written off to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of the gain or loss on disposal. Receipts from disposals (if any) are credited to the same line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, also as part of the gain or loss on disposal (i.e. netted off against the carrying value of the asset at the time of disposal). Where a part of the network is replaced, an adaptation provided in a separate update to the Code assumes that from the introduction of the IFRS based Code when parts of the asset are replaced or restored the carrying amount of the derecognised part will be zero because parts of infrastructure assets are rarely replaced before the part has been fully consumed.

In accordance with the temporary relief offered by the update to the Accounting Code on infrastructure assets this note does not include a disclosure of gross costs and accumulated depreciation for infrastructure assets because historical reporting practices and resultant information deficits mean that this would not faithfully represent the asset position (as rather than manually derecognising infrastructure components as they are replaced we assume (as per adoption of the Statutory Instrument issued by central government (DLUHC) in December 2022) that the assets being replaced have a gross book value of nil). The council is assured that this is the case following a review of the useful lives reported and assert that overall assets are being replaced in line with the useful lives proposed in the accounting policy.

### 2.2 Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis

The resources available to the council in any financial year and the expenses that are charged against those resources are specified by statute (the Local Government Act 2003 and the 2003 Regulations).

Where the statutory provisions are different from the accruals basis used in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, adjustments to the accounting treatment are made in the Movement in Reserves Statement (MiRS) so that usable reserves reflect the funding available at the year end. Unusable reserves are created to manage the timing differences between the accounting and funding bases.

The material adjustments are:

Category	Accounting basis in	Funding basis in MiRS	Adjustment account
Property, plant and equipment	Depreciation and revaluation/ impairment losses	Revenue provision to cover historical cost determined in accordance with 2003 regulations	Capital adjustment account
Intangible assets	Amortisation and impairment		
Investment properties	Movement in fair value		
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	Expenditure incurred in year		

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Category	Accounting basis in	Funding basis in MiRS	Adjustment account
Capital grants and contributions	Grants that became unconditional in year or were received in year without conditions	No credit	Capital grants unapplied reserve (unapplied at 31 March) Capital adjustment account (other amounts)
Non-current asset disposals	Gain or loss based on sale proceeds less carrying amount of asset (net of costs of disposal)	No charge or credit	Capital adjustment account (carrying amount) Capital receipts reserve (sale proceed and cost of disposal) Deferred capital receipts reserve (sale proceeds not yet received)
Financial instruments	Premiums payable and discounts receivable on early repayment of borrowing in 2022/23  Losses on soft loans and interest receivable on an amortised cost basis  Movements in the fair value of money market fund investments	Deferred debits/credits of premiums/discounts from earlier years  Interest due to be received on soft loans in year  Historical cost gains/losses for money market fund investments disposed of in year	Financial instruments adjustment account
Pension costs	Movements in pensions assets and liabilities	Employers pension contributions payable and direct payments made by the council to pensioners	Pensions reserve
Council tax	Accrued income from 2022/23 bills	Demand on the Collection Fund for 2022/23 plus share of estimated surplus/deficit for 2021/22	Collection Fund adjustment account
Business rates	Accrued income from 2022/23 bills	Budgeted income receivable from the Collection Fund for 2022/23 plus share of estimated surplus/deficit 2021/22	Collection Fund adjustment account
Holiday pay	Projected cost of untaken leave entitlements at 31 March 2023	No charge	Accumulated absence adjustment account
Dedicated schools grant (DSG)	Expenditure incurred in 2022/23 to be met from dedicated schools grant	Expenditure incurred up to the amount of the grant receivable for 2022/23	Dedicated schools grant adjustment account

### 2.3 Accruals of income and expenditure

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

- 2.3.1 Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the council transfers the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the purchaser and it is probable that economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the council.
- 2.3.2 Revenue from contracts with service recipients is recognised when it satisfies a performance obligation by transferring promised goods or services to a recipient, measured as the amount of the overall transaction price allocated to that obligation.
- 2.3.3 Other revenue from the provision of services is recognised when the council can measure reliably the percentage of completion of the transaction and it is probable that economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the council.
- 2.3.4 Revenue from housing rents is recognised in the year the billing amount falls due.
- 2.3.5 Revenue relating to council tax and business rates is measured at the full amount receivable (net of any impairment losses) as it is a non-contractual, non-exchange transaction with no difference between the delivery and payment dates. It is recognised in the financial statements when it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the authority, and the amount of the revenue can be measured reliably.
- 2.3.6 Supplies are recorded as expenditure when they are consumed. Where there is a gap between the date supplies are received and their consumption, they are carried as inventories in the Balance Sheet.
- 2.3.7 Expenses in relation to services received (including services provided by employees) are recorded as expenditure when the services are received rather than when payments are made.
- 2.3.8 Interest receivable on investments and payable on borrowings is accounted for respectively as income and expenditure on the basis of the effective interest rate for the relevant financial instrument rather than the cash flows fixed or determined by the contract.
- 2.3.9 Where revenue and expenditure have been recognised but cash has not been received or paid, a debtor or creditor for the relevant amount is recorded in the Balance Sheet. Where debts may not be settled, the balance of debtors is written down and a charge made to revenue for the income that might not be collected.

### 2.4 Business improvement districts

A business improvement district (BID) scheme may apply across the whole of the council, or to specific areas of the council. Schemes are funded by a BID levy paid by non-domestic ratepayers. The council acts as principal under these schemes, and accounts for income received and expenditure incurred (including contributions to the BID project) within the relevant services within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Southwark has five BIDs in operation; Better Bankside, Blue Bermondsey, Southbank, Team London Bridge and We Are Waterloo.

### 2.5 Employee benefits

#### Termination benefits

Termination benefits are amounts payable as a result of a decision by the council to terminate an officer's employment before the normal retirement date or an officer's decision to accept voluntary redundancy in exchange for those benefits and are charged on an accruals basis to the appropriate service or, where applicable, to the finance and governance line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement at the earliest of when the council can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits or when the council recognises costs for a restructure.

### Post employment benefits

Employees of the council are members of three separate pension schemes:

- The Teachers' Pension Scheme, administered by Capita Teachers' pensions on behalf of the Department for Education
- The Local Government Pensions Scheme, administered by Southwark council and the London Pension Fund Authority
- The NHS Pension Scheme, administered by NHS pensions

All the schemes provide defined benefits to members, i.e. retirement lump sums and pensions, earned as employees worked for the council.

However, the arrangements for the teachers' scheme and the NHS scheme mean that liabilities for these benefits cannot ordinarily be identified specifically to the council. These schemes are therefore accounted for as if they were defined contribution schemes and no liability for future payments of benefits is recognised in the Balance Sheet. Within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement the Children's and adults' and Environment and leisure service lines are respectively charged with employer's contributions payable to Teachers' Pensions and NHS Pensions in the year.

### Employment benefits - the Local Government Pension Scheme

The Local Government Pension Scheme is accounted for as a defined benefits scheme. The council contributes to two pension funds – its own, the London Borough of Southwark Pension Fund, and that of the London Pension Fund Authority Pension Fund.

The council's shares of its liabilities in both funds are included in the Balance Sheet on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method – i.e. an assessment of the future payments that will be made in relation to retirement benefits earned to date by employees, based on assumptions about mortality rates, employee turnover rates, etc. and projections of projected earnings for current employees. Liabilities are discounted to their value at current prices, the disclosures in note 37 to the Statement of Accounts set out the discount rates and assumptions applied by each fund.

The assets of funds attributable to the council are included in the Balance Sheet at their fair value:

- quoted securities – current bid price
- unquoted securities – professional estimate
- unitised securities – current bid price
- property – market value

The change in the net pensions liability is analysed into the following components:

- Service cost comprising
  - current service cost – allocated in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the services for which the employees worked
  - past service cost – debited to the surplus or deficit on the provision of services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of finance and governance
  - net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) - charged to the financing and investment income and expenditure line of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
- Remeasurements comprising
  - the return on plan assets excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset); charged to the pensions reserve, as other comprehensive income and expenditure
  - actuarial gains and losses – changes in the net pensions liability that arise because events have not coincided with assumptions made at the last actuarial valuation or because the actuaries have updated their assumptions; charged to the pensions reserve as other comprehensive income and expenditure
- Contributions paid to the pension fund – cash paid as employer's contributions to the pension fund in settlement of liabilities, not accounted for as an expense.

### Discretionary benefits

The council also has restricted powers to make discretionary awards of retirement benefits in the event of early retirements. Any liabilities estimated to arise as a result of an award to any member of staff (including teachers) are accrued in the year of the decision to make the award and accounted for using the same policies as are applied to the Local Government Pension Scheme.



## 2.6 Financial instruments

Financial instruments are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the council becomes a party to the contractual provisions and are initially measured at fair value.

### Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost. For most of the council's borrowing this means that the amount presented in the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal repayable plus accrued interest. Annual charges to the financing and investment income and expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are based on the carrying amount of the liability, multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument.

### Financial assets

Financial assets are classified based on a classification and measurement approach that reflects the business model for holding the financial assets and their cash flow characteristics. The authority holds financial assets measured at:

- amortised cost – assets whose contractual terms are basic lending arrangements where cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest and the council's business model is to collect these cash flows
- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) – where cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest and the council's business model is to both collect these cash flows and sell the instruments
- fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) – all other financial assets

Allowances for impairment losses have been calculated for amortised cost assets, applying the expected credit losses model. Changes in loss allowances are debited/credited to the financing and investment income and expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Changes in the value of assets carried at fair value (described as fair value through profit and loss) are debited/credited to the financing and investment income and expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as they arise.

## 2.7 Government grants and contributions

Whether paid on account, by instalments or in arrears, government grants and third party contributions and donations are recognised as due to the council when there is reasonable assurance that:

- the council will comply with the conditions attached to the payments, and
- the grants or contributions will be received

Amounts recognised as due to the council are carried on the Balance Sheet as grants received in advance and only credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement when conditions attached to the grant or contribution have been satisfied.

The grant or contribution is credited to the relevant service line (attributable revenue grants and contributions) or taxation and non specific grant income and expenditure (non ring-fenced revenue grants and all capital grants) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

## 2.8 Investment property

Investment properties are those that are held solely to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation. Investment properties are measured initially at cost and subsequently at fair value, based on the highest or best price that can be obtained in the most advantageous market, in an arms-length transaction between knowledgeable participants at the measurement date. Investment properties are not depreciated but are revalued annually according to market conditions at the year end. Gains and losses on revaluation are posted to the financing and investment income and expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. The same treatment is applied to gains and losses on disposal.

## 2.9 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases where the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the property, plant or equipment from the lessor to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases. Where a lease covers both land and buildings, the land and buildings elements are considered separately for classification.

Arrangements that do not have the legal status of a lease but convey a right to use an asset in return for payment are accounted for under this policy where fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of specific assets.

### The council as lessee - finance leases

Property, plant and equipment held under finance leases is recognised on the Balance Sheet at the commencement of the lease at its fair value measured at the lease's inception (or the present value of the minimum lease payments, if lower). The asset recognised is matched by a liability for the obligation to pay the lessor. Premiums paid on entry into a lease are applied to writing down the lease liability. Lease payments are apportioned between:

- a charge for the acquisition of the interest in the property, plant or equipment – applied to write down the lease liability, and
- a finance charge (debited to the financing and investment income and expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement)

Property, plant and equipment recognised under finance leases is accounted for using the policies applied generally to such assets, subject to depreciation being charged over the lease term if this is shorter than the asset's estimated useful life (where ownership of the asset does not transfer to the council at the end of the lease period).

### The council as lessee - operating leases

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

### The council as lessor - operating leases

Where the council grants an operating lease over a property or an item of plant or equipment, the asset is retained in the Balance Sheet. Rental income is credited to the financing and investment income line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Credits are made on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease, even if this does not match the pattern of payments (e.g., there is a premium paid at the commencement of the lease). Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging the lease are added to the carrying amount of the relevant asset and charged as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as rental income.

## 2.10 Overheads and support services

The costs of overheads and support services are charged to those services that benefit from the supply or service in accordance with the costing principle. The full cost of overheads and support services is shared between users in proportion to the benefits received, with the exception of:

- The chief executive's, finance and governance, housing and modernisation and HRA services contain costs relating to the council's status as a multi-functional, democratic organisation
- The finance and governance directorate contains the cost of discretionary benefits awarded to employees retiring early and impairment losses chargeable on assets held for sale

## 2.11 Private finance initiative (PFI) and similar contracts

PFI and similar contracts are agreements to receive services, where the responsibility for making available the property, plant and equipment needed to provide the services passes to the PFI contractor. As the council is deemed to control the services that are provided under its PFI schemes, and as ownership of the property, plant and equipment will pass to the council at the end of the contracts for no additional charge, the council carries the assets used under the contracts on its Balance Sheet as part of property, plant and equipment.

The original recognition of these assets at fair value (based on the cost to purchase the property, plant and equipment) is balanced by the recognition of a liability for amounts due to the scheme operator to pay for the capital investment.

## 2.12 Property, plant and equipment (PPE)

Expenditure on the acquisition, creation or enhancement of property, plant and equipment is capitalised on an accruals basis, provided that it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the council and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Expenditure that maintains but does not add to an asset's potential to deliver future economic benefits or service potential (i.e. repairs and maintenance) is charged as an expense when it is incurred. If the amount of expenditure on an individual asset within other land and buildings is above £0.4m, details of the works are provided to the valuer with a request to revalue the asset.

Assets are initially measured at cost, comprising:

- the purchase price
- any costs attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management

Certain categories of property, plant and equipment are measured subsequently at current value – see 2.1 for details. Assets included in the Balance Sheet at current value are revalued sufficiently regularly to ensure that their carrying amount is not materially different from their current value at the year-end, but as a minimum every five years. Increases in valuations are matched by credits to the revaluation reserve to recognise unrealised gains.

Where decreases in value are identified, they are accounted for as follows:

- where there is a balance of revaluation gains for the asset in the revaluation reserve, the carrying amount of the asset is written down against that balance (up to the amount of the accumulated gains)
- where there is no balance in the revaluation reserve or an insufficient balance, the carrying amount of the asset is written down against the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

The revaluation reserve contains revaluation gains recognised since 1 April 2007 only, the date of its formal implementation. Gains arising before that date have been consolidated into the capital adjustment account.

Assets are assessed at each year-end as to whether there is any indication that items have been impaired. Where indications exist and any possible differences are estimated to be material, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated and, where this is less than the carrying amount of the asset, an impairment loss is recognised for the shortfall. Where impairment losses are identified, they are accounted for in the same way as revaluation losses.

Depreciation is provided for on all property, plant and equipment assets by the systematic allocation of their depreciable amounts over their useful lives. An exception is made for assets without a determinable finite useful life (i.e. freehold land and community assets) and assets that are not yet available for use (i.e. assets under construction).

Useful lives are assessed on the following bases:

- Council dwellings – weighted average life based on major components – typically 50-60 years
- Other operational buildings – as valuation – 10-60 years
- Surplus assets – as valuation – 9-40 years
- Vehicles, furniture and IT hardware – 5-8 years
- Plant, fittings and play equipment – 7-15 years
- Infrastructure assets – 5-50 years
- Intangible assets – 3-5 years

Where an item of property has major components whose cost or value is 20% or more of the total cost or value of the non-land element of the property and whose useful economic life differs by 10 years or more from the life of the main asset, the components are depreciated separately. In principle the policy for componentisation applies to all items of Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE), however typically PPE items other than property assets are not of a nature that would require the policy to be applied, such that only property assets are considered for componentisation.

Depreciation is not provided for on newly acquired assets or construction or enhancement expenditure in the year of acquisition, construction or enhancement. A full year's depreciation is provided for in the year in which an asset is derecognised.

Revaluation gains are also depreciated, with an amount equal to the difference between current value depreciation charged on assets and the depreciation that would have been chargeable based on their historical cost being transferred each year from the revaluation reserve to the capital adjustment account.

#### **Sites under development**

Where the council is holding land for the purpose of constructing dwellings the land is held in surplus assets until the construction work commences. Once construction work commences and is anticipated to last longer than 12 months, the asset is transferred to assets under construction. Once substantially complete the valuer is asked to value the site as a completed development, including land value and the construction costs incurred to date, and the asset is transferred to operational assets.

#### **Disposals and non-current assets held for sale**

When it becomes probable that the carrying amount of an asset will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through its continuing use, it is reclassified as an asset held for sale. The asset is revalued immediately before reclassification and then carried at the lower of this amount and fair value less costs to sell. Where there is a subsequent decrease to fair value less costs to sell, the loss is posted to the other operating expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Gains in fair value are recognised only up to the amount of any losses previously recognised in the surplus or deficit on provision of services. Depreciation is not charged on assets held for sale.

If assets no longer meet the criteria to be classified as assets held for sale, they are reclassified back to non-current assets and valued at the lower of their carrying amount before they were classified as held for sale; adjusted for depreciation, amortisation or revaluations that would have been recognised had they not been classified as held for sale, and their recoverable amount at the date of the decision not to sell.

When an asset is disposed of or decommissioned, the carrying amount of the asset in the balance sheet (whether property, plant and equipment or assets held for sale) is written off to the other operating expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of the gain or loss on disposal. Receipts from disposals are credited to the same line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement also as part of the gain or loss on disposal (i.e. netted off against the carrying value of the asset at the time of disposal). Any revaluation gains accumulated for the asset in the revaluation reserve are transferred to the capital adjustment account.

Amounts received for a disposal in excess of £10,000 are categorised as capital receipts. A proportion of receipts relating to right to buy disposals (net of statutory deductions and allowances) is payable to the government based on an agreed schedule. The balance of receipts is required to be credited to the capital receipts reserve, and can then only be used for new capital investment or set aside to reduce the council's underlying need to borrow (the capital financing requirement). Receipts are appropriated to the reserve from the general fund balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

## 2.13 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

### Provisions

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the council a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefits or service potential, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. For instance, the council may be involved in a court case that could eventually result in the making of a settlement or the payment of compensation.

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

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet. Estimated settlements are reviewed at the end of each financial year – where it becomes less than probable that a transfer of economic benefits will now be required (or a lower settlement than anticipated is made), the provision is reversed and credited back to the relevant service.

### Contingent liabilities

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

### Contingent assets

A contingent asset arises where an event has taken place that gives the council a possible asset whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or otherwise of uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the council. Contingent assets are not recognised in the balance sheet but disclosed in a note to the accounts.

## 2.14 Reserves

The council sets aside specific amounts as reserves for future policy purposes or to cover contingencies. This specific reserve, also referred to as Earmarked reserve, are part of the council's General Fund balances. Reserves are created by appropriating amounts out of the General Fund balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement. When expenditure to be financed from a reserve is incurred, it is charged to the appropriate service in that year to score against the surplus or deficit on the provision of services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

The reserve is then appropriated back into the General Fund balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement so that there is no net charge against council tax for the expenditure.

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

## 2.15 Schools

The Code specifies that all schools maintained by the council are deemed to be under the council's control. The transactions and balances attributable to the governing bodies of the maintained schools have been consolidated into the council's financial statements, applying accounting policies for recognition and measurement consistent with those applied by the council to its own income, expenditure, cash flows, assets and liabilities. Transactions and balances between the council and schools have been eliminated.

## 2.16 Value added tax (VAT)

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

**2.17 Prior period adjustments, changes in accounting policies and estimates and errors**

Prior period adjustments may arise as a result of a change in accounting policies or to correct a material error. Changes in accounting estimates are accounted for prospectively, i.e. in the current and future years affected by the change and do not give rise to a prior period adjustment.

Changes in accounting policies are only made when required by proper accounting practices or the change provides more reliable or relevant information about the effect of transactions, other events and conditions on the authority's financial position or financial performance. Where a change is made, it is applied retrospectively (unless stated otherwise) by adjusting opening balances and comparative amounts for the prior period as if the new policy had always been applied.

Material errors discovered in prior period figures are corrected retrospectively by amending opening balances and comparative amounts for the prior period.

**2.18 Accounting for schools non-current assets**

The council has undertaken a school by school assessment across the different types of school it controls. Judgements have been made to determine the arrangements in place and the accounting treatment of the non-current assets. The council has concluded that the assets of most foundation and voluntary aided schools in the borough should not be brought onto the balance sheet as these assets are not controlled by the council but rather by whichever trust or religious body that is associated with each individual school.

	Number of schools	Value of land and buildings recognised £000
Community schools, nursery schools and special schools	42	587,620
Voluntary aided faith schools and foundation schools	24	-

### 3. ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET ADOPTED

At the balance sheet date the following new standards and amendments to existing standards have been published but not yet adopted by the Code of Practice of Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom:

IFRS 16 Leases	<p>These provisions would not be mandatory until 2024/25. The council is not planning to implement IFRS16 until this becomes mandatory.</p> <p>The main impact of IFRS16 will relate to property that the council holds under operating leases, for which assets and liabilities are not recognised and rents are generally charged as revenue expenditure when they are payable.</p> <p>Under IFRS16, the accounting treatment for all leases (except those with a term of less than 12 months and those involving low value items) will be to recognise a right-of-use asset in the Balance Sheet, measuring the value of the council's right to use the property over the remaining term of the lease. The Balance Sheet will also include a liability for the rents payable before the lease expires.</p> <p>When rents are paid, they will be applied partly to write down the liability and partly charged as interest on the outstanding liability. The cost of the right-of-use asset will be reflected in depreciation charges in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. However, statutory arrangements are in place that will allow the impact on the General Fund Balance to be unchanged – i.e. that the overall charge for each year will be the rents payable in that year.</p>
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There are no changes in accounting requirements for 2024/25 that are anticipated to have a material impact on the council's financial performance or financial position.

#### 4. CRITICAL JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

In applying the accounting policies set out in note 2, the council has had to make certain judgements about complex transactions or those involving uncertainty about future events. The critical judgements made in preparing the Statement of Accounts are as follows:

##### 4.1 Accounting for schools' non-current assets

An accounting judgement has been made for each of the council's maintained schools as to whether their non-current assets - land and buildings - should be included on the council's own balance sheet. The council has assessed the legal framework for the different types of schools and has determined the following. The council recognises the assets of community, nursery and special schools because the rights and obligations associated with them rest with the council. However, most foundation and voluntary aided schools in the borough are not controlled by the council so their assets are not recognised on the council's balance sheet. The exception is Charles Dickens primary (a foundation school) whose assets are owned and controlled by the council.

St Michael's, St Thomas, and Sacred Heart are voluntary aided secondary schools. St Michael's became operational in January 2011, St Thomas in February 2012, and Sacred Heart in September 2014. The schools have been built and operated under PFI arrangements under 25 year contracts with 4 Futures Ltd.

The assets of voluntary aided secondary schools are deemed not to be assets of the council. Even though the council has the obligation to make payments under PFI arrangements to 4 Futures Ltd for operating the schools and reimbursement of the capital expense incurred, the council does not have an interest in the assets. Further details of the financial arrangements for the schools PFI contracts, and the obligations outstanding, can be found in note 35.



## 5. ASSUMPTIONS MADE ABOUT THE FUTURE AND OTHER MAJOR SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The Statement of Accounts contains estimated figures that are based on assumptions made by the council about the future or that are otherwise uncertain. Estimates are made taking into account historical experience, current trends and other relevant factors. However, since balances cannot be determined with certainty, actual results could be materially different from the assumptions and estimates.

The items in the council's Balance Sheet at 31 March 2024 for which there is a significant risk of material adjustment in the forthcoming financial year are as follows:

### 5.1 Valuation of property, plant and equipment (PPE)

In compliance with the Code assets held at current value are revalued on a rolling basis such that assets are revalued every five years as a minimum. Assets are revalued more frequently where there is indication that a material change has taken place (see accounting policies for how this assessment is made).

The estimated remaining useful life of all operational assets is reviewed annually based on advice from valuers.

A reduction in the estimated valuations would result in reductions to the Revaluation Reserve and / or a loss recorded as appropriate in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. An increase in estimated valuations would result in increases to the Revaluation Reserve and / or reversals of previous negative revaluations to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and / or gains being recorded as appropriate in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

### 5.2 Valuation of HRA Dwellings (part of PPE)

The HRA residential portfolio is valued based on a beacon methodology. In order to value the whole portfolio, it was necessary to research a number of information sources. These include sales of directly comparable property, changes of income flow for non-residential property, information available at a local level showing house price movement plus regional and national indices.

### 5.3 Movement in property valuations analysis

A sensitivity analysis detailing movement in valuations is as follows:

Asset category	Assets valued at 31 March 2024 £000	Increase in valuation		Decrease in valuation	
		1% £000	5% £000	1% £000	5% £000
Council dwellings	3,506,724	35,067	175,336	(35,067)	(175,336)
Other land and buildings	1,222,355	12,224	61,118	(12,224)	(61,118)
Surplus assets	13,284	133	664	(133)	(664)
Investment property	281,457	2,815	14,073	(2,815)	(14,073)
Assets held for sale	18,972	190	949	(190)	(949)
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,042,792</b>	<b>50,429</b>	<b>252,140</b>	<b>(50,429)</b>	<b>(252,140)</b>

#### **5.4 Defined benefit pension liability**

The council recognises its outstanding liabilities to meet future pensions costs, and accounts for those liabilities in accordance with IAS 19. At 31 March 2024 the outstanding net pensions liability was assessed at £0m (£0m at 31 March 2023). For two of the pension funds the council contributes to, its own and that of the London Pension Fund Authority, the council's outstanding liability is assessed by consulting actuaries to each fund.

Estimation by the actuaries of the net liability to pay pensions depends on a number of complex judgements relating to the discount rate used, the rate at which salaries are projected to increase, changes in retirement ages, mortality rates and expected returns on pension fund assets. The effects on the net pension's liability of changes in individual assumptions can be measured. The estimates, assumptions and sensitivity of changes in assumptions are provided in note 38.

#### **5.5 Impairment allowance for doubtful debt**

As at 31 March 2024, the council had an outstanding balance of short-term debtors totalling £270.5m. Against this debtors' balance, there is an impairment allowance of £101.9m. It is not certain that this impairment allowance would be sufficient as the council cannot assess with certainty which debts will be collected or not. The economic impact of the Covid-19 pandemic has made the estimation of debt impairment more difficult as there is more uncertainty about the economic viability of debtors and hence their ability to settle their debts.

### **6. EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE**

The Statement of Accounts were authorised for issue by the Strategic Director of Finance on 3 July 2024. Events taking place after this date are not reflected in the financial statements or notes. Where events taking place before this date provided information about conditions existing at 31 March 2024, the figures in the financial statements and notes have been adjusted in all material respects to reflect the impact of this information.

There are no non-adjusting events after the balance sheet date.

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**7. NOTE TO THE EXPENDITURE AND FUNDING ANALYSIS: ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN FUNDING AND ACCOUNTING BASIS**

Adjustments from General Fund and HRA to arrive at the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement amounts	2023/24				2022/23			
	Adjustments for Capital Purposes	Net change for the Pensions Adjustments	Other Differences	Total Adjustments	Adjustments for Capital Purposes	Net change for the Pensions Adjustments	Other Differences	Total Adjustments
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Children and Adults	11,274	(1,541)	(7,548)	2,185	18,840	19,759	(10,511)	28,088
Environment Neighbourhoods and Growth	18,680	(1,600)	(25,973)	(8,893)	26,871	11,569	(15,886)	22,554
Finance	80,479	(825)	76,672	156,326	(12,161)	(6,298)	55,695	37,236
Governance and Assurance	3,750	(312)	(3,747)	(309)	34,362	1,795	(3,134)	33,023
Strategy and Communities	-	(87)	-	(87)	-	551	(17)	534
Housing GF	2,239	(172)	(114)	1,953	1,708	941	341	2,990
Housing Revenue Account (HRA)	132,606	(1,286)	(17,619)	113,701	58,836	7,027	(19,850)	46,013
<b>Net cost of services</b>	<b>249,028</b>	<b>(5,823)</b>	<b>21,671</b>	<b>264,876</b>	<b>128,456</b>	<b>35,344</b>	<b>6,638</b>	<b>170,438</b>
Other income and expenditure from the funding analysis	(38,122)	(1,277)	(21,070)	(60,469)	(120,453)	9,411	(39,758)	(150,800)
<b>Differences between General Fund surplus or deficit and Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement Surplus or Deficit</b>	<b>210,906</b>	<b>(7,100)</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>204,407</b>	<b>8,003</b>	<b>44,755</b>	<b>(33,120)</b>	<b>19,638</b>

**Adjustments for Capital purposes**

This column adds in depreciation and impairment and revaluation gains and losses in the service line. For other operating expenditure it adjusts for capital disposals with a transfer of income on disposal of assets and the amounts written off for those assets. For financing and investment income and expenditure it adjusts for the statutory charges for capital financing and investment i.e. minimum revenue provision (MRP) and other revenue contributions are deducted from other income and expenditure as these are not chargeable under generally accepted accounting practices.

For taxation and non-specific grant income and expenditure, capital grants are adjusted for income not chargeable under generally accepted accounting practices. Revenue grants are adjusted from those receivable in the year to those receivable without conditions or for which conditions were satisfied through out the year. The taxation and non-specific grant income and expenditure line is credited with capital grants receivable in the year without conditions or for which conditions were satisfied in the year.

## 7. NOTE TO THE EXPENDITURE AND FUNDING ANALYSIS: ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN FUNDING AND ACCOUNTING BASIS continued

### Net change for the pensions adjustments

This column adjusts for the net change for the renewal of pension contributions and the addition of IAS 19 Employee Benefits pension related expenditure and income. For services, this represents the removal of the employer pension contributions made by the authority as allowed by statute and the replacement with current service costs and past service costs. For financing and investment income and expenditure, this adjusts for the net interest on the defined benefit liability is charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

### Other differences

Other differences between amounts debited/credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and amounts payable/receivable to be recognised under statute. For net cost of services other differences, this represents removal of the annual leave accrual adjustment, dedicated schools grant deficit adjustment, finance costs, premiums and financial instruments adjustments. For financing and investment income and expenditure the other differences column recognises adjustments to General Fund for the timing differences for premiums and discounts and financial instruments. The charge under taxation and non-specific grant income and expenditure represents the difference between what is chargeable under statutory regulations for council tax and non-domestic rates that was projected to be received at the start of the year and the income recognised under generally accepted accounting practices in the CIPFA Code of Accounting Practice for Local Authorities 2023/24. This is a timing difference as any difference will be brought forward in future surpluses or deficits in the Collection Fund.

### An analysis of the nature of Income and Expenditure:

	2023/24	2022/23
	£000	£000
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Employee expenses	419,473	438,328
Other services expenses	836,229	749,104
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	311,092	208,547
Interest payments	45,400	50,033
Precepts and levies	2,059	2,030
Losses on disposal of assets	27,062	27,822
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,641,315</b>	<b>1,475,864</b>
<b>Income</b>		
Fees, charges and other service income	(492,661)	(423,652)
Interest and investment income	45,733	1,164
Income from council tax and business rates (NDR)	(229,318)	(215,038)
Government grants and contributions	(767,191)	(785,608)
Gains on disposal of assets	(30,380)	(37,129)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>(1,473,817)</b>	<b>(1,460,263)</b>
<b>(Surplus) / deficit on the provision of services</b>	<b>167,498</b>	<b>15,601</b>

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**8. OTHER OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE**

	2023/24	2022/23
	£000	£000
Levies	2,059	2,030
Payment to the government's housing capital receipts pool	-	-
(Gain)/loss on the disposal of non-current assets	(3,318)	(9,307)
<b>Total Other Operating Expenditure</b>	<b>(1,259)</b>	<b>(7,277)</b>

**9. FINANCING AND INVESTMENT INCOME AND EXPENDITURE**

	2023/24	2022/23
	£000	£000
Interest payable and similar charges	46,677	40,621
Net interest on the net defined benefit liability	(1,277)	9,412
Interest receivable and similar income	(11,399)	(8,214)
Income, expenditure and changes in the fair value of investment properties	57,132	11,336
<b>Total Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure</b>	<b>91,133</b>	<b>53,155</b>

**10. TAXATION AND NON-SPECIFIC GRANT INCOME**

	2023/24	2022/23
	£000	£000
Council Tax Income	(134,115)	(130,184)
Non-domestic rates income and expenditure	(95,204)	(84,853)
Un-ringfenced government grants	(113,648)	(114,700)
Capital Grants and contributions	(114,279)	(145,371)
<b>Total Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income</b>	<b>(457,246)</b>	<b>(475,108)</b>

## 11. ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN ACCOUNTING BASIS AND FUNDING BASIS UNDER REGULATIONS

This note details the adjustments made to the total comprehensive income and expenditure recognised by the council in the year and to the resources that are specified by statutory provisions as being available to the council to meet future capital and revenue expenditure. This is in accordance with proper accounting practice. The following sets out a description of the reserves that the adjustments are made against.

### General Fund balance

The General Fund is the statutory fund into which all the receipts of an authority are required to be paid and out of which all liabilities of the council are to be met, except to the extent that statutory rules might provide otherwise. These rules can also specify the financial year in which liabilities and payments should impact on the General Fund balance, which is not necessarily in accordance with proper accounting practice. The General Fund balance therefore summarises the resources that the council is statutorily empowered to spend on its services or on capital investment (or the deficit of resources that the council is required to recover) at the end of the financial year. The balance is not available to be applied to fund HRA services.

### Housing Revenue Account balance

The Housing Revenue Account balance reflects the statutory obligation to maintain a revenue account for local authority council housing provision in accordance with Part VI of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989. It contains the balance of income and expenditure as defined by the 1989 Act that is available to fund future expenditure in connection with the council's landlord function. The balance is not available to be applied to fund General Fund services.

### Major repairs reserve

The Major Repairs Reserve controls an element of the capital resources limited to being used on capital expenditure on HRA assets or the financing of historical capital expenditure for the HRA. The balance shows the capital resources that have yet to be applied at the year-end.

### Capital Receipts Reserve

The Capital Receipts Reserve holds the proceeds from the disposal of land and other assets, which are restricted by statute from being used other than to fund new capital expenditure or to be set aside to finance historical capital expenditure. The balance on the reserve shows the resources that have yet to be applied for these purposes at the year-end.

### Capital Grants Unapplied

The Capital Grants Unapplied account holds the grants and contributions received towards capital projects for which the council has met the conditions that would otherwise require repayment of the income but which has yet to be applied to meet expenditure. The balance is restricted by grant terms as to the capital expenditure against which it can be applied and or the financial year in which this can take place.

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STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2023/24

**11. ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN ACCOUNTING BASIS AND FUNDING BASIS UNDER REGULATIONS**  
continued

2023/24	Usable Reserves					Movement in Unusable Reserves
	General Fund Balance	Housing Revenue Account	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Receipts Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
<b>Adjustments primarily involving the capital adjustment account:</b>						
<b>Reversal of items debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:</b>						
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	(44,284)	(46,857)	-	-	-	91,141
Revaluation losses on Property, Plant and Equipment	(84,010)	(135,940)	-	-	-	219,950
Movements in the fair value of Investment Properties	(64,270)	(8,129)	-	-	-	72,399
Capital grants and contributions applied	30,822	63,750	-	-	-	(94,572)
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	(16,936)	(857)	-	-	-	17,793
Amounts of non-current assets written off on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(19,702)	(7,360)	-	-	-	27,062
<b>Insertion of items not debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:</b>						
Provision to reduce the capital financing requirement (minimum revenue provision MRP)	12,615	-	-	-	-	(12,615)
Lease and PFI repayment	7,153	321	-	-	-	(7,474)
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	2,612	3,223	-	-	-	(5,835)
<b>Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Grants Unapplied Account:</b>						
Capital grants and contributions unapplied credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	19,706	-	-	-	(19,706)	-
Application of grants to capital financing transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Receipts Reserve:</b>						
Transfer of cash sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	82	27,348	-	(27,430)	-	-
Transfer from deferred debtors to usable capital receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	-	-	-	25,650	-	(25,650)
Contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve towards administrative costs of non-current asset disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance the payments to the Government capital receipts pool	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Adjustments primarily involving the deferred capital receipts reserve</b>						
Transfer of deferred sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	-	2,950	-	-	-	(2,950)
Transfer to the Capital Receipts Reserve upon receipt of cash	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Adjustments primarily involving the Major Repairs Reserve (MRR):</b>						
MRR credited with an amount equal to the depreciation charged to the HRA	-	46,857	(46,857)	-	-	-
Posting of HRA resources from revenue to the Major Repairs Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-
Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	-	-	46,857	-	-	(46,857)

SOUTHWARK COUNCIL  
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2023/24

**11. ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN ACCOUNTING BASIS AND FUNDING BASIS UNDER REGULATIONS**  
continued

<b>2023/24 Continued</b>	<b>General Fund Balance</b>	<b>Housing Revenue Account</b>	<b>Major Repairs Reserve</b>	<b>Capital Receipts Reserve</b>	<b>Capital Grants Unapplied</b>	<b>Movement in Unusable Reserves</b>
	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
<b>Adjustments primarily involving the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account:</b>						
Repayment of premiums	241	824	-	-	-	(1,065)
Amount by which finance costs charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are different from finance costs chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	740	-	-	-	-	(740)
<b>Adjustments primarily involving the Pensions Reserve:</b>						
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(31,459)	(8,920)	-	-	-	40,379
Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	36,991	10,488	-	-	-	(47,479)
<b>Adjustments primarily involving the Collection Fund Adjustment Account:</b>						
Amount by which council tax income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from council tax income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(3,596)	-	-	-	-	3,596
Amount by which business rates income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from business rates income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	1,058	-	-	-	-	(1,058)
<b>Adjustment primarily involving the Accumulated Absences Account:</b>						
Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	148	(16)	-	-	-	(132)
<b>Adjustments primarily involving the Dedicated schools grant adjustment account:</b>						
Movement of negative Dedicated Schools grant reserve to the DSG adjustment account			-	-	-	-
<b>Total adjustments</b>	<b>(152,089)</b>	<b>(52,318)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,780)</b>	<b>(19,706)</b>	<b>225,893</b>



**11. ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN ACCOUNTING BASIS AND FUNDING BASIS UNDER REGULATIONS**  
continued

2022/23	Usable Reserves					Movement in Unusable Reserves
	General Fund Balance	Housing Revenue Account	Major Repairs Reserve	Capital Receipts Reserve	Capital Grants Unapplied	
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
<b>Adjustments primarily involving the capital adjustment account:</b>						
<b>Reversal of items debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:</b>						
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	(41,261)	(51,708)	-	-	-	92,969
Revaluation losses on Property, Plant and Equipment	(40,232)	(75,347)	-	-	-	115,579
Movements in the fair value of Investment Properties	(25,744)	(1,061)	-	-	-	26,805
Capital grants and contributions applied	27,219	118,151	-	-	-	(145,370)
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	(16,099)	(423)	-	-	-	16,522
Amounts of non-current assets written off on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(4,867)	(22,715)	-	-	-	27,582
<b>Insertion of items not debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:</b>						
Provision to reduce the capital financing requirement (minimum revenue provision MRP)	11,193	-	-	-	-	(11,193)
Lease and PFI repayment	7,084	295	-	-	-	(7,379)
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	2,926	15,989	-	-	-	(18,915)
<b>Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Grants Unapplied Account:</b>						
Capital grants and contributions unapplied credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	-	-	-	-	-	-
Application of grants to capital financing transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Receipts Reserve:</b>						
Transfer of cash sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	2,865	34,024	-	(36,889)	-	-
Transfer from deferred debtors to usable capital receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	-	-	-	36,582	-	(36,582)
Contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve towards administrative costs of non-current asset disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance the payments to the Government capital receipts pool	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Adjustments primarily involving the deferred capital receipts reserve</b>						
Transfer of deferred sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to the Capital Receipts Reserve upon receipt of cash	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Adjustments primarily involving the Major Repairs Reserve (MRR):</b>						
MRR credited with an amount equal to the depreciation charged to the HRA	-	51,708	(51,708)	-	-	-
Posting of HRA resources from revenue to the Major Repairs Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-
Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	-	-	51,708	-	-	(51,708)

**11. ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN ACCOUNTING BASIS AND FUNDING BASIS UNDER REGULATIONS**  
continued

<b>2022/23 Continued</b>	<b>General Fund Balance £000</b>	<b>Housing Revenue Account £000</b>	<b>Major Repairs Reserve £000</b>	<b>Capital Receipts Reserve £000</b>	<b>Capital Grants Unapplied £000</b>	<b>Movement in Unusable Reserves £000</b>
<b>Adjustments primarily involving the Financial Instruments Adjustment Account:</b>						
Repayment of premiums	241	824	-	-	-	(1,065)
Amount by which finance costs charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement are different from finance costs chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(1,029)	4,635	-	-	-	(3,606)
<b>Adjustments primarily involving the Pensions Reserve:</b>						
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(71,690)	(15,094)	-	-	-	86,784
Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	35,608	6,421	-	-	-	(42,029)
<b>Adjustments primarily involving the Collection Fund Adjustment Account:</b>						
Amount by which council tax income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from council tax income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	1,326	-	-	-	-	(1,326)
Amount by which business rates income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from business rates income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	25,953	-	-	-	-	(25,953)
<b>Adjustment primarily involving the Accumulated Absences Account:</b>						
Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	823	347	-	-	-	(1,170)
<b>Adjustments primarily involving the Dedicated schools grant adjustment account:</b>						
Movement of negative Dedicated Schools grant reserve to the DSG adjustment account	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total adjustments</b>	<b>(85,684)</b>	<b>66,046</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(307)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>19,945</b>

## 12. USABLE RESERVES

Reserves represent the authority's net worth and show its spending power. Usable reserves result from the authority's activities and can be spent in the future. This note sets out the amounts set aside and posted back to Usable Reserves in 2023/24, they include:

- **General Fund Reserve** – to cushion the impact of unexpected events or emergencies
- **Earmarked Reserves** – to provide financing to meet known or predicted future General Fund expenditure plans, and to carryforward revenue grants to meet grant funded revenue projects and commitments
- **School Balances** – amounts set aside for future expenditure in schools
- **HRA Reserves** - amounts specifically required by statute to be set aside and ringfenced for future investment in HRA
- **Capital Reserves** – includes capital receipts and capital grants set aside to finance future capital spending plans

	1 April 2023	Transfer out 2023	Transfer in 2023	31 March 2024	1 April 2022	Transfer out 2022	Transfer in 2022	31 March 2023
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
<b>General Fund Reserve</b>	(22,443)	-	-	(22,443)	(22,445)	2	-	(22,443)
<b>Earmarked Reserves:</b>								
Corporate projects and priorities reserves	(39,579)	-	(23,988)	(63,567)	(18,876)	-	(20,703)	(39,579)
Service reviews and improvement reserves	(33,974)	-	(24,364)	(58,338)	(34,554)	580	-	(33,974)
Capital programme and other capital investment reserves	(35,759)	6,005	-	(29,754)	(36,723)	964	-	(35,759)
Strategic financial risk reserves	(59,178)	10,687	-	(48,491)	(65,597)	6,419	-	(59,178)
Technical liabilities and smoothing reserves	(38,910)		(3,385)	(42,295)	(26,618)	-	(12,292)	(38,910)
Covid-19 reserves	(2,473)	2,473	-	-	(25,872)	23,399	-	(2,473)
Revenue grants reserve	(2,617)	270	-	(2,347)	-	-	(2,617)	(2,617)
<b>Total Earmarked Reserves</b>	<b>(212,490)</b>	<b>19,435</b>	<b>(51,737)</b>	<b>(244,792)</b>	<b>(208,240)</b>	<b>31,362</b>	<b>(35,612)</b>	<b>(212,490)</b>
<b>Schools Reserves</b>								
Schools DSG Reserve	(7,184)		(5,753)	(12,937)	-		(7,184)	(7,184)
Schools balances	(13,668)		(1,391)	(15,059)	(14,391)	723	-	(13,668)
<b>Total Schools Reserves</b>	<b>(20,852)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(7,144)</b>	<b>(27,996)</b>	<b>(14,391)</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>(7,184)</b>	<b>(20,852)</b>
<b>HRA Reserves</b>								
HRA General Reserve	(19,458)	2,537	-	(16,921)	(26,130)	6,672	-	(19,458)
Major Repairs Reserve	-	46,857	(46,857)	-	-	51,708	(51,708)	-
<b>Total HRA Reserves</b>	<b>(19,458)</b>	<b>49,394</b>	<b>(46,857)</b>	<b>(16,921)</b>	<b>(26,130)</b>	<b>58,380</b>	<b>(51,708)</b>	<b>(19,458)</b>
<b>Capital Reserves</b>								
Capital Receipts Reserve	(100,726)	25,650	(27,430)	(102,506)	(100,419)	36,582	(36,889)	(100,726)
Capital Grants Unapplied Reserve	-	-	(19,706)	(19,706)	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Capital Reserves</b>	<b>(100,726)</b>	<b>25,650</b>	<b>(47,136)</b>	<b>(122,212)</b>	<b>(100,419)</b>	<b>36,582</b>	<b>(36,889)</b>	<b>(100,726)</b>
<b>Total Usable Reserves</b>	<b>(375,969)</b>	<b>94,479</b>	<b>(152,874)</b>	<b>(434,364)</b>	<b>(371,625)</b>	<b>127,049</b>	<b>(131,393)</b>	<b>(375,969)</b>

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### 13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (PP&E)

This note summarises the changes that have taken place during the year to the carrying amounts of the council's net book value of property, plant and equipment.

2023/24	Council Dwellings	Other Land and Buildings	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	*Infrastructure Assets	Community Assets	Surplus Assets	Assets Under Construction	TOTAL PP&E	PFI Assets Included in Property, Plant and Equipment
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
<b>Gross Book Value</b>									
Opening balance	3,430,291	1,062,001	131,011	329,173	18,981	36,770	629,934	<b>5,638,161</b>	91,168
Additions	117,902	29,023	15,693	25,741	216	-	225,003	<b>413,578</b>	2,355
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	(45,946)	215,364				(13,044)		<b>156,374</b>	
Revaluation Increases/(decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(130,226)	(105,281)				(4,400)		<b>(239,907)</b>	
Derecognition – Disposals	(4,049)	(15,505)				(3,332)		<b>(22,886)</b>	-
Derecognition – Other							(1,020)	<b>(1,020)</b>	-
Assets reclassified	138,752	36,753				(2,710)	(231,244)	<b>(58,449)</b>	-
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2024</b>	<b>3,506,724</b>	<b>1,222,355</b>	<b>146,704</b>	<b>354,914</b>	<b>19,197</b>	<b>13,284</b>	<b>622,673</b>	<b>5,885,851</b>	<b>93,523</b>
<b>Depreciation and Impairment</b>									
Opening balance	(2)	(10,648)	(87,190)	-	(901)	(3)	(196)	<b>(98,940)</b>	(12,288)
Depreciation charge	(44,594)	(18,480)	(7,544)	(20,485)		(38)		<b>(91,141)</b>	(2,196)
Depreciation written out on revaluations recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	27,110	13,186				35		<b>40,331</b>	(223)
Depreciation written out on revaluations recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	17,339	2,612				6		<b>19,957</b>	-
Derecognition – Disposals	75	155					-	<b>230</b>	-
Derecognition – Other								<b>-</b>	-
Assets reclassified								<b>-</b>	-
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2024</b>	<b>(72)</b>	<b>(13,175)</b>	<b>(94,734)</b>	<b>(20,485)</b>	<b>(901)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(196)</b>	<b>(129,563)</b>	<b>(14,707)</b>
<b>Net Book Value at 31 March 2024</b>	<b>3,506,652</b>	<b>1,209,180</b>	<b>51,970</b>	<b>334,429</b>	<b>18,296</b>	<b>13,284</b>	<b>622,477</b>	<b>5,756,288</b>	<b>78,816</b>

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**13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (PP&E) continued**

2022/23	Council Dwellings £000	Other Land and Buildings £000	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment £000	*Infrastructure Assets £000	Community Assets £000	Surplus Assets £000	Assets Under Construction £000	TOTAL PP&E £000	PFI Assets Included in Property, Plant and Equipment £000
<b>Gross Book Value</b>									
Opening balance	3,538,920	1,082,893	115,698	329,983	18,382	42,279	463,354	<b>5,591,509</b>	89,261
Additions	104,961	15,371	15,313	18,767	599	44	220,121	<b>375,176</b>	2,353
Revaluation increases/(decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	(171,622)	10,248	-	-	-	38	-	<b>(161,336)</b>	(446)
Revaluation Increases/(decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(82,872)	(40,362)				(5,235)		<b>(128,469)</b>	
Derecognition – Disposals	(10,874)	(1,727)					(3,575)	<b>(16,176)</b>	-
Derecognition – Other	240						-	<b>240</b>	-
Assets reclassified	51,538	(4,422)				(356)	(49,966)	<b>(3,206)</b>	-
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2023</b>	<b>3,430,291</b>	<b>1,062,001</b>	<b>131,011</b>	<b>348,750</b>	<b>18,981</b>	<b>36,770</b>	<b>629,934</b>	<b>5,657,738</b>	<b>91,168</b>
<b>Depreciation and Impairment</b>									
Opening balance	(286)	(9,056)	(80,308)	-	(901)	(119)	(196)	<b>(90,866)</b>	(10,359)
Depreciation charge	(50,209)	(16,185)	(6,882)	(19,577)	-	(21)		<b>(92,874)</b>	(2,152)
Depreciation written out on revaluations recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	39,855	11,718				89		<b>51,662</b>	223
Depreciation written out on revaluations recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	10,483	2,312						<b>12,795</b>	
Derecognition – Disposals	155	238					-	<b>393</b>	-
Derecognition – Other								<b>-</b>	-
Assets reclassified		325				48		<b>373</b>	-
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2023</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(10,648)</b>	<b>(87,190)</b>	<b>(19,577)</b>	<b>(901)</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(196)</b>	<b>(118,517)</b>	<b>(12,288)</b>
<b>Net Book Value at 31 March 2023</b>	<b>3,430,289</b>	<b>1,051,353</b>	<b>43,821</b>	<b>329,173</b>	<b>18,080</b>	<b>36,767</b>	<b>629,738</b>	<b>5,539,221</b>	<b>78,880</b>

### 13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (PP&E) continued

\*Infrastructure assets

In accordance with the temporary relief offered by the update to the Accounting Code on infrastructure assets this note does not include a disclosure of gross costs and accumulated depreciation for infrastructure assets because historical reporting practices and resultant information deficits mean that this would not faithfully represent the asset position (as rather than manually derecognising infrastructure components as they are replaced we assume (as per adoption of the Statutory Instrument issued by central government (DLUHC) in December 2022) that the assets being replaced have a gross book value of nil). The council is assured that this is the case following a review of the useful lives reported and assert that overall assets are being replaced in line with the useful lives proposed in the accounting policy.

The valuation of assets, as at 31 March 2024, has been carried out by Cluttons LLP, in accordance with the Statement of Asset Valuation Practices and Guidance Notes of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors. High value assets such as schools are valued every year, Other Land and Buildings (OLB) which are not high value and Surplus Assets are valued at 31 March on a 20% rolling basis to ensure valuation of all assets in this category are within five years. Council dwellings are valued every year at their existing use based on 'Beacon' valuation principles and have a social housing adjustment element to reduce the balance sheet value to 25% of the beacon value, as directed by DLHUC. Additionally, a review of assets under construction as well as general impairments to assets are carried out on an annual basis.

Details on the gross book value of PPE assets and the year of valuations are analysed in the table below:

	Council Dwellings	Other Land and Buildings	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	Infrastructure Assets	Community Assets	Surplus Assets	Asset under Construction	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Held at historic cost and at depreciated historic cost	51,538	2,809	146,704	354,914	19,197	151	622,673	<b>1,197,986</b>
Different valuations are applied to different valuation classes								
31 March 2024	3,455,186	1,119,377	-	-	-	10,772	-	<b>4,563,791</b>
31 March 2023	-	11,684	-	-	-	2,460	-	<b>14,144</b>
31 March 2022	-	24,903	-	-	-	11,143	-	<b>36,046</b>
31 March 2021	-	36,795	-	-	-	2,741	-	<b>39,536</b>
31 March 2020	-	26,787	-	-	-	7,561	-	<b>34,348</b>
			-	-	-		-	-
<b>Total Cost or Valuation</b>	<b>3,506,724</b>	<b>1,222,355</b>	<b>146,704</b>	<b>354,914</b>	<b>19,197</b>	<b>13,284</b>	<b>622,673</b>	<b>5,885,851</b>

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### 13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (PP&E) continued

At 31 March 2024, the council has entered into a number of contracts for the construction or enhancement of Property, Plant and Equipment in 2023/24 and future years budgeted to cost £380.1 million. Similar commitments at 31 March 2023 were £423.0 million.

The commitments are as below:

	2023/24	2022/23
	£m	£m
General Fund	29.3	42.1
Housing Revenue Account	350.8	380.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>380.1</b>	<b>423.0</b>

The highest value contractual commitments are:

#### General Fund

	2023/24	2022/23
	£m	£m
The Charter School East Dulwich	10.3	
Riverside Primary School	10.8	
Canada Water Leisure Centre		20.2
Elephant and Castle, Transport for London works		13.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>33.2</b>

#### Housing Revenue Account

	2023/24	2022/23
	£m	£m
Ledbury Towers New Build	175.2	
Tustin Low Rise Works Phase 1	60.6	90.2
Aylesbury FDS PK B New Build	17.7	62.7
Aylesbury H&S Works 23/24 Phase 2	11.5	
Albion New Homes-Construction	9.5	
Kingswood Flat Roof Blocks QHIP		22.9
Albion New Homes-Construction		19.6
Cator Street 2		17.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>274.5</b>	<b>212.5</b>

## 14. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

The income and expenditure on investment assets was as follows:

	2023/24	2022/23
	£000	£000
Rental income from investment property	(20,920)	(20,589)
Fair value adjustments - (upwards)/downwards revaluation	72,399	26,806
Direct operating expenses arising from investment property	5,653	5,119
<b>Net (gain)/loss included in Financing and Investment Income in CIES</b>	<b>57,132</b>	<b>11,336</b>

The movement in the fair value of investment properties held was as follows:

	2023/24	2022/23
	£000	£000
<b>Balance as at 1 April</b>	<b>313,232</b>	<b>338,164</b>
Additions	1,147	655
Disposals	-	(1,616)
Net gains/(losses) from fair value adjustments	(72,399)	(26,806)
Transfers (to)/from property, plant and equipment (PPE)	39,477	2,835
<b>Balance as at 31 March</b>	<b>281,457</b>	<b>313,232</b>

The council owns a valuable commercial estate of over 700 properties, including shops, business premises and other miscellaneous properties. The vast majority of these assets have been in the council's ownership for many years having originally been acquired as part of major house building programmes from the 1950s onwards, as part of jobs and industry initiatives in the 1980s or statutorily vested with the council from strategic bodies. The assets are now managed to generate income and market rents are charged.



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**15a.**

**ASSETS HELD FOR SALE**

	Current		Non-Current	
	2023/24	2022/23	2023/24	2022/23
	£000	£000	£000	£000
<b>Balance at 1 April</b>	<b>16,617</b>	<b>14,531</b>	-	-
Additions	-	12,510	-	-
Transfers (to)/from property, plant and equipment (PPE)	4,703	-	-	-
Revaluation gains/(losses) taken to Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(2,348)	-	-	-
Assets sold	-	(10,424)	-	-
<b>Balance at 31 March</b>	<b>18,972</b>	<b>16,617</b>	-	-

**15b.**

**INVENTORIES**

	2023/24			2022/23		
	Property acquired or constructed for sale	General Stores	Total	Property acquired or constructed for sale	General Stores	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
<b>Balance at 1 April</b>	-	520	520	-	480	480
Purchases	22	-	22	-	40	40
Transfers (to)/from property, plant and equipment (PPE)	14,856	-	14,856	-	-	-
Assets sold or expensed in year	(3,386)	(8)	(3,394)	-	-	-
<b>Balance at 31 March</b>	<b>11,492</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>12,004</b>	-	<b>520</b>	<b>520</b>

The council holds inventories which are made up of 2 types - Property units for sale and General Stores which holds materials for asset management such as public lighting, signs, park, etc and cleaning materials.

## 16. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. The balance of cash and cash equivalents is made up of the elements set out below. The bank overdraft is a function of the council's utilisation of multiple pooled bank accounts and is integral to the day-to-day cash management of the council. The bank overdraft includes all outstanding and unrepresented items.

	<b>31 March 2024 £000</b>	<b>31 March 2023 £000</b>
Cash held by the council	-	-
Short-term funds in money markets	34,490	80,878
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>34,490</b>	<b>80,878</b>
Bank current accounts (bank overdraft)	(9,416)	(6,225)
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>25,074</b>	<b>74,653</b>

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## 17. DEBTORS

	31 March 2024				31 March 2023			
	GROSS	Impairment	NET	Long-term	GROSS	Impairment	NET	Long-term
	Short-term Debtors	Allowance	Short-term Debtors	Debtors	Short-term Debtors	Allowance	Short-term Debtors	Debtors
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Trade receivables	142,746	(64,753)	77,993	30,887	131,577	(55,791)	75,786	27,496
Central government bodies	39,897	-	39,897	-	34,351	-	34,351	-
Council Tax receivable from taxpayers	44,582	(22,158)	22,424	-	38,289	(20,255)	18,034	-
Housing benefit debtors	18,319	(8,730)	9,589	-	18,694	(9,657)	9,037	-
Non domestic rates receivable from taxpayers	10,526	(6,211)	4,315	-	10,387	(6,247)	4,140	-
Payments in advance	4,654	-	4,654	-	6,220	-	6,220	-
Public bodies	9,802	-	9,802	-	7,345	-	7,345	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>270,526</b>	<b>(101,852)</b>	<b>168,674</b>	<b>30,887</b>	<b>246,863</b>	<b>(91,950)</b>	<b>154,913</b>	<b>27,496</b>

Debtors with central government bodies, council tax, housing benefit, non-domestic rates and payments in advance are included as a non-financial asset under note 39 Financial Instruments, because they do not meet the definition of a financial asset.

The amount due from central government bodies and other local authorities includes the GLA's share and central government's share of the Collection Fund deficit.

### DEBTORS FOR LOCAL TAXATION

The past due but not impaired amount for local taxation (council tax and non-domestic rates) can be analysed by age as follows:

Age of debt	31 March 2024			31 March 2023		
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
	Council Tax	NNDR	Total	Council Tax	NNDR	Total
Less than 1 year	9,967	3,363	13,330	7,711	2,912	10,623
Between 1 and 2 years	4,883	758	5,641	4,336	1,030	5,366
Between 2 and 3 years	4,132	194	4,326	2,555	198	2,753
More than 3 years	3,442	-	3,442	3,432	-	3,432
<b>Total Council's share</b>	<b>22,424</b>	<b>4,315</b>	<b>26,739</b>	<b>18,034</b>	<b>4,140</b>	<b>22,174</b>

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## 18. CREDITORS

	31 March 2024		31 March 2023	
	Short-term	Long-term	Short-term	Long-term
	Creditors	Creditors	Creditors	Creditors
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Trade payables	(130,195)	(6,175)	(109,639)	(6,703)
Central government bodies	(17,410)		(38,680)	-
Council Tax refundable to taxpayers	(7,161)		(6,318)	-
Non domestic rates refundable to taxpayers	(13,258)		(11,360)	-
Employee Benefits	(6,810)		(6,942)	-
PFI finance lease liability	(5,450)		(5,118)	-
Public bodies	(21,625)		(24,367)	-
Receipts in advance	(32,062)		(44,956)	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>(233,971)</b>	<b>(6,175)</b>	<b>(247,380)</b>	<b>(6,703)</b>

Creditors with central government bodies, council tax, non-domestic rates and receipts in advance are included as a non-financial liability in note 39 Financial Instruments, because they do not meet the definition of a financial liability.

The reduction in Central government bodies of £19.5m is exclusively due to returning Section 31 grant to DLUHC which represents the difference in what was estimated versus what was due to Southwark in 22-23 (accrued for in 23-24). The only other material change (£12.9m) in creditors was in the Receipts in advance category, mostly due to £9.3m of S106 Employment Fund and S106 SCIL Residential Funds carried forward.

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## 19. PROVISIONS

The Insurance provision represents amounts set aside to meet known liabilities but where settlements have not been agreed. Payment for these claims will be made over a number of years. The provision includes an amount in respect of Municipal Mutual Insurance (MMI). The council is responsible for its share of any claims where the incident occurred prior to 31 March 1996.

2023/24	1 April 2023	Increase	Utilised	31 March
	£000	during year £000	during year £000	2024 £000
<b>Long-term provisions</b>				
Insurance provision	(9,031)	-	2,347	(6,684)
Water refund provision	(953)	-	-	(953)
Business rates appeals	(9,406)	-	9,313	(93)
Employee remuneration related	-	-	-	-
Southwark Business Services employment terms	(759)	-	19	(740)
Public Health	(1,476)	-	1,476	-
Housing & Modernisation provisions	(377)	-	291	(86)
Civil refunds	(356)	-	-	(356)
Other	(112)	-	60	(52)
<b>Total Long-term provisions</b>	<b>(22,470)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13,506</b>	<b>(8,964)</b>
<b>Short-term provisions</b>				
Business rates appeals	(510)	(5,414)	-	(5,924)
Southwark Business Services employment terms	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Short-term provisions</b>	<b>(510)</b>	<b>(5,414)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(5,924)</b>

2022/23	1 April 2022	Increase	Utilised	31 March
	£000	during year £000	during year £000	2023 £000
<b>Long-term provisions</b>				
Insurance provision	(9,030)	(1)	-	(9,031)
Water refund provision	(1,098)	-	145	(953)
Business rates appeals	(10,095)	-	689	(9,406)
Employee remuneration related	(15)	-	15	-
Southwark Business Services employment terms	(828)	-	69	(759)
Public Health	(1,476)	-	-	(1,476)
Housing & Modernisation provisions	(377)	-	-	(377)
Civil refunds	(356)	-	-	(356)
Other	-	(112)	-	(112)
<b>Total Long-term provisions</b>	<b>(23,275)</b>	<b>(113)</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>(22,470)</b>
<b>Short-term provisions</b>				
Business rates appeals	(769)	-	259	(510)
Southwark Business Services employment terms	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Short-term provisions</b>	<b>(769)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>(510)</b>

## 20. DEDICATED SCHOOLS GRANT

The council's expenditure on schools is funded primarily by grant provided by the Department for Education, the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG). An element of DSG is recouped by the Department for Education to fund academy schools in the council's area. DSG is ring-fenced and can only be applied to meet expenditure properly included in the Schools Budget, as defined in the School Finance (England) Regulations 2013. The Schools Budget includes elements for a range of educational services provided on an authority-wide basis and for the Individual Schools Budget, which is divided into a budget share for each maintained school.

Details of the deployment of DSG receivable for 2023/24 are as follows:

	Central Expenditure	Individual Schools Budgets	Total	Total
			2023/24	2022/23
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Final DSG before academy and high needs figure recoupment			(374,449)	(360,251)
Academy and High needs figure recouped			171,560	157,695
<b>Total DSG after academy and high needs figure recoupment</b>			<b>(202,889)</b>	<b>(202,556)</b>
Plus: Brought forward from previous year			(7,184)	-
Less: Carry-forward agreed in advance			7,184	-
<b>Agreed initial budgeted distribution for the year</b>	(75,027)	(127,862)	<b>(202,889)</b>	<b>(202,556)</b>
In year adjustments	(4,422)	-	<b>(4,422)</b>	(9,072)
<b>Final budget distribution for the year</b>	<b>(79,449)</b>	<b>(127,862)</b>	<b>(207,311)</b>	<b>(211,628)</b>
Less: Actual central expenditure	73,696	-	<b>73,696</b>	69,886
Less: Actual ISB deployed to schools	-	127,862	<b>127,862</b>	134,558
Plus: Local authority contribution	-	-	-	-
<b>In-year Carry-forward (Surplus)/Deficit</b>	<b>(5,753)</b>	-	<b>(5,753)</b>	<b>(7,184)</b>
Plus: Carry-forward agreed in advance			(7,184)	-
<b>Carry-forward Deficit</b>			<b>(12,937)</b>	<b>(7,184)</b>
DSG unusable reserve as at 1 April			21,651	21,651
Addition to DSG unusable reserve during the year			-	-
<b>Total of DSG unusable reserve as at 31 March (Note 23)</b>			<b>21,651</b>	<b>21,651</b>
<b>Net DSG position as at 31 March</b>			<b>8,714</b>	<b>14,467</b>

The final DSG before academy recoupment figure includes a provision for the early years block. Final DSG allocations are announced in June following the end of each financial year based on census figures at the preceding January.

The in-year surplus of £5.753m has been transferred to the usable reserve account per accounting regulation, although, the unusable reserve balance total remains at £21.651m. The usable and unusable reserve balances is tabled below:

Per Note 12 Usable Reserve and Note 23 Unusable Reserves	2023/24	2022/23
<b>Dedicated Schools Grant balances</b>	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
DSG unusable reserve as at 1 April	21,651	21,651
Addition to DSG unusable reserve during the year	-	-
<b>Total of DSG unusable reserve as at 31 March (Note 23)</b>	<b>21,651</b>	<b>21,651</b>
DSG usable reserve as at 1 April	(7,184)	-
Addition to DSG usable reserve during the year	(5,753)	(7,184)
<b>Total of DSG usable reserve as at 31 March (Note 12)</b>	<b>(12,937)</b>	<b>(7,184)</b>
<b>Dedicated Schools Grant net accumulated balance</b>	<b>8,714</b>	<b>14,467</b>

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## 21. GRANT INCOME

The council credited the following grants, contributions and donations to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:

	2023/24	2022/23
	£000	£000
<b>Credited to Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income</b>		
Capital grants and contributions	(114,279)	(145,371)
Revenue support grant	(42,175)	(37,776)
Business rates top up	(38,470)	(39,518)
Business rates relief/section 31 grants	(26,645)	(22,948)
Covid-19 general funding	-	-
New homes bonus	(1,672)	(5,113)
Lower tier support grant	(4,686)	(9,345)
Covid-19 tax income guarantee	-	-
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>(227,927)</b>	<b>(260,071)</b>
<b>Credited to Provision of Services</b>		
Dedicated Schools grant	(205,242)	(209,005)
Housing Benefits Subsidy - rent rebates granted to housing revenue account tenants	(66,120)	(63,482)
Housing Benefits Subsidy - rent allowances	(54,214)	(52,575)
Public Health	(30,466)	(29,504)
Housing Benefits Subsidy - non-housing revenue account rent rebates	(19,552)	(20,825)
Better Care Fund	(20,255)	(19,170)
Improved Better Care Fund	(17,847)	(17,847)
Social Care Support grant	(27,648)	(17,776)
The Private Finance Initiative (PFI)	(9,935)	(9,935)
Pupil Premium grant	(10,059)	(10,336)
Homelessness prevention grant	(7,203)	(6,413)
Market Sustainability Grant	(6,067)	-
Other grants individually less than £5 million	(64,656)	(68,669)
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>(539,264)</b>	<b>(525,537)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>(767,191)</b>	<b>(785,608)</b>

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**21. GRANT INCOME continued**

Capital grants received in advance and applied towards capital expenditure were:

	<b>2023/24</b>	<b>2022/23</b>
	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
Balance as at 1 April	(207,812)	(121,931)
New capital grants received in advance	(80,474)	(231,252)
Amounts released to the CIES (conditions met)	114,279	145,371
<b>Balance as at 31 March</b>	<b>(174,007)</b>	<b>(207,812)</b>

The balance of capital grants unapplied remaining as receipts in advance were:

	<b>2023/24</b>	<b>2022/23</b>
	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
Planning Gains	(98,105)	(108,887)
Schools	(1,144)	(1,821)
Transport for London (TFL)	-	(1,198)
Education	-	(12,538)
New Homes	(68,209)	(73,132)
Disabled facilities grant (DLUHC)	-	(2,279)
Other grants	(6,549)	(7,957)
<b>Balance as at 31 March</b>	<b>(174,007)</b>	<b>(207,812)</b>



## 22. POOLED BUDGETS

### Better Care Fund (BCF)

Southwark Council and NHS South East London Integrated Care Board (NHS SEL ICB) are partners in the provision of services to support reduced hospital admissions and length of stay. Joint arrangements of this type are permitted under Section 75 of the National Health Service Act 2006. The BCF provides various services to residents of Southwark who benefit from specific targeted interventions, as well as supporting hospitals to treat people closer to their homes and communities. The council is the lead authority for the arrangement.

The arrangement is made in accordance with Section 75 (S75) of the National Health Service Act 2006 and any surplus or deficit generated will be the responsibility of the respective partner to whom it is attributed as per the BCF planning group. The pooled budget includes all income and expenditure relating to the Better Care Fund (BCF), whether funded by the local authority or the NHS. It is hosted by Southwark council; however not all transactions pass through the council's accounting system.

	2023/24		2022/23	
	£000	£000	£000	£000
<b>Funding Provided to the Pooled Budget:</b>				
· Council	(22,183)		(19,533)	
· Integrated Care Board (ICB)	(32,183)		(26,592)	
		<b>(54,366)</b>		<b>(46,125)</b>
<b>Expenditure met from the pooled budget:</b>				
· Council	43,726		38,703	
· Integrated Care Board (ICB)	10,640		7,422	
		<b>54,366</b>		<b>46,125</b>
<b>Net (surplus)/deficit arising on the pooled budget</b>		<b>-</b>		<b>-</b>

### Integrated Community Equipment Store (ICES)

Southwark council and the NHS SEL ICB also operate pooled fund arrangements for an integrated community equipment service. The council is the lead authority for the arrangement. Expenditure met from the pooled budget was £3.10m in 2023/24 (£2.41m in 2022/23).

### 23. UNUSABLE RESERVES

Unusable reserves are those that the council is not able to use to provide services. This category of reserves includes reserves that hold unrealised gains and losses (for example the Revaluation Reserve) and reserves that hold timing differences shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement line 'Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations'. The Unusable Reserves comprise:

	2023/24	2022/23
	£000	£000
Capital Adjustment Account	(2,335,610)	(2,555,028)
Revaluation Reserve	(2,009,699)	(1,840,816)
Pensions Reserve	(62)	(138)
Collection Fund Adjustment Account	9,769	7,230
Financial Instruments Adjustment Account	11,427	23,368
Dedicated Schools Grant Adjustment Account	21,651	21,651
Accumulating Absences Adjustment Account	6,810	6,942
Financial Instruments Revaluation Reserve	236	(235)
Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve	(2,950)	-
<b>Total unusable reserves</b>	<b>(4,298,428)</b>	<b>(4,337,026)</b>

## 23. UNUSABLE RESERVES continued

### Capital Adjustment Account

The Capital Adjustment Account absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for the consumption of non-current assets and for financing the acquisition, construction or enhancement of those assets under statutory provisions. The account is debited with the cost of acquisition, construction or enhancement as depreciation, impairment losses and amortisations are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (with reconciling postings from the Revaluation Reserve to convert fair value figures to a historical cost basis).

The account contains accumulated gains and losses on Investment Properties and gains recognised on donated assets that have yet to be consumed by the council. The account also contains revaluation gains accumulated on Property, Plant and Equipment before 1 April 2007, the date that the Revaluation Reserve was created to hold such gains.

Note 11, adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations, provides details of the source of all the transactions posted to the account, apart from those involving the revaluation reserve.

	2023/24		2022/23	
	£000	£000	£000	£000
<b>Balance at 1 April</b>		<b>(2,555,028)</b>		<b>(2,522,356)</b>
<b>Reversal of items relating to capital expenditure debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:</b>				
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non current assets	91,141		92,969	
Revaluation losses on Property Plant & Equipment and AHFS	219,950		115,579	
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	17,793		16,522	
Movements in the market value of Investment Properties	72,399		26,805	
Amounts of non-current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	27,062		27,582	
		<b>428,345</b>		<b>279,457</b>
Adjusting amounts written out of the revaluation reserve for disposals and restatements	(7,999)		(11,585)	
Adjusting amounts written out of the Revaluation Reserve for the difference between fair value depreciation and historical cost depreciation	(18,061)		(29,397)	
<b>Net written out amount of the cost of non current assets consumed in the year</b>		<b>(26,060)</b>		<b>(40,982)</b>
<b>Capital financing applied in the year:</b>				
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	(25,650)		(36,582)	
Use of the Major Repairs Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	(46,857)		(51,708)	
Capital grants and contributions credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement that have been applied to capital financing	(94,572)		(145,370)	
Provision for the financing of capital investment charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	(20,089)		(18,572)	
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund and HRA balances	(5,834)		(18,915)	
Adjustment between FIAA and CAA	10,135		-	
		<b>(182,867)</b>		<b>(271,147)</b>
<b>Balance at 31 March</b>		<b>(2,335,610)</b>		<b>(2,555,028)</b>

## 23. UNUSABLE RESERVES continued

### Revaluation reserve

The Revaluation Reserve contains the gains made by the council arising from increases in the value of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets. The balance is reduced when assets with accumulated gains are:

- revalued downwards or impaired and the gains are lost
- used in the provision of services and the gains are consumed through depreciation, or
- disposed of and the gains are realised.

The revaluation reserve contains only revaluation gains accumulated since 1 April 2007, the date that the revaluation reserve was created. Accumulated gains arising before that date are consolidated into the balance on the Capital Adjustment Account.

	2023/24		2022/23	
	£000	£000	£000	£000
<b>Balance at 1 April</b>		<b>(1,840,816)</b>		<b>(1,991,470)</b>
Upward revaluation of assets	(345,052)		(149,891)	
Downward revaluation of assets and impairment losses not charged to the surplus/deficit on the provision of Services	150,108		259,565	
Total of surplus or deficit on revaluation of non-current assets not posted to the surplus/deficit on the provision of Services		<b>(194,944)</b>		<b>109,674</b>
Adjusting amounts written to the Capital Adjustment Account for disposals and restatements		8,000		11,584
Difference between fair value depreciation and historical cost depreciation		18,061		29,396
<b>Balance at 31 March</b>		<b>(2,009,699)</b>		<b>(1,840,816)</b>

### Pensions Reserve

The Pensions Reserve absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for post employment benefits and for funding benefits in accordance with statutory provisions. The council accounts for post employment benefits in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as the benefits are earned by employees accruing years of service, updating the liabilities recognised to reflect inflation, changing assumptions and investment returns on any resources set aside to meet the costs.

However, statutory arrangements require benefits earned to be financed as the council makes employer's contributions to pension funds or eventually pays any pensions for which it is directly responsible. The debit balance on the Pensions Reserve therefore shows a substantial shortfall in the benefits earned by past and current employees and the resources the council has set aside to meet them. The statutory arrangements will ensure that funding will have been set aside by the time the benefits come to be paid.

	2023/24	2022/23
	£000	£000
<b>Balance at 1 April</b>	<b>(138)</b>	<b>368,540</b>
<i>IAS19 report balance adjustment</i>	-	2,812
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability	7,176	(416,245)
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	40,379	86,784
Employer's pension contributions and direct payments payable to pensioners in the year	(47,479)	(42,029)
<b>Balance at 31 March</b>	<b>(62)</b>	<b>(138)</b>

## 23. UNUSABLE RESERVES continued

### Collection Fund Adjustment Account

	2023/24	2022/23
	£000	£000
<b>Balance at 1 April</b>	<b>7,230</b>	<b>34,509</b>
Amount by which council tax and business rates income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from council tax and business rates income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	2,538	(27,279)
<b>Balance at 31 March</b>	<b>9,768</b>	<b>7,230</b>

The Collection Fund adjustment account is analysed into council tax and business rates:

<b>Collection Fund Adjustment Account - Council Tax</b>		
	2023/24	2022/23
	£000	£000
<b>Balance at 1 April</b>	<b>995</b>	<b>2,321</b>
Amount by which council tax income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from council tax income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	3,596	(1,326)
<b>Balance at 31 March</b>	<b>4,591</b>	<b>995</b>

<b>Collection Fund Adjustment Account - Business Rates</b>		
	2023/24	2022/23
	£000	£000
<b>Balance at 1 April</b>	<b>6,235</b>	<b>32,188</b>
Amount by which business rates income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from business rates income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(1,058)	(25,953)
<b>Balance at 31 March</b>	<b>5,177</b>	<b>6,235</b>

## 23. UNUSABLE RESERVES continued

### Financial instruments adjustment account

The Financial Instruments Adjustment Account absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for income and expenses relating to certain financial instruments and for bearing losses or benefiting from gains per statutory provisions.

Amongst the transactions on this account are premiums paid on the early redemption of loans; premiums are debited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement when they are incurred, but reversed out to the Movement in Reserves Statement. Over time the expense is posted back to the Movement in Reserves Statement in accordance with statutory arrangements for spreading the burden on council tax.

	2023/24	2022/23
	£000	£000
<b>Balance at 1 April</b>	<b>23,368</b>	<b>28,039</b>
Adjustment between FIAA and CAA	(10,135)	-
Proportion of premiums to be charged against the General Fund Balance in accordance with statutory requirements	(1,065)	(1,065)
Amount by which finance costs charged to the CIES are different from finance costs chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(740)	(3,606)
<b>Balance at 31 March</b>	<b>11,428</b>	<b>23,368</b>

### Dedicated Schools Grant Adjustment Account

	2023/24	2022/23
	£000	£000
<b>Balance at 1 April</b>	<b>21,651</b>	<b>21,651</b>
Transfer of the opening dedicated schools grant deficit from the DSG reserve (earmarked usable reserve) to the DSG adjustment account.	-	-
In year dedicated schools grant deficit	-	-
<b>Balance at 31 March</b>	<b>21,651</b>	<b>21,651</b>

The Local Authorities (Capital Finance and Accounting) regulations were amended on 29 November 2020. New accounting treatment is required for local authorities' schools budget deficits relating to its accounts for a financial year beginning 1 April 2020, 1 April 2021 and 1 April 2022. Local authorities are not permitted to charge the value of the deficit to the general fund. Any historical deficit and in year deficit is to be recorded in a dedicated schools grant adjustment account, an unusable reserve.

Southwark council entered into a Department for Education Basic Safety Value agreement in 2023 for the period 2022/23 to 2026/27. Additional DSG funding from government in 2023 and future financial years is subject to compliance with the conditions in the DfE Basic Safety Value agreement approved by Southwark council which is intended to eliminate the cumulative DSG deficit by 2026/27 at the latest.

The DSG deficit account is unchanged due to regulation but we have a credit balance in the DSG (note 20) due to having received £9.2m in 'safety valve' government funding in 2022/23. This reduces the overall deficit to £14.5m, please see note 20

## 23. UNUSABLE RESERVES continued

### Accumulating Absences Adjustment Account

The Accumulated Absences Account absorbs the timing differences that would otherwise arise on the General Fund Balance from accruing for compensated absences earned but not taken in the year, e.g. annual leave entitlement carried forward at 31 March 2023. Statutory arrangements require that the impact on the General Fund Balance is neutralised by transfers to or from the Account.

	2023/24	2022/23
	£000	£000
<b>Balance at 1 April</b>	<b>6,942</b>	<b>8,112</b>
Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(132)	(1,170)
<b>Balance at 31 March</b>	<b>6,810</b>	<b>6,942</b>

## 24. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

	2023/24	2022/23
	£000	£000
<b>Adjustment to surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non cash movement:</b>		
Depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	91,141	92,969
Upward/(downward) revaluations	292,349	142,383
Increase/(decrease) in impairment for credit losses (bad debts)	9,902	6,231
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	(13,607)	(53,846)
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(27,053)	29,265
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	8	(40)
Movement in pension liability	(7,100)	44,755
Increase/(decrease) in provisions	(8,092)	(1,064)
Carrying amount of non-current assets and non-current assets held for sale, sold or de-recognised	27,062	27,582
Other non-cash items charged to the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services	1,217	108
<b>Total</b>	<b>365,827</b>	<b>288,343</b>

	2023/24	2022/23
	£000	£000
<b>Adjustment for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities:</b>		
Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	(27,430)	(36,889)
Capital grants included in Taxation and non-specific grant income	(114,278)	(145,370)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(141,708)</b>	<b>(182,259)</b>

The cash flows from operating activities include the following amounts:

	2023/24	2022/23
	£000	£000
Interest received	(11,399)	(8,214)
Interest paid	46,677	40,621
<b>Net interest</b>	<b>35,278</b>	<b>32,407</b>

## 25. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES

	2023/24	2022/23
	£000	£000
Purchase of PP&E, Investment Property and Intangible Assets	(414,747)	(388,341)
Proceeds from the sale of Property, Plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	27,430	36,889
Proceeds from sale of short-term investments (not considered to be cash equivalents)	109,637	(32,008)
Capital grants and contributions received	80,473	231,251
<b>Net cash flows from Investing Activities</b>	<b>(197,207)</b>	<b>(152,209)</b>

Short and long-term investments are instruments held as part of the cash management activities of the council, not as an investment activity in its own right. The figures above are the net movements in investments held, not gross purchases and sales.



## 26. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

	2023/24	2022/23
	£000	£000
Cash payments for the reduction of the outstanding liability relating to a finance lease and on-balance-sheet PFI contracts	(7,473)	(7,380)
Cash receipts of short and long-term borrowing	103,480	192,349
Repayments of short and long term borrowing	(5,000)	(96,042)
<b>Net Cash flows from Financing Activities</b>	<b>91,007</b>	<b>88,927</b>

## 27. RECONCILIATION OF LIABILITIES ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES (IAS 7)

	Long-term borrowings £000	Short-term borrowings £000	Lease liabilities £000	Total £000
<b>Opening balance as at 1 April 2022</b>	<b>(702,471)</b>	<b>(199,180)</b>	<b>(81,471)</b>	<b>(983,122)</b>
Financing cash flows	(192,349)	96,042	7,380	(88,927)
Non-financing cash flows	-	-	(2,353)	(2,353)
<b>Closing balance as at 31 March 2023</b>	<b>(894,820)</b>	<b>(103,138)</b>	<b>(76,444)</b>	<b>(1,074,402)</b>
<b>Opening balance as at 1 April 2023</b>	<b>(894,820)</b>	<b>(103,138)</b>	<b>(76,444)</b>	<b>(1,074,402)</b>
<b>Financing cash flows:</b>				
Repayment	-	5,000	7,473	12,473
Proceeds	(72,074)	(31,406)		(103,480)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>(72,074)</b>	<b>(26,406)</b>	<b>7,473</b>	<b>(91,007)</b>
<b>Non-financing cash flows:</b>				
Acquisition			(2,355)	(2,355)
Fair value				-
Reclassification				-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(2,355)</b>	<b>(2,355)</b>
<b>Closing balance as at 31 March 2024</b>	<b>(966,894)</b>	<b>(129,544)</b>	<b>(71,326)</b>	<b>(1,167,764)</b>

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## 28. EXTERNAL AUDIT COSTS

	2023/24	2022/23
	£000	£000
Fees payable for external audit services carried out by the appointed auditor for the year (PSAA scale fee)	556	196
Additional fees payable for external audit services carried out by the appointed auditor (per ISA 260 report, subject to PSAA approval)		139
<b>Total external audit fees</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>335</b>
Fees payable to the appointed auditor for the certification of grant claims and returns for the year	62	148
Fees payable in respect of other non-audit services not covered above		10
<b>Total non audit fees</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>158</b>
<b>Total fees payable to external auditor</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>493</b>

## 29. MEMBERS' ALLOWANCES

The amount of members' allowances and expenses paid in 2023/24 was £1,580,794 (£1,383,827 in 2022/23).

### 30. OFFICERS' REMUNERATION

In accordance with regulation, it is necessary to report on the remuneration of senior employees. Senior employees are defined as those who are members of the Chief Officer Team or whose remuneration is £150,000 or more per year (annualised if part-time).

The following table sets out this information for both 2023/24 and 2022/23.

Post-holder	2023/24			2022/23		
	Remuneration £	Compensation for Loss of Office £	Council's contributions to the Pension Fund £	Remuneration £	Compensation for Loss of Office £	Council's contributions to the Pension Fund £
Chief Executive - A Loderick	230,368	-	47,225	191,046	-	35,152
Chief Executive				60,743		11,177
Strategic Director of Children's and Adults' Services - D Quirk-Thornton	203,301	-	41,677	199,320		36,675
Strategic Director of Finance - C Palfreyman	173,012	-	35,467			
Strategic Director of Finance	29,315	113,435	6,010	199,413		36,692
Strategic Director of Housing	15,378	-	3,152			
Strategic Director of Housing - M Scorer	171,496	30,000	35,157	199,320		36,675
Strategic Director of Environment, Neighbourhoods & Growth	26,677	-	5,469			
Strategic Director of Environment, Neighbourhoods & Growth - C Bruce	206,444	-	42,321	186,840		34,379
Director of Children and Families - A Smith	165,885	-	34,006	158,281		29,124
Director of Public Health	136,574	-	27,998	129,677		23,861
Assistant Chief Executive, Governance & Assurance - D Forrester-Brown	153,914	-	31,552	143,870		26,472
Assistant Chief Executive, Strategy and Communities	142,565	-	29,226	120,718		22,212
Managing Director of Southwark Construction - S Davis	157,619	-	32,312			
Director of Asset Management - D Hodgson	157,619	-	32,312			

Remuneration reflects actual payments made to the post-holders in the financial years and the related pension fund contributions made in respect of the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) during that same year.

Remuneration figures represent gross pay for the post-holder before that individual's personal contributions to the Southwark Pension Fund. They include basic salary plus any contracted additions paid during the financial year. Senior officers who worked part-time or part of the year have been included based on annualised pay.

Notes on related 2023/24 figures:

- The previous Chief Executive E Kelly left the council in May 2022, and replaced by A Loderick.
- The Strategic Director of Finance left in May 2023 to be replaced by the Strategic Director of Finance C Palfreyman in the same period.
- The Strategic Director of Housing M Scorer left in September 2023 to be replaced in March 2024.
- The Strategic Director of Environment, Neighbourhoods & Growth C Bruce left in February 2024 and was replaced in the same period.
- The Managing Director of Southwark Construction S Davis and the Director of Asset Management D Hodgson are included in the senior officer note for the first time. Their respective comparatives for 2022/23 were:
  - Remuneration £152,814, Employer Pensions Contribution £31,327
  - Remuneration £152,814, Employer Pensions Contribution £31,327

### 30. OFFICERS' REMUNERATION continued

During 2023/24 the council employed staff whose taxable remuneration, including payment on termination of employment was £50,000 or more for the year. The numbers of these employees, excluding the senior officers in the table above, is shown below in bands of £5,000:

Number of employees 2022/23			Band (£)	Number of employees 2023/24		
Schools	Non schools	Total		Schools	Non schools	Total
308	147	455	50,000 - 54,999	111	482	593
243	84	327	55,000 - 59,999	172	312	484
54	66	120	60,000 - 64,999	60	77	137
52	39	91	65,000 - 69,999	53	60	113
64	32	96	70,000 - 74,999	33	83	116
8	23	31	75,000 - 79,999	29	17	46
28	12	40	80,000 - 84,999	26	25	51
15	19	34	85,000 - 89,999	15	15	30
12	7	19	90,000 - 94,999	18	14	32
2	11	13	95,000 - 99,999	5	16	21
19	4	23	100,000 - 104,999	6	3	9
1	2	3	105,000 - 109,999	9	10	19
4	1	5	110,000 - 114,999	1	3	4
-	1	1	115,000 - 119,999	1	2	3
-	-	-	120,000 - 124,999	-	2	2
3	1	4	125,000 - 129,999	1	-	1
3	1	4	130,000 - 134,999	-	-	-
1	-	1	135,000 - 139,999	1	3	4
3	-	3	140,000 - 144,999	1	3	4
-	-	-	145,000 - 149,999	-	3	3
2	-	2	150,000 - 154,999	-	-	-
-	-	-	155,000 - 159,999	-	-	-
1	-	1	160,000 - 164,999	-	-	-
<b>823</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>1,273</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>1,130</b>	<b>1,672</b>

For the financial year 2023/24, the total number of non-school employees whose earnings exceeded £100,000 per annum (excluding payments on termination of employments) was 30 (for 2022/23 was 37).

### 31. TERMINATION BENEFITS

Exit package cost band	Number of exit packages		Number of exit packages		Total number of exit packages		Total cost of exit packages by band	
	Schools		Non-schools		2023/24	2022/23	2023/24	2022/23
	2023/24	2022/23	2023/24	2022/23				
	No. staff	No. staff	No. staff	No. staff	No. staff	No. staff	£000	£000
£0 - £20,000	53	21	7	26	60	47	530	249
£20,001 - £40,000	12	1	7	9	19	10	642	276
£40,001 - £60,000	1	1	3	1	4	2	202	96
£60,001 - £80,000	2		3	2	5	2	425	138
£80,001 - £100,000	2		1	1	3	1	321	90
£100,001 - £150,000		-	4	-	4	-	485	-
£150,001 - £200,000		-	4	-	4	-	638	-
£200,001 - £300,000		-	2	-	2	-	469	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>3,712</b>	<b>849</b>

Eight compulsory redundancies were made by schools in 2023/24 totalling £190,822 with 5 within the £0 to £20,000 exit package band, 2 in the £20,001 to £40,000 band and 1 in the £40,001 to £60,000 band (2022-23 five compulsory redundancies totalling £66,045).

Note that in some cases bands have been amalgamated in order to ensure that individual exit packages cannot be recognised by comparing number of packages to the total cost of packages in a band.

## 32. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The authority is required to disclose material transactions with related parties – bodies or individuals that have the potential to control or influence the council or to be controlled or influenced by the council. Disclosure of these transactions allows readers to assess the extent to which the council might have been constrained in its ability to operate independently or might have secured the ability to limit another party's ability to bargain freely with the authority.

### **Government Organisations and Other Public Bodies**

Central government has effective control over the general operations of the council. It is responsible for providing the statutory framework within which the council operates and provides the majority of its funding. Grants received from government departments during the year and receipts outstanding at 31 March 2024 are set out in note 21 to the accounts.

### **Members and chief officers**

Members of the council have direct control over the council's financial and operating policies. The total of members' allowances paid in 2023/24 is shown in note 29. Information regarding reportable transactions has been collated by requiring all members and chief officers to declare any related party transactions. A review of the register of members' interests has been conducted, including the register of declarations at committee meetings.

Related party interests for which transactions exist for financial outflows in 2023/24 were declared by 12 councillors and no submission from chief officers (9 and 0 respectively in 2022/23):

- with voluntary bodies or charitable organisations that received funding totalling an estimated value of £0.4 million (£0.1 million in 2022/23):
- with businesses or other organisations that have contracted for goods and services with the council to the estimated value of £3.8 million (£4.0 million in 2022/23):

Related party interests for which transactions exist for financial inflows in 2023/24 were declared by 4 councillors and no submission from chief officers (9 and 0 respectively in 2022/23):

- from voluntary bodies or charitable organisations that the council have contracted for goods and services to the estimated value of £0.0 million (£0.0 million in 2022/23):
- from businesses or other organisations that the council have contracted for goods and services to the estimated value of £0.5 million (£0.0 million in 2022/23):

In addition to the above, many members have relationships or hold positions with other public bodies and voluntary organisations, e.g. schools, with which the council does not have a financially material relationship, but with which the council has a non-financial or influential relationship.

### **Pensions**

The council is the administering authority of the Pension Fund. The council charged the fund £0.8 million (£0.9 million in 2022/23) for expenses incurred in administering the Pension Fund which is included within the Statement of Accounts.

### 33. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND CAPITAL FINANCING

The total amount of capital expenditure incurred in the year is shown in the table below (including the value of assets acquired under finance leases and private finance initiatives (PFI) / public private partnership (PPP) contracts), together with the resources that have been used to finance it. Where capital expenditure is to be financed in future years by charges to revenue as assets are used by the council, the expenditure results in an increase in the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR), a measure of the capital expenditure incurred historically by the council that has yet to be financed.

	2023/24	2022/23
	£000	£000
<b>Opening Capital Financing Requirement</b>	<b>1,503,065</b>	<b>1,362,956</b>
Adjustment to opening balance*	-	4,678
<b>Revised Opening Capital Financing Requirement</b>	<b>1,503,065</b>	<b>1,367,634</b>
<b>Capital Investment</b>		
Property, Plant & Equipment (including assets held for sale)	413,600	387,686
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute (REFCUS)	17,793	16,522
Long-term debtors		1,715
Investment property	1,147	655
<b>Total capital investment</b>	<b>432,540</b>	<b>406,578</b>
<b>Sources of capital finance</b>		
Capital receipts	(25,650)	(36,582)
Government grants and other contributions	(94,572)	(145,370)
Direct revenue contributions	(5,834)	(18,915)
Major Repairs Reserve	(46,857)	(51,708)
Minimum revenue provision (MRP) / loans fund principal	(20,089)	(18,572)
<b>Total capital investment financed</b>	<b>(193,002)</b>	<b>(271,147)</b>
<b>Closing Capital Financing Requirement</b>	<b>1,742,603</b>	<b>1,503,065</b>
<b>Explanation of movement</b>		
Increase in underlying need to borrow	237,183	137,756
Assets acquired under private finance initiative (PFI) contracts	2,355	2,353
<b>Net movement in year</b>	<b>239,538</b>	<b>140,109</b>

\*The opening CFR balance had to be adjusted slightly to take account of errors and omissions from prior years.

### 34. LEASES

#### The council as Lessee – operating leases

The council pays rent on property leases, of which some are sublet.

Expenditure charged to services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES) during the year in the use of operating leases:

	2023/24	2022/23
	£000	£000
Minimum lease payments	2,537	2,267
Less sub-lease payments	(569)	(460)
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,968</b>	<b>1,807</b>

The council has obligations to make minimum lease payments in future periods of:

	2023/24	2022/23
	£000	£000
Within 1 year	1,570	1,399
Within 2 to 5 years	3,384	1,949
After 5 years	7,440	6,488
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,394</b>	<b>9,836</b>

#### The council as Lessor – operating leases

The council has industrial and commercial units which it lets out. It also lets out workshops and property for shops, community, and commercial use.

The future minimum rentals receivable under these leases are set out below:

	31/03/2024	31/03/2023
<b>Period due</b>	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
Within 1 year	16,498	17,420
Within 2 to 5 years	51,310	55,242
After 5 years	62,162	65,887
<b>Total due</b>	<b>129,970</b>	<b>138,549</b>



### 35. PRIVATE FINANCE INITIATIVES AND SIMILAR CONTRACTS

Private Finance Initiatives (PFI) and similar contracts typically involve a private sector entity (the operator) constructing or enhancing property used in the provision of a public service, and operating and maintaining that property for a specified period of time, in return for a series of payments over the period of the arrangement.

A contract is determined to meet the definition of a service concession arrangement where the following two tests are met:

- the council controls or regulates what services the operator must provide with the property, to whom it must provide them, and at what price
- the council controls any significant residual interest in the property at the end of the term of the arrangement (typically through ownership or beneficial entitlement)

The amounts payable to the PFI operators each year are analysed into five elements:

- fair value of the services received during the year – debited to the relevant service in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
- finance cost – an interest charge on the outstanding Balance Sheet liability, debited to interest payable and similar charges in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
- contingent rent – increases in the amount to be paid for the property arising during the contract, debited to interest payable and similar charges in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement
- payment towards liability – applied to write down the Balance Sheet liability towards the PFI operator, and
- lifecycle replacement costs – debited to the relevant service in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

The following schemes have been accounted for as PFI or similar contracts:

- St Michael's is a new build secondary (academy) school, which became operational in January 2011. The school has been built and is operated over a 25 year contract by 4 Futures Ltd, the majority shareholder of which is Amber Infrastructure Limited.
- St Thomas is a new build secondary (voluntary aided) school, which became operational in February 2012. The school has been built and is operated over a 25 year contract by 4 Futures Ltd, the majority shareholder of which is Amber Infrastructure Limited.
- Sacred Heart Catholic School is a new build secondary (academy) school, which became operational in September 2014. The school has been built and is operated over a 25 year contract by 4 Futures Ltd, the majority shareholder of which is Amber Infrastructure Limited.
- In February 2008 the council entered into a 25-year PFI contract with Veolia Environmental Services for the collection and disposal of waste in the borough. Veolia are to provide high specification facilities to receive transfer and treat waste under the PFI contract from a facility at Old Kent Road, a site the council has leased to the company since September 2008. The integrated waste management facility at the Old Kent Road became operational in February 2012. The £682 million contract has enabled the council to deliver government targets for waste minimisation, landfill diversion and recycling.
- In July 2013 the council entered into the Heat Supply PFI Arrangement with Veolia, which involved the contractor putting in place piping and associated facilities to deliver heating to council residents and related services in order to fulfil the council's mandate of delivering services to the public. The heat supply arrangement became operational in November 2013.

Even though the council has the obligation to make payments under PFI arrangements to 4 Futures Ltd for operating the three above schools and reimbursement of the capital expense incurred, the council does not have an interest in the assets.

### 35. PRIVATE FINANCE INITIATIVES AND SIMILAR CONTRACTS continued

The movements in liabilities resulting from PFI (or similar) contracts were as follows:

	St Michael's Catholic College £000	St Thomas the Apostle College £000	Sacred Heart Catholic School £000	Integrated Waste Management Facility £000	Heating Supply Arrangement £000	Total £000
<b>Opening balance as at 1 April 2022</b>	(12,849)	(16,769)	(16,107)	(31,787)	(3,959)	(81,471)
New liability incurred				(2,252)	(101)	(2,353)
Repayments made in year	243	701	649	5,493	294	7,380
<b>Closing balance as at 31 March 2023</b>	(12,606)	(16,068)	(15,458)	(28,546)	(3,766)	(76,444)
<b>Opening balance as at 1 April 2023</b>	(12,606)	(16,068)	(15,458)	(28,546)	(3,766)	(76,444)
New liability incurred				(2,251)	(104)	(2,355)
Repayments made in year	640	594	453	5,466	320	7,473
<b>Closing balance as at 31 March 2024</b>	(11,966)	(15,474)	(15,005)	(25,331)	(3,550)	(71,326)

The following has been recognised in the Balance Sheet in respect of PFI (or similar) arrangements:

	Other Land and Buildings £000	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment £000	Infrastructure Assets £000	Total £000
<b>Net Book Value at 1 April 2022</b>	59,772	14,893	4,237	78,902
Additions		2,252	101	2,353
Depreciation & Impairment	(899)	(1,051)	(202)	(2,152)
Revaluation	(223)	-	-	(223)
<b>Net Book Value at 1 April 2023</b>	58,650	16,094	4,136	78,880
<b>Net Book Value at 1 April 2024</b>	58,650	16,094	4,136	78,880
Additions	-	2,251	104	2,355
Depreciation & Impairment	(933)	(1,056)	(207)	(2,196)
Revaluations	(223)	-	-	(223)
<b>Net Book Value at 1 April 2024</b>	57,494	17,289	4,033	78,816

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### 35. PRIVATE FINANCE INITIATIVES AND SIMILAR CONTRACTS continued

The projected payments under the agreements are as follows:

	1 year	2-5 years	6-10 years	11-15 years	16-20 years	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
<b>St Michael's Catholic College</b>						
Liability	(490)	(2,643)	(5,779)	(3,054)	-	(11,966)
Interest	(1,516)	(5,462)	(5,353)	(491)	-	(12,822)
Service Charges	(810)	(3,289)	(5,030)	(1,780)	-	(10,909)
<b>St Thomas the Apostle College</b>						
Liability	(796)	(3,119)	(7,046)	(4,513)		(15,474)
Interest	(1,623)	(5,693)	(4,587)	(726)		(12,629)
Service Charges	(320)	(1,380)	(1,998)	(661)		(4,359)
Lifecycle Payments	(82)	(887)	(1,069)	(622)		(2,660)
<b>Sacred Heart Catholic School</b>						
Liability	(746)	(2,842)	(6,083)	(5,334)		(15,005)
Interest	(1,503)	(5,339)	(4,488)	(1,030)		(12,360)
Service Charges	(514)	(2,217)	(3,173)	(2,685)		(8,589)
Lifecycle Payments	(59)	(682)	(956)	(1,213)		(2,910)
<b>Integrated Waste Management Facility</b>						
Liability	(3,175)	(11,717)	(10,439)	-		(25,331)
Interest	(1,423)	(4,345)	(2,088)	-		(7,856)
Service Charges	(23,156)	(97,881)	(108,860)	-		(229,897)
Lifecycle Payments	(2,252)	(13,662)	(14,152)	-		(30,066)
<b>Heat Supply Arrangement</b>						
Liability	(243)	(1,290)	(2,017)			(3,550)
Interest	(436)	(1,424)	(696)			(2,556)
Service Charges	(1,412)	(6,012)	(6,636)			(14,060)
Lifecycle Payments	(107)	(455)	(503)			(1,065)

### 36. OTHER LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
	£000	£000
<b>Payments due under PFI schemes and similar arrangements:</b>		
St Michaels Catholic college	(11,476)	(11,966)
St Thomas the Apostle College	(14,678)	(15,474)
Sacred Heart Catholic school	(14,259)	(15,005)
Integrated waste Management Facility	(22,156)	(25,331)
Heat Supply Arrangement	(3,307)	(3,550)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(65,876)</b>	<b>(71,326)</b>

### **37. PENSION SCHEMES ACCOUNTED FOR AS DEFINED CONTRIBUTION SCHEMES (NHS AND TEACHERS)**

Teachers employed by the council are members of the Teachers' Pension Scheme, administered by the Education and Skills Funding Agency. The scheme provides teachers with specified benefits upon their retirement, and the council contributes towards the costs by making contributions based on a percentage of members' pensionable salaries. As part of its public health responsibilities the council employs staff who are members of the NHS Pension Scheme.

The schemes are technically defined benefit schemes. However, both schemes are unfunded and use notional funds as the basis for calculating the employers' contribution rate paid by local authorities. The council is not able to identify its share of underlying financial position and performance of the schemes with sufficient reliability for accounting purposes. For the purposes of the council's statement of accounts, they are therefore accounted for on the same basis as a defined contribution scheme.

In 2023/24 the council paid £12.6m to the Teachers' Pension Scheme in respect of teachers' retirement benefits, representing 23.6% of pensionable pay (£13.1m and 23.6% respectively in 2022/23). In 2023/24 the employer contribution rate was 20.7% of pensionable pay (including levy).

The council is responsible for the costs of any additional benefits awarded upon early retirement outside the terms of the teachers' scheme. These costs are accounted for on a defined benefit basis and detailed in note 38.

### **38. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION SCHEMES**

#### **Participation in the Local Authority Pension Scheme**

As part of the terms and conditions of employment of its officers and other employees, the council offers retirement benefits. Although these benefits will not actually be payable until employees retire, the council has a commitment to make the payments that need to be disclosed at the time that employees earn their future entitlement.

The council participates in two pension fund schemes, the London Borough of Southwark Pension Fund (council) and the London Pension Fund Authority Pension Fund (LPFA). Both are funded schemes, meaning that the council and employees pay contributions into a fund, calculated at a level intended to balance the pension fund's liabilities with investment assets.

### 38. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION SCHEMES continued

#### Transactions relating to post employment benefits

The council recognises the cost of retirement benefits in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES) when they are earned by employees, rather than when the benefits are eventually paid as pensions. However, the charge the council is required to make against council tax is based on the cash payable in the year, so the real cost of retirement benefits is reversed out of the General Fund via the Movement in Reserves Statement. The following transactions have been made in the CIES and the General Fund balance via the Movement in Reserves Statement during the year:

	2023/24			2022/23		
	Council £000	LPFA £000	Total £000	Council £000	LPFA £000	Total £000
<b>Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement</b>						
<b>Cost of services:</b>						
- Current service cost	38,700	153	<b>38,853</b>	76,500	272	<b>76,772</b>
- Past service costs	2,700	103	<b>2,803</b>	600	-	<b>600</b>
<b>Financing and investment income and expenditure:</b>						
- Net interest expense/(income)	(1,200)	(77)	<b>(1,277)</b>	9,800	(388)	<b>9,412</b>
<b>Total post employment benefit charged to the surplus or deficit on the provision of services</b>	<b>40,200</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>40,379</b>	<b>86,900</b>	<b>(116)</b>	<b>86,784</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income and expenditure:</b>						
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability comprising						
- IAS19 report balance adjustment			-	(23,435)	(14,848)	<b>(38,283)</b>
- Return on plan assets (excluding amount included in the net interest expense)	(124,400)	(2,734)	<b>(127,134)</b>	147,700	(280)	<b>147,420</b>
- Actuarial gains and losses arising on changes in demographic assumptions	(28,500)	(530)	<b>(29,030)</b>	-	(1,655)	<b>(1,655)</b>
- Actuarial gains and losses arising on changes in financial assumptions	(59,100)	(80)	<b>(59,180)</b>	(885,400)	(14,341)	<b>(899,741)</b>
- Actuarial gains and losses arising on changes in liability experience	18,800	123	<b>18,923</b>	206,700	4,690	<b>211,390</b>
- Other actuarial gains and losses on assets	200,300	3,297	<b>203,597</b>	140,895	26,541	<b>167,436</b>
<b>Total remeasurements in other comprehensive income and expenditure</b>	<b>7,100</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>7,176</b>	<b>(413,540)</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>(413,433)</b>
<b>Total post employment benefit charged to the comprehensive income and expenditure statement</b>	<b>47,300</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>47,555</b>	<b>(326,640)</b>	<b>(9)</b>	<b>(326,649)</b>

	2023/24			2022/23		
	Council £000	LPFA £000	Total £000	Council £000	LPFA £000	Total £000
<b>Movement in reserves statement</b>						
- Reversal of net charges made to the surplus or deficit for the provision of services for post employment benefits in accordance with the Code	(40,200)	(179)	<b>(40,379)</b>	(86,900)	116	<b>(86,784)</b>
<b>Actual amount charged against the General Fund Balance for pensions in the year:</b>						
- Employers' contributions payable to the scheme	47,300	179	<b>47,479</b>	41,900	129	<b>42,029</b>
<b>Net adjustment between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations</b>	<b>7,100</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,100</b>	<b>(45,000)</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>(44,755)</b>

### 38. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION SCHEMES continued

#### Pensions assets and liabilities recognised in the balance sheet

The amount included in the Balance Sheet arising from the authority's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plans is as follows:

	2023/24			2022/23		
	Council £000	LPFA £000	Total £000	Council £000	LPFA £000	Total £000
Fair value of plan assets	2,176,000	70,344	2,246,344	1,972,095	66,884	2,038,979
Less Present value of defined benefit obligation	(1,828,200)	(38,961)	(1,867,161)	(1,831,200)	(40,101)	(1,871,301)
<b>Net surplus/(liability) arising from defined benefit obligation pre asset-ceiling</b>	<b>347,800</b>	<b>31,383</b>	<b>379,183</b>	<b>140,895</b>	<b>26,783</b>	<b>167,678</b>
Less asset ceiling under IFRIC 14 assessment	(347,800)	(31,321)	(379,121)	(140,895)	(26,645)	(167,540)
<b>Net (liability) arising from defined benefit obligation post asset-ceiling</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>138</b>

#### Reconciliation of movement in the fair value of the scheme assets:

	2023/24			2022/23		
	Council £000	LPFA £000	Total £000	Council £000	LPFA £000	Total £000
<b>Opening balance at 1 April</b>	1,972,095	66,884	2,038,979	2,055,660	67,328	2,122,988
<i>IAS19 report balance adjustment</i>	5		5	23,435	-	23,435
Interest income on assets	92,500	3,391	95,891	54,900	1,718	56,618
Remeasurement gains/(losses) on assets	124,400	2,734	127,134	(147,700)	280	(147,420)
Other actuarial gains/(losses)	-	-	-	-	104	104
Administration expenses	-	(20)	(20)	-	(20)	(20)
Employer contributions	47,300	179	47,479	41,900	129	42,029
Contribution by participants	15,000	41	15,041	14,100	43	14,143
Contribution by admitted bodies	700	-	700	700	-	700
Net benefits paid out	(76,000)	(2,865)	(78,865)	(70,900)	(2,698)	(73,598)
<b>Closing balance at 31 March</b>	<b>2,176,000</b>	<b>70,344</b>	<b>2,246,344</b>	<b>1,972,095</b>	<b>66,884</b>	<b>2,038,979</b>

#### Reconciliation of movement in the present value of defined benefit obligation (liabilities):

	2023/24			2022/23		
	Council £000	LPFA £000	Total £000	Council £000	LPFA £000	Total £000
<b>Opening balance at 1 April</b>	(1,831,200)	(40,101)	(1,871,301)	(2,424,200)	(52,480)	(2,476,680)
Current service cost	(38,700)	(133)	(38,833)	(76,500)	(252)	(76,752)
Interest cost	(84,700)	(1,935)	(86,635)	(64,700)	(1,330)	(66,030)
Contribution by admitted bodies	(700)	-	(700)	(700)	-	(700)
Contributions by scheme participants	(15,000)	(41)	(15,041)	(14,100)	(43)	(14,143)
Change in financial assumptions	59,100	80	59,180	885,400	14,341	899,741
Change in demographic assumptions	28,500	530	29,030	-	1,655	1,655
Experience loss/(gain) on defined benefit obligation	(18,800)	(123)	(18,923)	(206,700)	(4,690)	(211,390)
Benefits paid	76,000	2,865	78,865	70,900	2,698	73,598
Past service costs	(2,700)	(103)	(2,803)	(600)	-	(600)
<b>Closing balance at 31 March</b>	<b>(1,828,200)</b>	<b>(38,961)</b>	<b>(1,867,161)</b>	<b>(1,831,200)</b>	<b>(40,101)</b>	<b>(1,871,301)</b>

### 38. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION SCHEMES continued

**Scheme assets comprised:**

	2023/24			2022/23		
	Council £000	LPFA £000	Total £000	Council £000	LPFA £000	Total £000
<b>Quoted</b>						
- Equities	1,122,816	42,591	1,165,407	988,672	39,332	1,028,004
- Government bonds	156,672		156,672	142,894	-	142,894
- Corporate bonds	108,800		108,800	177,652	-	177,652
- Target return portfolio	106,624	12,135	118,759	-	12,436	12,436
- Other	8,704		8,704	30,896	-	30,896
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,503,616</b>	<b>54,726</b>	<b>1,558,342</b>	<b>1,340,114</b>	<b>51,768</b>	<b>1,391,882</b>
<b>Unquoted</b>						
- Equities	47,872		47,872	46,344	-	46,344
- Infrastructure	-	8,081	8,081	-	8,463	8,463
- Property	298,112	6,435	304,547	293,512	6,568	300,080
- Cash	69,632	1,102	70,734	75,309	85	75,394
- Other	256,768		256,768	175,721	-	175,721
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>672,384</b>	<b>15,618</b>	<b>688,002</b>	<b>590,886</b>	<b>15,116</b>	<b>606,002</b>
<i>IAS19 report balance adjustment</i>		-	-	41,095	-	41,095
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,176,000</b>	<b>70,344</b>	<b>2,246,344</b>	<b>1,972,095</b>	<b>66,884</b>	<b>2,038,979</b>

**Basis for estimating assets and liabilities**

The scheme assets, as shown above, are those attributable to the council from its membership of the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) for both the London borough of Southwark Pension Fund and the London Pension Fund Authority (LPFA). The value of the assets is provided by fund actuaries. The LGPS valuation is based on asset values at 31 March 2024. The LPFA actuary uses market values at 31 January 2024, then indexed for market movements to arrive at a valuation for 31 March 2024.

Liabilities for the council and LPFA schemes have been assessed by Aon Hewitt and Barnett Waddingham respectively. Both have been assessed on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method, an estimate of the pensions that will be payable in the future years dependent on assumptions about mortality rates, salary levels, etc. The estimates are based on data relating to the latest full valuations as at 31 March 2022 and rolled forward.

**Principal assumptions used by the actuaries**

	Council		LPFA	
	2023/24	2022/23	2023/24	2022/23
<b>Mortality assumptions</b>				
Longevity at 65 for current pensioners				
- Men (years)	21.0	21.6	19.9	20.2
- Women (years)	23.8	24.2	23.2	23.4
Longevity at 45 for future pensioners				
- Men (years)	22.3	22.9	21.4	21.7
- Women (years)	25.2	25.7	24.9	25.2
<b>Principal financial assumptions</b>				
- Rate of inflation CPI	2.6%	2.7%	3.0%	2.9%
- Rate of increase in salaries	4.1%	4.2%	4.0%	3.9%
- Rate of increase in pensions	2.6%	2.7%	3.0%	2.9%
- Rate of pension accounts revaluation	2.6%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%
- Rate for discounting scheme liabilities	4.8%	4.7%	4.9%	4.8%

### 38. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION SCHEMES continued

The estimation of the defined benefit obligations is sensitive to the actuarial assumptions set out in the table below. The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period and assumes for each change that the assumption analysed changes while all other assumptions remain constant.

Assumption	Impact of increase			Impact of decrease		
	Council	LPFA	Total	Council	LPFA	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
<b>Present value of total obligation</b>						
Longevity (+/- 1 Year)	1,875,700	41,340	<b>1,917,040</b>	1,782,500	36,733	<b>1,819,233</b>
Rate of increase in salaries (+/- 0.1%)	1,830,000	38,971	<b>1,868,971</b>	1,826,400	38,951	<b>1,865,351</b>
Rate of increase in pensions (+/- 0.1%)	1,855,600	39,338	<b>1,894,938</b>	1,802,600	38,590	<b>1,841,190</b>
Rate for discounting scheme liabilities (+/- 0.1%)	1,800,800	38,587	<b>1,839,387</b>	1,857,500	39,342	<b>1,896,842</b>
<b>Projected service cost</b>						
Longevity (+/- 1 Year)	38,200	143	<b>38,343</b>	35,400	133	<b>35,533</b>
Rate of increase in salaries (+/- 0.1%)	36,800	138	<b>36,938</b>	36,800	138	<b>36,938</b>
Rate of increase in pensions (+/- 0.1%)	38,300	140	<b>38,440</b>	35,300	136	<b>35,436</b>
Rate for discounting scheme liabilities (+/- 0.1%)	35,300	136	<b>35,436</b>	38,300	141	<b>38,441</b>

#### Impact on the council's cash flows

The objective of the schemes are to achieve a funding level of 100%, with funding levels monitored on an annual basis. The next triennial valuation is due to be completed as at 31 March 2022. The liabilities show the underlying commitments that the council has in the long run to pay post employment (retirement) benefits. The total obligation of £1,867m (£1,871m at 31 March 2023) has a substantial impact on the net worth of the council as recorded in the Balance Sheet, resulting in a net asset of £62k (asset of £138k at 31 March 2023). The surplus recognised in the balance sheet was restricted by £347.8m (2022/23 £140.9m) on council's scheme and by £31.3m (2022/23 £26.6m) on LPFA scheme, under paragraph 64 of IAS19 / IFRIC 14 assessment.

As members of the Local Government Pension Scheme, both the council and LPFA schemes have taken account of the national changes to the scheme under the Public Pensions Services Act 2013. Under the act, the Local Government's Pension Scheme may not provide final salary scheme benefits in relation to service after 31 March 2014. The act provides for scheme regulations to be made within common framework, to establish new career average revalued earnings schemes to pay pensions and other benefits to certain public servants. The anticipated service cost in 2024/25 is £36.80m for the council scheme and £0.14m for the LPFA scheme. The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation for the council scheme members is 15.5 years (15.9 years 2022/23) and 10 years for LPFA scheme members (10 years 2022/23).



### 39. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

A financial instrument is a contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Non-exchange transactions, such as those relating to taxes (business rates and council tax) and government grants, do not give rise to financial instruments.

#### Financial Liabilities

A financial liability is an obligation to transfer economic benefits controlled by the council and can be represented by a contractual obligation to deliver cash or financial assets. The following categories of financial instrument liabilities are carried in the Balance Sheet.

All of the council's financial liabilities held during the year are measured at amortised cost and comprised:

- long-term loans from the Public Works Loan Board and the Mayors Energy Efficiency Fund
- short-term loans from other local authorities
- overdraft with the National Westminster Bank
- Private Finance Initiative contracts
- trade payables for goods and services received

The financial liabilities disclosed in the Balance Sheet are analysed across the following categories:

	Long Term		Short Term		Total	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023	31 March 2024	31 March 2023	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
<b>Borrowings</b>						
At amortised cost	(966,894)	(894,821)	(129,544)	(103,138)	(1,096,438)	(997,959)
<b>Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>						
Bank overdraft at amortised cost		-	(9,416)	(6,225)	(9,416)	(6,225)
<b>PFI and Other liabilities</b>						
At amortised cost	(65,876)	(71,326)	(5,450)	(5,118)	(71,326)	(76,444)
<b>Creditors</b>						
At amortised cost	(6,175)	(6,703)	(130,195)	(109,639)	(136,370)	(116,342)
<b>Total Financial Liabilities</b>	<b>(1,038,945)</b>	<b>(972,850)</b>	<b>(274,605)</b>	<b>(224,120)</b>	<b>(1,313,550)</b>	<b>(1,196,970)</b>
<b>Non-Financial Liabilities</b>			(98,326)	(132,623)	(98,326)	(132,623)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(1,038,945)</b>	<b>(972,850)</b>	<b>(372,931)</b>	<b>(356,743)</b>	<b>(1,411,876)</b>	<b>(1,329,593)</b>

The total short-term borrowing includes £53.4m (£33.1m at 31 March 2023) representing accrued interest and principal payments due within 12 months on long-term borrowing.

The creditors lines in the balance sheet include £98.3m (£132.6m at 31 March 2023) short-term creditors that do not meet the definition of a financial liability as they relate to non-exchange transactions.

### 39. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS continued

#### Financial Assets

A financial asset is a right to future economic benefits controlled by the council that is represented by cash or other instruments. The financial assets held by the council during the year are accounted for under the following classifications:

Amortised cost (where cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest and the council's business model is to collect those cash flows) comprising:

- cash in hand and at bank
- certificates of deposit and covered bonds issued by banks and building societies
- treasury bills and gilts issued by the UK Government
- loans made for service purposes
- lease receivables
- trade receivables for goods and services provided

Fair value through other comprehensive income (where cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest and the council's business model is to collect those cash flows and sell the instrument) comprising:

- bonds issued by banks, building societies, the UK Government, multilateral development banks and large companies that the council holds to sell if cash flow needs demand

Fair value through profit and loss (all other financial assets) comprising:

- money market funds managed by three fund managers.

The financial assets disclosed in the Balance Sheet are analysed across the following categories:

	Long Term		Short Term		Total	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023	31 March 2024	31 March 2023	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
<b>Investments</b>						
At fair value through other comprehensive income	11,304	13,822	16,524	95,047	27,828	108,869
At amortised cost	-	-	1,678	30,273	1,678	30,273
<b>Total Investments</b>	<b>11,304</b>	<b>13,822</b>	<b>18,202</b>	<b>125,320</b>	<b>29,506</b>	<b>139,142</b>
<b>Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>						
At fair value through profit and loss	-	-	34,490	80,878	34,490	80,878
<b>Debtors</b>						
Trade receivables at amortised cost	30,887	27,496	77,993	75,786	108,880	103,282
<b>Total Financial Assets</b>	<b>42,191</b>	<b>41,318</b>	<b>130,685</b>	<b>281,984</b>	<b>172,876</b>	<b>323,302</b>
<b>Non-Financial Assets</b>						
	-	-	90,681	79,127	90,681	79,127
<b>Total</b>	<b>42,191</b>	<b>41,318</b>	<b>221,366</b>	<b>361,111</b>	<b>263,557</b>	<b>402,429</b>

The short-term debtors line on the balance sheet include £90.7m (£79.1m at 31 March 2023) debtors that do not meet the definition of a financial asset as they relate to non-exchange transactions.

### 39. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS continued

#### Financial Instruments – Gains and Losses

The gains and losses recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in relation to financial instruments consists of the following items:

	2023/24					2022/23				
	Financial Liabilities at amortised cost £000	Financial Assets at amortised cost £000	fair value through other comprehensive income £000	Financial Assets at fair value through profit or loss £000	Total £000	Financial Liabilities at amortised cost £000	Financial Assets at amortised cost £000	fair value through other comprehensive income £000	Financial Assets at fair value through profit or loss £000	Total £000
Interest expense	46,494				46,494	40,327	-		-	40,327
Other charges	183				183	294	-		-	294
<b>Total expenses in surplus or deficit on the provision of services</b>	<b>46,677</b>		-	-	<b>46,677</b>	<b>40,621</b>	-		-	<b>40,621</b>
Interest Income		(4,509)	(2,028)	(4,862)	(11,399)	-	(4,344)	(1,376)	(2,494)	(8,214)
<b>Total income in surplus or deficit on the provision of services</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(4,509)</b>	<b>(2,028)</b>	<b>(4,862)</b>	<b>(11,399)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(4,344)</b>	<b>(1,376)</b>	<b>(2,494)</b>	<b>(8,214)</b>
Surplus/(deficit) arising on revaluation of financial assets in Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	-		473	-	473	-	-	(606)	-	(606)
<b>Net (gain)/loss for the year</b>	<b>46,677</b>	<b>(4,509)</b>	<b>(1,555)</b>	<b>(4,862)</b>	<b>35,751</b>	<b>40,621</b>	<b>(4,344)</b>	<b>(1,982)</b>	<b>(2,494)</b>	<b>31,801</b>

#### 40. NATURE AND EXTENT OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The council complies with CIPFA's Code of Practice on Treasury Management and Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities, both revised in December 2017.

In line with the Treasury Management Code, the council approves a treasury management strategy before the commencement of each financial year. The strategy sets out the parameters for the management of risks associated with financial instruments. The council also produces Treasury Management Practices specifying the practical arrangements to be followed to manage these risks.

The treasury management strategy includes an annual investment strategy in compliance with the Department of Levelling Up, Housing and Communities guidance on local government investments. The strategy emphasises that priority is given to security and liquidity, rather than yield. The council's treasury management strategy and its treasury management practices seek to achieve a suitable balance between risk and return on cost.

The council's treasury investments are primarily delegated to two external fund managers with an internal operation to manage short-term liquidity.

The main risks covered are:

- Credit risk: the possibility that the counterparty to a financial asset will fail to meet its contractual obligations causing a loss to the council
- Liquidity risk: the possibility that the council might not have the liquid assets available to make contracted payments on time
- Market risk: the possibility that an unplanned financial loss will materialise because of changes in market variables such as interest rates or asset prices

##### Credit risk - investments

The council manages credit risk by ensuring that investments are only placed with organisations of high credit quality as set out in the treasury management strategy. These include commercial entities with a minimum long-term credit rating of A, the UK government, other local authorities, and organisations without credit ratings upon which the council has received independent investment advice. Recognising that credit ratings are imperfect predictors of default, the council has regard to other measures including credit default swap and equity prices when selecting commercial entities for investment.

The council is able to utilise the expertise of external fund managers to seek to mitigate credit risk in the construction of a well diversified treasury portfolio. Limits are set on the amount of money that can be invested with a single counterparty (other than the UK government) and no more than 50% of total investments can be for a period longer than one year.

The council's exposure to credit risk in relation to its investments in banks and building societies cannot be assessed generally, as the risk of any institution failing to make interest repayments or repay the principal sum will be specific to each individual institution. Recent experience has shown that it is rare for such entities to be unable to meet their commitments. A risk of irrecoverability applies to all of the council's deposits, but there was no evidence at 31 March 2024 that this was likely to crystallise.

The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the sums held in investments. The maturity and ratings of investments held at 31 March 2024 is set out below:

	£000				%			
	A	AA	AAA	Total	A	AA	AAA	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	%	%	%	%
Up to 1 year	7,160	5,374	39,897	52,431	11.3%	8.4%	62.6%	82.3%
1 - 2 years	502	1,994	3,206	5,702	0.8%	3.1%	5.0%	8.9%
2 - 5 years	1,974	3,429	460	5,863	3.1%	5.4%	0.3%	8.8%
<b>Total investments</b>	<b>9,636</b>	<b>10,797</b>	<b>43,563</b>	<b>63,996</b>	<b>15.2%</b>	<b>16.9%</b>	<b>67.9%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

#### 40. NATURE AND EXTENT OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS continued

##### Credit risk - receivables

Trade receivables arise from the provision of goods and services and the carrying out of the council's functions. The credit quality of debtors is reflected in the level of the impairment allowance for trade debtors shown in note 17.

In the normal course of carrying out its operations, the council is exposed to the potential risk of default from individuals, firms and organisations that it deals with. Credit is assessed prior to being granted in commercial transactions, for example commercial rents. Debts arising are actively managed and collection targets are used to raise receipts. Debt outstanding is pursued and in appropriate cases further credit is suspended. A charge may be placed on property for debt, but the bulk of the exposure is unsecured and subject to credit risk and notably concentrated within the council's geographical boundary.

##### Liquidity risk

The council has access to long-term loan facilities from the Public Works Loans Board to fund maturing debt and capital financing requirements. Investment may also be realised for working capital requirements.

The council is exposed to the risk that refinancing of maturing debt may occur at times of unfavourable external borrowing rates. To mitigate this risk the council has a diversified debt maturity profile limiting the amount of debt required to be refinanced in the course of any one financial year.

The maturity analysis of principal sums borrowed is as follows:

	2023/24	2022/23
	£000	£000
Less than 1 year	(118,409)	(85,565)
Between 1 and 5 years	(130,653)	(122,736)
Between 5 and 10 years	(157,253)	(101,853)
Between 10 and 20 years	(79,218)	(75,354)
Over 20 years	(599,770)	(605,361)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(1,085,303)</b>	<b>(990,869)</b>

##### Market risk

The council has exposure to interest rate movements in its borrowing and investments.

Outstanding long-term council debt at 31 March 2024 is primarily from the PWLB with short-term borrowing from other local authorities. The debt is at fixed rates, with an average maturity of 19.4 years (23.0 years at 31 March 2023). The maturity profile of the debt is shown in the table above. The council may draw further loans from the PWLB if needed. A 1% rise in discount rates at Balance Sheet date would lower the fair value by £85m. As the debt is held at amortised cost there would be no impact on the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement from such a change, unless the debt was extinguished. Legislation would then require a charge to be taken to the financial instruments adjustment account.

Investments are held in short-term deposits or certificate of deposits with major banks and building societies. Money is also held in money market funds, treasury bills and bonds, and investments of more than one year are usually held in UK government gilts or supranational banks.

The overall weighted average life of council's investments is 1.05 years. Within that, the weighted average life of investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is 1.11 years. A 1% change in discount rates on these investments would change the fair value by £0.8m and would be reflected in other comprehensive income or the surplus or deficit on the provision of services as appropriate.

## 41. FAIR VALUE - ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

### Fair value - basis of valuation

The basis of the valuation of each class of investment asset is set out below. There has been no change in the valuation techniques used during the year. All assets have been valued using fair value techniques based on the characteristics of each instrument, with the overall objective of maximising the use of market-based information.

Description of asset or liability	Held on balance sheet as	Valuation hierarchy	Basis of Valuation	Observable and unobservable inputs
Market quoted investments (money market funds, equity funds, corporate, covered government bonds)	Fair value	1	Published bid market price ruling on the final day of the accounting period	Not required
Long term loans from PWLB / MEEF	Amortised cost	2	Discounting of contractual cash flows over the remaining life of the instrument at an appropriate market rate	The attributable market derived discount rate for each individual loan
Lease Payable and PFI Liabilities	Amortised cost	2	Projected discounted future Unitary contractual payments	Payments determined by contractual agreement, discounted at an appropriate market derived corporate bond yield.
Investment Property	Fair value	2	Valued at Fair Value at year end by Head of Property, taking into account the characteristics of the assets, nature of the relevant market for those assets and behaviours of those participating in these markets, assuming the highest and best use for the asset. The valuations employ a market approach technique.	Quoted rents, yields etc. for comparable assets transacted in active markets, subject to adjustment as necessary in valuer's judgement to equate the evidence with the subject of the valuation.
Assets held for sale	Fair value	2		
Surplus Assets	Fair value	2		

The fair value of certain financial assets and liabilities including debtors and creditors is assumed to be approximate to the carrying amount.

#### 41. FAIR VALUE - ASSETS AND LIABILITIES continued

Financial and non-financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value are classified in accordance with three levels as shown below:

Level 1 inputs – quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets that the council can access at the measurement date

Level 2 inputs – inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset, either directly or indirectly

Level 3 inputs – Fair value is determined using unobservable inputs, e.g. non-market data such as cash flow forecasts or estimated creditworthiness

The following table provides an analysis of the financial liabilities grouped into the level at which fair value is observable:

	Fair value level	31 March 2024		31 March 2023	
		Balance Sheet £000	Fair value £000	Balance Sheet £000	Fair value £000
<b>Financial liabilities held at amortised cost:</b>					
Long term loans from PWLB	2	(1,014,463)	(826,882)	(914,689)	(720,088)
Other long-term loans	2	(5,841)	(3,864)	(6,179)	(3,969)
Private finance initiative liabilities	2	(71,326)	(92,127)	(76,444)	(97,383)
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>(1,091,630)</b>	<b>(922,873)</b>	<b>(997,312)</b>	<b>(821,440)</b>
Liabilities for which fair value is not disclosed		(320,246)		(332,281)	
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>		<b>(1,411,876)</b>		<b>(1,329,593)</b>	
<b>Recorded on balance sheet as:</b>					
Short-term creditors		(228,521)		(242,262)	
Short-term borrowing		(129,544)		(103,138)	
Short-term PFI liabilities		(5,450)		(5,118)	
Bank overdraft		(9,416)		(6,225)	
Long-term creditors		(6,175)		(6,703)	
Long-term borrowing		(966,894)		(894,821)	
Other long-term liabilities		(65,876)		(71,326)	
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>		<b>(1,411,876)</b>		<b>(1,329,593)</b>	

The fair value of short-term financial liabilities held at amortised cost, including trade payables, is assumed to be approximate to the carrying amount.

#### 41. FAIR VALUE - ASSETS AND LIABILITIES continued

The following table provides an analysis of the financial assets grouped into the level at which fair value is observable:

	Fair value level	31 March 2024		31 March 2023	
		Balance Sheet	Fair value	Balance Sheet	Fair value
		£000	£000	£000	£000
<b>Financial assets held at fair value:</b>					
Money market funds	1	34,490	34,490	80,878	80,878
Corporate, covered and government bonds	1	29,506	29,506	139,142	139,142
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>63,996</b>	<b>63,996</b>	<b>220,020</b>	<b>220,020</b>
Assets for which fair value is not disclosed		199,561		182,409	
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>		<b>263,557</b>		<b>402,429</b>	
<b>Recorded on balance sheet as:</b>					
Short-term debtors		168,674		154,913	
Short-term investments		18,202		125,320	
Long-term debtors		30,887		27,496	
Long-term investments		11,304		13,822	
Cash and cash equivalents		34,490		80,878	
<b>Total financial assets</b>		<b>263,557</b>		<b>402,429</b>	

The fair value of short-term financial assets held at amortised cost, including trade receivables, is assumed to be approximate to the carrying amount.



## 42. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

A contingent liability is recognised when there is uncertainty about an obligation arising from a past event which might have otherwise supported a creditor or provision being recognised on the balance sheet. The existence of the obligation will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of future events that might not be within the council's control. Alternatively there might be uncertainty about the timing or amount of outflow of resources connected to the obligation which means it cannot be recognised as a creditor or provision in the accounts. In either case a contingent liability is disclosed in a note to the accounts.

i) As a result of ongoing reviews and investigations the council anticipates that it might have to pay significant sums in order to fulfil its duties in relation to building safety. Said reviews and investigations concern building safety across several sites in the borough including Devon Mansions, Canada Estate, and Kingswood as detailed in published documents from Southwark's Overview and Scrutiny Committee. The timing and amount of these amounts is uncertain and therefore a contingent liability is being disclosed.

## 43. CONTINGENT ASSETS

A contingent asset arises from past events that will give rise to economic inflow. The existence of the asset will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the council. Given this uncertainty an asset is not recognised on the balance sheet but is disclosed in a note to the accounts.

i) The council has contractual agreements with developers for overage whereby a proportion of profits made on certain projects above an agreed threshold will be paid to the council. In connection with two sites within the Aylesbury Estate development and a site within the Queens Road development the council considers that there is a good prospect that it could receive substantial amounts as part of these overage arrangements, depending on future events, for which a rough estimate can be made. In connection with sites within the Canada Water, Nunhead Green, and Penrose Street developments the council considers that there is a fair prospect that it could receive overage but it cannot currently make any estimate of amounts.

ii) The council has several other agreements relating to housing and other projects in the borough, including development agreements, shared profit, and shared equity agreements. The council could be in line to receive significant sums depending on various uncertain future events.

iii) The council is currently in negotiations with a former major contractor of its leisure services and anticipates that a sum could be due to the authority at the conclusion of negotiations. While the amount can be estimated the transaction will only occur as a result of various uncertain future events which are not wholly within the council's control.



## **SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2023/24**

Housing Revenue Accounts

Collection Fund Account

Pension Fund Account



## HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT 2023/24

## HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT

### INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

The Housing Revenue Account is a record of expenditure on, and income from, the provision of local authority housing, and the form and content of the Account is prescribed by statute. The Housing Revenue Account is "ring-fenced" and must be self-supporting. Contributions both to and from the Housing Revenue Account (e.g. from the General Fund) are limited to special circumstances.

	Note	2023/24 £000	2022/23 £000
<b>Income</b>			
Dwelling Rents		(222,356)	(207,652)
Non-dwelling rents		(6,682)	(6,233)
Charges for services and facilities		(76,727)	(68,981)
Contributions towards expenditure		(1,627)	(2,512)
<b>Total Income</b>		<b>(307,392)</b>	<b>(285,378)</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>			
Repairs and maintenance		75,931	62,429
Supervision and management		145,591	135,352
Rents, rates, taxes and other charges		13,640	9,375
Depreciation, impairment and revaluation losses of non-current assets	3	182,797	127,054
Debt management costs		356	323
Increase in provisions for bad debts		3,352	2,001
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	4	857	423
<b>Total expenditure</b>		<b>422,524</b>	<b>336,957</b>
<b>Net cost of HRA Services included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement</b>		<b>115,132</b>	<b>51,579</b>
HRA share of Corporate and Democratic Core		1,106	1,106
<b>Net Cost of HRA Services</b>		<b>116,238</b>	<b>52,685</b>
Gains and losses on the sales of HRA non-current assets		(22,938)	(11,309)
Interest payable and similar charges		33,440	27,538
Interest and investment income		(9,365)	(6,720)
Income, expenditure and changes in the fair value of investment properties	14	1,512	(5,064)
Pensions interest cost and expected return on pensions assets		(282)	1,647
Capital grants and contributions receivable		(63,750)	(118,151)
<b>Total (surplus)/deficit for the year</b>		<b>54,855</b>	<b>(59,374)</b>

## MOVEMENT ON THE HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT STATEMENT

This is a reconciliation statement summarising the differences between the outturn on the HRA Income and Expenditure Statement and the HRA Balance.

The Income and Expenditure Account shows the Council's actual financial performance for the year, measured in terms of the resources generated and used in the last twelve months. However, a number of items have to be included or removed from the HRA Income and Expenditure Statement to comply with the statutory requirements of accounting for the HRA.

	Note	2023/24	2022/23
		£000	£000
(Surplus)/deficit for the year on HRA services		54,855	(59,374)
Adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis under regulations	5	(52,318)	66,046
<b>(Increase)/decrease in the HRA Balance</b>		<b>2,537</b>	<b>6,672</b>
HRA Balance brought forward		(19,458)	(26,130)
<b>Balance carried forward</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>(16,921)</b>	<b>(19,458)</b>

## NOTES TO THE HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT STATEMENTS

### 1. THE HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT (HRA)

The Housing Revenue Account is a record of expenditure on, and income from, the provision of local authority housing, and the form and content of the Account is prescribed by statute. The Housing Revenue Account is "ring-fenced" and must be self-supporting. Contributions both to and from the Housing Revenue Account (e.g. from the General Fund) are limited to special circumstances.

### 2. ANALYSIS OF HOUSING STOCK BY TYPE OF DWELLING

Type of Dwelling		Number of bedrooms				Total	Total
		1	2	3+	Other	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Houses and bungalows	<b>31 March 2024</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>721</b>	<b>2,889</b>	-	<b>3,972</b>	
	31 March 2023	367	719	2,884	-		<b>3,970</b>
Low rise flats	<b>31 March 2024</b>	<b>2,728</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>383</b>	-	<b>3,725</b>	
	31 March 2023	2,753	618	374	-		<b>3,745</b>
Medium rise flats	<b>31 March 2024</b>	<b>6,600</b>	<b>7,187</b>	<b>6,181</b>	-	<b>19,968</b>	
	31 March 2023	6,604	7,148	6,168	-		<b>19,920</b>
High rise flats	<b>31 March 2024</b>	<b>2,713</b>	<b>4,540</b>	<b>1,751</b>	-	<b>9,004</b>	
	31 March 2023	2,715	4,709	1,727	-		<b>9,151</b>
Non-permanent	<b>31 March 2024</b>	-	-	-	-	-	
	31 March 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multi-occupied	<b>31 March 2024</b>	-	-	-	<b>96</b>	<b>96</b>	
	31 March 2023	-	-	-	96		<b>96</b>
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>31 March 2024</b>	<b>12,403</b>	<b>13,062</b>	<b>11,204</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>36,765</b>	
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>31 March 2023</b>	<b>12,439</b>	<b>13,194</b>	<b>11,153</b>	<b>96</b>		<b>36,882</b>

In addition to the numbers shown in the table above, as at 31 March 2024 there were also 1,043 void properties (881 at 31 March 2023). These are mostly decanted properties within the major redevelopment projects currently underway; but whilst having been made secure, they have not yet been demolished.

The vacant possession value of buildings as at 31 March 2024 was £13.2bn (£14.0bn as at 31 March 2023). The difference between the vacant possession value and Balance Sheet value of dwellings within the HRA shows the economic cost to the government of providing council housing at less than market rents.

### 3. DEPRECIATION AND REVALUATION CHARGES

	2023/24	2022/23
	£000	£000
Dwellings depreciation	44,594	50,210
Other property depreciation	2,263	1,498
Revaluation losses on non-current assets	135,940	75,346
<b>Total</b>	<b>182,797</b>	<b>127,054</b>

### 4. REVENUE EXPENDITURE FUNDED FROM CAPITAL UNDER STATUTE (REFCUS)

REFCUS is a class of expenditure that may meet statutory definitions of capital expenditure, but is of a nature that is not consistent with the accounting standards definitions of additions to Property Plant and Equipment. Examples include expenditure incurred on assets that are not owned by the council, often referred to as a capital grant. Expenditure is charged to the Income and Expenditure Account as it arises, but is then charged to the Capital Adjustment Account to be financed from capital resources. For the HRA this expenditure would include cash incentive payments (grants to tenants as an incentive to vacate their properties and purchase private accommodation), and statutory home loss payments where the council necessarily relocates tenants to other accommodation.

In 2023/24 £0.857 million was incurred in the HRA as REFCUS (£0.423 million in 2022/23).

### 5. MOVEMENT ON THE HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT BALANCE, NET ADDITIONAL AMOUNTS REQUIRED BY STATUTE

The following table shows Items included in the HRA Income and Expenditure Account but which are excluded from the movement on HRA Balance for the year:

	2023/24	2022/23
	£000	£000
Difference between interest payable and similar charges including amortisation of premiums and discounts determined in accordance with the Code and those determined in accordance with statute	824	5,459
Difference between any other item of income and expenditure determined in accordance with the Code and determined in accordance with statutory HRA requirements	(16)	347
Gain or loss on the sale of HRA non current assets	22,938	11,309
HRA share of contributions to or from the Pensions Reserve	1,568	(8,673)
Capital expenditure funded by the HRA	3,223	15,989
Transfer to/from the Major Repairs Reserve	46,857	51,708
Transfer to/from the Capital Adjustment Account	(127,712)	(10,093)
<b>Net additional amount required by statute to be charged to the HRA</b>	<b>(52,318)</b>	<b>66,046</b>

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## 6. HRA BALANCE

HRA reserves as at 31 March 2024 of £16.921 million (£19.458 million as at 31 March 2023) are allocated as follows:

	<b>31 March 2024</b>	<b>31 March 2023</b>
	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
Modernisation, Service and Operational Improvement Reserve	-	(350)
Financial Risk Reserve	(16,921)	(19,108)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(16,921)</b>	<b>(19,458)</b>

The financial risk reserve, £16.9m, includes £7.5m contingency, broadly representing 2.3% of gross HRA revenue spend and housing investment programme spend. The reserve also provides £1.3m to self-insure against the risks of subsidence and significant fire damage to the council's housing stock, £0.4m for estate parking and £5.6m relating to debt financing. There is also a residents participation reserve of £0.7m. The repairs and maintenance transformation is £0.3m and the great estates reserve remains at £0.3m. The HRA operational reserve has been reduced to £0.3m. There is an additional £0.6m for Discretionary Housing Payments.

## 7. MAJOR REPAIRS RESERVE

	<b>2023/24</b>	<b>2022/23</b>
	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
Balance 1 April	-	-
Transfers from the Capital Adjustment Account	(46,857)	(51,708)
Transfer to (from) the HRA	-	-
Financing of capital expenditure	46,857	51,708
<b>Balance 31 March</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>



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## 8. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND FINANCING

	2023/24	2022/23
	£000	£000
Capital Investment		
Non-current assets	330,351	316,537
REFCUS	857	423
<b>Total</b>	<b>331,208</b>	<b>316,960</b>
Funding Source:		
Revenue contributions	(3,223)	(15,989)
Capital receipts from the sales of assets	(25,568)	(33,716)
Grants and other contributions	(63,750)	(118,151)
Major Repairs Reserve	(46,857)	(51,708)
Borrowing	(191,810)	(97,396)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(331,208)</b>	<b>(316,960)</b>

## 9. CAPITAL RECEIPTS FROM DISPOSAL OF LAND, HOUSES AND OTHER PROPERTY WITHIN THE HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT

	2023/24	2022/23
	£000	£000
Council dwellings		
Right to Buy	(11,273)	(23,834)
Non Right to Buy	(5,727)	(10,061)
Other receipts		
Land sales	(10,345)	(124)
Mortgages	(3)	(4)
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>(27,348)</b>	<b>(34,023)</b>
Less: Pooled (paid to central Government)	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>(27,348)</b>	<b>(34,023)</b>

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## 10. HOUSING TENANTS ACCOUNTS

	2023/24	2022/23
	£000	£000
Gross arrears as at 1 April	31,279	29,633
Prior year payments	(13,845)	(14,322)
<b>Arrears as at 1 April</b>	<b>17,434</b>	<b>15,311</b>
Charges due in the year	263,954	240,148
Rent rebates	(66,325)	(63,590)
Write-offs	(2,155)	(609)
Adjustments	(7,331)	(8,243)
Cash collected	(184,498)	(165,583)
<b>Net arrears as at 31 March</b>	<b>21,079</b>	<b>17,434</b>
Payments in advance	13,539	13,845
<b>Gross arrears as at 31 March</b>	<b>34,618</b>	<b>31,279</b>

The arrears position comprises all dwelling stock and non-residential properties, hostels and Browning Estate Management Board. It excludes temporary accommodation, i.e. bed and breakfast, private sector leasing, and travellers' sites, as these are General Fund services.

## 11. IMPAIRMENT OF DEBTORS

	2023/24	2022/23
	£000	£000
Rents	(18,605)	(15,799)
Income from hostels	(2,216)	(1,550)
Court costs	(900)	(882)
Commercial rents	(3,710)	(3,495)
Penalty Charge Notices and parking warrants	(4,687)	(4,532)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(30,118)</b>	<b>(26,258)</b>

## 12. PENSIONS COSTS

The HRA is charged with the costs of pensions for its employees in accordance with IAS 19. The costs are then reversed out of the HRA to the Pensions Reserve. The values have no net effect on rents or other HRA income.

The apportionment of charges to the HRA under IAS 19 is based on the ratio of employer payroll costs incurred by the council for staff charged to the HRA against those employed for the council as a whole. This apportionment is also applied to actuarially assessed items such as pensions interest cost, the expected return on pension assets, and actuarial gains and losses.

	<b>2023/24</b>	<b>2022/23</b>
	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
Current service cost less contributions	(1,286)	7,027
Interest on pension scheme liabilities	(282)	1,647
Actuarial (gains)/losses	1,585	(72,796)
<b>Movement on the Pensions Reserve</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>(64,122)</b>
Add Pension contributions attributable to the HRA	10,488	6,421
<b>Total IAS 19 charges</b>	<b>10,505</b>	<b>(57,701)</b>

## 13. WATER CHARGES

In March 2016, the High Court (Chancery Division) found that the council had been overcharging a tenant for water supplies via Thames Water, contrary to the Water Resale Order 2006. Refunds to current and former tenants commenced in 2016-17, and the council made appropriate provision in its accounts for this purpose. This process has continued during subsequent years, with the amount provided for reduced accordingly. The balance on the water refund provision as at 31 March 2024 was £0.953m ( 31 March 2023 was £0.953m).

Under the terms of the Water Resale Order 2006, the refunds are net of a daily administrative charge, but inclusive of interest at a rate determined by the regulations.

## 14. INCOME, EXPENDITURE AND CHANGES IN THE FAIR VALUE OF INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

This disclosure identifies expenditure, rental/investment income and changes in the fair value of HRA shops and other HRA assets classified on the balance sheet as investment properties.

The net gain/(loss) included in the HRA Income and Expenditure Statement in 2023/24 is £-1.512m (net gain of £5.064m in 2022/23).



## COLLECTION FUND ACCOUNT 2023/24

## COLLECTION FUND

The Collection Fund (England) is an agent's statement that reflects the statutory obligation for billing authorities to maintain a separate Collection Fund account. The statement shows the transactions of the billing authority in relation to the collection from taxpayers and distribution to local authorities and the government of council tax and non-domestic rates (NDR).

### INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

	Notes	Council Tax £000	Business Rates £000	Business Rates Supplement £000	2023/24 £000	2022/23 £000
<b>Income</b>						
Income from Council Tax	1	(183,252)			(183,252)	(173,028)
Transfer from the General Fund		(319)			(319)	(267)
Income from Business Rates	2		(282,756)		(282,756)	(286,044)
Transitional protection payments from DLUHC			(24,226)		(24,226)	-
Income from Business Rate Supplement (BRS)	3			(9,959)	(9,959)	(9,953)
Contribution from preceptors towards previous years	4	-	(17,555)		(17,555)	(83,022)
Collection Fund deficit						
<b>Total Income</b>		<b>(183,571)</b>	<b>(324,537)</b>	<b>(9,959)</b>	<b>(518,067)</b>	<b>(552,314)</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>						
Precepts and Demands						
Greater London Authority (GLA)		47,397			47,397	42,434
London Borough of Southwark		137,426			137,426	128,608
Share of Business Rates						
Greater London Authority (GLA)			122,609		122,609	103,363
London Borough of Southwark			99,412		99,412	83,807
Department of Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC)			109,354		109,354	92,188
Transitional protection payment to DLUHC			-		-	1,299
Cost of Collection allowance (NNDR)			761		761	752
Business Rate Supplement (BRS):	3					
Payment to GLA				9,942	9,942	9,938
Administrative costs				17	17	15
Council Tax impairment of debts:						
Increase/(decrease) allowance for non-collection		2,822			2,822	3,330
Write Offs		399			399	(3,155)
NDR Impairment of debts & appeals:						
Increase/(decrease) allowance for non-collection			(119)		(119)	1,243
Write Offs			1,987		1,987	3,061
Provision for appeals	5		(12,993)		(12,993)	(3,157)
Contribution to preceptors towards previous years	4	410	-		410	342
Collection Fund surplus						
<b>Total Expenditure</b>		<b>188,454</b>	<b>321,011</b>	<b>9,959</b>	<b>519,424</b>	<b>464,068</b>
Net deficit/(surplus) for the year		4,883	(3,526)	-	1,357	(88,246)
Deficit/(surplus) at 1 April		1,311	20,784	-	22,095	110,341
<b>Deficit/(Surplus) at 31 March</b>		<b>6,194</b>	<b>17,258</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>23,452</b>	<b>22,095</b>

## NOTES TO THE COLLECTION FUND

### 1. COUNCIL TAX

Council tax is a property-based tax, which is assessed on the value of residential property. For this purpose, the Valuation Office Agency (VoA) has set residential properties into eight valuation bands (A to H) using estimated market value at 1 April 1991. The council tax charges are calculated by estimating the amount of income required from the Collection Fund by the council and preceptors for the forthcoming year, and dividing this by the council tax base, which is the estimated total number of properties liable to tax, expressed as a band D equivalent.

In 2023/24 the estimated income required from all preceptors for the Collection Fund was £184.8m (2022/23 £171.0m). The amount of council tax for a band D property was £1,692.92 in 2023/24 inclusive of the GLA precept (2022/23 £1,594.54) and is multiplied by the ratio specified for the particular band to give the council tax due from properties in those bands. The 2023/24 council tax base after allowing for adjustments for non-collection (97.2% collection rate) was 109,174.

The table below shows how the council tax base was set and the resulting band D council tax:

Band	Estimated number of properties after discounts		Ratio	Equivalent number of band D properties	
	2023/24	2022/23		2023/24	2022/23
A	8,289	7,736	6/9	5,526	5,157
B	27,418	26,690	7/9	21,325	20,759
C	27,579	27,230	8/9	24,515	24,204
D	22,381	22,085	1	22,381	22,085
E	16,832	16,558	11/9	20,573	20,237
F	6,552	6,511	13/9	9,464	9,405
G	4,203	4,177	15/9	7,005	6,962
H	765	774	18/9	1,530	1,548
<b>Total</b>	<b>114,019</b>	<b>111,760</b>		<b>112,319</b>	<b>110,357</b>
Less adjustment for collection rate				(3,145)	(3,090)
Council Tax Base for year				<b>109,174</b>	107,267
Estimated Income Required from Collection Fund				£ 184,822,848	£ 171,041,523
Band D Council Tax				£ 1,692.92	£ 1,594.54

## 2. NON-DOMESTIC RATES

Non-domestic rates (NDR), known as business rates are collected from local businesses by the council. From 1 April 2013 the business rates retention scheme was introduced nationally.

For 2023/24, the regulations meant the council could retain 30% business rates income, with the remainder allocated to the Greater London Authority at 37% and the Department of Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC) 33%.

Business rates are based on local rateable values set by the Valuation Office Agency (VoA) and a multiplier set by central government (DLUHC). The non-domestic rating multiplier and the small business non-domestic rating multiplier for England in 2023/24 were:

- i) the standard multiplier was 51.2p (2022/23 51.2p)
- ii) the small business multiplier was 49.9p (2022/23 49.9p)

Local businesses pay NDR calculated by multiplying their rateable value (RV) by the appropriate multiplier and subtracting any relevant reliefs. The total VoA rateable value in Southwark at 31 March 2024 was £815.4m (at 31 March 2023 £755.2m).

## 3. BUSINESS RATE SUPPLEMENT

Business rate supplements (BRS) are collected from local businesses by the council, on behalf of the GLA for the Crossrail project in London. For 2023/24, the levy remains set at 2p per pound of rateable value (RV), (unchanged since its inception in 2010) on non-domestic properties with a rateable value greater than £75,000. The threshold increased from £70,000 to £75,000 in 2023/24, reflecting the impact of the 2023 business rates revaluation.

#### 4. CONTRIBUTION TO/FROM PRECEPTORS OF THE PREVIOUS YEAR'S ESTIMATED COLLECTION FUND SURPLUS/DEFICIT

As a billing authority, the council is required to make an estimate of the surplus or deficit for the Collection Fund; for council tax by the 15 January and for non-domestic rates by 31 January each year. The estimated surplus or deficit is used in setting the council tax for the following year, by reducing council tax if there is a surplus or increasing council tax if there is a deficit. In January 2023, the Council estimated a council tax surplus of £0.409m and NDR deficit of £17.555m for 2022/23, as follows:

	Council Tax £000	Business Rates £000	Total £000
(Surplus) / Deficit as at 31 March 2022	3,047	107,294	110,341
Estimated in-year (surplus)/deficit for 2022/23	(3,456)	(89,739)	(93,195)
<b>Estimated (surplus) / deficit as at 31 March 2023</b>	<b>(409)</b>	<b>17,555</b>	<b>17,146</b>

The estimated surplus for council tax was apportioned between the council and the GLA based on their respective demands and precepts on the Collection Fund, and the estimated deficit for business rates was apportioned between the council, the GLA and DLUHC as follows:

Authority	Council Tax		Business Rates		Total £000
	%	£000	%	£000	
Southwark Council	74	(285)	30	5,267	4,982
Greater London Authority	26	(124)	37	6,495	6,371
Central Government			33	5,793	5,793
<b>Estimated (surplus) / deficit for 2022/23 redistributed in 2023/24</b>		<b>(409)</b>		<b>17,555</b>	<b>17,146</b>

#### 5. PROVISION FOR BUSINESS RATE APPEALS

The introduction of the business rates retention scheme in 2013 allows the council to retain a share of any growth in non-domestic rates (NDR) income, but also transfers some of the risks of losses.

As at 31 March 2024, 406 appeals cases remain unsettled and outstanding with the VoA. Following the 2023 revaluation, a check, challenge, and appeals policy was introduced by central government to reform the business rates appeals system applicable to the new rating list effective on 1 April 2023. The check and challenge system is designed to make the business rates appeals assessment and application process more stringent to reduce the level of unsubstantiated appeals lodged with the VoA.

The provision for alteration of lists and appeals as at 31 March 2024 is £20m (£33m as at 31 March 2023), a decrease of £13.0m based on consideration of recent case law, potential unlogged appeals cases and other factors including check and challenge cases information from the VoA - Southwark council's share being £6m.

Share of provision	Southwark			Total
	Council	GLA	DLUHC	
	30%	37%	33%	100%
	£m	£m	£m	£m
2023/24	6.0	7.4	6.6	20.0
2022/23	9.9	12.2	10.9	33.0





## **PENSION FUND ACCOUNT 2023/24**

## LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK PENSION FUND STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

### FUND ACCOUNT

	Note	2023-24		2022-23	
		£000	£000	£000	£000
<b>Dealings with members, employers and others directly involved in the fund</b>					
Contributions	7	(68,208)		(62,575)	
Transfers in from other pension funds	8	(5,489)		(3,285)	
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>(73,697)</b>		<b>(65,860)</b>
Benefits	9	74,953		71,702	
Payments to and on account of leavers	10	5,994		4,322	
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>80,947</b>		<b>76,024</b>
<b>Net reduction/(addition) from dealing with members of the fund</b>			<b>7,250</b>		<b>10,164</b>
Management expenses	11		13,530		11,785
<b>Net additions including fund management expenses</b>			<b>20,780</b>		<b>21,949</b>
<b>Returns on investments</b>					
Investment income	12	(23,939)		(18,488)	
Taxes on income	12	(489)		520	
Profit and losses on disposal of investments and changes in market value of investments	14a	(163,886)		79,281	
<b>Net return on investments</b>			<b>(188,314)</b>		<b>61,313</b>
<b>Net (increase)/decrease in the net assets available for benefits during the year</b>			<b>(167,534)</b>		<b>83,262</b>
Opening net assets of the scheme			(2,060,487)		(2,143,749)
<b>Net assets of the scheme available to fund benefits as at 31 March</b>			<b>(2,228,021)</b>		<b>(2,060,487)</b>

### NET ASSETS STATEMENT

	Note		31 March 2024 £000		31 March 2023 £000
Long Term Investments			150		150
Investment assets	14		2,221,061		2,039,131
<b>Total Net Investments</b>			<b>2,221,211</b>		<b>2,039,281</b>
Current assets	21		15,226		28,849
Current liabilities	22		(8,417)		(7,644)
<b>Net assets of the scheme available to fund benefits as at 31 March</b>			<b>2,228,021</b>		<b>2,060,487</b>

The fund's financial statements do not take account of liabilities to pay pensions and other benefits after the period end. The estimated actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits is disclosed at note 19.

## NOTES TO THE PENSION FUND STATEMENTS

### 1. DESCRIPTION OF THE FUND

The Pension Fund (the fund) is part of the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) and is administered by Southwark Council (the council).

The following description of the fund is a summary only. For more detail, reference should be made to the pension fund annual report and the underlying statutory powers underpinning the scheme, namely the Public Service Pension Act 2013 and the LGPS Regulations.

#### a) General

The scheme is governed by the Public Service Pension Act 2013. The fund is administered in accordance with the following secondary legislation:

- The Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013 (as amended)
- The Local Government Pension Scheme (Transitional Provisions, Savings and Amendment) Regulations 2014 (as amended)
- The Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2016 (as amended).

It is a contributory defined benefit scheme that provides pensions and other benefits for former employees of the council and other admitted organisations.

The overall investment strategy is the responsibility of the council as the administering authority of the fund. This responsibility is delegated to the Strategic Director of Finance, taking account of the advice of the Pensions Advisory Panel. In line with the provisions of the Public Services Pensions Act 2013, the council has set up a Local Pension Board to assist the council in its role as scheme manager of the Pension Fund. The board meets on a quarterly basis and has its own terms of reference. Board members are independent of the Pensions Advisory Panel.

A list of participating organisations and their contributions for the financial year is included within the pension fund annual report. This is available from the council website.

#### b) Membership

Membership of LGPS is voluntary and employees are free to choose whether to join the scheme, remain in the scheme or make their own personal arrangements outside of the scheme.

Organisations participating in the fund include:

- Scheduled bodies, which are largely academies and similar bodies whose staff are automatically entitled to be members of the fund
- Admitted bodies, which are other organisations that participate in the fund under an admission agreement between the fund and the relevant organisation. Admitted bodies include voluntary, charitable and similar bodies or private contractors undertaking a local authority function following outsourcing to the private sector.

A list of participating organisations and their contributions for the financial year is included within the pension fund annual report. This is available from the council website.

Membership details for the fund are set out below:

	<b>31 March 2024</b>	<b>31 March 2023</b>
Number of contributors to the fund	8,808	7,647
Number of contributors and dependants receiving allowances	8,738	8,512
Number of contributors who have deferred their pensions	8,860	9,032
<b>Total contributors</b>	<b>26,406</b>	<b>25,191</b>

SOUTHWARK COUNCIL  
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c) Funding

Benefits are funded by contributions and investment earnings. Contributions are made by active members of the fund in accordance with the LGPS Regulations 2013 and range from 5.5% to 12.5% of pensionable pay for the financial year ending 31 March 2024. Employee contributions are matched by employers' contributions, which are set in accordance with the triennial actuarial funding valuations, the last being at 31 March 2022. For the 2023-24 financial year primary employer contribution rates ranged from 18.3% to 28.9% of pensionable pay, plus additional deficit payments where appropriate.

d) Benefits

Prior to 1 April 2014, pension benefits under the LGPS were based on final pensionable pay and length of pensionable service. From 1 April 2014 the scheme became a career average scheme.

A range of other benefits are also provided including early retirement, disability pensions and death benefits, as explained on the LGPS website.

	<b>Service pre 1 April 2008</b>	<b>Service post 31 March 2008</b>	<b>From 1 April 2014</b>
Pension	Each year worked is worth 1/80 x final pensionable salary	Each year worked is worth 1/60 x final pensionable salary	Each year worked is accrued at 1/49 of pensionable pay for the year
Lump sum	Automatic lump sum of 3 x pension.  Part of the annual pension can be exchanged for a one-off tax-free cash payment. A lump sum of £12 is paid for each £1 of pension given up.	No automatic lump sum.  Part of the annual pension can be exchanged for a one-off tax-free cash payment. A lump sum of £12 is paid for each £1 of pension given up.	

In August 2023, the pension fund made a self-declaration to the Pensions Regulator with regard to the late processing and issuance of member Annual Benefit Statements, due to issues with data migration to the new Pensions Administration system. The Pensions Regulator was informed of the plans to rectify and agreed no further action past these plans were required. These statements were then issued in tranches, with the final statements issued in January 2024.

## 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The Statement of Accounts summarises the fund's transactions for the 2023-24 financial year and its position at year-end as at 31 March 2024. The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2022-23, which is based upon International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as amended for the UK public sector. The accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Paragraph 3.3.1.2 of the Code requires disclosure of any accounting standards issued but not yet adopted. IFRS 16, introduced on 1 January 2019, is due to be adopted by the Code for accounting periods commencing on or after 1 April 2024. This new accounting standard largely removes the distinction between operating and finance leases by introducing an accounting model that requires lessees to recognise assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months unless the underlying asset is of low value. This will bring assets formerly off-Balance Sheet onto the Balance Sheet of lessees. Implementation of IFRS 16 is not expected to have a material impact on the pension fund because it does not hold any assets as a lessee.

The accounts report on the net assets available to pay pension benefits. They do not take account of obligations to pay pensions and benefits that fall due after the end of the financial year nor do they take into account the actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits. The Code gives administering authorities the option to disclose this information in the net assets statement, in the notes to the accounts or by appending an actuarial report prepared for this purpose. The pension fund has opted to disclose this information in Note 20.

## 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### Fund Account – Revenue Recognition

#### a) Contributions income

Normal contributions are accounted for on an accruals basis as follows:

- Employee contribution rates are set in accordance with LGPS regulations, using common percentage rates for all schemes that rise according to pensionable pay.
- ☐ Employer contributions are set at the percentage rate recommended by the fund actuary for the period to which they relate.

Employers' augmentation contributions and pension strain contributions are accounted for in the period in which the liability arises. Any amount due in year but unpaid will be classed as a current financial asset. Amounts not due until future years are classed as long-term financial assets.

#### b) Transfers to and from other schemes

Transfer values represent the amounts received and paid during the year for members who have either joined or left the fund during the financial year and are calculated in accordance with the Local Government Scheme Regulations. Individual transfers in or out are accounted for when received or paid, which is normally when the member liability is accepted or discharged.

Transfers in from members wishing to use the proceeds of their **additional voluntary contributions to purchase scheme benefits are accounted for on a receipts basis and are included in employee contributions**. Bulk group transfers are accounted for on an accruals basis in accordance with the terms of the transfer agreement.

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c) Investment income

- i) Interest income is recognised in the fund account as it accrues, using the effective interest rate of the financial instrument as at the date of acquisition or origination. Income includes the amortisation of any discount or premium, transaction costs or other differences between the initial carrying amount of the instrument and its amount at maturity calculated on an effective interest rate basis.
- ii) Dividend income is recognised on the date the shares are quoted ex-dividend. Any amount not received by the end of the reporting period is disclosed in the net assets statement as a current investment asset.
- iii) Distributions from pooled funds are recognised at the date of issue. Any amount not received by the end of the reporting period is disclosed in the net assets statement as a current investment asset.
- iv) Property related income consists primarily of rental income. Rental income from operating leases on properties owned by the fund is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Any lease incentives granted are recognised as an integral part of the total rental income, over the term of the lease. Contingent rents based on the future amount of a factor that changes other than with the passage of time, such as turnover rents, are only recognised when contractually due.
- v) Changes in the net market value of investments (including investment properties) are recognised as income and comprise all realised and unrealised profits and or losses during the year.

d) Fund account – benefits payable

Pensions and lump sum benefits payable include all amounts known to be due as at the end of the financial year. Any amounts due but unpaid are disclosed in the net assets statement as current liabilities.

e) Management expenses

The Code does not require any breakdown of pension fund administrative expenses. However, in the interests of greater transparency, the council discloses its pension fund management expenses in accordance with the CIPFA guidance Accounting for Local Government Pension Scheme Management Costs.

<b>Administrative Expenses</b>	All administrative expenses are accounted for on an accruals basis. All staff costs of pensions administration are charged direct to the fund. Management, accommodation and other overheads are apportioned to the fund in accordance with council policy.
<b>Oversight and Governance</b>	All oversight and governance expenses are accounted for on an accruals basis. All staff costs associated with governance and oversight are charged direct to the fund. Management, accommodation and other overheads are apportioned to the fund in accordance with council policy.
<b>Investment Management Expenses</b>	All investment management expenses are accounted for on an accruals basis. Fees for the fund managers and custodian are agreed in the respective mandates governing their appointments and are based broadly on the market value of the investments under their management and therefore increase or reduce as the value of these investments change.

f) Fund account – taxation

The fund is a registered public service scheme under section 1(1) of Schedule 36 of the Finance Act 2004 and as such is exempt from UK income tax on interest received and from capital gains tax on the proceeds of investments sold. Income from overseas investments suffers withholding tax in the country of origin, unless exemption is permitted. Irrecoverable tax is accounted for as a fund expense as it arises.

## **Net Asset Statement**

### g) Financial assets

Investment assets are included in the net assets statement on a fair value or amortised cost basis as at the reporting date. Cash held by fund managers and the funds own cash are at amortised cost.

A financial asset is recognised in the net assets statement on the date the fund becomes party to the contractual acquisition of the asset. From this date, any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the asset are recognised by the fund. The values of investments as shown in the net assets statement have been determined at fair value in accordance with the requirements of the Code and IFRS13. Details of the basis of valuation and disclosure levels within the fair value hierarchy are provided at note 13. Foreign currency transactions have been brought into the accounts at the exchange rate that was in force when the transaction took place.

### h) Freehold and leasehold property

Property assets have been included in the accounts at fair value as at 31 March each year. The valuation of direct property managed by Nuveen is carried out annually by an independent valuer.

### i) Foreign Currency Transactions

Dividends, interest and purchases and sales of investments in foreign currencies have been accounted for at the spot market rates at the date of transaction. End-of-year spot market exchange rates are used to value cash balances held in foreign currency bank accounts, overseas investments and purchases and sales outstanding at the end of the reporting period.

### j) Derivatives

The fund uses derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to specific risks arising from its investment activities. The fund does not hold derivatives for speculative purposes. The future value of forward currency contracts is based on market forward exchange rates at the year-end date and determined as the gain or loss that would arise if the outstanding contract were matched at the year-end with an equal and opposite contract.

### k) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash in hand and demand deposits. Cash equivalents are short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and that are subject to minimal risk of changes in value.

### l) Loans and Receivables

Financial assets classed as amortised cost are carried in the net asset statement at the value of outstanding principal receivable at the year-end date plus accrued interest.

### m) Financial liabilities

The fund recognises financial liabilities at fair value or amortised cost as at the reporting date. A financial liability is recognised in the net assets statement on the date the fund becomes party to the liability. From this date any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the liability are recognised by the fund.

### n) Actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits

The actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits is assessed on a triennial basis by the scheme actuary in accordance with the requirements of IAS 19 and relevant actuarial standards. As permitted under IAS 26, the fund has opted to disclose the actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits by way of a note to the accounts (note 19).

### o) Additional voluntary contributions

The fund provides an additional voluntary contributions (AVC) scheme for its members, the assets of which are invested separately from those of the pension fund. AVC assets are not included in the accounts but are disclosed as a note (note 6).

p) Contingent assets and contingent liabilities

A contingent asset arises where an event has taken place giving rise to a possible asset whose existence will only be confirmed or otherwise by future events. A contingent liability arises where an event prior to the year-end has created a possible financial obligation whose existence will only be confirmed or otherwise by future events. Contingent liabilities can also arise when it is not possible at the Balance Sheet date to measure the value of the financial obligation reliably.

Contingent assets and liabilities are not recognised in the net asset statement but are disclosed by way of narrative in the notes.

#### 4. CRITICAL JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

In applying the accounting policies in note 3 the council has had to make critical judgements about complex transactions and those involving uncertainty about future events. There were no such critical judgements made during 2023-24.

##### Directly Held Property

The fund's investment portfolio includes a number of directly owned properties which are leased commercially to various tenants with rental periods between six months and five years. The fund has determined that these contracts all constitute operating lease arrangements under the classifications permitted by the Code, therefore the properties are retained on the net asset statement at fair value. Rental income is recognised in the fund account on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease, even if this does not match the pattern of payments (eg if there is a premium paid at the inception of the lease).

#### 5. ASSUMPTIONS MADE ABOUT THE FUTURE AND OTHER MAJOR SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The statements contain estimated figures that are based on assumptions made by the council about the future or that are otherwise uncertain. Estimates are made taking into account historical experience, current trends and other relevant factors. However, as balances cannot be determined with certainty, actual results could be materially different from the assumptions and estimates.

The pension fund liability is recalculated every three years by the appointed actuary, with annual updates in the intervening years. The methodology used is in line with accepted guidelines. This estimate is subject to significant variances based on changes to the underlying assumptions which are agreed with the actuary and have been summarised in Note 19. The estimates are sensitive to changes in the underlying assumptions underpinning the valuations, as indicated in the table below.

Item	Uncertainties	Effect if actual results differ from assumptions
Actuarial present value of retirement benefits	This applies to the estimation of the net liability to pay pensions, which depends upon a number of complex judgements relating to the discount rate used, the rate at which salaries are projected to increase, changes in retirement ages, mortality rates and expected returns on pension fund assets.	The approximate impact of changing the key assumptions on the present value of retirement benefits are: - an 0.1% change in the discount rate would be +/- £51m - an 0.1% change in the rate at which salaries are projected to increase would be +/- £5m - an 0.1% change in the rate of pension increase would be +/- £47m - a one year change in mortality assumptions would be +/- £94m
Freehold and leasehold property and pooled property	Valuation techniques are used to determine the carrying amount of pooled property funds and directly held freehold and leasehold property. Where possible these valuation techniques are based on observable data, but where this is not possible, management uses the best available data. Changes in the valuation assumptions used, together with significant changes in rental growth, vacancy levels or the discount rate could affect the fair value of property.	The effect of variations in the factors supporting the valuation, estimated to be 5.9% would be an increase or decrease in the value of property of £17m, on a fair value of £291m.



## 6. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

There have been no material adjusting events after the reporting date.

## 7. CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVABLE

By category

	2023-24 £000	2022-23 £000
Employee's Contributions	(16,788)	(15,391)
Employer's Contributions		
Normal	(48,554)	(39,830)
Deficit funding	(1,714)	(5,963)
Early retirement strain	(1,152)	(1,391)
Total contributions from employers	<b>(51,420)</b>	<b>(47,184)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>(68,208)</b>	<b>(62,575)</b>

By type of employer

	2023-24			2022-23		
	Employees £000	Employers £000	Total £000	Employees £000	Employers £000	Total £000
Southwark council	(14,847)	(46,398)	(61,245)	(13,653)	(42,216)	(55,869)
Admitted bodies	(248)	(736)	(984)	(252)	(799)	(1,051)
Scheduled bodies	(1,693)	(4,286)	(5,979)	(1,486)	(4,169)	(5,655)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(16,788)</b>	<b>(51,420)</b>	<b>(68,208)</b>	<b>(15,391)</b>	<b>(47,184)</b>	<b>(62,575)</b>

## 8. TRANSFERS IN FROM OTHER PENSION FUNDS

Transfers in from other pension funds were as follows:

	2023-24 £000	2022-23 £000
Individual transfers	(5,489)	(3,285)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(5,489)</b>	<b>(3,285)</b>

## 9. BENEFITS PAYABLE

The table below shows the types of benefit payable by category:

	2023-24 £000	2022-23 £000
Pensions	61,626	55,560
Commutation of pensions and lump sum retirement benefits	12,063	13,596
Lump sums - death benefits	1,264	2,546
<b>Total</b>	<b>74,953</b>	<b>71,702</b>

The table below shows the total benefits payable grouped by entities:

	2023-24 £000	2022-23 £000
Southwark Council	70,492	66,862
Admitted bodies	2,872	3,195
Scheduled bodies	1,589	1,645
<b>Total</b>	<b>74,953</b>	<b>71,702</b>

#### 10. PAYMENTS TO AND ON ACCOUNT OF LEAVERS

	2023-24 £000	2022-23 £000
Refund of contributions	83	132
Individual transfers out to other schemes	5,911	4,190
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,994</b>	<b>4,322</b>

#### 11. MANAGEMENT EXPENSES

	2023-24 £000	2022-23 £000
Administrative costs	3,511	3,580
Investment and management expenses	9,774	7,715
Oversight and governance costs	245	490
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,530</b>	<b>11,785</b>

The 2023-24 fee for external audit services for the pension fund is £75K (£49k in 2022-23).

The Pension Fund incurred expenses of £0.8m in relation to services provided by the council during 2023-24 (£0.9m during 2022-23).

## 12. INVESTMENT INCOME

	2023-24 £000	2022-23 £000
Dividends from equities	(2,689)	(6,515)
Pooled funds	(10,800)	(2,343)
Pooled property funds	(1,858)	(1,048)
Net rent from properties	(8,302)	(8,582)
Interest on cash deposits	(290)	-
<b>Total before taxes</b>	<b>(23,939)</b>	<b>(18,488)</b>
Taxes on income	(489)	520
<b>Total after taxes</b>	<b>(24,428)</b>	<b>(17,968)</b>

### 12a. PROPERTY INCOME

	2023-24 £000	2022-23 £000
Rental Income	(10,208)	(10,144)
Direct operating expenses	1,525	1,562
<b>Net rent from properties</b>	<b>(8,683)</b>	<b>(8,582)</b>

## 13. EXTERNAL AUDIT COSTS

	2023-24 £000	2022-23 £000
Payable in respect of external audit	75	49

#### 14. INVESTMENT ASSETS

	31 March 2024 £000	31 March 2023 £000
<b>Long Term Investments</b>		
Equities	150	150
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>150</b>
<b>Investment Assets</b>		
<b>Equities</b>	313,576	267,242
<b>Pooled Funds</b>		
Fixed Income		133,397
Equities	503,152	429,580
Diversified Growth	-	130,023
Property	128,127	92,967
Infrastructure	217,442	211,991
Private Equity	53,289	50,363
Multi Asset Credits	205,828	
Other	18,304	42,895
<b>Unitised Insurance Policy</b>		
Fixed Income	153,080	152,894
Equities	407,147	331,929
<b>Property</b>	219,378	194,310
<b>Other investment balances</b>	1,738	1,541
<b>Total Investment Assets</b>	<b>2,221,061</b>	<b>2,039,132</b>
<b>Net Investments</b>	<b>2,221,211</b>	<b>2,039,282</b>

#### 14a. RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENTS IN INVESTMENTS

The change in market value of investments during the year comprises all increases and decreases in the market value of investments held at any time during the year, including profits and losses realised on the sale of investments during the year. The table below shows the movement in investment assets and the change in market value for the year:

	Opening balance	Purchases	Sales	Change in market value	31 March 2024
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Equities	267,226	397,212	(393,590)	42,718	313,566
Pooled funds	1,087,235	304,838	(701,605)	(7,100)	683,368
Pooled property funds	92,966	50,036	(948)	(11,932)	130,122
Unitised insurance policy	395,853	751,682	(425,015)	152,363	874,883
Property	194,311	30,850	(2,209)	(5,568)	217,384
	<b>2,037,591</b>	<b>1,534,618</b>	<b>(1,523,367)</b>	<b>170,481</b>	<b>2,219,323</b>
Other investment balances	1,541			(6,596)	1,738
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,039,132</b>			<b>163,885</b>	<b>2,221,061</b>

	Opening balance	Purchase	Sales	Change in market value	31 March 2023
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Equities	256,900	65,969	(59,316)	3,689	267,242
Pooled funds	1,019,131	123,217	(148,586)	93,457	1,087,219
Pooled property funds	94,001	2,248	(557)	(2,726)	92,966
Unitised insurance policy	515,348	661,389	(661,392)	(119,492)	395,853
Property	230,600	7,511	(9,605)	(34,195)	194,311
	<b>2,115,980</b>	<b>860,334</b>	<b>(879,456)</b>	<b>(59,267)</b>	<b>2,037,591</b>
Other investment balances	4,561			(20,014)	1,541
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,120,541</b>			<b>(79,281)</b>	<b>2,039,132</b>

The Pension Fund does not hold derivatives as a main asset class, but they are used by Newton Investment Management, the council's active equity fund manager, to hedge the currency risk of holding global equities. The currency forward contracts are traded over the counter.

The valuation of direct property managed by Nuveen is carried out by Knight Frank LLP. The valuer is RICS qualified and the valuation took place on 31 March 2024. All properties have been valued at market value.

The investment strategy statement can be accessed on the council's website.

#### 14b. INVESTMENTS ANALYSED BY FUND MANAGER

The market value of assets (excluding cash and other investment balances) managed by the investment managers at the balance sheet date 31 March 2024 is set out in the table below.

	31 March 2024		31 March 2023	
	£000	%	£000	%
BlackRock	585,237	27%	747,969	37%
Blackstone	53,289	2%	50,363	19%
Brockton Capital	8,966	0%	6,839	13%
BTG Pactual	36,064	2%	35,743	10%
Comgest	94,974	4%	93,431	5%
Darwin	47,753	2%	21,620	6%
Frogmore	5,062	0%	6,799	2%
Glennmont	31,155	1%	26,001	2%
Invesco	46,412	2%	33,068	2%
LCIV CQS	100,000	5%	-	2%
Legal and General Investment Managers	408,178	19%	395,853	1%
M&G	42,629	2%	43,231	1%
Newton Investment Management	313,561	14%	267,226	0%
Nuveen	219,122	10%	197,339	0%
Robeco	105,828	5%	-	0%
Temporis	102,533	5%	112,108	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,200,763</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,037,591</b>	<b>100%</b>

The following investments represent more than 5% of investment assets at 31 March 2024.

Name of investment	Fund manager	31 March 2024	% of investment assets	31 March 2023	% of investment assets
		£000	%	£000	%
Low Carbon Target	BlackRock	407,147	18%	336,149	16%
Global Equities	Newton	313,561	14%	267,226	13%
Direct Property	Nuveen	221,233	10%	197,339	10%
Low Carbon Transition	Legal and General	408,178	18%	166,572	8%
Low Carbon Target	Legal and General			165,357	8%
Diversified Growth Fund	BlackRock			130,023	6%
Absolute Return Bond Fund	BlackRock			133,397	7%
Emerging Market	Robeco	105,828	5%		

#### 14c. PROPERTY HOLDINGS

		31 March 2024	31 March 2023
		£000	£000
<b>Opening balance</b>		<b>194,310</b>	<b>230,600</b>
Additions:			
	Purchases	35,960	7,734
	Subsequent expenditure	-	2,661
Disposals		2,276	(19,513)
Net increase in market value		(15,162)	(27,172)
<b>Closing Balance</b>		<b>217,384</b>	<b>194,310</b>

## 15. ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIVES

The fund does not currently have exposure to derivatives

## 16. FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY

The valuation of financial instruments has been classified into three levels in accordance with IFRS 13, according to the quality and reliability of information used to determine fair values.

Description of asset	Valuation hierarchy	Basis of valuation	Observable and unobservable inputs	Key sensitivities affecting the valuations provided
Market quoted investments	Level 1	Published bid market price ruling on the final day of the accounting period	Not required	Not required
Forward foreign exchange derivatives	Level 2	Market forward exchange rates at the year-end	Exchange rate risk	Not required
Pooled investments – unit trusts	Level 2	Closing bid price where bid and offer prices are published Closing single price where single price published	Net assets value (NAV) based pricing set on a forward pricing basis	Not required

Description of asset	Valuation hierarchy	Basis of valuation	Observable and unobservable inputs	Key sensitivities affecting the valuations provided
Pooled Investments - property unit trusts and limited partnerships	Level 3	Valued at fair value as provided by the fund manager.	Purchase price at acquisition for newer or non-operational assets, estimated cash flows, government price support	Market prices and cash yields, government policies on energy subsidies, pace of shift to renewable and clean energy, discount rates
Unitised Insurance Policies	Level 2	Closing bid price where bid and offer prices are published Closing single price where single price published	Net assets value (NAV) based pricing set on a forward pricing basis	Not required
Freehold, leasehold properties	Level 3	Valued at fair value at the year-end by independent valuers	Existing lease terms and rentals; Independent market research; Nature of tenancies; Covenant strength for existing tenants; Assumed vacancy levels; Estimated rental growth; Discount rate	Significant changes in rental growth, vacancy levels or the discount rate could affect valuations as could more general changes to market prices



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The following table shows the fair value valuation hierarchy of fund assets and liabilities.

<b>Value as at 31 March 2024</b>	<b>Level 1 £000</b>	<b>Level 2 £000</b>	<b>Level 3 £000</b>	<b>Total £000</b>
<b>Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss</b>				
Equities	313,561	150	-	<b>313,711</b>
<b>Pooled Funds</b>				
Fixed Income	-	-	-	-
Equities	-	94,988	-	<b>94,988</b>
Multi Asset Credits	-	-	205,828	<b>205,828</b>
Property	-	-	130,122	<b>130,122</b>
Infrastructure	-	-	217,442	<b>217,442</b>
Private Equity	-	-	53,289	<b>53,289</b>
Other	-	14,729		<b>14,729</b>
<b>Unitised Insurance Policy</b>				
Fixed Income	-	153,080	-	<b>153,080</b>
Equities	-	815,325	-	<b>815,325</b>
<b>Total Financial Assets</b>	<b>313,561</b>	<b>1,078,272</b>	<b>606,682</b>	<b>1,998,515</b>
<b>Non-financial assets at fair value through profit and loss</b>				
<b>Property</b>	-	-	217,383	<b>217,383</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>313,561</b>	<b>1,078,272</b>	<b>824,065</b>	<b>2,215,898</b>
<b>Value as at 31 March 2023</b>				
	<b>Level 1 £000</b>	<b>Level 2 £000</b>	<b>Level 3 £000</b>	<b>Total £000</b>
<b>Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss</b>				
Equities	267,242	150	-	<b>267,392</b>
<b>Pooled Funds</b>				
Fixed Income	-	133,397	-	<b>133,397</b>
Equities	-	429,580	-	<b>429,580</b>
Diversified Growth	-	130,023	-	<b>130,023</b>
Property	-	-	92,967	<b>92,967</b>
Infrastructure	-	21,620	190,370	<b>211,990</b>
Private Equity	-	-	50,363	<b>50,363</b>
Other	-	42,895		<b>42,895</b>
<b>Unitised Insurance Policy</b>				
Fixed Income	-	152,894	-	<b>152,894</b>
Equities	-	331,929	-	<b>331,929</b>
<b>Total Financial Assets</b>	<b>267,242</b>	<b>1,242,488</b>	<b>333,700</b>	<b>1,843,430</b>
<b>Non-financial assets at fair value through profit and loss</b>				
<b>Property</b>	-	-	194,310	<b>194,310</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>267,242</b>	<b>1,242,488</b>	<b>528,010</b>	<b>2,037,740</b>

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The following table shows the reconciliation of fair value measurements within level 3.

	Opening balance	Purchase	Sales	Realised gain/(loss)	Unrealised gain/(loss)	31 March 2024
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
<b>Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss</b>						
<b>Pooled Funds</b>						
Property	92,967	50,036	(349)	(312)	(12,219)	130,122
Infrastructure	190,371	18,204	(1,013)	213	9,667	217,442
Private Equity	50,363	8,921	-	-	(5,996)	53,289
<b>Non-financial assets at fair value through profit and loss</b>						
Property	194,310	30,850	(2,808)	54	(5,023)	217,383
<b>Total</b>	<b>528,011</b>	<b>108,011</b>	<b>(4,171)</b>	<b>(45)</b>	<b>(13,572)</b>	<b>618,235</b>

	Opening balance	Purchase	Sales	Realised gain/(loss)	Unrealised gain/(loss)	31 March 2023
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
<b>Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss</b>						
<b>Pooled Funds</b>						
Property	94,001	2,248	(557)	(194)	(2,532)	92,966
Infrastructure	113,281	42,647	(2,684)	519	36,608	190,371
Private Equity	38,475	13,532	(6,431)	87	4,700	50,363
<b>Non-financial assets at fair value through profit and loss</b>						
Property	230,600	7,511	(9,605)	(11,910)	(22,286)	194,310
<b>Total</b>	<b>476,357</b>	<b>65,938</b>	<b>(19,278)</b>	<b>(11,498)</b>	<b>16,490</b>	<b>528,010</b>

### Sensitivity of assets valued at level 3

Having analysed historical data, information received from valuers and the valuation techniques of fund managers, the fund has determined that the valuation methods described above are likely to be accurate to within the following ranges:

Value as at 31 March 2024	Assessed valuation range	Valuation as at 31 March 2023	Value on increase	Value on decrease
		£000	£000	£000
<b>Pooled Funds</b>				
Property	6.6%	130,122	138,710	121,534
Infrastructure	8.1%	217,442	235,055	199,829
Private Equity	11.8%	53,289	59,577	47,001
<b>Property</b>	6.6%	217,383	231,730	203,036
<b>Total</b>		<b>618,235</b>	<b>665,071</b>	<b>571,399</b>

## 17. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The following table shows the classification of the Pension Fund's financial instruments:

	<b>31 March 2024 £000</b>	<b>31 March 2023 £000</b>
<b>Financial assets</b>		
<b>Fair value through profit and loss</b>		
Equities	313,711	267,392
Pooled Investments	586,276	998,248
Pooled Property Investments	130,122	92,967
Unitised Insurance Policy	968,405	484,823
<b>Amortised cost</b>		
Cash	10,601	26,432
Other Investment Balances	1,738	1,541
Debtors	457	3,371
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,011,310</b>	<b>1,874,774</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
<b>Amortised cost</b>		
Creditors	(5,656)	(3,471)
<b>Net Total</b>	<b>2,005,654</b>	<b>1,871,303</b>

## 18. NATURE AND EXTENT OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

### Risk and risk management

The Pension Fund's primary long-term risk is that the fund's assets will fall short of its liabilities (i.e. promised benefits payable to members). Therefore the aim of investment risk management is to minimise the risk of an overall reduction in the value of the fund and to maximise the opportunity for gains across the whole portfolio. The fund achieves this through asset diversification to reduce exposure to market risk (price risk, currency risk and interest rate risk) and credit risk to an acceptable level. In addition, the fund manages its liquidity risk to ensure there is sufficient liquidity to meet the fund's forecast cash flows. The council manages these investment risks as part of its overall pension fund risk management programme.

Responsibility for the fund's risk management strategy rests with the Strategic Director of Finance advised by the Pensions Advisory Panel. Risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the council's pensions operations. Policies are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in activity and in market conditions.

### Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss from fluctuations in equity and commodity prices, interest and foreign exchange rates and credit spreads. The fund is exposed to market risk from its investment activities, particularly through its equity holdings. The level of risk exposure depends on market conditions, expectations of future price and yield movements and the asset mix.

The objective of the fund's risk management strategy is to identify, manage and control market risk exposure within acceptable parameters, whilst optimising the return on risk.

In general, excessive volatility in market risk is managed through the diversification of the portfolio in terms of geographical and industry sectors and individual securities. To mitigate market risk, the council and its investment advisers undertake appropriate monitoring of market conditions and benchmark analysis.

### Price risk

Price risk represents the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or foreign exchange risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual instrument or its issuer or factors affecting all such instruments in the market.

The fund is exposed to share price risk. This arises from investments held by the fund for which the future price is uncertain. All security investments present a risk of a loss of capital. The maximum risk resulting from financial instruments is determined by the fair value of the financial instruments. The fund's investment managers mitigate this price risk through diversification and the selection of securities and other financial instruments is monitored by the council to ensure it is within limits specified in the fund investment strategy.

Potential price changes are determined based on historical data and volatility of asset class returns. For example, 'riskier' assets such as equities will display greater potential volatility than bonds. The following table demonstrates the change in the net assets available to pay benefits, if the market price had increased or decreased. In consultation with the fund's investment advisers, the council has determined that the following movements in market price risk are reasonably possible:

2023-24 - asset type	31 March 2023 £000	Change %	Value on increase £000	Value on decrease £000
Fixed Income	153,080	5.4%	161,346	144,813
Equities	1,224,025	7.9%	1,320,723	1,127,327
Multi Asset Credits	205,828	5.9%	217,972	193,684
Property	130,122	6.6%	138,710	121,534
Infrastructure	217,442	8.1%	235,055	199,830
Private Equity	53,289	11.8%	59,577	47,000
Other	14,729	3.9%	15,303	14,154
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,998,515</b>		<b>2,148,686</b>	<b>1,848,343</b>

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2022-23 - asset type	31 March 2023 £000	Change %	Value on increase £000	Value on decrease £000
Fixed Income	286,291	5.1%	300,896	271,686
Equities	1,028,901	12.9%	1,161,804	895,998
Diversified Growth	130,023	6.1%	137,940	122,106
Property	92,967	5.9%	98,471	87,463
Infrastructure	211,990	4.6%	221,795	202,185
Private Equity	50,363	4.6%	52,692	48,034
Other	42,895	4.6%	44,879	40,911
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,843,430</b>		<b>2,018,477</b>	<b>1,668,383</b>

The potential changes disclosed above are broadly consistent with a one-standard deviation movement in the value of the assets. The sensitivities are consistent with the assumptions contained in the investment advisers' most recent review. The analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates, remain the same.

Had the market price of the fund's investments increased/decreased in line with the above, the change in the net assets available to pay benefits in the market price would have been as shown in the table above.

#### Interest rate risk

The fund invests in financial assets for the primary purpose of obtaining a return on investments. Fixed interest securities and cash are subject to interest rate risks, which represent the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The fund's interest rate risk is routinely monitored by the council and its investment advisers in accordance with the fund's risk management strategy, including monitoring the exposure to interest rates and assessment of actual interest rates against the relevant benchmarks.

Fixed interest securities are exposed to interest rate risk. The table below demonstrates the change in value of these assets had the interest rate increased or decreased by 1%:

Assets exposed to interest rate risks	Market value £000	Value on 1% rate increase £000	Value on 1% rate decrease £000
As at 31 March 2024	<b>286,291</b>	289,154	283,428
As at 31 March 2023	<b>125,746</b>	127,003	124,489

**Currency risk**

Currency risk represents the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The fund is exposed to currency risk on financial instruments that are denominated in any currency other than sterling. A strengthening/weakening of the pound against the various currencies in which the Fund holds investments would increase/decrease the net assets available to pay benefits.

The fund's currency risk is routinely monitored by the council and its investment advisers in accordance with the fund's risk management strategy, including monitoring the range of exposure to currency fluctuations.

Overseas equities, fixed interest securities and futures, cash in foreign currencies and some elements of pooled investment vehicles are exposed to currency risk. The following table demonstrates the change in value of assets exposed to currency risk had there been a 6.3% strengthening or weakening of the pound against foreign currencies.

<b>Assets exposed to currency risk</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Change</b>	<b>Value on foreign exchange rate increase</b>	<b>Value on foreign exchange rate decrease</b>
	<b>£000</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
As at 31 March 2024	310,242	6.3%	329,787	290,696
As at 31 March 2023	372,764	6.3%	396,248	349,280

**Credit risk**

This is the risk the counterparty to a transaction or a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the Fund to incur a financial loss. For example a stock may lose value or a dividend due may not be paid. The fund's entire investment portfolio is therefore exposed to some form of credit risk. The market values of investments generally reflect an assessment of credit in their pricing and consequently the risk of loss is implicitly provided for in the carrying value of the fund's financial assets and liabilities.

The Fund has set out a series of restrictions in each investment manager's agreement. These restrictions are intended to limit the risks from each individual investment and prevent unsuitable investment activity. The Fund also employs a global custodian to ensure that all transactions are settled in a timely manner.

**Liquidity risk**

This is the risk that the Pension Fund may not have the funds available to meet payments as they fall due. Historically the Fund has been cash positive (i.e. contributions received have been greater than benefits paid out). However, in recent years this has reversed with benefits paid now surpassing contributions received. The reduction in active members and a resulting change in the membership profile have increased the liquidity risk of the Fund going forward.

The Fund currently has two bank accounts. One is held by the global custodian and holds cash relating to investment activities, the other is the Pension Fund bank account, which holds the cash relating to member activities.

There is a strategy in place to forecast all income and expenditure for the Fund to ensure that sufficient funds will be made available to meet short-term commitments. In the event that there are insufficient available assets to meet liabilities when they fall due, the Fund would be able to redeem investment assets and recall cash resources from investment managers at short notice to meet this requirement.

## 19. FUNDING ARRANGEMENTS

### Statement of the Actuary for the year ended 31 March 2024

#### Introduction

This statement has been prepared in accordance with Regulation 57(1)(d) of the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013 (the 'LGPS Regulations').

The LGPS Regulations require that a full actuarial valuation is carried out every third year. The purpose of this is to establish that the London Borough of Southwark Pension Fund (the 'Fund') is able to meet its liabilities to past and present contributors and to review employer contribution rates. The last full actuarial investigation into the financial position of the Fund was completed as at 31 March 2022 by Aon, in accordance with Regulation 62 of the LGPS Regulations.

#### Actuarial Position

1. The valuation as at 31 March 2022 showed that the funding level of the Fund had increased since the previous valuation with the market value of the Fund's assets as at 31 March 2022 (of £2,125.4M) covering 109% of the liabilities.
2. The valuation also assessed each individual employer's (or group of employers') position separately. Contribution requirements were determined based on the principles in the Fund's Funding Strategy Statement and are set out in Aon's report dated 31 March 2023 (the "actuarial valuation report"). In addition to the contributions certified, payments to cover additional liabilities arising from early retirements (including ill-health early retirements) will be made to the Fund by the employers.

Total contributions payable by all employers over the three years to 31 March 2026 are estimated to be:

Year from 1 April	% of pensionable pay	Plus total contribution amount (£m)
2023	21.1	-
2024	21.2	-
2025	21.2	-

- 3 The funding plan adopted in assessing the contributions for each employer is in accordance with the Funding Strategy Statement. Different approaches were adopted in relation to the calculation of the primary contribution rate, stepping of contribution changes and individual employers' recovery periods as agreed with the Administering Authority and reflected in the Funding Strategy Statement, reflecting the employers' circumstances. This included an agreement that where employers are in surplus, this has only led to an adjustment in contributions to the extent that this surplus is in excess of 10% of the value of that employer's liabilities (i.e. to the extent that the employer's funding level is greater than 110%).
- 4 The valuation was carried out using the projected unit actuarial method for most employers, allowing for future increases in pensionable pay. The main financial actuarial assumptions used for assessing the funding target and the contribution rates were as follows.

Discount Rate	4.05% p.a.
Rate of pay increases	3.8% p.a.
Rate of increase to pension accounts*	2.3% p.a.
Rate of increases in pensions in payment (in excess of Guaranteed Minimum Pension)*	2.3% p.a.

\* In addition, a 10% uplift was applied to the past service liabilities to make allowance for short-term inflation above the long-term assumption.

The assets were valued at market value.

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5 The key demographic assumption was the allowance made for longevity. The post retirement mortality assumption adopted for the actuarial valuation was in line with standard self-administered pension scheme (SAPS) S3 'Heavy' mortality tables with appropriate scaling factors applied based on an analysis of the Fund's pensioner mortality experience and a Fund membership postcode analysis using Aon's Demographic Horizons™ longevity model, and included an allowance for future improvements based on the 2021 Continuous Mortality Investigation Projections Model, with a long term annual rate of improvement in mortality rates of 1.5% p.a. The resulting average future life expectancies at age 65 (for normal health retirements) were:

	Men	Women
Current pensioners aged 65 at the valuation date	21.5	24.1
Future pensioners aged 45 at the valuation date	22.8	25.6

6 The valuation results summarised in paragraph 1 above are based on the financial position and market levels at the valuation date, 31 March 2022. As such the results do not make allowance for changes which have occurred subsequent to the valuation date. The Actuary, in conjunction with the Administering Authority, monitors the funding position on a regular basis.

7 The formal actuarial valuation report and the Rates and Adjustments Certificate setting out the employer contribution rates for the period from 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2026 were signed on 31 March 2023. Other than as agreed or otherwise permitted or required by the Regulations, employer contribution rates will be reviewed at the next actuarial valuation of the Fund as at 31 March 2025 in accordance with Regulation 62 of the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013.

8 This Statement has been prepared by the Actuary to the Fund, Aon, for inclusion in the accounts of the Fund. It provides a summary of the results of their actuarial valuation which was carried out as at 31 March 2022. The valuation provides a snapshot of the funding position at the valuation date and is used to assess the future level of contributions required.

This Statement must not be considered without reference to the formal actuarial valuation report which details fully the context and limitations of the actuarial valuation.

Aon does not accept any responsibility or liability to any party other than our client, the London Borough of Southwark, the Administering Authority of the Fund, in respect of this Statement.

9 The report on the actuarial valuation as at 31 March 2022 is available on the Fund's website at the following address: <https://southwarkpensions.co.uk/library/actuarial-valuation-report>

- 10 The valuation report refers to Aon's approach to some benefit uncertainties in the 2022 valuation which have since been resolved:
- The Local Government Pension Scheme (Amendment) (No. 3) Regulations 2023 were laid on 8 September 2023, and came into effect from 1 October 2023. These regulations set out the McCloud remedy for the LGPS in England and Wales. The remedy is consistent with Aon's expectations and the approximate allowance made for McCloud liabilities in the 2022 valuation.
  - The Judicial Review relating to the 2016 cost management valuation has been concluded and the outcome is that there are no resulting additional costs falling on the Fund (and ultimately employers). The 2020 Treasury cost management valuation has been completed by the Government Actuary's Department. The England & Wales Scheme Advisory Board announced (on 19 April 2024) that it will shortly be publishing the final report of the separate 2022 scheme cost assessment that it is required to undertake under Regulation 116 of the LGPS Regulations 2013, in which different actuarial assumptions are used. However, the Board has already seen the initial results and agreed that it is "not minded to recommend to the Secretary of State any changes to LGPS benefits through that process". This outcome (for both the 2016 and 2020 processes) is in line with the approach taken in the 2022 valuation

Other benefit uncertainties remain as set out in the 2022 valuation report.

11 The Government Actuary's Department carries out a review of all LGPS pension fund valuations in England and Wales under Section 13 of the Public Service Pensions Act, to ensure they are following the Regulations and to assess whether the valuations are being carried out in a broadly consistent way. The review also seeks to ensure employer contributions are set at a level to ensure solvency and long-term cost efficiency. The review for the 2022 valuations has not yet been completed and the final report is not yet available.

However all LGPS fund valuation reports and the LGPS Scheme Advisory Board's (SAB's) summary of the 2022 valuations can be found on the SAB's website at the following link: <https://www.lgpsboard.org/index.php/fund-valuations-2022>

**Aon Solutions UK Limited**  
**May 2024**



## 20. ACTUARIAL PRESENT VALUE OF PROMISED RETIREMENT BENEFITS

IAS 26 (retirement benefit plans) requires the 'actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits' to be disclosed in the Pension Fund Accounts using the most recent actuarial valuation. The fund was last valued as at 31 March 2022.

	31 March 2024 £m	31 March 2023 £m
Fair value of net assets	2,239	2,064
Actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits	(1,904)	(1,911)
Surplus/(deficit) in the fund as measured for IAS 26	<b>335</b>	<b>153</b>

## 21. CURRENT ASSETS

The current assets of the fund are analysed as follows:

	31 March 2024 £000	31 March 2023 £000
Contributions due - employees	855	191
Contributions due - employers	1,320	2,811
Sundry debtors	457	3,371
Prepayments	11	6
Tax	-	-
Cash with managers	10,601	17,291
Cash balances	1,981	5,179
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,225</b>	<b>28,849</b>

## 22. CURRENT LIABILITIES

The current liabilities of the fund are analysed as follows:

	31 March 2024 £000	31 March 2023 £000
Benefits	(1,369)	(2,347)
Professional fees	(280)	(151)
Investment fees	(5,376)	(3,320)
Taxes	(797)	(913)
Other	(594)	(913)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(8,417)</b>	<b>(7,644)</b>

## 23. ADDITIONAL VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

Fund Manager	Contributions Paid 2023-24	Market Value 31 March 2024	Contributions Paid 2022-23	Market Value 31 March 2023
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Aegon UK	245	3,471	249	3,644
<b>Total</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>3,471</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>3,644</b>

## 24. AGENCY SERVICES

The council has not acted as an agent for any employers of the fund in 2023-24.

## 25. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Through its administration of the fund, the fund has a related party interest with the council. The council charged the fund £0.9m in 2023-24 (£0.9m in 2022-23). Management of the Pension Fund is the responsibility of the council's Strategic Director of Finance and Governance and a small proportion of the costs of this post were apportioned to the fund in 2023-24 and 2022-23.

No officers' remuneration is paid directly by the fund; costs are instead recovered as part of the costs disclosed in note 11.

The Pension Advisory Panel (PAP) offers advice to the Strategic Director of Finance and Governance. Five members of the PAP are currently active members of the pension fund whilst one member is in receipt of pension benefits. Members of the PAP are required to make a declaration each meeting which is recorded in the minutes and are available on the council website.

The council is also the single largest employer of members of the Pension Fund and contributed £46.2m to the fund in 2022-23 (£42.4m in 2022-23).

### 25A. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

Job Title	Increase in IAS 19	Increase in IAS 19
	Liability to 31st March	Liability to 31st March
	2024	2023
	£000	£000
Strategic Director of Finance (new)	22	-
Strategic Director of Finance and Governance (former)	3	30
Departmental Finance Manager - Corporate	-	11
Senior Finance Manager - Treasury and Pensions	9	10
Pensions Manager	4	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>64</b>

## 26. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS

Outstanding capital commitments (investments) at 31 March 2024 totalled £60.2m (31 March 2023: £89.9m).

These commitments relate to outstanding call payments due on property and infrastructure funds. The amounts 'called' by these funds are irregular in both size and timing over a number of years from the date of each original commitment.

## Glossary



### **ACCOUNTING STANDARDS**

These are the 'proper accounting practices' that the council must follow. They comprise laws and regulations, which are set out in Acts of Parliament and in codes of practice recommended by professional bodies.

### **ACCRUAL**

An accounting principle where income and expenditure is recognised as it is earned or spent rather than when money is received or paid. This concept is reflected in the accounts by the inclusion of debtors and creditors.

### **ACTUARIAL GAINS AND LOSSES**

These arise where actual events have not coincided with the actuarial assumptions made for the last valuations or the actuarial assumptions have changed.

### **AMORTISED COST**

A way of measuring financial instruments that ignores changes in fair value. Defined as the amount at which a financial instrument is measured when it is first brought onto the Balance Sheet, adjusted for:

- repayments of principal (minus), and
- cumulative amortisation of any difference between the initial amount and the maturity amount (using the effective interest method) (plus or minus).

These differences might arise (e.g.) from transaction costs being set off against the principal amount of a loan or interest being payable at less than market rates.

### **ASSET**

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

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

### **BALANCES (OR RESERVES)**

These represent accumulated funds available to the council. Some balances (reserves) may be earmarked for specific purposes for funding future initiatives or meeting identified risks or liabilities. There are a number of unusable reserves which are established for technical purposes, it is not possible to utilise these to provide services.

### **BUDGET**

A forecast of the council's planned expenditure and income, either over a set period or for a specific project.

### **CAPITAL ADJUSTMENT ACCOUNT**

An account recording financing and disposals transactions relating to capital expenditure. This account is not available for general use to fund capital expenditure.

### **CARRYING AMOUNT**

Carrying amount is the amount at which an asset is recognised after deducting any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

### **CASH EQUIVALENTS**

Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

### **CAPITAL EXPENDITURE**

Expenditure on the purchase, construction and enhancement of council assets such as houses, offices, schools and roads. Expenditure can only be treated as 'capital' if it meets the statutory definitions and is in accordance with accounting practice and regulations.

### **CAPITAL FINANCING**

Capital financing is the process which occurs after capital expenditure has been incurred. There are a number of different sources of capital funding such as government capital / revenue grants, non-government grants, contributions from private developers, capital receipts and unsupported borrowing. Various funding sources are applied to capital spend to ensure that a project is fully financed from approved finance sources.

### **CAPITAL FINANCING REQUIREMENT (CFR)**

The authority's total liabilities in respect of capital expenditure financed by credit less the provision made to meet these liabilities.

### **CAPITALISATION**

Costs are capitalised to the extent that they create or improve any fixed asset with a useful economic life greater than one year.

### **CIPFA**

The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy is the accountancy body which represents at national level the interests of local government and public service finance. The Institute produces advice, codes of practice and guidance to local authorities on best practice.

### **CAPITAL RECEIPTS**

Income received from the sale of land, buildings and other capital assets. These can be used to finance new capital expenditure within rules and limits set by the government, but they cannot be used to finance day to day spending.

### **COLLECTION FUND**

This is a statutory account, which records income and expenditure on council tax, National Non Domestic Rates and the sums paid to precepting authorities.

### **COMMUNITY ASSETS**

Assets that the local authority intends to hold in perpetuity, that have no determinable useful life and that may have restrictions on their disposal. Examples include parks and historic buildings.

### **CONTINGENT ASSET**

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

### **CONTINGENT LIABILITY**

A possible obligation arising from past events whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the council's control; or

A present obligation arising from past events where it is not probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required, or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

### **CONTRACT ASSET**

An asset arising from a contract for the purchase of goods and/or services from the council, where the council has met some of its performance obligations but is not yet entitled unconditionally to receive payment.

### **CONTRACT LIABILITY**

A liability arising from a contract for the purchase of goods and/or services from the council, where the council has received payment but has yet to meet the performance obligations relating to that payment.

### **COUNCIL TAX**

The main source of local taxation to local authorities. It is levied on households within the council's area and the proceeds are paid into the Collection Fund for distribution to precepting authorities and to the council's own General Fund.

#### **CREDIT LOSSES**

A measure of how much the council would lose if the amounts owed to it by debtors and borrowers are not repaid. Defined as the shortfall between all the cash flows that are due contractually to the council under a financial asset and those that it actually expects to receive (discounted using the investment's effective interest rate).

#### **CREDITORS**

Amounts owed by the council for goods and services received but not paid for as at 31 March.

#### **CURRENT SERVICE COST**

An estimate of the true economic cost of employing people in a financial year.

#### **DEBTORS**

Amounts owed to the council for goods and services provided but where the associated income was not received as at 31 March.

#### **DEFERRED CAPITAL RECEIPTS**

These represent capital income still to be received after disposals have taken place and wholly consist of principal outstanding from the sale of council houses.

#### **DEFINED BENEFIT SCHEME**

A pension or other retirement benefit scheme other than a defined contribution scheme. Usually, the scheme rules define the benefits independently of the contributions payable, and the benefits are not directly related to the investments of the scheme.

#### **DEFINED CONTRIBUTION SCHEME**

A pension or other retirement benefit scheme into which an employer pays regular fixed contributions as an amount or as a percentage of pay and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the scheme does not have sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to the employee service in the current and prior periods.

#### **DEPRECIATION**

A measure of the cost of the economic benefits of the tangible non-current assets consumed during the period.

#### **EARMARKED RESERVES**

These are reserves set aside for a specific purpose or a particular service, or type of expenditure.

#### **EXPECTED CREDIT LOSSES**

Weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of a default occurring as the weights.

#### **EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE**

Events after the Balance Sheet date are those events, favourable or unfavourable.

#### **FAIR VALUE**

The price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

#### **FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FINANCIAL ASSETS**

Investments for which gains and losses in fair value are recognised on the Balance Sheet but do not impact on the council's income as they arise but only when the investment matures or is sold. Defined as financial assets:

- held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling investments, and
- which have the form of a basic lending arrangement (ie, contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding).

#### **FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS FINANCIAL ASSETS**

Defined as financial assets that do not qualify for measurement at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income.

#### **FINANCE AND OPERATING LEASES**

A finance lease is one that transfers a substantial proportion of the risks and rewards of a fixed asset to the lessee. With a finance lease the present value of the lease payments equates to substantially all of the value placed on the leased asset. For an operating lease a rental payment is payable to the lessor for the use of the asset and the ownership reverts to the owner when the lease is terminated.

### **FINANCIAL ASSET**

A financial asset is any asset that is:

- a) cash
- b) an equity instrument of another entity
- c) a contractual right:
  - i) to receive cash or another financial asset from another entity, or
  - ii) to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially favourable to the authority
- d) a contract that will or may be settled in the entity's own equity instruments and is:
  - i) a non-derivative for which the entity is or may be obliged to receive a variable number of the entity's own equity instruments, or
  - ii) a derivative that will or may be settled other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the entity's own equity instruments. For this purpose the entity's own equity instruments do not include instruments that are themselves contracts for the future receipt or delivery of the entity's own equity instruments.

Note: in practice d) is not applicable to local authorities as they do not issue equity instruments. However, it may apply to an authority's group accounts.

### **FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT**

A contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

### **FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS ADJUSTMENT ACCOUNT**

The adjustment account is used to equalise the impact of financial reporting standards for financial instruments on council tax over the life of financial instruments concerned.

### **GENERAL FUND**

This is the main revenue account of the council and includes the net cost of all services (except council housing) financed by local taxpayers and government grants.

### **HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT (HRA)**

This is a statutory account that shows all income and expenditure relating to the provision, management and maintenance of the council's housing stock. Under the Local Government and Housing Act 1989, this account is kept separate from the General Fund and the account must balance. The council is not allowed to make up any deficit in the HRA from the General Fund.

### **IAS19 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS**

International Accounting Standard 19 is based on the principle that an organisation should account for retirement benefits when it is committed to give them, even if the actual giving will be many years into the future.

### **IMPAIRMENT**

A reduction in the value of a non-current asset, greater than normal depreciation, through economic consumption or through a fall in price.

### **INFRASTRUCTURE ASSETS**

A classification of non-current assets, whose life is of indefinite length and which are not usually capable of being sold, e.g. highways, street lighting and footpaths.

### **INTANGIBLE ASSETS**

Non-financial assets that do not have physical substance but are identifiable and are controlled by the council, for example, purchased software licences, patents and trademarks.

### **INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (IFRS)**

The accounting standards adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). Local Authorities are required to produce full accounts using IFRS.

### **INVESTMENT PROPERTIES**

Interest in land and/or buildings in respect of which construction work and development have been completed and which is held for its investment potential, with any rental income being negotiated at arm's length.

**LEVIES**

Payments to levying bodies such as the London Pension Fund Authority, Lee Valley Park Authority and Environment agency. The cost of these bodies is borne by local authorities in the area concerned, based on their council tax base and is met from the General Fund.

**LOSS ALLOWANCE**

An allowance made by setting funds aside to cover the expected credit losses calculated for a financial asset.

**MINIMUM REVENUE PROVISION (MRP)**

The minimum amount which must be charged to the revenue account each year and set aside as provision for credit liabilities, as required by the Local Government Act 2003.

**NON DOMESTIC RATES (NDR)**

The Non-Domestic Rate is a levy on businesses, based on a national rate in the pound set by the government and multiplied by the assessed rateable value of the premises they occupy. It is collected by the council on behalf of itself, the greater London Authority (GLA) and central government.

**NET BOOK VALUE**

The amount at which non-current assets are included in the balance sheet, i.e. their historical cost or current value less the cumulative amount provided for depreciation.

**NET REALISABLE VALUE**

The open market value of the asset in its existing use (or open market value in the case of non-operational assets), less the expenses to be incurred in realising the asset.

**NON OPERATIONAL ASSETS**

Non-current assets held by the council but not directly occupied, used or consumed in the delivery of services. Examples of non-operational assets are investment properties and assets that are surplus to requirements, pending sale or redevelopment.

**OPERATING LEASES**

See finance and operating leases.

**OPERATIONAL ASSETS**

Non-current assets held, occupied, used or consumed by the council in the direct delivery of its services.

**PERFORMANCE OBLIGATION**

A promise in a contract with a service recipient for the council to deliver goods and/or services.

**PRIVATE FINANCE INITIATIVE (PFI)**

A government initiative that enables authorities to carry out capital projects through partnership with the private sector.

**PRECEPT**

These are demands made upon the Collection Fund, by the Greater London Authority (GLA), for monies which it requires to finance the services it provides.

**PROVISIONS**

Amounts set aside for liabilities and losses which are likely to occur but where the exact amount or timing is uncertain.

**REVENUE EXPENDITURE FUNDED FROM CAPITAL UNDER STATUTE (REFCUS)**

Expenditure that is not related to the council's non-current assets but statutory regulations allow the cost to be funded from capital resources. The expenditure is recorded in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as it arises.

#### **RELATED PARTIES**

Two or more parties are related parties when at any time during the financial period:

- one party has direct or indirect control of the other party; or
- the parties are subject to common control from the same source; or
- one party has influence over the financial and operational policies of the other party to an extent that the other party might be inhibited from pursuing at all times its own separate interests; or
- the parties, in entering a transaction, are subject to influence from the same source to such an extent that one of the parties to the transaction has subordinated its own separate interest.
- the parties, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the other, or to the parent of the other, reporting entity.

#### **RELATED PARTY TRANSACTION**

A related party transaction is the transfer of assets or liabilities or the performance of services by, to or for a related party, irrespective of whether a charge is made.

#### **REVENUE EXPENDITURE**

Day to day payments on the running of council services such as salaries and wages, operating costs and charges for the use of assets.

#### **REVENUE SUPPORT GRANT (RSG)**

A grant paid by central government in aid of local authority services in general as opposed to specific grants that may only be used for specific purposes.

#### **SERVICE RECIPIENT**

A person or an organisation that has contracted with the council (as part of the council's normal business) to obtain goods and/or services in return for payment (or in exchange of goods/services to the council).

#### **TRANSACTION PRICE**

The amount the council expects to be entitled to under contract in exchange for transferring promised goods and/or services to a service recipient.

#### **USEFUL LIFE**

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

#### **WRITE-OFFS**

Income is recorded in the council's accounts on the basis of amounts due. When money owing to the council cannot be collected the income is already showing in the accounts and has to be reduced or written off.



