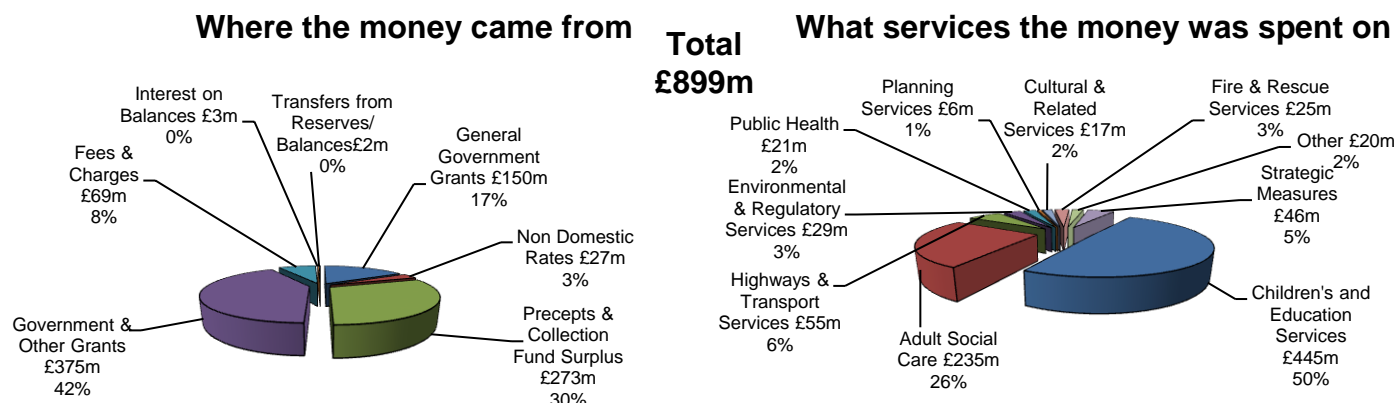


## SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTS 2013/14

The County Council's accounts set out how much money we have spent on services, what we have invested in capital projects, how we have funded the expenditure and what assets we own.

### Review of 2013/14



The Council set a net revenue budget for the year of £430.7m to finance day to day service provision. Actual spending for the year after transfers to earmarked reserves was £428.0m, £2.7m lower than had been planned, and we received £0.1m additional general funding during the year. The County Fund balance has increased by £2.8m from £18.7m at the outset of the financial year to £21.5m at 31 March 2014. This includes £3.0m Severe Weather Recovery Grant received in March 2014.

### Summarised Revenue Account

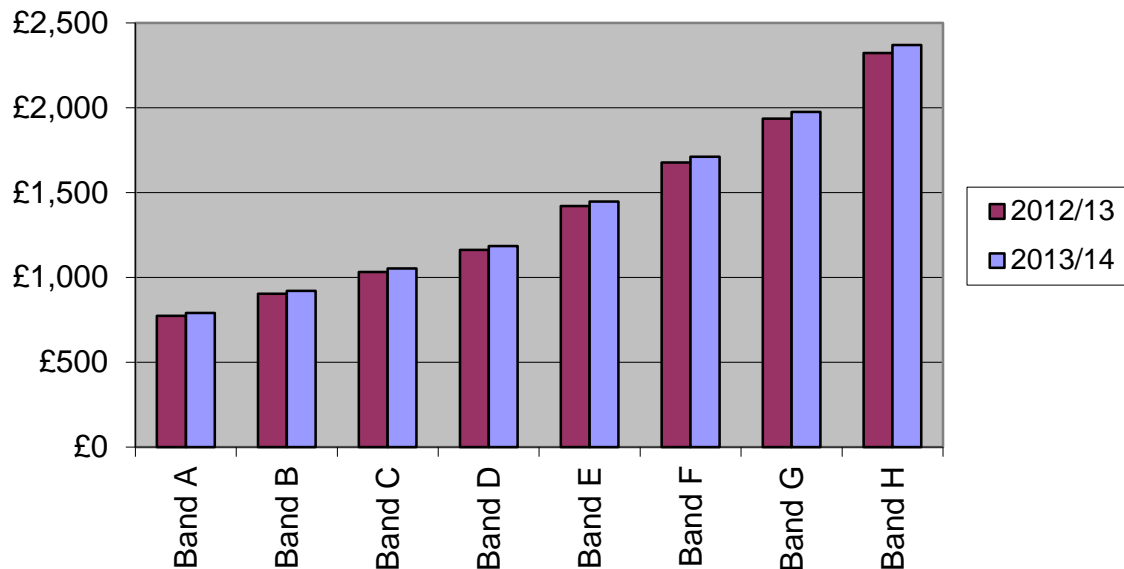
	Gross Expenditure £m	Income £m	Net Expenditure £m
<b>Net cost of services</b>	<b>891.8</b>	<b>-437.5</b>	<b>454.3</b>
Other operating expenditure	75.0	-3.0	72.0
Financing and investment income and expenditure	51.6	-12.1	39.5
Taxation and non-specific grant income	0.0	-511.2	-511.2
<b>Deficit on provision of services</b>	<b>1,018.4</b>	<b>-963.8</b>	<b>54.6</b>
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis:			
Income and expenditure to be excluded	-145.1	66.6	-78.5
Capital financing costs to be included	25.3	0.0	25.3
<b>Net decrease before transfers to earmarked reserves</b>	<b>898.6</b>	<b>-897.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Transfers from earmarked reserves		-4.2	-4.2
<b>Increase in County Fund balance for the year</b>	<b>898.6</b>	<b>-901.4</b>	<b>-2.8</b>

The adjustments between accounting basis and funding basis are those items that regulations require to be added to or removed from the surplus/deficit on provision of services to determine the amount chargeable against the County Fund balance.

County Fund Balance	£m
Balance at start of year	18.7
Increase in year	2.8
Balance at end of year	21.5

## Our Council Tax Funding

The graph below shows how much Council Tax for County Council services was charged for each property band in 2012/13 and 2013/14.



	Band A	Band B	Band C	Band D	Band E	Band F	Band G	Band H
2013/14	£790	£921	£1,053	£1,185	£1,448	£1,711	£1,975	£2,370
2012/13	£774	£904	£1,033	£1,162	£1,420	£1,678	£1,936	£2,323

## Capital Investment

We also spent money on improving assets...

Spending...	£m	Paid for by...	£m
Children's and education services	31.3	External borrowing	1.2
Environment, roads and transport	27.5	Grants & contributions	58.8
Social, community and other services	6.1	Revenue	7.2
Properties, offices and technology	2.3		
	<u>67.2</u>		<u>67.2</u>

Some of the larger capital schemes that have benefited the community include:

	£m
Oxford Spires Academy	6.0
Replacement of buildings at Wood Farm School	2.5
Replacement of buildings and additional space at Bayards Hill School	1.8
Extra Care Housing – Thornbury and Yarnton	2.3
Dignity Plus Dementia Care – creating supportive, dementia-friendly physical environments for people living with dementia	1.4
Didcot Parkway Station Interchange	3.4
Wheatley River Bridge	1.6
Thornhill Park & Ride Extension	1.0

## Summarised Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2014

The balance sheet shows the Council's financial position at 31 March 2014; the end of the 2013/14 financial year. It identifies what we own, what we owe and how this is funded.

	£m
<b>Net Assets</b>	
Long-term assets	1,232.5
Cash and short-term investments	247.7
Money owed to the Council	47.8
Other short-term assets	0.3
Money owed by the Council	-88.0
Borrowing	-405.8
Pensions and other liabilities	-709.4
Capital grants and contributions	-47.3
<b>Total assets less total liabilities</b>	<b><u>277.8</u></b>
<b>Financed by</b>	
Earmarked reserves	130.2
Other usable reserves	90.2
Unusable reserves	57.4
<b>Net Assets</b>	<b><u>277.8</u></b>

### Earmarked Reserves

The Council's earmarked reserves as at 31 March 2014 are as follows:

	£m
Schools	25.5
Capital investment	29.0
Insurance	3.5
Cash flow	19.4
Other corporate reserves	5.3
Directorate reserves	47.5
	<b><u>130.2</u></b>

### Other Usable Reserves

The Council's other usable reserves as at 31 March 2014 are as follows:

	£m
County Fund balance	21.5
Capital investment balances	68.7
	<b><u>90.2</u></b>

### Cash Flow

The cash flow summary shows the total cash inflows and outflows during the year and includes both capital and revenue transactions.

£m

Cash in hand at 1 April 2013	13.0
Cash in	1,310.1
Cash out	-1,306.3
Cash in hand at 31 March 2014	<u>16.8</u>

### Plans for future service delivery

The Medium Term Financial Plan for 2014/15 to 2017/18 reflects the Council's overarching aim of a 'Thriving Oxfordshire'. New directorate business strategies for the period up to 2017/18 incorporate £31m of previously planned savings, together with a further £64m savings agreed in February 2014 to reflect anticipated reductions in government funding, restrictions on council tax increases and new expenditure pressures.

### Oxfordshire County Council Pension Fund

The County Council is the administering authority for the Oxfordshire Local Government Pension Fund.

#### Fund Summary at 31 March 2014

#### Net Assets at 31 March 2014

	£m		£m
Opening net assets at 1 April	1,523.7	Value of investments	1,559.9
Net income from fund members	10.4	Net money owed to the pension fund	57.1
Net returns on investments	97.1	Long term assets	14.2
<b>Closing net assets at 31 March 2014</b>	<u>1,631.2</u>	<b>Net assets of the pension fund at 31 March 2014</b>	<u>1,631.2</u>

There were 20,583 contributing members to the fund at 31 March 2014, and 12,904 pensions were paid. Contribution rates for 2013/14 were based on the valuation of the Scheme's financial position as at 31 March 2010.

### Pension Fund Annual Report

The Pension Fund annual report is available to be downloaded from the County Council's website at: [www.oxfordshire.gov.uk](http://www.oxfordshire.gov.uk).

### Fire-fighters Pension Fund

Separate fire-fighters pension fund accounts are included in the County Council's Statement of Accounts. The scheme has no assets and the surplus or deficit on the pension fund account is paid to/met by central government.

### Status of Accounts

The County Council's accounts are prepared in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting. This summary is taken from the full Statement of Accounts certified by the Chief Finance Officer on 23 June 2014 and is still subject to audit. The audited accounts will be published at the end of September and will be made available on the County Council's website.

### What do you think?

If you have any questions or suggestions as to how we could improve these summary accounts, please contact Stephanie Skivington:

Telephone: 01865 323995

Email: [stephanie.skivington@oxfordshire.gov.uk](mailto:stephanie.skivington@oxfordshire.gov.uk)

Address: Corporate Finance, Chief Executive's Office, County Hall, New Road, Oxford, OX1 1ND.

## **Glossary of Terms**

### **Asset**

An asset is something the County Council owns and can be either long term or current.

### **Balance**

The accumulated surplus of income over expenditure. Such a surplus is available to meet unexpected expenditure or a shortfall in income, to allow flexibility in borrowing from the money market, to finance expenditure pending the receipt of income or to reduce the Council Tax requirement.

### **Balance Sheet**

A statement summarising the County Council's financial position at the end of an accounting period. The statement shows the County Council's assets and liabilities.

### **Capital Asset**

A tangible asset that yields benefit to the County Council and the services it provides for a period of more than one year.

### **Capital Expenditure**

Expenditure on the provision of lasting assets, for example land, buildings, road, vehicles and equipment such as computers.

### **Capital Investment**

Investment in assets that will be used for more than one year, such as buildings and roads.

### **Capital Investment Balances**

Capital grants and contributions and capital receipts reserves that will be used to fund capital expenditure in future years.

### **Capital Receipts**

Receipts from the sale of capital assets.

### **Cash Flow**

The movement of money into or out of the County Council during the financial year.

### **County Fund**

The main revenue fund of the County Council into which Council Tax income and Government grants are paid and from which day-to-day payments are made.

### **Financial Year**

The County Council's accounts cover the period from 1 April in one year to 31 March in the next year.

### **Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure**

This mainly comprises interest charges, for example on borrowing, and interest earned on investments.

### **General Revenue Government Grants**

These are general grants paid by central government in aid of local authority services as opposed to specific grants which may only be used for a specific purpose. The main general grant is Revenue Support Grant.

### **Liabilities**

Amounts owed by the County Council which will be paid some time in the future.

### **Long Term Assets**

Capital assets, long-term investments and money owed to the Council over the long-term.

### **Non Domestic Rate**

A levy on businesses based on a national rate in the pound set by the government multiplied by the 'rateable value' of the premises they occupy.

### **Net Operating Expenditure**

The amount which it costs to provide services after any specific grants and/or income from fees and charges is taken into account, but ignoring general government grant and local taxation.

### **Non-specific Grant Income**

Grant income from general revenue government grants and capital grants and contributions.

### **Provision**

An amount of money put aside in the accounts for anticipated liabilities, which cannot be accurately estimated e.g. insurance provision for claims awaiting resolution.

### **Reserves**

Amounts of money put aside to meet certain categories of expenditure in order to avoid fluctuations in the charge to the County Fund.

### **Revenue Expenditure**

The County Council's day-to-day expenditure on items which include wages, supplies and services and interest charges.

### **Specific Grants**

Grants paid by the government towards either revenue or capital to support the cost of specific services.

### **Unusable Reserves**

Reserves that cannot be used to provide services, for example reserves that hold increases in the value of assets that will not be realised until the assets are sold. Unusable reserves also include those reserves that reflect timing differences between expenditure being recognised in the accounts and when it has to be funded.