

# MEMBERS OF THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE, EXECUTIVES AND ADVISERS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

# **Committee of Management**

Ms A Bell

Chairperson

Mr C Elliot

Vice Chairperson

Ms E Skimins

Secretary

Mr W Dougan

Mr I Smith

Ms C Newton Mrs A Phillips

Deceased 15 March 2019

Mr T Cleary Mrs E Garscadden

Ms E Stewart Mr B McNally

Mr S Fleming

Ms G Wilson Ms G Connolly

Ms T Findlay Mr J McMorrow Resigned 19 February 2019

Co-optee appointed 25 March 2019

**Executive Officers** 

Mr C Douglas Mr T Hastings Mr F Donohoe Chief Executive Finance Director **Technical Director** 

Miss A Fitzsimons

Corporate Services Director

Mr M Byrne

Housing Director

**Registered Office** 

868 Tollcross Road Glasgow G32 8PF

**Auditor** 

Scott-Moncrieff Statutory Auditor 25 Bothwell Street Glasgow G2 6NL

**Bankers** 

Clydesdale Bank plc 865 Shettleston Road Glasgow G32 7NS

**Solicitors** 

**BTO Solicitors LLP** 48 St Vincent Street Glasgow G2 5HS

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# Registration information

Financial Conduct Authority

Co-operative and Community Benefit Societies Act 2014 Registered number 1798RS

The Scottish Housing Regulator

Housing (Scotland) Act 2010 Registered number HCB197

**Charity Number** 

SC040876

# REPORT OF THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE (INCORPORATING THE STRATEGIC REPORT) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

The Committee of Management presents their report (incorporating the Strategic Report) and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019.

# Strategic Report

Principal activities

The principal activity of the Association is the provision of affordable rented accommodation. The Association is a Limited company incorporated in Scotland.

Strategy and objectives

The Association has previously identified four key themes which it continues to use to deliver the aim of improving housing conditions within our area of operation. The themes are: -

To invest and develop our assets, whereby we will investigate all new build development opportunities and provide the highest quality homes for our tenants and applicants. During the 2018-19 financial year we completed the final 41 units at our Dunira Street development and also commenced work at the nearby Braidfauld Street site. This second development will provide a further 24 flats in the heart of Tollcross in the summer of this year. As well as progressing our new build development programme, we have also ensured that our existing stock is well maintained and this included replacing 99 central heating systems and 140 bathrooms during the year.

To sustain financial viability, whereby we will ensure that we have appropriate and robust business practices in place to support our Business Plan and ensure the long term sustainability of the Association.

To engage with tenants and customers, whereby we will establish a range of ways for our service users to engage with us and participate in the decision making processes, where appropriate. Our Performance Improvement Network (PIN) was established in 2013 and is comprised of service users who are involved in monitoring how the Association is performing against standards set by the Scottish Government within the Scottish Social Housing Charter. The work carried out by the PIN has previously been acknowledged at The National Good Practices Awards.

To provide a great workplace environment, whereby we will engage with our staff and work in partnership with them to establish a positive staff culture. The majority of our staff moved into our new headquarters in early July 2018, which means that all of our departments are under the one roof for the very first time. This has proved to be beneficial for both staff and service users.

# Review of business and future developments

The results for the year are set out in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on page 9.

During the year to 31 March 2019, the Association has continued its main business of providing affordable rented accommodation for people in housing need. The Association has also carried out a programme of maintenance and improvements to its properties.

In 2019/20 the Association will continue in its main business and will also seek opportunities in terms of development, wider action and other initiatives.

The Association is a member of the Scottish Housing Association Pension Scheme (SHAPS). Up until the end of the 31 March 2018 year end, the SHAPS was accounted for as a defined contribution scheme. From 1 April 2018, information became available in order to separate out the assets and liabilities between scheme members and thus SHAPS is accounted for as a defined benefit pension scheme from 1 April 2018 onwards. Further details regarding SHAPS can be found in note 27 of the financial statements. The risks associated with the pension scheme, and how these are managed, are included within principal risks and uncertainties detailed below.

# REPORT OF THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE (INCORPORATING THE STRATEGIC REPORT) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

#### Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risks that have been identified and the steps that are being taken to mitigate them are as follows: -

Government reforms to welfare benefits may impact upon the Association's income stream and may also have an adverse effect on the affordability of rents. The first phase of changes, which included the introduction of the bedroom tax was extremely well handled by the Housing Management Staff and had no significant effect on arrears levels. The introduction of Universal Credit is a phased process and continues to be monitored to ensure that any issues are identified and dealt with as they arise.

Any deterioration in the performance of the defined benefit pension schemes may result in an increase in the contribution levels required from the Association, above those included in the Business Plan. We have already closed one final salary scheme to new entrants and continue to monitor the performance of the schemes at the relevant valuation dates. The 2015 valuation of the SHAPS scheme showed a significant improvement in the overall performance of the scheme and has been considered by the Management Committee. At present no further changes are proposed to the participation in the pension schemes but the situation will be reviewed annually when further information becomes available.

Non-compliance with Regulatory Standards may have an effect on the level of engagement with the Scottish Housing Regulator which can cause reputational damage to the Association. A rigorous internal audit program has been put in place and this has helped to ensure that our level of engagement has been categorised as low. The program will continue to ensure that Standards are met going forward.

The failure to manage gas servicing within our housing stock, in line with statutory requirements is a risk that could have a significant impact on the Association and our tenants. To date the gas servicing has been managed well through use of the Gas Maintenance Policy and Gas Maintenance Database. These tools will continue to be used to ensure that the level of service provided remains at the optimum level.

Key performance indicators

The Association uses key performance indicators to identify areas of improvement and to help provide further evidence of the effectiveness of the strategies and plans being implemented. The main KPI's reported for the 2018-19 financial year are detailed below:

Key performance indicator	Target	Actual performance
Average length of time to complete emergency repairs	6 hours	2.09 hours
Percentage of reactive repairs completed right first time	95%	95.8%
Percentage of properties that require a gas safety record which had a gas safety check and record completed by the anniversary date	100%	100%
Average time taken to re-let properties	9 days	16 days
Gross rent arrears at 31 March as a percentage of rent due for the reporting year	2.59%	2.04%
Percentage of allocations to statutory homeless households	10%	10%

# The Committee of Management and Executive Officers

The Committee of Management and Executive Officers of the Association are listed on the first page of the financial statements.

Each member of the Committee of Management holds one fully paid share of £1 in the Association. The Executive Officers of the Association hold no interest in the Association's share capital and although not having the legal status of directors they act as executives within the authority delegated by the Committee.

# REPORT OF THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE (INCORPORATING THE STRATEGIC REPORT) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

# Statement of Committee's responsibilities

Housing Association legislation requires the Committee of Management to prepare financial statements for each financial period which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Association and of the income and expenditure of the Association for the year ended on that date. In preparing those financial statements the Committee are required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- Make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- Prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Association will continue in business.

The Committee of Management is responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Association. The Committee of Management is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Association and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

#### **Internal Financial Controls**

The Management Committee acknowledges its ultimate responsibility for ensuring that the Association has in place a system of controls that is appropriate for the business environment in which it operates. These controls are designed to give reasonable assurance with respect to:-

- the reliability of financial information used within the Association, or for publication;
- the maintenance of proper accounting records; and
- the safeguarding of assets against unauthorised use or disposition.

It is the Management Committee's responsibility to establish and maintain systems of Internal Financial Control. Such systems can only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance against material financial mis-statement or loss. Key elements of the Association's systems include ensuring that:-

- formal policies and procedures are in place, including the ongoing documentation of key systems and rules relating to the delegation of authority, which allow the monitoring of controls and restrict the unauthorised use of the Association's assets;
- experienced and suitably qualified staff take responsibility for important business functions and annual appraisal procedures have been established to maintain standards of performance;
- forecasts and budgets are prepared which allow the management team and the Management Committee to monitor the key business risks, financial objectives and the progress being made towards achieving the financial plans set for the year and for the medium term;
- regular financial management reports are prepared promptly, providing relevant, reliable and up to date financial and other information, with significant variances from budget being investigated as appropriate;
- all significant new initiatives, major commitments and investment projects are subject to formal authorisation procedures, through the Management Committee;
- the Management Committee receive reports from management and from the external and internal
  auditors, to provide reasonable assurance that control procedures are in place and are being followed
  and that a general review of the major risks facing the Association is undertaken; and
- formal procedures have been established for instituting appropriate action to correct any weaknesses identified through internal or external audit reports.

# REPORT OF THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE (INCORPORATING THE STRATEGIC REPORT) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

#### Internal Financial Controls (continued)

The Management Committee have reviewed the system of internal financial control in existence in the Association for the year ended 31 March 2019 and until the date these financial statements have been signed. No weaknesses were found in internal financial controls which resulted in material losses, contingencies or uncertainties which require disclosure in the financial statements or in the Auditor's Report on the financial statements.

#### Disclosure of information to the auditor

To the knowledge and belief of each of the persons who are members of the Committee of Management at the time the report is approved:

- So far as the Committee members are aware, there is no relevant information of which the Association's auditor is unaware; and
- He/she has taken all the steps that he/she ought to have taken as a Committee member in order to
  make himself/herself aware of any relevant information, and to establish that the Association's auditor is
  aware of the information.

#### **Auditor**

A resolution to re-appoint Scott-Moncrieff as auditor will be put to the members at the annual general meeting.

The Report of the Management Committee (incorporating the Strategic Report) has been approved by the Management Committee.

By order of the committee

Ms E Skimins Secretary

Dated: 26 August 2019

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF TOLLCROSS HOUSING ASSOCIATION LIMITED ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Tollcross Housing Association Limited (the Association) for the year ended 31 March 2019 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Capital and Reserves, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Cash Flows and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Association's affairs as at 31 March 2019 and of its income and expenditure for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the Co-operative and Community Benefit Societies Act 2014, Part 6 of the Housing (Scotland) Act 2010 and the Determination of Accounting Requirements 2014 issued by the Scotlish Housing Regulator.

# Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Association in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

#### Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the Management Committee's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the Management Committee has not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the Association's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF TOLLCROSS HOUSING ASSOCIATION LIMITED ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

#### Other information

The Management Committee are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

# Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Co-operative and Community Benefit Societies Act 2014 require us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- a satisfactory system of control over transactions has not been maintained; or
- the association has not kept proper accounting records; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the books of account; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we need for our audit.

# Responsibilities of the Management Committee

As explained more fully in the Statement of the Management Committee's Responsibilities set out on page 3, the Management Committee is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Management Committee determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Management Committee are responsible for assessing the Association's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Management Committee either intend to liquidate the Association or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

# Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

We have been appointed as auditor under the Co-operative and Community Benefit Societies Act 2014 and report in accordance with the Act and relevant regulations made or having effect thereunder.

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF TOLLCROSS HOUSING ASSOCIATION LIMITED ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

# Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <a href="https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities">www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities</a>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

#### Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Association's members, as a body, in accordance with Section 87 of the Cooperative and Community Benefit Societies Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Association's members, as a body, those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Association and the Association's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Sign- youriest

Scott-Moncrieff, Statutory Auditor
Eligible to act as an auditor in terms of Section 1212 of the Companies Act 2006
25 Bothwell Street
Glasgow
G2 6NL

Date: 26 August 2019

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR TO THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE OF TOLLCROSS HOUSING ASSOCIATION LIMITED ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE MATTERS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

In addition to our audit of the financial statements, we have reviewed your statement on pages 3 and 4 concerning the Association's compliance with the information required by the Regulatory Standards in respect of internal financial controls contained within the publication "Our Regulatory Framework" and associated Regulatory Advisory Notes which are issued by the Scottish Housing Regulator.

# **Basis of Opinion**

We carried out our review having regard to the requirements on corporate governance matters within Bulletin 2009/4 issued by the Financial Reporting Council. The Bulletin does not require us to review the effectiveness of the Association's procedures for ensuring compliance with the guidance notes, nor to investigate the appropriateness of the reason given for non-compliance.

#### Opinion

In our opinion the Statement on Internal Financial Control on pages 3 and 4 has provided the disclosures required by the relevant Regulatory Standards within the publication "Our Regulatory Framework" and associated Regulatory Advisory Notes issued by the Scottish Housing Regulator in respect of internal financial controls and is consistent with the information which came to our attention as a result of our audit work on the Financial Statements.

Through enquiry of certain members of the Management Committee and Officers of the Association and examination of relevant documents, we have satisfied ourselves that the Management Committee's Statement on Internal Financial Control appropriately reflects the Association's compliance with the information required by the relevant Regulatory Standards in respect of internal financial controls contained within the publication "Our Regulatory Framework" and associated Regulatory Advisory Notes issued by the Scottish Housing Regulator in respect of internal financial controls.

Scott-Moncrieff

Scott Woncrieft

Statutory Auditor 25 Bothwell Street Glasgow G2 6NL

Dated: 26 August 2019

# STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	Notes	2019 £	2018 £
Turnover	4	8,911,712	8,549,193
Operating expenditure	4	(6,609,685)	(5,859,650)
Operating surplus	9	2,302,027	2,689,543
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	10	(6,715)	(28,034)
Interest receivable and other income	11	66,584	62,880
Interest payable and similar charges	12	(1,194,304)	(1,145,478)
Surplus before tax	•	1,167,592	1,578,911
Taxation	13	-	-
Surplus for the year		1,167,592	1,578,911
Other comprehensive income		L ·	
Initial recognition of SHAPS multi-employer defined benefit scheme	27	(297,000)	-
Actuarial (loss)/gain in respect of the Strathclyde Pension Fund	26	(154,000)	620,000
Actuarial loss in respect of the SHAPS	27	(80,000)	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		636,592	2,198,911

The results for the year relate wholly to continuing activities.

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN CAPITAL AND RESERVES AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

	Share Capital £	Revenue Reserves £	Pension Reserve £	Total Capital & Reserves £
Balance at 1 April 2018	137	28,506,095	(488,000)	28,018,232
Total comprehensive income for the year	4	1,797,592	(1,161,000)	636,592 4
Shares issued during the year Shares cancelled during the year	(1)	-	-	(1)
Balance at 31 March 2019	140	30,303,687	(1,649,000)	28,654,827
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN CAPITAL AND F AS AT 31 MARCH 2018	RESERVES			
	Share	Revenue	Pension	Total Capital
	Capital	Reserves	Reserve	& Reserves
	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 April 2017	133	26,833,184	(1,014,000)	25,819,317
Total comprehensive income for the year	. <b>-</b>	1,672,911	526,000	2,198,91 <u>1</u>
Shares issued during the year	7	-	-	(3)
Shares cancelled during the year	(3)			
Balance at 31 March 2018	137	28,506,095	(488,000)	28,018,232

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

	Notes	2019 £	2018 £
Tangible fixed assets Housing properties Other fixed assets	14 16	61,116,103 3,972,206	58,415,937 3,369,154
		65,088,309	61,785,091
Current assets Debtors Current asset investments Cash and cash equivalents	17 18a 18b	259,747 5,297,415 4,643,101	258,283 5,641,592 4,539,956
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	19	10,200,263 (3,153,511)	10,439,831 (2,848,765)
Net current assets		7,046,752	7,591,066
Total assets less current liabilities		72,135,061	69,376,157
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	20	(41,831,234)	(40,869,925)
Pension - Strathclyde Pension Fund defined benefit liability Pension – SHAPS defined benefit liability	26 27	(695,000) (954,000)	(488,000)
Net assets		28,654,827	28,018,232
Capital and reserves			
Share capital Revenue reserve Pension reserve	23	140 30,303,687 (1,649,000)	137 28,506,095 (488,000)
		28,654,827	28,018,232

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Management Committee on 26 August 2019 and are signed on its behalf by:

Me A RAIL

Chairperson

Mr C Elliot

Vice Chairperson

Ms E Skimins

Secretary

# STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	Notes	£	2019 £	£	2018 £
Net cash generated from operating activities	28		3,761,898		4,694,670
Cash flow from investing activities Purchase of property, plant and equipment Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment Grants received Interest received	,	(4,650,110) 10,967 2,490,900 66,584		(7,457,726) 140,092 146,156 62,880	
Cash flow from financing activities Interest paid Repayment of borrowings Issue of share capital Withdrawal from/(deposit to) current asset investments		(1,157,304) (763,971) 4 344,177	(2,081,659)	(1,109,478) (777,769) 7 (3,514,220)	(7,108,598)
			(1,577,094)		5,401,460
Net changes in cash and cash equivalen	ts		103,145		(7,815,388)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 April			4,539,956		12,355,344
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March			4,643,101		4,539,956

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

#### 1. General information

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) and comply with the requirements of the Determination of Accounting Requirements 2014 as issued by the Scottish Housing Regulator and the Statement of Recommended Practice for Social Housing Providers issued in 2014. The principal accounting policies are set out below.

The preparation of these financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Association's accounting policies (see Note 3).

The presentation currency is pounds sterling and the financial statements are rounded to the nearest whole number. The Association is a Co-operative and Community Benefit Society limited by shares and is incorporated in the United Kingdom. The Association is a registered social landlord (HCB 197) and a registered charity (SC040876) in Scotland. The registered address is available on the first page of the financial statements. The Association is defined as a public benefit entity and thus the Association complies with all disclosure requirements relating to public benefit entities.

# 2. Principal accounting policies

# (a) Basis of accounting

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis of accounting subject to the revaluation of certain fixed assets and in accordance with applicable accounting standards. The Association has taken advantage of the provisions made available through Financial Reporting Exposure Draft (FRED) 71, "Draft amendments to FRS 102 on Multi-employer defined benefit plans". These provisions will become effective as part of FRS 102 for accounting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2020, however the Association has chosen to early adopt these provisions for the current accounting period. Therefore for the year ended 31 March 2018, SHAPS was accounted for as a defined contribution scheme although the past service deficit liability was recognised as a liability. For the year ended 31 March 2019, SHAPS is accounted for as a defined benefit pension liability with the adjustment to reflect the movement between the past service deficit liability at 1 April 2018 and the SHAPS defined benefit liability at 1 April 2018 being recognised within Other Comprehensive Income in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as outlined in FRED 71. Further details in respect of this can be found in Note 27 to these financial statements.

The effect of events relating to the year ended 31 March 2019, which occurred before the date of approval of the financial statements by the Management Committee have been included in the financial statements to the extent required to show a true and fair view of the state of affairs as at 31 March 2019 and of the results for the year ended on that date.

#### (b) Going concern

The Management Committee anticipates that a surplus will be the generated in the year to 31 March 2020. The Association has a healthy cash position and thus the Management Committee is satisfied that there are sufficient resources in place to continue operating for the foreseeable future. Thus the Management Committee continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

# 2. Principal accounting policies (continued)

# (c) Turnover

Turnover represents rental and service charge income receivable and fees and revenue grants receivable from the Scottish Government, local authorities and other agencies. Also included is any income from first tranche shared ownership disposals and management fees for the factoring of properties for private owners, as the provision of factoring services is accounted for on an agency basis.

Income from rental and service charges, factoring and commercial letting activities is recognised when the Association is entitled to it, it is probable it will be received and it can be measured reliably. Income from revenue grants receivable have been covered in a separate accounting policy below.

# (d) Apportionment of management expenses

Direct employee, administration and operating expenditure have been apportioned to the relevant sections of the Statement of Comprehensive Income on the basis of costs of staff directly attributable to the operations dealt with in the financial statements.

The costs of cyclical and major repairs are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year in which they are incurred.

# (e) Interest receivable

Interest receivable is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest rate method.

#### (f) Interest payable

Finance costs are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

# (g) Fixed assets - Housing properties

Housing properties are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation. The development cost of housing properties includes:

- 1. Cost of acquiring land and buildings;
- 2. Development expenditure including administration costs;
- 3. Interest charged on the mortgage loans raised to finance the scheme;
- 4. Amounts equal to acquisition and development allowances received; and
- 5. Administration costs relating to private finance.

These costs are either termed "qualifying costs" by the Scottish Government for approved social housing grant schemes or are considered for mortgage loans by the relevant lending authorities or are met out of the Association's reserves.

All invoices and architects' certificates relating to capital expenditure incurred in the year at gross value before retentions are included in the accounts for the year, provided that the dates of issue or valuation are prior to the year end.

Expenditure on schemes which are subsequently aborted is written off in the year in which it is recognised that the schemes will not be developed to completion.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

# 2. Principal accounting policies (continued)

# (g) Fixed assets - Housing properties (continued)

Interest is capitalised from first draw down of private finance according to the funding arrangements agreed by the Scottish, Government. This will normally occur after SHG has been claimed up to the agreed limit.

All costs and grants relating to the share of property sold are removed from the financial statements at the date of sale, except for first tranche sales. Any grants received that cannot be repaid from the proceeds of sale are abated.

# (h) Depreciation

#### 1. Housing properties

Each housing unit has been split between its major component parts. Each major component is depreciated on a straight line basis over its expected useful economic life. There is no depreciation charged on assets under construction. The following major components and useful lives have been identified by the Association:

not depreciated Land Over 100 years Structure Over 50 years Roof Over 30 years Radiators Over 25 years Windows Over 20 years Kitchen Over 20 years Bathroom Over 15 years Boilers

#### 2. Other fixed assets

Depreciation is charged on other fixed assets so as to write off the asset cost less any recoverable value over its anticipated useful life at the following rates:

Fixtures & Fittings - Over 4 years
Office Property - Over 15 years
New Office Property - Over 50 years
Commercial Premises - Over 10 years
Computer Equipment - Over 3 years

A full year's depreciation is charged in the year of purchase. No charge is made in the year of disposal.

# (i) Government capital grants

Social Housing Grant (SHG), at amounts approved by The Scottish Government, is paid directly to the Association as required to meet its liabilities during the development process. This is treated as a deferred capital grant and is released to income in accordance with the accrual model over the useful life of the assets it relates to on completion of the development phase.

The accrual model requires the Association to recognise income on a systematic basis over the period in which the Association recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

# 2. Principal accounting policies (continued)

#### (i) Government revenue grants

Government revenue grants are recognised using the accrual model which means the Association recognises the grant in income on a systematic basis over the period in which the Association recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate.

# (k) Non-Government capital and revenue grants

Non-government capital and revenue grants are recognised using the performance model. If there are no performance conditions attached the grants are recognised as revenue when the Association is entitled to them, it is probable they will be received and they can be measured reliably.

A grant that imposes specific future performance related conditions on the recipient is recognised as revenue only when the performance related conditions are met.

A grant received before the revenue recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

#### (I) Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment.

#### (m) Rental arrears

Rental arrears represent amounts due by tenants for rental of social housing properties at the year end. Rental arrears are reviewed regularly by management and written down to the amount deemed recoverable. Any provision deemed necessary is shown alongside gross rental arrears in Note 17.

# (n) Current asset investments

Current asset investments are represented by long term deposits with financial institutions repayable after more than three months.

# (o) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

#### (p) Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### (q) Loans

Mortgage loans are advanced by private lenders or The Scottish Government under the terms of individual mortgage deeds in respect of each property or housing scheme. Advances are available only in respect of those developments which have been given approval by The Scottish Government.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

# 2. Principal accounting policies (continued)

#### (r) Financial instruments

The Association only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like rents and other accounts receivable and payable, loans from banks and related parties.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade payables or receivables, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration, expected to be paid or received. However if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a rental arrear deferred beyond normal Association terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets are derecognised when contractual rights to the cash flows from the assets expire, or when the Association has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

Financial liabilities are derecognised only once the liability has been extinguished through discharge, cancellation or expiry.

# (s) Pensions (Notes 26 and 27)

The Association participates in The Scottish Housing Associations' Defined Benefits Pension Scheme (SHAPS) and the Strathclyde Pension Fund (SPF) and retirement benefits to employees of the Association are funded by the contributions from all participating employers and employees in each scheme. Payments are made in accordance with periodic calculations by consulting actuaries and are based on pension costs applicable across the various participating Associations taken as a whole.

Up until 31 March 2018, it was not possible to identify the share of underlying assets and liabilities belonging to individual participating employers of the SHAPS. Thus, up until the end of the 31 March 2018 year end, the SHAPS was accounted for as a defined contribution scheme. However the Association entered into a past service deficit repayment agreement with TPT and per FRS 102, this discounted past service deficit liability was recognised in the Statement of Financial Position.

From 1 April 2018, information became available in order to separate out the assets and liabilities between scheme members and thus the SHAPS defined benefit pension liability is accounted for as a defined benefit pension scheme from 1 April 2018 onwards.

In accordance with FRS 102 section 28, the operating and financing costs of pension and post retirement schemes (determined by a qualified actuary) are recognised separately in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Service costs are systematically spread over the service lives of the employees and financing costs are recognised in the period in which they arise. The difference between actual and expected returns on assets during the year, including changes in the actuarial assumptions, is recognised in Other Comprehensive Income.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

# 2. Principal accounting policies (continued)

# (t) Financial commitments

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

# (u) Sale of housing properties

Properties are disposed of under the appropriate legislation and guidance. All costs and grants relating to the share of property sold are removed from the financial statements at the date of sale. Any grants received that cannot be repaid from the proceeds of sale are abated and the grants removed from the financial statements.

# 3. Judgement in applying policies and key sources of uncertainty

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions which affect reported income, expenses, assets, and liabilities. Use of available information and application of judgement are inherent in the formation of estimates, together with past experience and expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results in the future could differ from such estimates.

The Management Committee are satisfied that the accounting policies are appropriate and applied consistently. Key sources of estimation have been applied as follows:

<u>Estimate</u>	Basis of estimation
Valuation of housing properties	Housing properties are held at deemed cost which is based on existing use valuations at the date of transition to FRS 102 at 1 April 2014.
Useful lives of other fixed assets	The useful lives of other fixed assets are based on the knowledge of senior management at the Association, with reference to expected asset life cycles.
The main components of housing properties and their useful lives	The cost of housing properties is split into separately identifiable components. These components were identified by knowledgeable and experienced staff members and based on costing models.
Recoverable amount of rental and other trade receivables	Rental arrears and other trade receivables are reviewed by appropriately experienced senior management team members on a case by case basis with the balance outstanding together with the payment history of the individual tenant being taken into account.
The obligations under the SHAPS and Strathclyde pension schemes	This has relied on the actuarial assumptions of qualified actuaries which have been reviewed and are considered reasonable and appropriate. Additionally, the impact of Guaranteed Minimum Pension (GMP) equalisation has been included in the SHAPS and Strathclyde defined benefit liabilities.
Allocation of costs for shared ownership	Management and administration costs are allocated on the basis of rental income that shared ownership properties represent of the Association's total rental income.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

# 4. Particulars of turnover, operating expenditure and operating surplus/(deficit)

	Notes	Turnover £	Operating expenditure £	2019 Operating surplus/ (deficit) £	Turnover £	Operating expenditure £	2018 Operating surplus/ (deficit) £
Social lettings Other activities	5 6	8,822,291 89,421	(6,362,668) (247,017)	2,459,623 (157,596)	8,401,647 147,546	(5,578,434) (281,216)	2,823,213 (133,670)
		8,911,712	(6,609,685)	2,302,027	8,549,193	(5,859,650)	2,689,543

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

Particulars of turnover, operating expenditure and operating surplus from social letting activities 5

Social lettings	General Needs Housing	Supported Housing £	Shared Ownership £	Other £	2019 Total £	2018 Total
Secretarings Rent receivable net of service charges Service charges	8,260,579 160,234	234,204	36,686	1 1	8,531,469	8,111,611
Gross income from rents and service charges Less voids	8,420,813 (43,998)	234,204	36,686	1 1	8,691,703 (43,998)	8,272,246 (40,943)
Net income from rents and service charges	8,376,815	234,204	36,686	•	8,647,705	8,231,303
Release of deferred Government capital grants Other revenue grants	156,166	1 1	1 1	1	156,166	105,796
Total turnover from social letting activities	8,551,401	234,204	36,686	1	8,822,291	8,401,647
Expenditure Management and maintenance administration costs	2,902,265	1	1	1	2,902,265	2,585,258
Service charges	372,408	1	1	•	372,408	352,569
Dianned cyclical maintenance including major repairs	873,278	1		•	873,278	578,290
Reactive maintenance costs	1,045,591	ľ		•	1,045,591	944,874
Rad debts — rents and service charges	14,372	1	•	•	14,372	31,915
Depreciation of social housing	1,154,754	•		1	1,154,754	1,085,528
Operating expenditure for social letting activities	6,362,668	*	ı	1	6,362,668	5,578,434
Operating surplus on letting activities, 2019	2,188,733	234,204	36,686	•	2,459,623	
Operating surplus on letting activities, 2018	2,523,362	263,692	36,159	ı		2,823,213

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

6. Particulars of turnover, operating expenditure and operating surplus/(deficit) from other activities

	Grants from Scottish Ministers	Other revenue grants	Other income £	Total Turnover 2019	Total Turnover 2018 £	Operating Other  Total expenditure operating  Turnover - bad debts expenditure  2018 £ £ £	Other operating expenditure	Operating surplus/ (deficit) 2019	Operating surplus/ (deficit) 2018
Wider role activities *	.1	1	1	1	ŧ	r	(102,923)	(102,923)	(103,226)
Care and repair of property Factoring			82,285	82,285	78,255		(103,852)	(21,567)	(8,600)
Development and construction of property activities Care activities		1 1		1 1	l I	I I	(40,242) -	(40,242)	(41,325)
Agency/management services for RSLs Other agency /management services				1 1	1 1		1 1 2 2	1 1	1 1
Developments for sale to RSLs Development and improvements for sale to		1	,	•	.1	ı	ı	•	ī
non-RSLs Other activities	1 1	1 1	7,136	7,136	69,291	1 1		7,136	19,481
Total from other activities, 2019		•	89,421	89,421		1	(247,017)	(157,596)	
Total from other activities, 2018	I	49,000	98,546		147,546	l	(281,216)		(133,670)

\*Undertaken to support the community, other than the provision, construction, improvement and management of housing.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

#### 7. Directors emoluments

The directors are defined as the members of the Management Committee, the Chief Executive and any other person reporting directly to the Chief Executive or the Management Committee. No emoluments were paid to any member of the Management Committee during the year (2018 – none). The Association considers key management personnel to be the Management Committee and the Executive Officers of the Association only.

	2019 £	2018 £
Emoluments payable to Chief Executive (excluding pension contributions)	78,013	75,904
Pension contributions payable in respect of the Chief Executive	9,804	9,551
Total expenses reimbursed to directors in so far as not chargeable to United Kingdom income tax	4,882	5,023

The emoluments of key management (excluding pension contributions and including benefits in kind) for the year were £330,518 (2018 - £326,082). Their employers' NI contributions for the year were £39,797 (2018 - £39,355) and their pension contributions (including the past service element) for the year were £40,041 (2018 - £39,007).

	your word 2 to the transfer of		
	Number of Directors during the year were as follows (excluding pension contributions): £60,001 - £70,000 £70,001 - £80,000 £80,001 - £90,000	2 2 1	2 2 1
8.	Employee information	2019	2018
	The average monthly number of persons employed during the year was: Office staff	No 43	No 45
		2019 £	2018 £
	Staff costs (including directors' emoluments): Wages and salaries Social security costs Pension costs (Notes 26 and 27) Defined benefit pension liability – staff service costs - Strathclyde scheme Defined benefit pension liability – staff service costs - SHAPS SHAPS re-measurements – impact of any change in assumptions	1,619,213 159,016 218,227 39,000 49,672	1,570,844 159,301 182,841 66,000 - (6,000)
		2,085,128	1,972,986
9.	Operating surplus	2019 £	2018 £
	Operating surplus is stated after charging: Depreciation - charge Depreciation - loss on disposal of components Auditor's remuneration	1,256,009 73,201	1,102,097 90,132
	- In respect of other services	14,288 510	15,180 510

10.	Disposal of fixed assets	2019 £	2018 £
	Property disposals Plant and equipment disposals	(5,072) (1,643)	(28,034) -
		(6,715)	(28,034)
11.	Interest receivable and other income	2019 £	2018 £
	Interest receivable on deposits	66,584	62,880
		66,584	62,880
12.	Interest payable and similar charges	2019 £	2018 £
	Bank interest payable SHAPS defined benefit pension liability – interest charge (Note 27) Strathclyde Pension Fund – interest expense (Note 26)	1,157,304 23,000 14,000	1,109,478 8,000 28,000
		1,194,304	1,145,478

# 13. Taxation

There is no tax liability due as the Association is a registered charity.

14.

Tangible fixed assets – Housing properties Shared					
	Housing Properties Held for Letting £	Housing Properties under construction £	Ownership Properties Held for Letting	Mortgage to Rent Properties £	Total £
Cost					
At 1 April 2018	55,682,758	5,452,936	456,797	390,122	61,982,613
Additions - units	-	3,004,363	-	90,750	3,095,113
- components	809,847	=	#	-	809,847
Disposals – units	(17,031)	-	-	-	(17,031)
- components	(131,399)	-	=	-	(131,399)
Transfers	5,423,479	(5,423,479)			-
At 31 March 2019	61,767,654	3,033,820	456,797	480,872	65,739,143
Depreciation				24.242	0.500.070
At 1 April 2018	3,524,334	-	20,424	21,918	3,566,676
Charge for year	1,103,013	•	5,102	7,439	1,115,554
On disposals – units - components	(992) (58,198)	-	-	-	(992) (58,198)
Transfers	, ,				
At 31 March 2019	4,568,157	-	25,526	29,357	4,623,040
Net Book Value					
At 31 March 2019	57,199,497	3,033,820	431,271	451,515 	61,116,103 ————
At 31 March 2018	52,158,424	5,452,936	436,373	368,204	<i>58,415,937</i>
				,	

Additions to Housing Properties during the year includes no capitalised interest (2018 - £nil) and no capitalised administration costs (2018 - £nil). All housing properties are freehold. Properties with a cost of £17,031 (2018 - £178,255) and accumulated depreciation of £992 (2018 - £10,129) have been disposed of in the year for net proceeds (after grant recycled of £nil (2018 - £55,408)) of £10,967 (2018 - £140,092).

15.	Housing stock			
	The number of units of accommodation in managem	ent was as follows:	Units in Management 2019	Units in Management 2018
i	General needs Shared ownership Supporting housing		2,202 17 58	2,161 17 58
			2,277	2,236
16.	Tangible fixed assets – other fixed assets	Office Premises & lock ups £	Fixtures Fittings & Equipment £	Total £
	Cost At 1 April 2018 Additions during year Disposals	3,547,199 551,631 -	310,057 193,519 (214,132)	3,857,256 745,150 (214,132)
	At 31 March 2019	4,098,830	289,444	4,388,274
	<b>Depreciation</b> At 1 April 2018 Charge for year On disposals	190,854 79,705	297,248 60,750 (212,489)	488,102 140,455 (212,489)
	At 31 March 2019	270,559	145,509	416,068
	Net Book Value At 31 March 2019	3,828,271	143,935	3,972,206
-	At 31 March 2018	3,356,345	12,809	3,369,154
17.	Debtors		2019 £	2018 £
	Rental debtors Technical arrears Provision for bad debts		195,057 9,330 (92,608)	158,857 11,233 (92,608)
	Prepayments and accrued income Amounts due from owners Other debtors		111,779 92,836 21,277 33,855 259,747	77,482 85,858 30,493 64,450 258,283

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

		0040	2018
18(a)	Current asset investments	2019 £	2016 £
	Current asset investments	5,297,415	5,641,592
	:	2040	2018
18(b)	Cash and cash equivalents	2019 £	2018 £
	Balances held in current accounts Balances held in deposit accounts	868,600 3,774,501	520,664 4,019,292
		4,643,101	4,539,956
19.	Creditors – Amounts falling due within one year	2019 £	2018 £
	Housing loans Trade creditors Accruals and deferred income Other creditors Other taxes and social security costs Rents in advance Deferred capital grants (note 21) SHAPS deficit repayment plan (note 27)	826,003 827,370 157,722 362,937 84,827 696,985 197,667	763,971 338,214 206,413 465,748 80,125 670,049 155,737 168,508
		3,153,511	2,848,765
20.	Creditors – Amounts falling due after more than one year	2019 £	2018 £
	Housing loans Deferred capital grants (note 21) SHAPS deficit repayment plan (note 27)	30,089,612 11,741,622	30,915,615 9,448,818 505,492
		41,831,234	40,869,925
	Loans are secured by specific charges on the Association's properties rates of interest in instalments.	and are repayal	ole at varying
	The net book value of housing properties secured at the y (2018 - £36,421,490).	vear end was	£36,154,638
		2019 £	2018 £
	Between one and two years Between two and five years In five years or more	858,926 2,892,066 26,338,620	826,003 2,705,125 27,384,487
		30,089,612	30,915,615

21.	Deferred capital grants	2019 £	2018 £
	Deferred capital grants 1 April Grants received in year Released to income in year	9,604,555 2,490,900 (156,166)	9,564,195 146,156 (105,796)
	Deferred capital grants at 31 March	11,939,289	9,604,555
		2019 £	2018 £
	Split: Due within one year Due between one and two years Due between three and five years Due after five years	197,667 197,667 593,001 10,950,954 11,939,289	155,737 155,737 467,211 8,825,870 9,604,555
22.	Financial instruments	2019 £	2018 £
	Financial assets Cash and cash equivalents Current asset investments – deposit accounts Financial assets measured at amortised cost	4,643,101 5,297,415 207,378	4,539,956 5,641,592 202,832
		10,147,894	10,384,380
	Financial liabilities Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	32,263,644	33,363,961

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise rent arrears, accrued income, amounts due from owners and other debtors.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise housing loans, trade creditors, accruals, other creditors and the SHAPS deficit repayment liability.

23. Share capital	2019 £	2018 £
Shares of £1 each fully paid and issued at 1 April	137	133
Shares issued in year Shares cancelled in year	4 (1)	7 (3)
As at 31 March	140	137

All shares are non-withdrawable and do not carry any right to interest or dividend.

# 24. Revenue commitments

At 31 March 2019, the Association had total future minimum lease commitments under non-cancellable operating leases as set out below:

	operating leases as set out below:	Land & buildings £	2019 Other leases £	Land & buildings £	2018 Other leases £
	Within one year Between two and five years Over five years	- 	3,086 1,285 -	7,250 - -	3,086 4,371
			4,371	7,250	7,457
25.	Capital commitments			2019 £	2018 £
	Contracted for but not provided in these	accounts		1,814,482	406,862
٠	This is to be funded by: HAG			-	-
	Private Finance Reserves			1,814,482	406,862
				1,814,482	406,862

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

# 26. Pensions - Strathclyde Pension Fund liability

As a result of the second stage transfer, 18 employees were transferred from Glasgow Housing Association Limited to Tollcross Housing Association Limited. Of these 18 employees, 12 are members of the Strathclyde Pension Fund which is a statutory multi-employer defined benefit scheme. It is administered by Glasgow City Council in accordance with the Local Scheme (Scotland) Regulations 1998, as amended.

The main financial assumptions used by the Council's Actuary, Hymans Robertson, in their FRS 102 calculations are as follows:

Assumptions as at	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Inflation / pension increase rate	2.4%	2.3%
Salary increases	3.6%	3.5%
Discount rate	2.5%	2.7%

# Mortality

Life expectancy is based on the Fund's VitaCurves with improvements in line with the CMI 2016 model with an allowance for smoothing of recent mortality experience and long term rates of 1.5% p.a. for males and 1.25% p.a. for females. Based on these assumptions, the average future life expectancies at age 65 are summarised below:

	Males	Females
Current pensioners Future pensioners	21.4 years 23.4 years	23.7 years 25.8 years

The sensitivities regarding the principal assumptions used to measure the scheme liabilities are set out below:

Sensitivity analysis	Approximate % increase to mon employer liability	Approximate etary amount (£000)
<ul><li>0.5% decrease in real discount rate</li><li>0.5% increase in the salary increase rate</li><li>0.5% increase in the pension increase rate</li></ul>	13% 4% 9%	424 116 297
The table below compares the present value of the assumptions, with the estimated employer assets.	scheme liabilities, based or	the Actuary's
Net pension liability as at	31 March 2019 £000	31 March 2018 £000
Estimated employer assets (A)	2,538	2,266
Present value of scheme liabilities Present value of unfunded liabilities	(3,233)	(2,754)
Total value of liabilities (B)	(3,233)	(2,754)
Net pension liability (A) – (B)	(695)	(488)

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

26.	Pensions - Strathclyde Pension Fund liability (continued)  Reconciliation of defined benefit obligation	31 March 2019 £000	31 March 2018 £000
	Opening defined benefit obligation Current service cost Interest cost Contributions by members Actuarial (losses)/gains	(488) (154) (14) 115 (154)	(1,014) (147) (28) 81 620
	Closing defined benefit obligation	(695)	(488)
	Analysis of the amount charged to operating surplus:	31 March 2019 £000	31 March 2018 £000
	Service cost Contributions	154 (115)	147 (81)
	Total operating charge	39	66
	Net Interest cost	14	28
	Analysis of the amount recognised in the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income:	31 March 2019 £000	31 March 2018 £000
	Actuarial (loss)/gain recognised as other comprehensive income	(154)	620

# 26b. Contingent liability - Strathclyde Pension Fund

Guaranteed Minimum Pension (GMP) is the minimum pension which an occupational pension scheme in the UK has to provide for those employees who were contracted out of the State Earnings-Related Pension Scheme (SERPS). Both pension scheme members and sponsoring employers paid lower National Insurance contributions at the time of accrual given the lower benefits being accrued for the member by the state. Women can currently receive their GMP benefits at age 60 compared to age 65 for men. GMP also accrued at a faster rate for women than men.

Historically some defined benefit schemes had different retirement ages for men and women. Therefore schemes are required to "equalise" pension ages and overall benefit scales between males and females. The Scheme actuary is therefore required to estimate the impact of GMP and include an allowance for the increase in calculated liabilities.

The impact of GMP equalisation for the Association in respect of the Strathclyde Pension Scheme is currently uncertain and the scheme actuaries will perform the calculation in 2019/20 and therefore no allowance has been made for the effects of the GMP equalisation within the pension liability recognised in respect of the Strathclyde Pension Scheme.

# 27. Pensions - SHAPS liability

Tollcross Housing Association Limited participates in the Scottish Housing Associations' Pension Scheme (the "Scheme").

The Scheme is a multi-employer defined benefit scheme which provides benefit to some 150 non-associated employers. The Scheme is funded. The Scheme is subject to the funding legislation outlined in the Pensions Act 2004 which came into force on 30 December 2005. This, together with documents issued by the Pensions Regulator and Technical Actuarial Standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council, set out the framework for funding defined benefit occupational pension schemes in the UK.

# 27. Pensions – SHAPS liability (continued)

The Scheme offers six benefit structures to employers, namely:

- Final salary with a 1/60th accrual rate;
- Career average revalued earnings with a 1/60th accrual rate;
- Career average revalued earnings with a 1/70th accrual rate;
- Career average revalued earnings with a 1/80th accrual rate;
- Career average revalued earnings with a 1/120th accrual rate contracted in; and
- Defined Contribution (DC option).

An employer can elect to operate different benefit structures for their active members (as at the first day of April in any given year) and their new entrants. The DC option can be introduced by the employer on the first day of any month after giving a minimum of three months' prior notice.

The Association has elected to operate the Final salary with 1/60th accrual rate benefit option for active members and defined contribution or career average revalued earnings with a 1/70th accrual rate for new members from 1 April 2015.

During the accounting period the Association paid contributions at the rate of 12.6% of pensionable salaries. Employee contributions were 12.5%.

The Trustee commissions an actuarial valuation of the Scheme every three years. The main purpose of the valuation is to determine the financial position of the Scheme in order to determine the level of future contributions required, so that the Scheme can meet its pension obligations as they fall due.

As at the Statement of Financial Position date there were 28 (2018 - 28) active members of the Scheme employed by Tollcross Housing Association Limited. The annual pensionable payroll in respect of these members was £992,696 (2018 - £980,455). Tollcross Housing Association Limited continues to offer membership of the Scheme to its employees.

# Year ended 31 March 2018

Up until 31 March 2018, it was not possible in the normal course of events to identify the share of underlying assets and liabilities belonging to individual participating employers. Thus, up until the end of the 31 March 2018 year end, the scheme was accounted for as a defined contribution scheme. However the Association has entered into a past service deficit repayment agreement with TPT and per FRS 102, this discounted past service deficit liability has been recognised in the Statement of Financial Position.

The last triennial valuation of the Scheme, for funding purposes was carried out as at 30 September 2015. This valuation revealed a deficit of £198m. A Recovery Plan has been put in place to eliminate the deficit which runs to 28 February 2022 for the majority of employers, although certain employers have different arrangements.

The joint contribution rates required from employers and members to meet the cost of future benefit accrual for the Career average 1/70<sup>th</sup> benefit structure was assessed as 20.4%.

In addition the contribution rates for the final salary with 1/60<sup>th</sup> accrual from 1 April 2019 is 12.6% employer contributions and 12.5% employee contributions.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

# 27. Pensions – SHAPS liability (continued)

The key valuation assumptions used to determine the assets and liabilities of the Scheme as at 30 September 2015 are detailed below:

-	Investment return pre retirement Investment return post retirement Investment return post retirement Rate of salary increases Rate of pension increases	Pensioners  pension accrued pre 6 April 2005 pension accrued from 6 April 2005  (for locusor before 1 October 1993 per	5.30% per annum 3.40% per annum 3.40% per annum 4.10% per annum 2.00% per annum 1.70% per annum nsion increases are
-	Rate of price inflation	<i>576</i> /	2.60% per annum

# 30 September 2017 funding update

The Employer Committee received the 30 September 2017 Actuarial Report, the annual funding update which shows the Scheme's ongoing funding position in between each three-yearly valuation.

A summary is shown below:

30 September	Assets	Liabilities	Deficit	Funding
2015	£616m	£814m	£198m	76%
2016	£810m	£1,020m	£210m	79%
2017	£852m	£981m	£129m	87%

The Trustee's view is that the recovery plan remains appropriate and there is no need to take any action ahead of the next actuarial valuation, which was due as at 30 September 2018. The information regarding this 30 September 2018 valuation, including the annual funding update, is not yet available from TPT.

	2018
Past service deficit repayment liability	£
Provision at start of period Unwinding of the discount factor (interest expense) Deficit contribution paid Re-measurements – impact of any changes in assumptions	837,000 8,000 (165,000) (6,000)
Provision at end of period	674,000
	2018 £
Liability split as: < 1 year  1-2 years  2-5 years > 5 years	168,508 170,982 334,510
	674,000

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

# 27. Pensions - SHAPS liability (continued)

Statement of Comprehensive Income Impact	2018 £
Interest expense Re-measurements – impact of any change in assumptions	8,000 (6,000)
Assumptions Rate of discount	2018 1.51%

The discount rates shown above are the equivalent single discount rates, which when used to discount the future recovery plan contributions due, would give the same results as using a full AA corporate band yield curve to discount the same recovery plan contributions.

# Year ended 31 March 2019

# Accounting treatment from 1 April 2018

From 1 April 2018, information became available in order to separate out the assets and liabilities between scheme members and thus the SHAPS is accounted for as a defined benefit pension scheme from 1 April 2018 onwards. In accordance with FRS 102 section 28, the operating and financing costs of pension and post retirement schemes (determined by TPT) are recognised separately in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Service costs are systematically spread over the service lives of the employees and financing costs are recognised in the period in which they arise. The difference between actual and expected returns on assets during the year, including changes in the actuarial assumptions, is recognised in Other Comprehensive Income.

At 31 March 2018, in respect of the SHAPS deficit repayment plan, amounts included within creditors due less than one year were £168,508 and amounts included within creditors due greater than one year were £505,492. At 1 April 2018, on initial recognition of the multi-employer defined benefit scheme, the opening adjustment to the liability was £297,000 to recognise a liability of £971,000 as at 1 April 2018.

# Present values of defined benefit obligation, fair value of assets and defined benefit liability

	31 March 2019 £'000
Fair value of plan assets Present value of defined benefit obligation	5,622 (6,576)
Defined benefit liability to be recognised	(954)

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

# 27. Pensions – SHAPS liability (continued)

# Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of the defined benefit obligation

	Year ended 31 March 2019 £'000
Defined benefit obligation at start of period Current service cost Expenses Interest expense Contributions by plan participants Actuarial (losses)/gains due to scheme experience Actuarial (losses)/gains due to changes in demographic assumptions Actuarial (losses)/gains due to changes in financial assumptions Benefits paid and expenses	(6,383) (122) (5) (160) (72) 150 (18) (399) 433
Defined benefit liability at the end of the period	(6,576)
Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of the fair value of plan assets	Year ended
	31 March 2019 £'000
Fair value of plan assets at start of the period Interest income Experience on plan assets (excluding amounts included in interest income) - gain Contributions by the employer Contributions by plan participants Benefits paid and expenses	5,412 137 187 247 72 (433)
Fair value of plan assets at end of period	5,622
Defined benefit costs recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income	Period from 31 March 2018 to 31 March 2019 £'000
Current service cost Admin expenses Net interest expense	122 5 23
Defined benefit costs recognised in Statement of Comprehensive Income	150

# 27. Pensions – SHAPS liability (continued)

Defined benefit costs recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	Period ended 31 March 2019 £'000
Experience on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest cost - gain)  Experience gains and losses arising on the plan liabilities – gain  Effects of changes in the demographic assumptions underlying the present value of the defined benefit obligation – (loss)  Effects of changes in the financial assumptions underlying the present value of the defined benefit obligation – (loss)  Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income – (loss)	187 150 (18) (399) (80)
Fund allocation for employer's calculated share of assets	31 March 2019 £'000
Global Equity Absolute Return Distressed Opportunities Credit Relative Value Alternative Risk Premia Fund of Hedge Funds Emerging Markets Debt Risk Sharing Insurance-Linked Securities Property Infrastructure Private Debt Corporate Bond Fund Long Lease Property Secured Income Over 15 Year Gilts Liability Driven Investment Net Current Assets	904 476 96 98 314 16 180 163 146 112 236 73 394 68 196 144 2,000 6
Total Assets	5,622

# TOLLCROSS HOUSING ASSOCIATION LIMITED NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

# 27. Pensions - SHAPS liability (continued)

The main financial assumptions used by the Scheme Actuary, TPT, in their FRS 102 calculations are as follows:

Assumptions as at	31 March 2019 % per annum
Discount rate Inflation (RPI) Inflation (CPI) Salary growth Allowance for commutation of pension for cash at retirement	2.5 3.3 2.3 3.3 75% of maximum allowance

The mortality assumptions adopted at 31 March 2019 imply the following life expectancies:

	Life expectancy at age 65 (years)
Male retiring in 2019	21.7 23.4
Female retiring in 2019 Male retiring in 2039	23.4
Female retiring in 2039	24.7

Life expectancy is based on the Fund's VitaCurves with improvements in line with the CMI 2017 model with an allowance for smoothing of recent mortality experience and long term rates of 1.25% p.a. for males and 1% p.a. for females.

# Member data summary

Active members			
	Number	Total earnings (£'000s p.a.)	Average age (unweighted)
Males	7	362	55
Females	6	222	49
Total	13	584	52
Deferred members		•	
	Number	Deferred pensions (£'000s p.a.)	Average age (unweighted)
Males	5	10	55
Females	4	18	52
Total	9	28	53
Pensioners			_
	Number	Pensions (£'000s p.a.)	Average age (unweighted)
Males	3	59	66
Females	3	28	64
Total	6	87	65

# 27. Pensions – SHAPS liability (continued)

# Employer debt on withdrawal

Following a change in legislation in September 2005 there is a potential debt on the employer that could be levied by the Trustee of the Scheme. The debt is due in the event of the employer ceasing to participate in the Scheme or the Scheme winding up. The debt for the Scheme as a whole is calculated by comparing the liabilities for the Scheme (calculated on a buyout basis i.e. the cost of securing benefits by purchasing annuity policies from an insurer, plus an allowance for expenses) with the assets of the Scheme. If the liabilities exceed assets there is a buy-out debt.

The leaving employer's share of the buy-out debt is the proportion of the Scheme's liability attributable to employment with the leaving employer compared to the total amount of the Scheme's liabilities (relating to employment with all the employers). The leaving employer's debt therefore includes a share of any 'orphan' liabilities in respect of previously participating employers. The amount of the debt therefore depends on many factors including total Scheme liabilities, Scheme investment performance, the liabilities in respect of current and former employees of the employer, financial conditions at the time of the cessation event and the insurance buy-out market. The amounts of debt can therefore be volatile over time.

The Association has been notified by TPT of the estimated employer debt on withdrawal from the Scheme based on the financial position of the Scheme as at 30 September 2017. As of this date the estimated employer debt for the Association was £5,499,877. The employer debt on withdrawal based on the valuation as at 30 September 2018 is not yet available from TPT.

# **GMP** equalisation

Guaranteed Minimum Pension (GMP) is the minimum pension which an occupational pension scheme in the UK has to provide for those employees who were contracted out of the State Earnings-Related Pension Scheme (SERPS). Both pension scheme members and sponsoring employers paid lower National Insurance contributions at the time of accrual given the lower benefits being accrued for the member by the state. Women can currently receive their GMP benefits at age 60 compared to age 65 for men. GMP also accrued at a faster rate for women than men.

Historically some defined benefit schemes had different retirement ages for men and women. Therefore schemes are required to "equalise" pension ages and overall benefit scales between males and females. The Scheme actuary is therefore required to estimate the impact of GMP and include an allowance for the increase in calculated liabilities.

The impact of GMP equalisation for Tollcross Housing Association is 0.04% of liabilities, which is expected to be approximately £2,000. This is included within the closing defined benefit liability as detailed above.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

28.	Net cash flow from operating activities	2019 £	2018 £
	Surplus for the year	1,167,592	1,578,911
	Adjustments for non-cash items:  Carrying amount of tangible fixed asset disposals	17,682	168,126
	Depreciation of tangible fixed assets including loss on disposal of components (Increase)/decrease in debtors Increase in trade and other creditors Interest charge in respect of the defined benefit pension liabilities Staff service costs in respect of the defined benefit pension liabilities	1,329,210 (1,464) 369,292 37,000 88,672	1,102,229 740,373 373,324 36,000 60,000
	Adjustments for investing and financing activities: Proceeds from sale of tangible fixed assets Interest payable Interest received Release of deferred Government Capital Grants SHAPS past service deficit contribution paid Shares cancelled	(10,967) 1,157,304 (66,584) (156,166) (169,672)	(140,092) 1,109,478 (62,880) (105,796) (165,000)
	Net cash inflow from operating activities	3,761,898	4,694,670

# 29. Legislative provisions

The Association is incorporated under the Co-operative and Community Benefit Societies Act 2014.

# 30. Related party transactions

The membership of the Management Committee at the Association is drawn from the local community, with some members also being tenants. Members of the Management Committee who are tenants receive no favourable treatment and such transactions are carried out at arm's length.

The Association has Board members who are also tenants. The total rent received in the year relating to tenant Board members is £38,129 (2018 - £35,012). The total rent arrears relating to tenant Board members included within debtors at the year end is £61 (2018 - £154). The total rent prepaid in advance relating to tenant Board members included within creditors is £1,482 (2018 - £1,835).