Registered Housing Association No. HAL261 FCA Reference No. 2414R(S) Scottish Charity No. SC040979

MUIRHOUSE HOUSING ASSOCIATION LIMITED REPORT and FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 31 March 2019

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2019

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BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, EXECUTIVES and ADVISERS

Year ended 31 March 2019

Board of Management

Robert McDougall (Chair) Pascale Adriaens (Casual vacancy from 13 May 2019) Karen Allum Helen Armour

Laura Calder (Vice Chair)

Eileen Carr (Resigned 25 June 2018)

Thomas Diamond

James Roy Douglas (Chair of Muirhouse Homes Limited)

Alasdair Fraser (Resigned 25 March 2019)

William Grieve (Appointed 24 September 2018)

Eilidh Hegney (Appointed 24 September 2018, Resigned 13 May 2019)

Eric Hollanders (Casual vacancy from 13 May 2019)

Ann McDonald

Steven Prevost (Chair of Audit & Risk Committee)

Julie Smith lain Strachan

Martin Thoronka

Executive Officers

Stephen McAvoy (Chief Executive) Barry Allan (Finance & Corporate Services Manager)

Registered Office

11 Muirhouse Medway Edinburgh EH4 4RW

Auditors

RSM UK Audit LLP Chartered Accountants Third Floor, Centenary House 69 Wellington Street Glasgow G2 6HG

Internal Auditors

Wylie + Bisset LLP 168 Bath Street Glasgow G2 4TP

Bankers

The Royal Bank of Scotland 239 St John's Road Edinburgh **EH12 7XA**

Solicitors

T C Young 69a George Street Edinburgh EH2 2JG

REPORT of the BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

For the year ended 31 March 2019

The Board of Management presents its report and the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2019.

Legal Status

The Association is a registered non-profit making organisation under the Co-operative and Community Benefits Societies Act 2014 No. 2414R(S). The Association is constituted under its Rule Book. The Association is a registered Scottish Charity with the charity number SC040979.

Principal Activities

The principal activities of the Association are the provision and management of affordable rented accommodation.

Financial Review

The Association made a surplus of £28,631 (2018: £669,027) for the financial year ended 31 March 2019. The revenue reserves have increased to £5,405,587 (2018: £5,376,956).

The Association participates in a multi-employer pension scheme, Scottish Housing Associations' Pension Scheme (SHAPS). The SHAPS pension scheme had previously been treated as a defined contribution scheme in line with FRS102 with a liability of £179,092 recognised as at 31 March 2018 based on the Net Present Value of the past service deficit funding agreement. Due to recent developments as at 1st April 2018 the share of assets and liabilities per employer is now available such that the scheme can now be accounted for on a defined benefit basis. Further detail in relation to this change in accounting is included in the accounting policy on pages 15-18 and Note 19 to the financial statements.

The new defined benefit liability as at 1st April 2018 is £449,000, resulting in a remeasurement through other comprehensive income of £269,908. The new defined benefit liability as at 31st March 2018 is £473,000. This has therefore resulted in an increase in the liability at 31 March 2019 of £24,000.

Significant window, kitchen and bathroom replacement works have been completed in the year ended 31 March 2019 totalling £864,594. Over the last 3 years, the Association has invested nearly £1.8m on property improvements and around 80% of the housing stock has had at least 1 improvement completed in that period. The Association is currently 99.8% compliant with SHQS and 100% compliant with EESSH. Significant investments have also been made in external paintwork and this investment will continue throughout 2019 to 2021 as part of MHA's ambitious but achievable 30-year asset management plan and 3-year programme of works.

Cash surpluses will continue to be made, subject to our planned major repair programme over the next few years, and we will continue to make efficiency savings in our operational costs wherever possible.

Budgetary Process

Each year the Board approves the annual budget, as well as the five-year projections. A new strategic plan is approved on a 3-year basis, the plan is reviewed on an annual basis within the 3 years. Performance is monitored, and relevant action taken throughout the year through quarterly reporting to the Audit & Risk Committee, and Board, of variances from the budget, updated forecasts for the year where necessary together with information for key risk areas. Approval procedures are in place in respect of major areas of risk such as major contract tenders, expenditure and treasury management.

Treasury Management

The Association has an active treasury management function, which operates in accordance with the Treasury Management Policy approved by the Board. In this way, MHA manages its borrowing arrangements to ensure that it is always in a position to meet financial obligations as they fall due, whilst managing excess cash and liquid resources held.

The Association, as a matter of policy, does not enter into transactions of a speculative nature. At 31 March 2019, MHA has a mix of fixed and variable rate finance which it considers appropriate currently. During the year, variable loans held were refinanced, at an improved rate, which is anticipated to provide savings on loan interest payments over the period of the loan agreement.

REPORT of the BOARD OF MANAGEMENT (Continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2019

Review of Business and Future Developments

The Association continues to review performance to meet the regulatory requirements and participates in benchmarking and good practice events. The Association performs in the top quartile with regard to KPIs reported in the Annual Return of the Charter compared to other RSLs. In 2018/19 the Association achieved several improvements in operational performance; and continued to perform well with regard to rent control and void management compared to peers. These results support the staff's hard work in the face of continued welfare reform and the implementation of Universal Credit in the year. Membership continues of the Scottish Federation of Housing Associations, Chartered Institute of Housing, Scottish Housing Best Value Network, Housemark, Share etc. Board members, and staff, are encouraged to attend events and conferences organised by similar organisations and utilise online training. The Association continues to develop an annual appraisal process for all Board members and holds an annual Board and Staff strategy day to consider and agree upon values, objectives and the future direction of the Association. The three-year business plan for 2019 to 2021 is now in its second year of use.

The Association continues to work in partnership with the local authority to prioritise the completion of the regeneration of the community and is committed as part of the Association's business plan to be a community anchor, support social enterprise and financial & social inclusion. The Association continued its partnership with Castle Rock Edinvar for the provision of financial, welfare and fuel energy advice.

Plans and processes are in place to meet the new Scottish Housing Regulator's Regulatory Framework introduced in April 2019 and to ensure that all self-assessment and annual assurance statements are satisfactorily reported to all stakeholders.

As part of the Association's community work, and in conjunction with Muirhouse Homes Limited (a 100% owned subsidiary of the Association providing mid-market rent housing), a Community Chest Fund has been in place since 2017. In 2018/19 6 projects were successful in meeting the criteria and received funds of £33,703 (2018: £9,940). Staff are actively encouraging projects and groups to apply for funding and the Association is optimistic that this will increase during the next few years. In 2019, the Association made charitable donations of £14,945 (2018: £12,888), as part of the agreed strategy of, Board and staff, to invest in Muirhouse as a community and provide learning, activities and experiences for tenants. All selected projects support our stated strategic objectives and priorities, improving the neighbourhood and environment, strengthening the community, increasing wealth and opportunities, boosting health and wellbeing, and supporting children and young people.

MHA is also a founding member of The Alliance of Registered Co-operatives & Housing Associations, Independent in Edinburgh (ARCHIE). An alliance of 8 independent Housing Associations in Edinburgh established to share skills, experience and resources to enable an enhanced service to be delivered to customers and the wider community.

REPORT of the BOARD OF MANAGEMENT (Continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2019

Key Performance Indicators

The Association reports on its performance against a series of indicators laid out in the Scottish Social Housing Charter. Our performance continues to show strong results, with all the indicators at top quartile levels.

Indicators	Targets for 2018/19	Actual 2018/19	Scottish Average 2017/18
Average Time to re-let a property (Indicator 35)	Less than 5 days	4.36 days	27.2 days
Void Rent Loss (Indicator 34)	Less than 0.5%	0.06%	3.4%
Gross Rent Arrears (Indicators 31)	Less than 3%	2.78%	4.00%
No. of stage 1 complaints responded within timescale	100%	100%	89.4%
No. of stage 2 complaints responded within timescale	100%	0%*	87.5%
Tenants satisfied with the standard of home when moving in	100%	100%	91.2%
Reactive Repairs "right first time" (Indicator 13)	95%	95.42%	92.0%
Satisfaction with Repairs Service (Indicator 16)	90%	97.05%	92.3%
Average time to complete Emergency Repair (Indicator 11)	Less than 4 hrs	1.72 hrs	3.0 hrs
Average time to complete non-emergency repairs	Urgent 2 days Normal 10 days	3.26 days	5.3 days
Annual Gas Safety Inspections (Indicator 15)	100%	100%	99.9%
Anti-Social Behaviour cases resolved in target (Indicator 19)	80% within 20 working days	96.55%	88.2%
SHQS Compliance	100%	99.8%	94.6%
EESSH Compliance	100%	100%	84.9%

The tri-annual tenant satisfaction survey, completed in January 2017, reported that 91% of tenants are satisfied with the overall service they receive. In addition, 94% are satisfied with the quality of their home, 88% are satisfied with the management of the neighbourhood they live in and 86% feel that the rent for their property represents good value for money.

As part of our interaction with tenants, the Association has developed a tenant's scrutiny panel and ensures that the customer is at the heart of what we do.

*0% figure is due to no Stage 2 complaints in the year to 31 March 2019.

Principal Risks & Uncertainties

The Association recognises the importance of effective identification, evaluation and management of all key strategic and operational risks, and this is a requirement set out by the Scottish Housing Regulator's Regulatory Standards.

Risk Management covers the whole spectrum of risks and not just those associated with finance, health and safety, business continuity and insurance. It also includes risks associated with service provision, effectiveness and continuity, public image (reputation), compliance with legislation and regulation and environment.

REPORT of the BOARD OF MANAGEMENT (Continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2019

Principal Risks & Uncertainties (Continued)

The principal risks facing the Association and their mitigating actions are as follows:

- Government policy National and local. Board and staff attend relevant conferences and training to ensure knowledge and information is attained of current and future developments. Membership of bodies such as SFHA also provides regular updates and awareness.
- Risk to income including welfare reform. Housing management staff, as well as all staff, have received and continue to receive appropriate training (particularly on Universal Credit) to support tenants as well reduce the level of income lost by the Association due to the impact of welfare reform. The services of a Financial Inclusion officer and an energy advisor have also been outsourced to provide additional support over the last year. Tenants are kept informed of relevant changes either individually or via newsletters, social media postings.
- Business continuity and disaster recovery. The risk of the loss of information, or access to
 the office, is managed by having adequate IT support in place, back-ups and anti-virus controls.
 The business continuity plan has been prepared to put in place procedures to manage against
 the impact of any potential disasters.
- Development and growth. Opportunities for growth when identified are robustly appraised to
 ensure values of the Association are met as well as the financial implications. Whilst the
 subsidiary Muirhouse Homes Limited has been successful since incorporation, the relationship
 between parent and subsidiary is regularly monitored by Board and staff to mitigate the risk of
 major issues or failure.
- Financial risk management and governance. Procedures and policies in place, as well as
 recent strategies developed have mitigated the risk of governance failures. Project plans and
 deadlines are in place for current and future requirements. Board and staff have agreed a plan
 for the upcoming self-assessment, and annual assurance statements, which were discussed at
 the annual strategy day. External validation, through regular internal audit, is also utilised to
 assess various strategic and operational matters.
- Impact of Brexit. Board and staff have received various information updates throughout the Brexit process, and the impact of Brexit is considered when making strategic/operational decisions such as the potential impact on contractor's costs/labour, staff, etc.
- UK economy and risk of recession. Financial management, including treasury management, procedures are in place to identify opportunities for efficiency savings. Annual budgets are prepared, and any significant long-term downturn in the UK economy would result in a review of costs and future developments etc. Sensitivity analysis is prepared when preparing 30-year financial projections, and the impact of recession is considered when these are prepared.

Risk Management comes under the remit of the Association's Audit & Risk Committee. The risk register, developed and maintained by staff, is reviewed by the Committee on a quarterly basis and significant changes/developments are highlighted to the Board of Management. Risk is assessed by considering how likely it is that an event will occur and what the impact of this would be. The likelihood and severity of each event are multiplied together to identify a rating for each risk. Risks with a score of 17 and above (maximum of 25) are highlighted in Red. A red risk is defined as an unacceptable level of risk exposure which requires constant monitoring and measures to be put in place to reduce exposure.

The Association mitigates the risk by having current controls and measures in place as well as identifying planned controls (i.e. staff training, informing tenants, reviewing policies, investing in technology, internal audit programmes etc.) and timescales for implementation to reduce exposure.

Board of Management and Executive Officers

The members of the Board of Management and the Executive Officers are listed on page 1.

Each member of the Board of Management holds one fully paid share of £1 in the Association. The Executive Officers 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 Board of Management. The members of the Board of Management are also Trustees of the Charity. Members of the Board of Management are appointed by the members at the Association's Annual General Meeting.

REPORT of the BOARD OF MANAGEMENT (Continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2019

Statement of Board of Management's Responsibilities

The Co-operative and Community Benefit Societies Act 2014 requires the Board of Management to prepare Financial Statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the of the Association and of the surplus or deficit of the Association for that period. In preparing those Financial Statements, the Board of Management is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the Financial Statements;
- prepare the Financial Statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Association will continue in business; and
- prepare a statement on Internal Financial Control.

The Board of Management is responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Association and to enable it to ensure that the Financial Statements comply with the Co-operative and Community Benefit Societies Act 2014, the Housing (Scotland) Act 2010 and the Determination of Accounting Requirements 2019. It 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. It is also responsible for ensuring the Association's suppliers are paid promptly.

The Board of Management must, in determining how amounts are presented within items in the Statement of Comprehensive Income and the Statement of Financial Position, have regard to the substance of the reported transaction or arrangement, in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices.

In so far as the Members of the Board of Management are aware:

- there is no relevant audit information (information needed by the Housing Association's auditors in connection with preparing their report) of which the Association's auditors are unaware, and
- the Members of the Board of Management have taken all steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Housing Association's auditors are aware of that information.

REPORT of the BOARD OF MANAGEMENT (Continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2019

Statement on Internal Financial Control

The Board of Management 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:

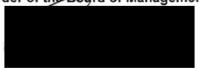
- the reliability of financial information used within the Association, or for publication;
- the maintenance of proper accounting records; and
- the safeguarding of assets against unauthorised use or disposition.

It is the Board of Management'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 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 Board of Management to monitor key business risks, financial objectives and the progress being made towards achieving the financial plans set for the year and for the medium term;
- quarterly 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;
- regulatory returns are prepared, authorised and submitted promptly to the relevant regulatory bodies;
- all significant new initiatives, major commitments and investment projects are subject to formal authorisation procedures through the Board of Management;
- the Board of Management 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;
- formal procedures have been established for instituting appropriate action to correct any
 weaknesses identified through internal or external audit reports.

The Board of Management have reviewed the effectiveness of the system of internal financial control in existence in the Association for the year ended 31 March 2019. 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.

By Order of the Board of Management



STEPHEN MCAVOY Secretary

12 August 2019

REPORT BY THE AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF

MUIRHOUSE HOUSING ASSOCIATION LIMITED

ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE MATTERS

In addition to our audit of the Financial Statements, we have reviewed your statement on Page 7 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 to corporate governance matters within Bulletin 2006/5 issued by the Financial Reporting Council through enquiry of certain members of the Management Committee and Officers of the Association and examination of relevant documents. 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 noncompliance.

Opinion

In our opinion the Statement on Internal Financial Control on page 7 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.



RSM UK Audit LLP Statutory Auditor Chartered Accountants Third Floor, Centenary House 69 Wellington Street Glasgow G2 6HG

20 August 2019

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF

MUIRHOUSE HOUSING ASSOCIATION LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Muirhouse Housing Association Limited (the 'Association') for the year ended 31 March 2019 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, statement of financial position, statement of changes in reserves, statement of cash flows and 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 FRS 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;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Co-operative and Community Benefit Societies Act 2014, Part 6 of the Housing (Scotland) Act 2010 and the Determination of Accounting Requirements – February 2019.

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 UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other 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 opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

- the Board's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the Board 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.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Board is responsible for the other information. 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.

Opinion on other matters under the Co-operative and Community Benefit Societies Act 2014 In our opinion, the following continued to apply throughout the year of account:

- the reason given by the Board of Management in respect of a previous year of account for Muirhouse Homes Limited to not be dealt with in the financial statements (having been approved by the FCA under section 99, subsection (3)); and
- the grounds given by the Board of Management for that reason.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF

MUIRHOUSE HOUSING ASSOCIATION LIMITED (continued)

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 requires 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 of the Association; or
- · we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of the Board

As explained more fully in the Board's responsibilities statement set out on page 6 the Board 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 Board determines 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 Board is 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 Board either intends 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

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 the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

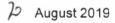
A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Association's members as a body, in accordance with Part 7 of the Co-operative and Community Benefit Societies Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Association's members 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.



RSM UK Audit LLP Statutory Auditor Chartered Accountants Third Floor, Centenary House 69 Wellington Street Glasgow G2 6HG



STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 31 March 2019

No	otes	£	2019 £	£	2018 £
Turnover	2		3,258,176		3,178,535
Operating expenditure	2		(2,437,343)		(2,108,397)
Operating surplus	8		820,833		1,070,138
Loss on disposal of fixed assets		(67,915)		(9,498)	
Interest receivable and other income		3,505		823	
Interest payable and similar charges	7	(388,660)		(391,436)	
Other finance costs		(11,000)		(1,000)	
			(464,070)		(401,111)
Surplus before taxation			356,763		669,027
Taxation	9		-		-
Surplus for the year			356,763		669,027
Initial recognition of defined benefit obligation Actuarial loss in respect of pension schemes	19 19		(269,908) (58,224)		-
Total comprehensive income for the year			28,631		669,027

There were no discontinued operations during the year. As a consequence, the results relate wholly to continuing activities.

The notes on pages 15 to 34 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN RESERVES

As at 31 March 2019

	Share Capital £	Revenue Reserve £	Total Unrestricted Funds £
Balance at 1 April 2018	55	5,376,956	5,377,011
Movement in share capital	1	-	1
Surplus from statement of total comprehensive income		28,631	28,631
Balance at 31 March 2019	56 ======	5,405,587	5,405,643 =======
Balance at 1 April 2017	50	4,707,929	4,707,979
Movement in share capital	5	-	5
Surplus from statement of total comprehensive income	-	669,027	669,027
Balance at 31 March 2018	55 ======	5,376,956	5,377,011

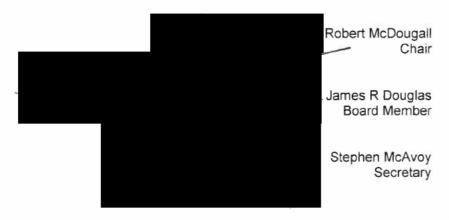
The notes on pages 15 to 34 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 March 2019

	Notes	£	2019 £	£	2018 £
Fixed assets		_	_		
Housing properties	10a		28,721,772		28,854,095
Other tangible fixed assets Intangible fixed assets	10b 10c		112,683 1,504		118,341 2,363
mangible fixed assets	100		1,504		2,303
			28,835,959		28,974,799
Investment	11		1		1
Current assets					
Debtors	15	187,595		118,242	
Cash at bank and in hand	22	1,513,792		1,708,506	
		1,701,387		1,826,748	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	16	(1,271,239)		(1,173,987)	
Net current assets			430,148		652,761
Total assets less current liabilities			29,266,108		29,627,561
Creditors: amounts falling due after more					
than one year	17		(23,387,465)		(24,071,458)
Provisions for liabilities	40				(470,000)
SHAPS pension deficit funding SHAPS defined benefit obligation	18 19		(473,000)		(179,092)
of Ar o defined benefit obligation	13		(473,000)		
Net assets			5,405,643		5,377,011
					======
Capital and reserves					
Share capital	23		56		55
Revenue reserves	24		5,405,587		5,376,956
			5,405,643		5,377,011
					=======

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Management and signed on its behalf on 12 August 2019.



The notes on pages 15 to 34 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 31 March 2019

	Notes	2019 £	2018 £
Total cash generated from operating activities	21	1,409,638	1,447,412
Cash flows (used in) investing activities Purchase of tangible fixed assets Interest received		(870,916) 3,505	(804,267) 823
Total cash flows (used in) investing activities		(867,411)	(803,444)
Cash flows (used in) financing activities Interest paid Repayment of borrowings Share capital issued Total cash flows (used in) financing activities		(388,660) (348,282) 1 (736,941) =======	
Cash and cash equivalents			
Total movement Operating activities Investing activities Financing activities		(867,411)	1,447,412 (803,444) (785,375)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(194,714)	(141,407)
Cash and cash equivalents at the start of the year		1,708,506	1,849,913
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		1,513,792	

NOTES to the FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March 2019

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS102), the Statement of Recommended Practice for social housing providers "Housing SORP 2014" and the Determination of Accounting Requirements 2019.

The financial statements are prepared in Sterling (£) and are rounded to the nearest whole £.

Legal Status

Muirhouse Housing Association Limited is registered under the Co-operative and Community Benefit Societies Act 2014 No. 2414R(S) and is a registered Scottish charity No.SC040979. Muirhouse Housing Association Limited is registered as a housing association with the Scottish Housing Regulator under the Housing (Scotland) Act 2010. The principal activity of the Association is the provision of social housing and thus the Association is considered a public benefit entity.

The registered office is 11 Muirhouse Medway, Edinburgh, EH4 4RW.

The Association is a Registered Society registered with the Financial Conduct Authority and is domiciled in Scotland.

The Association's principal place of business is Edinburgh, Scotland.

The Association is a Registered Social Landlord and Scottish Charity that owns and manages social housing properties in Edinburgh, Scotland.

1. Principal accounting policies

Going Concern

The Association has a healthy cash position and growing reserves. The Board of Management reviewed budgets and cashflow projections as part of the annual budget discussion for 2018/19, the development and approval of the three-year business plan and the submission to the Scottish Housing Regulator of the five-year financial projections. In addition, the Board of Management receives quarterly reports with enough information to react to any adverse circumstances which could pose a threat. On that basis, the Board of Management has a reasonable expectation that the Association has adequate resources to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

Consolidation

As the parent of Muirhouse Homes Limited (note 11), Muirhouse Housing Association Limited has been exempted from the preparation of consolidated accounts, as granted by the Financial Conduct Authority, on the basis that the amounts involved are not material.

Turnover

Turnover represents rental and service charge income receivable less voids, fees receivable and revenue grants receivable and is recognised as it falls due.

Scottish Housing Association Pension Scheme (SHAPS)

In previous years, the Association was unable to recognise its share of the scheme assets and scheme liabilities, therefore had applied defined contribution accounting in respect of the SHAPS. For the year ended 31 March 2018, the Association had recognised a past service deficit liability of £179,092, within provisions for liabilities, based on the present value of the Association's deficit funding agreement.

For the year ended 31 March 2019, the Association is able to identify its share of the scheme assets and scheme liabilities from 1 April 2018 and therefore has applied defined benefit accounting from this date onwards. For accounting purposes, the relevant date for accounting for this change from defined contribution to defined benefit accounting is 1 April 2018. The scheme assets are measured at fair value. Scheme liabilities are measured on an actuarial basis using the projected unit credit method and are discounted at appropriate high quality corporate bond rates.

NOTES to the FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2019

1. Principal accounting policies (continued)

Scottish Housing Association Pension Scheme (SHAPS) (continued)

The deficit funding agreement liability that was previously recognised within provisions for liabilities of £179,092 was derecognised on the 1 April 2018, and an initial net defined benefit pension liability of £449,000 was recognised at this date in the statement of financial position. The resulting net difference of £269,908 on initial recognition of the SHAPS obligation was recognised in other comprehensive income.

As at the year ended 31 March 2019, the net defined benefit pension deficit liability was £473,000, which has been included within the provisions for pensions liability in the financial statements.

In the year ended 31 March 2019, the current service cost and costs from settlements and curtailments are charged against operating surplus. Past service costs are recognised in the current reporting period within the income and expenditure account. Interest is calculated on the net defined benefit liability. Remeasurements are reported in other comprehensive income. Refer to Note 19 for more details.

Fixed Assets - Housing Properties

Housing Properties are properties for the provision of social housing or to otherwise provide social benefit and are principally properties available for rent. Housing properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation.

Works to existing properties will generally be capitalised under the following circumstances:

- (i) Where a component of the housing property that has been treated separately for depreciation purposes and depreciated over its useful economic life is replaced or restored; or
- (ii) Where the subsequent expenditure provides an enhancement of the economic benefits of the tangible fixed assets in excess of the previously assessed standard of performance. Such enhancement can occur if the improvements result in an increase in rental income, a material reduction in future maintenance costs or a significant extension of the life of the property.

Works to existing properties which fail to meet the above criteria are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

The major components of housing properties are detailed below. Each component has a substantially different economic life and is depreciated over this individual life.

Depreciation is charge on a straight line basis over the expected useful life of each major component, to its estimated residual value, that makes up the housing property as follows:

Component Land	Useful Economic Life N/A
Structure	50 years
Roof	50 years
Render	50 years
Windows	30 years
External doors	25 years
Bathrooms	25 years
Electrics	25 years
Heating systems	20 years
Kitchen	15 years
Boiler	15 years

Capitalised Development and Development Interest

Costs which are directly attributable to bringing housing properties into working condition are included in housing properties cost. Directly attributable costs include direct labour cost of the Association and incremental costs which would have been avoided only if the property had not been constructed or acquired. All other development costs are written off to the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the period in which it occurs.

NOTES to the FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2019

1. Principal accounting policies (continued)

Interest charges incurred on the financing of housing properties are capitalised up to the date of practical completion. Interest charges arising after that date are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Impairment of Fixed Assets

An assessment is made at each reporting date of whether there are indications that a fixed asset (including housing properties) may be impaired or that an impairment loss previously recognised has fully or partially reversed. If such indications exist Muirhouse Housing Association Limited estimates the recoverable amount of the asset.

Shortfalls between the carrying value of fixed assets and their recoverable amounts, being the higher value less costs to sell and value-in-use of the asset based on its service potential, are recognised as impairment losses in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Other Fixed Assets

Other fixed assets are stated a cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is charged on a straight line basis over the expected economic useful lives of the assets at the following annual rates:

Office premises 50 years
Furniture and fittings Between 5 - 10 years
Computer equipment Between 3 - 5 years
Office equipment Between 5 - 15 years

The carrying values of tangible fixed assets are reviewed for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying values may not be recoverable.

Leases/Leased Assets

Costs in respect of operating leases are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight line basis over the lease term. Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are capitalised in the Statement of Financial Position and are depreciated over their useful lives.

Government Grants

Government grants include grants receivable from the Scottish Government, local authorities and other government bodies. Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met, and the grants will be received.

Government grants received for housing properties are recognised in income over the useful economic life of the structure of the asset (excluding land) under the accruals model.

On disposal of an asset for which government grant was received, if there is no obligation to repay the grant, then any unamortised grant remaining is derecognised as a liability and recognised as income. Where there is a requirement to repay a grant, a liability is included in the Statement of Financial Position to recognise this obligation.

Other Grants

Grants received from non-government sources are recognised using the performance model. Grants are recognised as income when the associated performance conditions are met.

Intangibles

All intangible assets shall be considered to have finite useful life of five years on a straight line basis. The useful life of an intangible assets that arises from contractual or other legal rights shall not exceed the period of the contractual or other legal rights, but maybe shorter depending on the period over which the entity expects to use the asset. Amortisation of intangible assets is shown within operating costs.

NOTES to the FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2019

Principal accounting policies (continued)

Financial Instruments

Debtors and creditors receivable/payable within one year

Debtors and creditors with no stated interest rate and receivable or payable within one year are recorded at the transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in other administrative expenses.

Loans And Borrowings

Bank loans provided by Private Lenders are also classed as basic under the requirements of FRS 102, and are therefore also measured at amortised cost.

Payment Arrangements With Tenants

In the case of payment arrangements that exist with tenants, these are deemed to constitute financing transactions and, where material, are measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest applicable to similar debt instruments.

Judgements in Applying Policies and Key Sources of Estimation 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 members of the Board of Management are satisfied that the accounting policies are appropriate and applied consistently. Key sources of estimation have been applied in apportioning the cost of housing properties between constituent components and in determining the depreciation rates which have been deemed to be appropriate for the class of asset or asset component and in determining the appropriate level of bad debt provision for rental arrears and in determining the appropriate level of the pension liability.

Defined Benefit Obligation

Management's estimate of the defined benefit obligation is based on a number of critical underlying assumptions such as standard rates of inflation, mortality, discount rate and anticipation of future salary increases. Variation in these assumptions may significantly impact the liability and the annual defined benefit expenses (as analysed in Note 19). The net defined benefit pension liability at 31 March 2019 was £473,000.

2. Particulars of turnover, operating costs and operating surplus or deficit

	Turnover £	Operating Costs £	2019 Operating Surplus/ (Deficit)	2018 Operating Surplus/ (Deficit)
Affordable lettings activities (Note 3)	2,884,373	2,417,054	467,319	741,538
Other activities (Note 4)	373,803	20,289	353,514	328,600
Total	3,258,176	2,437,343	820,833 ======	1,070,138
Total for previous reporting period	3,178,535	2,108,397	1,070,138	

NOTES to the FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2019

3. Particulars of turnover, operating costs, and operating surplus from affordable letting activities

	General Needs Housing	Supported Housing £	2019 Total £	2018 Total £
Turnover Rent receivable net of service charges Service charges receivable	2,273,607 137,646	-	2,273,607 137,646	2,228,884 131,745
Gross income from rents and service charges Less: Voids	2,411,253 (1,335)	-	2,411,253 (1,335)	2,360,629 (836)
Net income from rents and service charges		-		
Grants released from deferred income	458,470	-	458,470	458,470
Revenue grants from Scottish Ministers	15,985	I.e.	15,985	13,170
Total turnover from affordable letting activities	2,884,373	-	2,884,373	2,831,433
Management and maintenance administration costs Service costs Planned and cyclical maintenance including major repair costs	837,264 141,628 339,272	-	837,264 141,628 339,272	141,385
Reactive maintenance costs Bad debts – rents and service charges Depreciation of affordable let properties	2,998 929,002	:	2,998 929,002	6,867 897,351
Operating costs for affordable letting activities	2,417,054	-	2,417,054	
Operating surplus for affordable letting activities Operating surplus for affordable letting		-		

NOTES to the FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2019

4. Particulars of turnover, operating costs and operating surplus or deficit from other activities

	Grants from Scottish Ministers £	Other revenue grants	Supporting people income £	Other income £	Total turnover £	Operating costs - bad debts £	Other operating costs	Operating surplus or deficit 2019 £	Operating surplus or deficit 2018
Mid-market rent lease charge	-	-	-	301,300	301,300	-	3,944	297,356	291,762
Mid-market rent management charge	-	-	-	15,120	15,120	-	16,345	(1,225)	247
Gift aid received from subsidiary	-	-	-	41,093	41,093	-	-	41,093	36,421
Other activities	-	-	-	16,290	16,290		-	16,290	170
Total from other activities		-	,-	373,803	373,803	17.	20,289	353,514	328,600
	=======	=======	=======	=======					=======
Total from other activities for the									
previous reporting period	17	-	-	347,102	347,102	1.7	18,502	328,600	
	=======	=======	=======	=======	=======	=======	=======	======	

There were no other activities other than the activities shown above.

NOTES to the FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2019

5. Officers' emoluments

Employer's pension contributions

Total emoluments payable

The officers are defined in Section 149 of the Co-operative and Community Benefit Societies Act 2014 as the members of the Board of Management, managers or servants of the Association.

	2019	2018
Emoluments payable to Chief Executive (excluding pension contributions)	63,255	60,331
Employer's pension contributions	5,060	4,233
Total emoluments payable	68,315	64,564
Key management personnel, in the current and previous year, are considered and the Finance & Corporate Services Manager.	to be the Chie	ef Executive
	2019 £	2018 £
Emoluments payable to key management personnel (excluding pension contributions)	115,915	112,339

The number of key management personnel whose emoluments, excluding pension contributions, were above £60,000 for the year was:

8,220

124,135

5,233

117,572

£60,001 to £70,000	2019 1 ======	2018 1 ======
6. Employee information	2019 No.	2018 No.
The average monthly number of full time equivalent persons employed during the year was		10
The average total number of employees employed during the year was	10	11
The average total number of employees employed during the year was	======	=======
Staff costs were:	£	£
Wages and salaries Social security costs	375,294 36,157	344,626 32,521
Other pension costs	32,749	
	444,200	402,303
7. Interest payable	2019 £	2018 £
On bank loans and overdrafts	388,660	391,436

Interest incurred in the development period of housing properties which has been written off to the income and expenditure account amounted to £nil (2018: £nil).

NOTES to the FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2019

8. Operating surplus	be	fore taxation	2019 £	2018 £
Surplus on ordinary activ	itie	s before taxation is stated after charging:		
Depreciation	-	tangible owned fixed assets	940,984	896,860
Amortisation	-	intangible fixed assets	859	859
Amortisation	-	housing association grant	(458,470)	(458,470)
Auditors' remuneration	-	audit services	11,160	11,440
Operating lease rentals	-	other	1,503	1,531
			======	=======
O Tay on cumbus on	-	linan.		

9. Tax on surplus on ordinary

The Association is a Registered Scottish Charity and is not liable to United Kingdom Corporation Tax on its charitable activities.

10. Fixed assets	Housing Properties held for letting
TV. TIAGU GSSCIS	£
(a) Housing properties	
Cost As at 1 April 2018 Additions Disposals	41,474,574 864,594 (350,547)
As at 31 March 2019	41,988,621
Depreciation	
As at 1 April 2018	12,620,479
Charge for year	929,003
On disposals	(282,633)
As at 31 March 2019	13,266,849
Depreciated cost	28,721,772
Net book value As at 31 March 2019	28,721,772
As at 31 March 2018	28,854,095
As at 31 March 2010	=======
Expenditure on works to existing properties	2019 2018 £ £
Replacement component spend capitalised 8	64,594 780,497
Amounts charged to income and expenditure 2	37,031 55,999
	01,625 836,496

There were no capitalised interest or development administration costs.

All land and housing properties are freehold. The cost of land included in housing properties is £2,948,774 (2018: £2,948,774).

The net book value of properties held as security is £18,895,903 (2018: £18,982,957).

NOTES to the FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2019

10. Fixed assets (continued)

Housing stock	2019 No.	2018 No.
The number of units of accommodation in management at the year end was:	110.	140.
General needs - new build	513	513
- rehabilitation	57	57
	570	570
	=======	=======
The table below shows the property we own:		
Managed Property Numbers	2019	2018
Tenanted Property	506	506
Properties leased as HMOs	4	4
Properties leased to Muirhouse Homes Limited for Mid-Market Rent	60	60
Total	570	570

(b) Oth	er tangi	ble	assets	
---------	----------	-----	--------	--

(b) Other langible assets	Computer Equipment £			Total £
Cost As at 1 April 2018 Additions	46,007	130,761	23,819	
As at 31 March 2019	48,149	130,761	28,000	206,910
Aggregate depreciation As at 1 April 2018 Charge for year	8,132	42,115 2,346	20,471 1,503	82,246 11,981
As at 31 March 2019			21,974	94,227
Net book value As at 31 March 2019	20,357	86,300	*	112,683
As at 31 March 2018	26,347	88,646		118,341
(c) Intangible assets			Computer Software	
Cost As at 1 April 2018 and 31 March 2019			27,561	27,561
Aggregate amortisation As at 1 April 2018 Charge for year			25,198 859	25,198 859
As at 31 March 2019			26,057	26,057
Net book value As at 31 March 2019			1,504	
As at 31 March 2018			2,363	2,363

NOTES to the FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2019

11. Investments	2019	2018
Cost	-	~
As at 1 April 2018 and 31 March 2019	1	1

In 2014, Muirhouse Housing Association Limited set up a subsidiary called Muirhouse Homes Limited to collect the rent of properties which are on a mid market basis. It owns one share which is 100% of the share capital. The relationship between the Association and its subsidiary is set out in an independence agreement between both parties.

	2019 £	2018 £
Aggregate capital and reserves		
	61,526	61,526
==	=====	======
Profit for the year		
	41,093	36,417
		======

In the opinion of the Board of Management the aggregate value of the assets of the subsidiary is not less than the aggregate of the amounts at which those assets are stated in the Association's Statement of Financial Position.

12. Capital commitments	2019	2018
•	£	£
Capital expenditure that has been contracted for but has not		
been provided for in the Financial Statements	221,524	-
	=======	========

13. Contingent liabilities

Housing Association Grant received to assist in the funding of the development housing properties is recognised as deferred income and released to the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a systematic basis (as detailed in note 17); nonetheless this grant remains repayable should the associated property be disposed of and therefore a contingent liability exists in respect of the amortised amounts. At 31 March 2019, £7,803,720 (2018: £7,345,250) of grant had been amortised.

As the Association is a member of the Scottish Housing Association Pension Scheme (SHAPS), there is a potential debt on the employer of £1,702,531 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.

14. Commitments under operating leases

At the year end the commitments under operating leases were as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Other		
Within 1 year	1,503	1,503
Between 1 and 2 years	1,128	1,503
Between 2 and 5 years	-	1,128
	======	======

NOTES to the FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2019

15. Debtors	2019 £	2018 £
Arrears of rent and service charges Less: Provision for doubtful debts	70,410 (15,682)	76,869 (25,442)
	54,728	51,427
Prepayments and accrued income Amounts owed by group undertakings	88,955 43,912	27,169 39,646
	187,595 ======	118,242
16. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	2019 £	2018 £
Housing loans (Note 17) Trade creditors Rent in advance Other taxation and social security Other creditors Accruals and deferred income Deferred Housing Association Grant (Note 17)	274,764 312,834 86,386 10,251 9,572 118,962 458,470	109,929 9,404 8,420 156,341
	======	======

At the balance sheet date there were pension contributions outstanding of £8,370 (2018: £7,033).

17. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	2019 £	2018 £
Housing loans Deferred Housing Association Grant	8,726,140 14,661,325	8,951,663 15,119,795
	23,387,465	24,071,458

Housing loans are secured by specific charges on the Association's housing properties and repayable at varying rates of interest in instalments due as follows:

Within one year Between one and two years Between two and five years In five years or more	274,764 287,368 916,319 7,522,453	397,522 406,494 1,261,418 7,283,751
Less: Amount shown in current liabilities	9,000,904 (274,764)	9,349,185 (397,522)
	8,726,140 =====	8,951,663 ======

All of the Association's bank borrowings are repayable on a monthly or quarterly basis with the principal being amortised over the term of the loan. All loans are amortised over a maximum of 25 years.

Interest is charged at fixed rates on loans totalling £5,112,454 (2018: £5,305,162) with rates varying between 4.29% and 6.3%. The remainder of the loans are charged at variable rate interest with margins ranging between 1.10% and 2.85% (2018: 1.10% and 2.85%). The average rate of interest paid in the year is 3.40% (2018: 3.37%).

NOTES to the FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2019

17. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year (continued)	2019 £	2018 £
Deferred Housing Association Grant	2	2
Balance b/fwd Released in year	15,578,265 (458,470)	16,036,735 (458,470)
Balance c/fwd	15,119,795	
Analysis of the Deferred Housing Association Grant is as follows:-		
Within one year Between one and two years Between two and five years In five years or more		458,470 458,470 1,375,410 13,285,915
Less: Amount shown in current liabilities	15,119,795	15,578,265 (458,470)
18. Provisions	14,661,325 =======	15,119,795
TO. PTOVISIONS	2019 €	2018
Pension deficit provision Being de-recognition of pension deficit funding provision	179,092 (179,092)	179,092
	-	179,092
The provision for account deficit and the time is accountly as follows:		
The provision for pension deficit contributions is repayable as follows: Within one year Between one and two years Between two and five years	-	44,976 46,000 88,116
Detricon the dire years		179.092
	=======	=======

The liability for the past service contributions in 2018 has been accounted for in accordance with FRS102 para 28.13A and represents the present value of the contributions payable. The cash outflows have been discounted at a rate of nil (2018: 1.51%). The de-recognition of this has been explained in note 19.

19. Retirement Benefit Obligations

General

Muirhouse Housing Association Limited participates in the Scottish Housing Association Pension Scheme (the Scheme), a multi-employer scheme which provides benefits to some 150 non-associated employers. The Scheme is a defined benefit scheme in the UK.

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 earning with a 1/120th accrual rate, contracted in
- Defined contribution (DC) option

NOTES to the FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2019

19. Retirement Benefit Obligations (continued)

General (continued)

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. An employer can only operate one open benefit structure at any one time. An open benefit structure is one which new entrants are able to join.

Muirhouse Housing Association Limited elected to operate the final salary with a 1/60th accrual rate benefit structure for active members as at 31 March 2012 and the final salary with a 1/80th benefit structure for new entrants from 1 April 2012. From 1 April 2015, the Association has also elected to operate the Defined Contribution option for new entrants. From 1 April 2017, all active members of the final salary scheme were transferred to the Defined Contribution scheme.

The Trustee commissions an actuarial valuation of the Scheme ever 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.

The actuarial valuation of the Scheme's assets at the valuation date is likely to be sufficient to pay the pension benefits accrued by members as at the valuation date. Asset values are calculated by reference to market values. Accrued pension benefits are valued by discounting expected future benefit payments using a discount rate calculated by reference to the expected future investment returns.

During the accounting period, Muirhouse Housing Association Limited paid no contributions to the final salary Defined Benefit Scheme and there were no members' contributions. Muirhouse Housing Association paid a maximum of 10% contribution to the Defined Contribution scheme and members' chose to contribute from 3% to 5%.

The Scheme is subject to 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 schemes in the UK.

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 Scheme is classified as a 'last man standing arrangement'. Therefore the Association is potentially liable for other participating employers' obligations if those employers are unable to meet their share of the scheme deficit following withdrawal from the Scheme. Participating employers are legally required to meet their share of the Scheme deficit on an annuity purchase basis on withdrawal from the Scheme.

For financial years ending on or before 31 March 2018, it has not been possible for the Association to obtain sufficient information to enable it to account for the Scheme as a defined benefit scheme, therefore the Association has accounted for the Scheme as a defined contribution scheme.

For financial years ending on or after 31 March 2019, it is possible to obtain sufficient information to enable the Association to account for the Scheme as a defined benefit scheme.

For accounting purposes, two actuarial valuations for the scheme were carried out with effective dates of 31 March 2018 and 30 September 2018. The liability figures from each valuation are rolled forward to the relevant accounting dates, if applicable, and are used in conjunction with the Association's fair share of the Scheme's total assets to calculate the Association's net deficit or surplus at the accounting period start and end dates.

NOTES to the FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2019

19. Retirement benefit obligations (continued)

General (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2018, the SHAPS obligation was being accounting for as a defined contribution scheme as there was not sufficient information available to identify each employer's share of assets and liabilities in the scheme. Therefore, for 31 March 2018, the contributions payable from the association to the SHAPS under the terms of its funding agreement for past deficits was recognised as a liability within provisions for liabilities in the Association's financial statements. The net present value for this contractual obligation was £179,092.

For the year ended 31 March 2019, sufficient information is available for the Association in respect of SHAPS to account for its obligation on a defined benefit basis. The most recent formal actuarial valuation was completed as at 30 September 2015 and rolled forward, allowing for the different financial assumptions required under FRS 102, to 31 March 2019 by a qualified independent actuary.

Under the defined benefit pension accounting approach, the SHAPS net deficit as at 1 April 2018 is £449,000 and is £473,000 as at 31 March 2019.

The proposals set out in FRED 71 requires the difference on transition from defined contribution accounting to defined benefit accounting to be presented separately in other comprehensive income. The change on transition has resulted in a re-measurement difference of £269,908, which has been recognised at the relevant date of application, 1 April 2018, in other comprehensive income.

Present values of Defined Benefit Obligation, Fair Value of Assets and Defined Benefit Asset/(Liability)

,	2019 £	2018 £
Fair value of the plan of assets Present value of defined benefit obligation	1,558,000 2,031,000	1,422,000 1,871,000
Surplus/(deficit) in plan Unrecognised surplus	(473,000)	(449,000)
Defined benefit asset/(liability) to be recognised Deferred tax	(473,000)	(449,000)
Net defined benefit asset/(liability) to be recognised	(473,000) ======	(449,000)
Reconciliation of the impact of the Asset Ceiling		2019
Impact of asset ceiling at start of period Effect of the asset ceiling included in the net interest cost Actuarial losses/(gains) on asset ceiling		£ - -
Impact of asset ceiling at end of period		-

NOTES to the FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of the defined benefit obligation

For the year ended 31 March 2019

19. Retirement benefit obligations (continued)

General (continued)

	2019 £
Defined benefit obligation at start of period	1,871,000
Current service cost	-
Expenses	1,000
Interest expense	49,000
Contributions by plan participants	-
Actuarial losses/(gains) due to scheme experience	(45,000)
Actuarial losses/(gains) due to changes in demographic assumptions	5,000
Actuarial losses/(gains) due to changes in financial assumptions	151,000
Benefits paid and expenses	(1,000)
Liabilities acquired in a business combination	-
Liabilities extinguished on settlements	
Losses/(gains) on curtailments	¥
Losses/(gains) due to benefit changes	-
Exchange rate changes	-
Defined benefit obligation at end of period	2,031,000
	=======
Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of the fair value of plan assets	
	2019
	£
Fair value of plan assets at start of period	1,422,000
Interest income	38,000

Experience on plan assets (excluding amounts included in interest income) – gain/(loss) 53,000 Contributions by the employer 46,000 Contributions by plan participants Benefits paid and expenses (1,000)Assets acquired in a business combination Assets distributed on settlements Exchange rate changes Fair value of plan assets at end of the period 1,558,000 =======

The actual return on the plan assets (including any changes in share of assets) over the period ended 31 March 2019 was £91,000.

Defined benefit costs recognised in statement of comprehensive income (SOCI)

	2019 £
Current service cost	-
Expenses	1,000
Net interest expense	11,000
Losses/(gains) on business combinations	-
Losses/(gains) on settlements	-
Losses/(gains) on curtailments	-
Losses/(gains) due to benefit changes	-
Defined benefit costs recognised in statement of comprehensive income (SOCI)	12,000
	=======

NOTES to the FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2019

19. Retirement benefit obligations (continued)

General (continued)

Defined benefit costs recognised in ot	ther comprehensive income
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Bonned Bonenic additionation of the Comprehensive income		2019 £
Experience on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest cost) – gain/(loss) Experience gains and losses arising on the plan liabilities – gain/(loss) Effects of changes in the demographic assumptions underlying the present value		53,000 45,000
of the defined benefit obligation – gain/(loss) Effects of the changes in the financial assumptions underlying the present v		(5,000)
of the defined benefit obligation – gain/(loss)	aide	(151,000)
Total actuarial gains and losses (before restriction due to some of the surplus not being recognisable) – gain/(loss) Effects of changes in the amount of surplus that is not recoverable (excluding amounts included in net interest cost) – gain/(loss)		(58,000)
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income – gain/(loss)		(58,000)
Assets	2019	2018
	£	£
Absolute Return	132,000	169,000
Alternative Risk Premia	87,000	54,000
Corporate Bond Fund	109,000	99,000
Credit Relative Value	27,000	
Distressed Opportunities	27,000	6,000
Emerging Markets Debt	50,000	49,000
Fund of Hedge Funds	4,000	41,000
Global Equity	251,000	256,000
Index Linked All Stock Gilts Infrastructure	GE 000	26 000
Insurance-Linked Securities	65,000 40,000	26,000 39,000
Liability Driven Investment	555,000	500,000
Long Lease Property	19,000	500,000
Net Current Assets	2,000	3,000
Over 15 Year Gilts	40,000	46,000
Private Debt	20,000	13,000
Property	31,000	56,000
Risk Sharing	45,000	13,000
Secured Income	54,000	52,000
Total assets	1,558,000	1,422,000

None of the fair values of the assets shown above include any direct investments in the employer's own financial instruments or any property occupied by, or other assets used by, the employer.

NOTES to the FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2019

19. Retirement benefit obligations (continued)

General (continued)

The assumptions that have the most significant effect on the results of the valuation are those relating to the rate of return on investments and the rates of increases in salaries and pensions. The principal actuarial assumptions at the year-end were as follows:

	2019	2018
	%	%
Discount rate	2.35	2.60
Inflation (RPI)	3.25	3.13
Inflation (CPI)	2.25	2.13
Salary Growth	3.25	3.13
Allowance for commutation of pension for cash at retirement	75% of	75% of
	maximum	maximum
	allowance	allowance

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

		Life expectancy at age 65
•	Male retiring in 2019	21.7 years
•	Female retiring in 2019	23.4 years
•	Male retiring in 2039	23.1 years
•	Female retiring in 2039	24.7 years

Growth Plan

Muirhouse Housing Association participates in the Pension Trust's Growth Plan (the Plan). The Plan is funded and is not contracted-out of the State scheme. The Plan is a multi-employer pension plan.

Contributions paid into the Growth Plan up to and including September 2001 were converted to defined amounts of pension payable from Normal Retirement Date. From October 2001 contributions were invested in personal funds which have a capital guarantee and which are converted to pension on retirement, either within the Growth Plan or by the purchase of an annuity.

The rules of the Plan allow for the declaration of bonuses and/or investment credits of this is within the financial capacity of the Plan assessed on a prudent basis. Bonuses/investment credits are not guaranteed and are declared at the discretion of the Plan's Trustee.

The Trustee commissions an actuarial valuation of the Growth Plan every 3 years. The purpose of the actuarial valuation is to determine the financial position of the Plan by comparing the assets with the past service liabilities as at the valuation date. Asset values are calculated by reference to market levels. Accrued past service liabilities are valued by discounting expected future benefit payments using a discount rate calculated by reference to the expected future investment returns.

The rules of the Plan give the Trustee the power to require employers to pay additional contributions in order to ensure that the statutory funding objective under the Pensions Act 2004 is met. The statutory funding objective is that a pension scheme should have sufficient assets to meet its past service liabilities known as Technical Provisions.

If the actuarial valuation reveals a deficit, the Trustee will agree a recovery plan to eliminate the deficit over a specified period of time either by way of additional contributions from employers, investment returns or a combination of these.

The rules of the Growth Plan state that the proportion of obligatory contributions to be borne by the Member and the Member's Employer shall be determined by way of agreement between them. Such agreement shall require the Employer to pay part of such contributions and may provide that the Employer shall pay the whole of them.

NOTES to the FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2019

19. Retirement benefit obligations (continued)

Growth Plan (continued)

The Association paid regular contributions of £nil during the accounting period. Members paid contributions of £nil during the accounting period.

As at the Balance Sheet date there were no active members of the Plan employed by the Association. The Association continues to offer membership of the plan to its employees.

It is not possible in the normal course of events to identify on a reasonable and consistent basis the share of underlying assets and liabilities belonging to individual participating employers. The Plan is a multi-employer scheme, where the assets are co-mingled for investment purposes, and benefits are paid out of the Plan's total assets. Accordingly, due to the nature of the Plan, the accounting charge for the period under FRS17 represents the employer contribution payable.

The valuation results at 30 September 2017 were completed in 2019 and have been formalised. The valuation of the Plan was performed by a professionally qualified Actuary using the Projected Unit Method. The market value of the Plan's assets at the valuation date was £794.9 million and the Plan's Technical Provisions (i.e. past service liabilities) were £926.4 million. The valuation therefore revealed a shortfall of assets compared with the value of liabilities of £131.5 million, equivalent to a past service funding level of 86%. The funding deficit has decreased from £176.5m at 30 September 2014 to £131.5m at 30 September 2017, a decrease of approximately 26.7%.

The Plan's funding level and deficit has seen a notable improvement since the 2014 valuation. The main reasons for the positive change in the funding level since 30 September 2014 are:

- the deficit contributions and employer debts that have been paid over the period, resulting in a reduction in the deficit;
- membership movements such as transfers out and members taking cash at retirement have been higher than expected, resulting in a reduction in the Plan liabilities;
- a change in assumptions to reflect changes in insurer pricing, resulting in a reduction in the value of Plan liabilities.

These items have been partially offset by a decrease in the gilt yields, reducing expectations for future investment returns, resulting in an increase in the value of the Plan liabilities. The buy-out funding deficit has decreased from £255.4m at 30 September 2014 to £187.2m at 30 September 2017, a decrease of 26.7%.

The buy-out basis is the statutory basis for calculating an employer's debt on withdrawal. The debt on withdrawal is the withdrawing employer's share of the difference between the Plan's assets and the Plan Actuary's estimate of the amount an insurance company would charge to take on responsibility for paying all of the benefits due.

Based on the new recovery plan, the Plan has provided an estimate of the contributions required to fund the past service deficit. Under the new proposals, the Association will make annual payments of £343 from 1 April 2019. Payments are expected to increase by 3% per annum. At the balance sheet date, the present value of this obligation was £2,065 (2018: £1,925). This was calculated by reference to the terms of the provisional valuation and funding plan and discounted liability using the yield rate of high quality corporate bond with a similar term. The discount rate used was 1.39% (2018: 1.71%).

The scheme is classified as a 'last-man standing arrangement'. Therefore the Association is potentially liable for other participating employers' obligations if those employers are unable to meet their share of the scheme deficit following withdrawal from the scheme. Participating employers are legally required to meet their share of the scheme deficit on an annuity purchase basis on withdrawal from the scheme.

The estimated cost to the Association of withdrawal from the Growth Plan is £5,136.

NOTES to the FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2019

20. Financial Instruments		2019 £	2018 £
Financial Assets: Debt instruments measured at amortised cost		100,453	92,975
Financial Liabilities: Measured at amortised cost		9,639,177	9,607,505
21. Statement of Cash Flows		2019	2018 £
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations			
Surplus for the year Adjustment for non-cash items		28,631	669,027
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets		941,842	897,719
(Increase) in trade and other debtors		(69,353)	
Increase/(Decrease) in trade and other creditors		220,010	(16,133)
Increase/(Decrease) in pension provision Adjustments for investing or financing activities:		293,908	(42,908)
Housing Association grants utilised in the year		(458,470)	(458,470)
Loss on sale of tangible fixed assets		67,915	9,497
Interest receivable		(3,505)	(823)
Interest payable		388,660	391,436
Total cash generated from operating activities		1,409,638	1,447,412
22. Cash and cash equivalents			
	At 1 April 2018 £	Movement in year £	At 31 March 2019 £
Cash at bank and in hand	1,708,506 ======	(194,714) ======	, ,
Reconciliation of net cash flow to movement in net debt			2019 £
Cash movement in the year Cash outflow from debt financing			194,714 (348,281)
Change in debt resulting from cash flows Net Debt at the start of the year			(153,567) 7,640,679
Net Debt at the end of the year			7,487,112 ======

NOTES to the FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2019

23. Share capital

	Ordinary Shares of £1 each issued and fully paid £
At 31 March 2018	55
Issued in the year	2
Cancelled in the year	(1)
At 31 March 2019	56
	======

Each members of Association holds one share of £1 in the Association. These shares carry no right to dividend or distribution on a winding up. When a shareholder ceases to be a member, that person's share is cancelled and the amount paid thereon becomes the property of the Association. Other debtors includes an amount of £8 in relation to unpaid share capital.

24. Reserves

Share capital - represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued.

Revenue reserves – includes all current and previous retained surpluses.

25. Related party transactions

Members of the Board of Management are related parties of the Association as defined by the Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS102).

Some members of the Board of Management are also tenants of the Association. Their tenancies are all on the same terms as for other tenants and no advantage can be gained from their position.

Governing Body members cannot use their position to their advantage. Any transactions between the Association and any entity with which a Governing Body member has a connection with is made at arm's length and is under normal commercial terms.

The Members of the Board of Management can receive a maximum of £15 per month each for internet access and in total members received £2,230 (2018: £1,747) for reimbursement of expenses.

The Association leased 60 properties during the year to Muirhouse Homes Limited, a subsidiary of Muirhouse Housing Association Limited which was set up to accommodate the properties which receive rent on a mid-market basis, receiving £301,300 (2018: £295,391) in respect of these leases. In addition, it provided management services totalling £15,120 (2018: £15,120) to Muirhouse Homes Limited. Muirhouse Homes Limited agreed a gift aid distribution of £41,093 (2018: £36,421) to the Association. The balance due from Muirhouse Homes Limited at 31 March 2019 was £43,912 (2018: £39,646) and is included in the Association's debtors in note 15.

4 of the Board of Management were tenants of the Association at 31 March 2019. They have standard tenancy agreements and were awarded their tenancies in line with best practice allocations policy. The total rental charge to the tenant Committee Members for the year was £18,255 (2018: £19,489) and the net balance outstanding as at 31 March 2019 was £263 (2018: £52).

Board of Management members J R Douglas, A M Thoronka, and R McDougall are also directors of Muirhouse Homes Limited.