

Merton Council

General Purposes Committee

Membership

Councillors

Peter McCabe (Chair)

Janice Howard (Vice-Chair)

Laxmi Attawar

Adam Bush

Tobin Byers

Mary Curtin

Abigail Jones

Ian Munn BSc, MRTPI(Rtd)

David Williams

Stephen Crowe

Substitute Members:

Stan Anderson

Michael Bull

Daniel Holden

Imran Uddin

A meeting of the General Purposes Committee will be held on:

Date: 17 September 2014

Time: 7.15 pm

Venue: Committee rooms B & C - Merton Civic Centre, London Road, Morden SM4 5DX

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General Purposes Committee

17 September 2014

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Note on declarations of interest

Members are advised to declare any Disclosable Pecuniary Interest in any matter to be considered at the meeting. If a pecuniary interest is declared they should withdraw from the meeting room during the whole of the consideration of that matter and must not participate in any vote on that matter. If members consider they should not participate because of a non-pecuniary interest which may give rise to a perception of bias, they should declare this, withdraw and not participate in consideration of the item. For further advice please speak with the Assistant Director of Corporate Governance.

All minutes are draft until agreed at the next meeting of the committee/panel. To find out the date of the next meeting please check the calendar of events at your local library or online at www.merton.gov.uk/committee.

GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE

26 JUNE 2014

(19.15 - 20.50)

PRESENT: Councillors Councillor Peter McCabe (in the Chair),
Councillor Laxmi Attawar, Councillor Adam Bush,
Councillor Tobin Byers, Councillor Mary Curtin,
Councillor Suzanne Grocott, Councillor Abigail Jones,
Councillor Ian Munn,
Councillor Michael Bull (Substitute for Councillor David Williams)
and Councillor Daniel Holden (Substitute for Councillor Janice Howard)

ALSO PRESENT: Councillor Mark Allison (Deputy Leader and Cabinet Member for Finance)

Steve Bowsher (Chief Accountant), Brendan Bradley (Senior Accountant), Margaret Culleton, Paul Dale (Interim Assistant Director of Resources), Paul Evans (Assistant Director of Corporate Governance), Caroline Holland (Director of Corporate Services), Dean Shoemith (Joint Head of HR), Michael Udall (Democratic Services) and Paul King (Audit engagement lead)

1. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE (Agenda Item 2)

Apologies for absence were received from: Councillors Janice Howard and David Williams.

2. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST (Agenda Item 1)

None

3. MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON 12 MARCH 2014 (Agenda Item 3)

RESOLVED: That the Minutes of the meeting held on 12 March 2014 be agreed as a correct record.

4. EXTERNAL AUDITOR: PROGRESS REPORT (Agenda Item 4)

The report was NOTED.

5. EXTERNAL AUDITOR: ANNUAL AUDIT AND CERTIFICATION FEES 2014/15 (Agenda Item 5)

Introducing the report, Paul King (External Auditor) explained that the downward trend for the amount of fees for Certification of claims and returns (shown in the table on page 16) was due to fewer claims being certified than in previous years.

It was noted that on page 16 (3rd para.) “audit for 2012/13” should read “audit for 2013/14”.

The report was NOTED.

6. EXTERNAL AUDITOR: ANNUAL AUDIT FEES 2014/15 - MERTON PENSION FUND (Agenda Item 6)

It was noted that on page 20 (1st line) “audit for 2012/13” should read “audit for 2013/14”.

The report was NOTED.

7. EXTERNAL AUDITOR: SECTOR BRIEFING (Agenda Item 7)

Paul King (External Auditor) explained that this report was mainly for information.

It was noted that by the time this regular report was submitted to the Committee, some of the information in the report could potentially be out of date.

As indicated below, the Committee agreed that this regular report be no longer included on the Committee agenda, but circulated separately to Committee members. The Chair indicated that if any Councillor wished to raise an issue included in a circulated Briefing, then they should contact the Chair or the Director of Corporate Services, so that the issue could be added to the Committee agenda.

RESOLVED: That (1) the External Auditor’s Sector Briefing reports be no longer included on the Committee agenda, but circulated separately to Committee members; and

(2) the report be NOTED.

8. ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT 2013/14 AND ANNUAL INTERNAL AUDIT REPORT (Agenda Item 8)

1. Introducing the report, Margaret Culleton (Head of Audit and Investigations) indicated that in relation to the 14 overdue actions related to schools (para. 4.3 on page 63 refers), the schools concerned had promised to submit responses in the next few weeks.

2. In response to a query about the Council’s new responsibilities under the Care Act and the last sentence of paragraph 2.7 (on page 37) stating “Funding will be provided to Local Authorities to support adult social care.”, Caroline Holland (Director of Corporate Services) advised that whilst the Council would receive some funding, it was not known whether this would be sufficient for the Council’s new responsibilities.

3. Reference was made to paragraph 7.21 of the Statement (on page 48) referring to the annual report presented to Council outlining the work of the overview and scrutiny function. A Member suggested that an extra paragraph be also added referring to

the report compiled annually outlining the work of the Borough Plan Advisory Committee (BPAC). Caroline Holland undertook to look into the matter.

4. Procurement - A Member indicated that the appendix referred to in Minute (9) (Procurement) of the previous meeting (on page 5 of this June agenda) had yet to be circulated to Members. The Chair requested that the Democratic Services Officer follow this up with Simon Williams (Director of Community and Housing).

RESOLVED: That the General Purposes Committee -

(1) agrees the Annual Governance Statement; and

(2) NOTES the Internal Audit Annual Report 2013/14.

9. REVIEW OF POLLING DISTRICTS AND POLLING PLACES (Agenda Item 9)

RESOLVED: That the General Purposes Committee agrees that the compulsory review of UK Parliamentary polling districts and polling places should now take place.

10. RESPONSE TO ERNST AND YOUNG REPORT - "REVIEW OF ANONYMOUS WHISTLEBLOWING STATEMENT" (Agenda Item 10)

1. The Committee considered each of the recommendations 1-7 set out in the Ernst and Young report "Review of anonymous whistleblowing statement" (and also detailed below in italics for ease of reference). Each recommendation was introduced by Paul Evans (Assistant Director, Corporate Governance) with further comments as needed from Dean Shoesmith (Joint Head of Human Resources), and then discussed by Members.

Recommendation (1) That the Council should review the use of single price quotation forms, particularly in respect of the justifications required to be documented and the approval process for their use, and report back to the Committee in June;

Recommendation (2) That officers should report all prospective interim and consultancy positions to HR and that HR should be responsible for maintaining a central database of all prospective and live roles filled by interim and consultancy appointments; and that a mechanism is built in to allow monitoring of this register at Member level;

Recommendation (3) That HR should challenge departments on their use of long term interim and consultancy appointments (over six months), the rates which are being paid and ensure that external recruitment is considered;

Recommendation (4) That HR should be involved in any recruitment process, including the recruitment of interim managers;

Recommendation (5) That Council should review its interview process and the policy on the number of interviewers required, including in relation to the appointment of interim managers;

Recommendation (6) That the Council should review its policy on declarations of interest to include personal friendships; and

Recommendation (7) That the Council should communicate to all Council officers any revisions it makes to its procurement policies.

2. Recommendation (1) – Paul Evans highlighted that in future it was proposed that any exemptions from Contract Standing Orders would need to be signed off by the Head of Commercial Services in addition to the Director of Corporate Services, which would mean that managers would need to discuss the appropriateness of any proposed exemption in advance with the Head of Commercial Services.

2.1 Paul Evans confirmed that the failure of a manager to forward plan would not be a justifiable reason to use the exemption process; and that the use of the exemption process would need to be monitored.

2.2 Members noted that the proposed guidance to managers included a statement in bold block capitals “PLEASE NOTE AN EXEMPTION CAN ONLY BE GRANTED IN EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES” (as shown on agenda page 83) but were concerned that managers were made aware that exceptional does mean exceptional circumstances such as an emergency or where normal processes hadn’t produced the necessary results. The Committee agreed that the wording of the guidance to managers on exemptions to Contract Standing Orders be reinforced (as shown below), and Paul Evans confirmed that this could be done.

3. Recommendations (2), (3) & (4) – There was extensive discussion of the proposed response to these recommendations relating to the recruitment of (temporary) interim or consultancy staff, and particularly the requirement for HR to be involved in any recruitment process including for such appointments.

3.1 Paul Evans advised that there would be a monthly monitoring report to managers on the recruitment of interim or consultancy staff, and suggested that there be also reports to Members through the quarterly monitoring reports to Cabinet and scrutiny.. The Committee agreed that there be reports to General Purposes Committee starting with its next meeting in September, until further notice. Paul Evans indicated that the report in September would allow the Committee to decide the subsequent frequency of submission of such reports.

3.2 In response to queries, Dean Shoesmith advised that -

- (a) the proposed new system would give a comprehensive breakdown of “on” and “off” contracts placement of temporary workers in the Council, “On contract” being through Comensura. the Council’s main agency workers supplier, and also the London Borough Recruitment Partnership (LBRP) for senior interim managers;
- (b) systems were being developed to capture the “off contract” supply;
- (c) this would give greater confidence in the data for the Council’s overall staff

establishment, but that the latter was partly dependent on the completion of the establishment exercise within iTrent (referred to in para. 2.32 on page 79) which would tidy up iTrent so as to reconcile posts, budget and establishment; and (d) the first technical assessment of the iTrent exercise was due to be done by end of July, which would enable a better estimate for the completion time for the iTrent exercise, but that pending that assessment, whilst no firm timescale could be given, the current estimate for completion of the iTrent exercise was September 2014 or later.

3.3 Margaret Culleton (Head of Audit and Investigations) confirmed that Internal Audit during 2014/15 would be reviewing the new database (for recruitment/establishment), including checking whether it captured all posts/personnel; and that the results would be reported to General Purposes Committee.

3.4 Members reiterated their concern that all managers complied with the new proposals for recruitment of interim or consultancy staff, and in particular that HR be involved in any recruitment process including for such appointments.

3.5 Paul Evans advised that the current figures for “off” contracts were 14 agency placements, and 4 self-employed placements and 6 “on contract” from the London Borough Recruitment Partnership (used for senior interim managers).

3.6 Reference was made to the last sentence of para. 2.32 (on page 79) which stated that *“The HR function will also be enabled to challenge directorate managers on the use of interims over time and the effectiveness of permanent recruitment, and provide support as required.”* The Committee agreed that the word “enabled” should be changed to read “required”.

3.7 Reference was made to the last sentence of para. 2.24 (on page 7) which stated that *“The independent consultant should not generally cover the duties of a post, rather they are engaged to undertake specific project work within a defined task and outcomes for a defined time period.”* In response to a suggestion that the word “generally” should be deleted, Caroline Holland (Director of Corporate Services) advised that the word should be retained as there could be occasions when an independent consultant may need to be used.

3.8 No change was made to the wording but Members reiterated their concern that any use of consultants should only be in exceptional circumstances.

4. Recommendation (5) – Paul Evans highlighted that any short listing panel would now need to consist of a minimum of two people (as detailed in para.2.3.5 on page 80). The Committee made no changes in relation to this recommendation.

5. Recommendation (6) – Paul Evans highlighted the proposed changes to policy on declarations of interest to include personal friendships and where any situation arose where there was the potential for a conflict of interest staff were required to notify their line manager . The Committee made no changes in relation to this recommendation.

6. Recommendation (7) – Paul Evans highlighted that, subject to the proposed changes to procurement and recruitment systems being approved, there would be a special managers briefing in July 2014, with a view to implementation from 1 September 2014 (as detailed in para.2.40 on page 81). The Committee made no changes in relation to this recommendation.

7. Submission to Council – Paul Evans confirmed that the proposed changes to the procurement part of the exemption process would need to be submitted to Council for approval.

RESOLVED: That in response to the recommendations 1-7 set out in the Ernst and Young report “Review of anonymous whistleblowing statement”, the General Purposes Committee agrees the changes and actions set out in the report for implementation and recommendation to Council where necessary,

subject to the following -

Recommendation (1) – The wording of the proposed guidance to managers on exemptions to Contract Standing Orders be clarified to reinforce that an exemption can only be granted in exceptional circumstances, and that exceptional does mean exceptional circumstances such as an emergency or where normal processes couldn't be used.

Recommendations (2), (3) & (4) – Monitoring reports on the recruitment of interim or consultancy staff be submitted to General Purposes Committee. starting with its next meeting in September, until further notice.

In the last sentence of paragraph 2.32 (on page 79) the word “enabled” be changed to read “required” so that the sentence reads as follows
“The HR function will also be required to challenge directorate managers on the use of interims over time and the effectiveness of permanent recruitment, and provide support as required.”

11. WORK PROGRAMME (Agenda Item 11)

Reference was made to the monitoring report on the recruitment of interim or consultancy staff to be submitted to the September meeting further to the discussion on the previous item (10) (Response to Ernest and Young Report – “Review of anonymous whistleblowing statement”).

Paul King (External Auditor) also indicated that the work programme should be updated as follows -

- (a) move “External auditor: Fee letters for audit for the Council and Pension Fund” from March to June; and
- (b) move “External auditor: Audit results report” from November to September.

Street Management Advisory Committee (SMAC) - Reference was made to possible governance issues arising from SMAC not being re-established by Cabinet for

2014/15. It was noted that such matters came within the purview of the Leader's scheme of delegation.

A Member indicated that future SMAC meeting dates were still on the Council calendar. The Democratic Services Officer undertook to check on this.

12. LOCAL GOVERNMENT PENSION SCHEME 2014 EMPLOYER DISCRETIONS (Agenda Item 12)

Reason for Urgency: The Chair had approved the submission of this report as a matter of urgency so as to enable the Committee to make recommendations for consideration by the Council on 9 July 2014.

RESOLVED: That the General Purposes Committee recommends to the Council the following for adoption:

A. Not to exercise the discretion on Shared Cost Additional Pension Contributions – (SCAPCs) or Shared Contribution AVCs (SCAVCs) but to review annually (see paragraph 2.4 Option d)).

B. Flexible retirement - agree to the option whereby the Council exercises the discretionary power to continue to adopt a Flexible Retirement policy from 1 April 2014 but only to exercise the discretionary power to waive the actuarial reduction in exceptional cases where the Director of Corporate Services considers it to be justified on financial, equal opportunity or other relevant grounds (see paragraph 2.19 Option c)).

C. Waiving Actuarial Reduction for early payment of benefits - not to waive the actuarial reduction for early payment of pension benefits at the request of a current employee but to review annually (see paragraph 2.23 Option c)).

D. Not to exercise the discretion to 'switch on' the 85 year rule for members who choose to voluntarily draw their benefits from age 55 (see paragraph 2.24 Option c)) but to review annually.

E. Award of additional pension – not to use the discretion to award additional pension contributions (see paragraph 2.25 Option c)) but to review annually.

F. To agree to continue the discretion to continue the provision for deferred benefits to be brought into payment on compassionate grounds for pre 2014 deferred members. The discretion will not normally be exercised, but the Director of Corporate Services will consider applications (see paragraph 2.28 Option b)).

(Note: Under A, C, D and E, an annual review would be undertaken by CMT (Council's Management Team) and the General Purposes Committee.)

13. 2013-14 DRAFT REVENUE OUTTURN AND STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS (Agenda Item 13)

1. Reason for Urgency: The Chair had approved the submission of this report as a matter of urgency so as to enable the Committee to comment before the final date for signing off the Statement (30 June 2014).

2. Caroline Holland (Director of Corporate Services) introduced the report and then responded to queries including on the increase in Capital Receipts, the restrictions on the use of Capital Receipts for revenue projects; and the use of reserves and Capital Receipts to decrease borrowing requirements; and advised that, despite the increase in reserves, there would still be a need to borrow funding to build any proposed new secondary school.

3. Caroline Holland undertook to circulate to Members details of the reasons for the unexpected increase in Capital Receipts.

4. Caroline Holland also advised that the Pension Fund Account had been submitted to the Pension Fund Account Panel on 24 June 2014 and that whilst the Panel members had some queries, they had been on the whole happy with the accounts.

5. Caroline Holland indicated that the recent Government restrictions on the use of CCTV vehicles to enforce parking restrictions would have little effect on Merton's parking revenues as the Council carried out little on-street CCTV enforcement.

RESOLVED: That the General Purposes Committee notes the draft Statement of Accounts for the Council for the year ended 31st March 2014 before they are authorised (subject to any final minor drafting, numerical and amendments) by the Section 151 Officer at a date up to the latest of 30 June 2014.

Committee: General Purposes

Date: 17 September 2014

Agenda item:

Wards: All

Subject: Audited Final Accounts 2013/14

Lead officer: Caroline Holland, Director of Corporate Services

Lead Member: Cllr Mark Allison – Cabinet Member for Finance

Contact officer: Paul Dale: AD Resources 0208-545-3458

Key decision reference number: This report is written and any decisions taken are within the Budget and Policy Framework Procedure Rules as laid out in Part 4-C of the Constitution.

Recommendations:

1. That General Purposes Committee approve the audited Statement of Accounts, including the Pension Fund Accounts.
 2. That General Purposes Committee note any comments made by the Pensions Fund Advisory Panel in relation to the Annual Pension Fund Accounts 2013/14.
 3. To note Ernst & Young's Audit Results Report for the Council's Pension Fund accounts under the International Standard on Auditing 260 (ISA 260).
 4. To note Ernst & Young's Audit Results Report for the Council's main accounts under the ISA 260.
 5. That the Chair signs the Statement of Responsibilities (Appendix 1, page 148) for the Council's main accounts.
 6. That the Chair signs the Letter of Representation (Appendix 4) for the Council's 2013/14 main accounts.
 7. That the Chair signs the Letter of Representation (Appendix 5) for the Council's 2013/14 Pension Fund accounts.
-

1. Purpose of report and executive summary

- 1.1 This report presents the audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st March 2014 for adoption by the General Purposes Committee in accordance with the statutory requirements contained in the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2011 and the ISA 260.

1.2 The Council's 2013/14 Statement of Accounts, including the Pension Fund accounts, have been audited and are attached as Appendix 1 to this report. A summary of the Statement of Accounts is also attached as Appendix 2. A list of material changes made to the accounts arising from the audit is detailed in Appendix 3. Appendices 4 and 5 contain Ernst & Young's Audit Results Reports on the main accounts and Pension Fund respectively, including two Letters of Representation, one for the main accounts and one for the Pension Fund. Appendix 6 contains the revenue elements of the Whole of Government Accounts (WGA) return.

2. Details

2.1 **Accounting Code of Practice:** Section 21(2) of the Local Government Act 2003 requires local authorities in the United Kingdom to keep their accounts in accordance with "proper practices". This is defined, for the purposes of local government legislation, as meaning compliance with the terms of the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom, prepared by the CIPFA/LASAAC Joint Committee. The Code specifies the principles and practices of accounting required to give a "true and fair" view of the financial position and transactions of a local authority. In particular, it prescribes the accounting treatment and disclosures for all normal transactions of a local authority.

2.2 The Code involves adaptations of International Financial Reporting Standards and other pronouncements by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) subject to such adaptations as are necessary for the local government.

2.3 **Accounts and Audit Regulations:** These specify the timetable for producing the Council's accounts which is as follows:

- a) That the Council's accounts must be ready for audit by no later than 30th June 2014 and in particular that the responsible financial officer must sign and date the accounts and certify that it presents a true and fair view of the financial position of the body at the year end and of that body's income and expenditure for that year (Regulation 8(2)). There is no requirement for approval by committee at this stage.
- b) That the committee of members must approve the statement of accounts by the 30th September 2014; thereafter the accounts must be signed and dated by the chairman of that committee and published (which must include publication on the Council's website). (Regulation 8(3) and 8(4)).

2.4 In addition, if there are any amendments to the accounts, the Chief Financial Officer must re-certify the presentation of the statement of accounts. CIPFA has made recommendations concerning re-certification: the Chief Financial Officer should sign and date the balance sheet (in line with SORP requirements) and include the following statement on the face of the balance sheet: "these financial statements replace the unaudited financial statements authorised at the meeting of the General Purposes Committee on 26th June 2014".

- 2.5 **Audit of the Council's accounts:** (a) Completion of audit work and approval of accounts: Ernst & Young have completed their audit work on the Council's accounts. The results of the audit are that the accounts are unqualified, that is, the financial statements give a true and fair view in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom.
- 2.6 (b) Errors: There are, however, some errors which have changed certain figures in the draft accounts submitted to the Council in June but these are not considered to be material and significant. Most changes affect disclosure notes and there is one change which affects the cores statements which is included in Appendix 3. The changes have no effect on the level of reserves that was reported in June. Subject to Members being satisfied with the audited accounts, Members are requested to recommend that the Council approve the audited accounts 2013/14.
- 2.7 (c) Audit Results Reports: Ernst & Young has issued its Audit Results Reports (ARRs), under the ISA 260. The auditors are required to comply with the Auditing Standards contained under ISA 260, which covers 'Communications of Audit Matters with those charged with governance'. The auditor is required to report relevant matters relating to the audit to those charged with governance. There is one ARR for the main accounts and one for the Pension Fund accounts.
- 2.8 (d) Letters of Representation: International Standard on Auditing 580 (ISA 580), covering Management Representation, requires that the auditor be provided with written representation from management with appropriate responsibilities and knowledge of the financial statements. This applies to the main accounts and the Pension Fund Accounts.
- 2.9 ISA 260 requires that those charged with governance should sign agreement to the Letter of Representation. After the Committee has discussed and agreed the Letter of Representation, it has to be signed by the Chief Financial Officer. The Chair of the Committee is then required to sign agreement to the Letter of Representation. Copies of the letters to be signed for the main accounts and the Pension Fund accounts are included in Appendices 4 & 5.
- 2.10 **Financial Summary:** Arising from the audit, there has been one correction of error in the Council's core financial statements. Appendix 3 details the correction, which is concerned solely with the presentation of figures in the accounts and has no effect on the level of reserves.
- 2.11 Fund Balances and Reserves: Table 1 contains a breakdown of revenue balances and reserves, which when the Collection Fund balance is included, stand at £84.634m, and shows no changes from the draft accounts.

Table 1: Reserves

	1	2	3
	2012/13	2013/14	2013/14
		Draft	Audited
	£000	£000	£000

1. Usable Reserves			
General Fund Balance	18,838	18,838	18,838
General Fund-Schools	11,674	12,090	12,090
Earmarked revenue grants and contributions	4,597	5,398	5,398
Earmarked reserves- excluding schools	36,498	37,527	37,527
Earmarked reserves- schools	7,205	6,967	6,967
Revenue reserves and balances	78,812	80,820	80,820
Unapplied capital receipts	22,752	26,058	26,058
Unapplied capital grants	4,393	8,176	8,176
Other usable reserves	27,145	34,234	34,234
Total Usable Reserves	105,957	115,054	115,054
2. Unusable Reserves			
Collection Fund	4,986	3,814	3,814
Other unusable reserves	42,870	15,314	15,314
Total Unusable Reserves	47,856	19,128	19,128
Total Reserves	153,813	134,182	134,182

- 2.12 Outturn Table 2 shows the final outturn for the year. The departmental figures are those reported to the General Purposes Committee on the 26th June 2014.

Table 2: 2013/14 Outturn and Budget Variances (following audit)

	2013/14 Current Budget £000	2013/14 Outturn £000	2013/14 Variance £000
Department			
Corporate Services	29,195	28,463	(732)
Children's, Schools & Families	47,117	47,673	556
Community & Housing	58,326	57,204	(1,122)
Environment & Regeneration	22,739	22,163	(576)
Recharges	(1,976)	(1,921)	55
Net Service Expenditure	155,402	153,582	(1,820)
Corporate Provisions	8,858	9,236	378
Transfer to earmarked reserves	0	2,051	2,051
Funding	(164,260)	(164,869)	(609)
Net Underspend (addition to General Fund balances)	0	0	0

3. Alternative options

- 3.1 None for the purposes of this report.

4. Consultation undertaken or proposed

Under the Audit Commission Act 1988, Sections 15 and 16, the Council is required to make available to any person, copies of the Council's accounts and information relating to them for inspection to any interested person. By prior appointment, interested persons were also able to question the auditor about the accounts from Tuesday 29th July. Copies of the Council's 2013/14 accounts were made available for inspection from 1st July. Advertisements were placed on the Council's website in June and in the Wimbledon Guardian on Thursday 12th June and Thursday 26th June to make this fact known to the public or any other person interested in making such an inspection. No electors from the borough came on the dates of inspection to question the external auditors about the accounts.

5. CHAS 2013 Ltd Audit

5.1 The Council's wholly owned subsidiary, CHAS 2013 Ltd, will be audited by Ernst & Young during September. The audit of CHAS 2013 Ltd's accounts is not expected to have any material impact on the Council's accounts

6. Timetable

6.1 The Statement of Accounts has been audited within statutory requirements.

7. Finance, resource and property implications

7.1 These are contained in the body of the report.

8. Legal and statutory implications

8.1 These are contained within the report, Members are referred to the Council's Constitution, and in particular the Financial Regulations, which are set out in Part 4f.

9. Human rights, equalities and community cohesion implications

9.1 None for the purposes of this report.

10. Crime and disorder implications

10.1 None for the purposes of this report.

11. Risk management and health and safety implications

11.1 None for the purposes of this report.

12. Appendices

12.1 The following documents are to be published with this report and form part of the report

- Appendix 1: Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st March 2014
- Appendix 2: Summary Accounts for the year ended 31st March 2014
- Appendix 3: Adjustments to the accounts following audit

- Appendix 4: Ernst & Young Audit Results Report and Letter of Representation - main accounts
- Appendix 5: Ernst & Young Audit Results Report and Letter of Representation - Pension Fund Accounts
- Appendix 6: Whole of Government Accounts 2013/14

13. Background Papers

13.1 The papers used to compile this report are held within the Corporate Services Department. Specifically, they include:-

- Statement of Accounts 2013/14
- Working papers for the accounting entries
- Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2013/14.
- CIPFA- technical bulletins

Statement of Accounts

For the year ending 31st March 2014

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Explanatory Foreword

1. Introduction

This is the Council's Statement of Accounts for 2013/14. This statement summarises the financial performance of the Council during 2013/14 showing expenditure on all services during the year and the financial position as at 31st March 2014.

The explanatory foreword provides a guide to the most significant matters reported in the Council's 2013/14 Statement of Accounts. The Statement of Accounts is comprised of the following statements:

- **The Movement in Reserves Statement (MIRS)** – shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the Council and is used to adjust the net surplus or deficit on the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES) to the amount chargeable under statute to the Council's General Fund.
- **The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES)** – shows the accounting cost in the year of providing services for the functions for which the Council is responsible and demonstrates how they have been financed.
- **The Balance Sheet** - summarises the Council's financial position at year-end.
- **The Cash Flow Statement** - summarises the inflows and outflows of cash arising from transactions with third parties for revenue and capital purposes.
- **Notes to the Core Financial Statements** - provides additional information which supports and explains the figures in the Core Financial Statements.
- **The Statement of Accounting Policies** - explains the basis for the recognition, measurement and disclosure of figures in the accounts.
- **The Collection Fund** - reflects the statutory requirement for billing authorities to maintain a separate account that shows the transactions of the Council in relation to Non-Domestic Rates and Council Tax.
- **Pension Fund Accounts** - shows the contributions to and the benefits paid from the Pension Fund and identifies the investments which make up the assets of the fund.
- **Statement of Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts** – sets out the different responsibilities of the Council and the Director of Corporate Services.

2. Financial Performance

The Council's financial performance is summarised in the table below.

	2013/14	2013/14	2013/14
	Budget	Actual	Variation
	£000	£000	£000
Net Service Expenditure	155,402	153,582	(1,820)
Corporate Provisions including net transfers to earmarked reserves	8,858	11,287	2,429
Sub-Total	164,260	164,869	609
Grants	(55,576)	(56,185)	(609)
Council Tax and Collection Fund	(108,684)	(108,684)	0
Funding	(164,260)	(164,869)	(609)
Net over/underspend-transfer to General Fund Balances			0

Net service expenditure was underspent by £1.820m in the year due to a number of variances, the largest variance being £1.116m in the area of Waste and corporate grants exceeded the budgeted figure by 0.609m. These created a total underspend of £2.429m in respect of service expenditure and corporate grants.

However, corporate provisions were overspent by £0.378m after allowing for agreed and statutory transfers to earmarked revenue reserves and this reduced the overall underspend to a net £2.051m. This £2.051m underspend was then transferred to earmarked revenue reserves as part of corporate provisions so that in total corporate provisions exceeded budgeted sums by £2.429m.

The net nil variance against budget means that General Fund Balances are unchanged. Monthly Financial Monitoring reports to Cabinet and Council Committees have fully detailed these variances throughout the financial year and are available on the Council's website for review.

3. Fund Balances and Reserves

During 2013/14 the Council's Usable Reserves increased by £9.097m.

This was composed of an increase of £0.416m in the Schools' General Fund balance, an increase of £1.592m in Earmarked Revenue Reserves (including grants and contributions reserves), a £3.306m increase in the Capital Receipts Reserve and an increase of £3.783m in Capital Grants Unapplied.

The increase in Earmarked Revenue Reserves of £1.592m was composed of an increase in grants' and contributions' reserves of £0.802m (of which £0.35m was in respect of Dedicated Schools Grant which must be passed to further education schools) and an increase in other earmarked reserves of £0.790m. The main reason for the increase in other earmarked reserves was the £1.664m underspend on the Public Health grant, leaving a net reduction of £0.874m on all other Earmarked Revenue Reserves.

General Fund balances have remained at £18.838m.

	2012/13	2013/14
	£000	£000
General Fund Balances	18,838	18,838
General Fund Balances held by schools	11,674	12,090
Earmarked Revenue Reserves	48,300	49,892
Sub Total-Fund Balances and Revenue Reserves	78,812	80,820
Capital Receipts Reserve	22,752	26,058
Capital Grants Unapplied	4,393	8,176
Usable Reserves	105,957	115,054

4. Capital Summary

Capital investment amounted to £31.6m in 2013/14 (£40.5m in 2012/13). The programme was financed through internal borrowing (£9.4m), capital receipts (£0.6m), capital grants (£15.2m) and revenue contributions (£6.4m). Capital receipts received in year totalled £3.9m.

It is anticipated that capital expenditure will continue to be funded primarily from a mixture of grants, contributions, and unsupported borrowing. Suitable opportunities to utilise some direct revenue contributions and capital receipts will continue to be reviewed.

5. Investments and Borrowing

At the year end the Council held short term deposits (some classified as cash equivalents) in the sum of £75.2m, an increase of £7.5m on the figure as at 31st March 2013. The Council generated £0.8m of investment income from this source.

At the year end the Council had long term borrowing of £116.976m, the same as at 31st March 2013. The Council paid £7.0m in interest on these borrowings.

6. Pensions

The actuarial valuation of the pension fund, of which the Council is predominantly the largest employer, is carried out every three years. It determines the impact on Council Tax of the cost of paying for pensions.

The last applicable actuarial valuation for the whole fund was carried out as at 31st March 2013 with the assets of the Fund found to represent 89% of the accrued liabilities for the Fund; this compares with 84% at the 2010 actuarial valuation. The latest actuarial valuation will be applicable from the 2014/15 financial year. The focus of the triennial valuation is the long-term financial health of the Pension Fund and to set a contribution rate to maintain this.

For accounting purposes a valuation under IAS19 is carried out to produce an accounting figure of surplus or deficit as at the date of the Balance Sheet. The methodology used is affected by current assumptions and short-term economic market conditions. The deficit attributable to the Council on an IAS19 basis increased from £195m to £224m, an increase of £29m. The authority's actuary estimated that as at 31st March 2014, future liabilities amount to £654m (£613m as at 31st March 2013) with assets of £430m (£418m as at 31st March 2013).

7. Accounting Changes

- 1. Investment Assets:** The Council has reclassified all Investment Assets, (including certain Industrial Estates, Allotments & Retail Premises) as Property, Plant and Equipment. As at 1st April 2012, these assets had a total value of £54m. The reason for the change is that an internal review found that the assets were not held solely for investment purposes (the only criterion for being an investment property) but for the dual and in many cases, main, purpose of regeneration. The 2012/13 figures have been restated.
- 2. IAS19 Employee Benefits:** Amendments to the accounting standard IAS 19 Employee Benefits require changes to the presentation of Actuarial Gains & Losses relating to the Pension Fund within its Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement (CIES). Full details of the presentation changes are set-out in Disclosure Note 35 (page 69). The 2012/13 figures have been restated.
- 3. Education & Children's Services:** In 2012/13, gross income and gross expenditure were overstated by £5.14m in the CIES. To correct this, 2012/13 figures have been restated. Net expenditure is unaffected and consequently there is no change in respect of this restatement to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services and the level of reserves is also unaffected.
- 4. Cash Flow Statement:** The Council has amended the 2012/13 presentation to ensure that the presentation of Capital Grants and agency balances is correct according to the Code and consistent with their presentation in 2013/14. The net increase in cash and cash equivalents during the year is unchanged.

Appendix 1

The impact of the Prior Period Adjustments (PPA) in respect of investment assets on the Council's Balance Sheet is shown in the following table:

Balance Sheet Impact						
	2011/12 Audited Balance Sheet	Investment Properties PPA impact	2011/12 Restated Balance Sheet	2012/13 Audited Balance Sheet	Investment Properties PPA impact	2012/13 Restated Balance Sheet
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Property, Plant & Equipment	382,501	52,796	435,297	394,752	50,737	445,489
Investment Properties	54,144	(54,144)	0	54,905	(54,905)	0
Unusable Reserves	(46,426)	1,348	(45,078)	(52,024)	4,168	(47,856)

The impact of the Prior Period Adjustments (PPA) in respect of investment assets and IAS19 on the Council's CIES is shown below.

Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement (CIES) Impact				
	2012/13 Audited CIES	Investment Properties PPA Impact	IAS 19 PPA Impact	2012/13 Restated CIES
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Cost of Services	144,033	(1,186)	170	143,017
Other Operating Expenditure	5,451	15	0	5,466
Financing & Investment I&E	6,979	3,990	4,202	15,171
Taxation and non-specific grant income	(180,347)	0	0	(180,347)
(Surplus) or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(23,884)	2,819	4,372	(16,693)
(Surplus) or Deficit on revaluation of PPE	(7,442)	0	0	(7,442)
Actuarial Gains & Losses	4,499	0	(4,372)	127
Total Comprehensive Income & Expenditure	(26,827)	2,819	0	(24,008)

8. CHAS 2013 Ltd

The Contractors Health and Safety Assessment Scheme (CHAS) is a service offering health and safety pre-qualification assessments to nationally recognised standards. Prior to June 2013, CHAS operated within the Council as a Trading Account. On 3rd June 2013, CHAS became a private limited company (CHAS 2013 Ltd), wholly owned the Council.

The change in status has enabled CHAS to embrace the significant opportunities that recent changes to local government legislation have permitted with regards powers to trade, significantly supplemented by the enactment of the General Power of Competence in the Localism Act 2011.

CHAS 2013 Ltd is a wholly owned subsidiary of LBM. The Council has not published Group Accounts in 2013/14, on the grounds that they are not materially different to

the Council's single entity statements, and therefore the CHAS 2013 Ltd reserve is not shown within the Council's Balance Sheet. Instead, the Council has published disclosure note 38 (page 76) to present the key information regarding CHAS 2013/14.

9. Local Taxation Changes

Local Council Tax Support

Up to and including 2012/13, council tax benefit expenditure was financed by a specific government grant (£13.8m in 2012/13). The expenditure and grant income were both included in the CIES as part of Central Services to the Public.

From 1st April 2013, council tax benefit has been abolished, and replaced by a new, local scheme to provide residents with assistance to pay council tax. Resources for the new scheme are still provided by Central Government, but are now paid as part of the Revenue Support Grant, which is credited to Taxation and Non-Specific Grant Income in the CIES. The Government reduced the resources provided for council tax support by a national average of 10% compared to 2012/13. The funding reduction for council tax support for 2013/14 was fully absorbed by the Authority, as agreed by Council in November 2012.

Furthermore, as part of the localisation of council tax support, discounts and exemptions were withdrawn for empty homes in April 2013. The aim of the changes to discounts and exemptions is to minimise Council Tax charges for Merton residents and to encourage property owners to bring homes into use more quickly.

Non-Domestic Rates - Business Rates Retention Scheme

A new Business Rates Retention Scheme was introduced for 2013/14 as part of the Local Government Finance Act 2012; the Council now retains a 30% share of Non-Domestic Rates (NDR) income. Precepts are paid from NDR income to the Greater London Authority (20%) and Central Government (50%). Prior to 2013/14, all NDR proceeds were paid into a national pool administered by the Government.

10. Future Development

Local Land Charges

In 2014, the Queen's Speech to Parliament included a proposed new Infrastructure Bill. Part of the Bill would transfer statutory responsibility for the local land charges register and searches from Local Authorities to the Land Registry. The Bill supports the delivery of digital services, and extends Land Registry's powers to enable it to provide information and register services relating to land and other property.

Core Financial Statements

1. Movement in Reserves Statement

This statement shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the authority, analysed into “usable reserves” (i.e. those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and other reserves. The Surplus or (Deficit) on the Provision of Services represents the true economic cost of providing the authority’s services, more details of which are shown in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. These are different from the statutory amounts which are required to be charged to the General Fund Balance for council tax setting purposes. The Net Increase/Decrease before Transfers to Earmarked Reserves represents the statutory General Fund Balance before any discretionary transfers to or from Earmarked Reserves undertaken by the authority.

	General Fund Balance	Earmarked General Fund Reserves	Capital Receipts Reserves	Capital Grants Unapplied	Total Usable Reserves	Unusable Reserves	Total Authority Reserves
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Balance at 1 April 2012 (Restated)	<u>(25,637)</u>	<u>(40,258)</u>	<u>(15,199)</u>	<u>(3,635)</u>	<u>(84,729)</u>	<u>(45,076)</u>	<u>(129,805)</u>
<i><u>Movement in reserves during 2012/13 (Restated)</u></i>							
(Surplus) or deficit on the provision of services	(16,693)	0	0	0	(16,693)	0	(16,693)
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	0	0	0	0	0	(7,315)	(7,315)
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	(16,693)	0	0	0	(16,693)	(7,315)	(24,008)
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (Note 18)	3,776	0	(7,553)	(758)	(4,535)	4,535	0
Net Increase/Decrease before Transfer to Earmarked Reserves	(12,917)	0	(7,553)	(758)	(21,228)	(2,780)	(24,008)
Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves (Note 16)	8,042	(8,042)	0	0	0	0	0
Increase/Decrease in Year	(4,875)	(8,042)	(7,553)	(758)	(21,228)	(2,780)	(24,008)
Balance at 31 March 2013 carried forward (Restated)	(30,512)	(48,300)	(22,752)	(4,393)	(105,957)	(47,856)	(153,813)

	General Fund Balance £000	Earmarked General Fund Reserves £000	Capital Receipts Reserves £000	Capital Grants Unapplied £000	Total Usable Reserves £000	Unusable Reserves £000	Total Authority Reserves £000
Balance at 01 April 2013	(30,512)	(48,300)	(22,752)	(4,393)	(105,957)	(47,856)	(153,813)
<i>Movement in reserves during 2013/14</i>							
(Surplus) or deficit on the provision of services	15,092	0	0	0	15,092	0	15,092
Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	0	0	0	0	0	4,540	4,540
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	15,092	0	0	0	15,092	4,540	19,632
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations (Note 18)	(17,100)	0	(3,305)	(3,783)	(24,188)	24,188	0
Net Increase/Decrease before Transfer to Earmarked	(2,008)	0	(3,305)	(3,783)	(9,096)	28,728	19,632
Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves (Note 16)	1,592	(1,592)	0	0	0	0	0
Increase/Decrease in Year	(416)	(1,592)	(3,305)	(3,783)	(9,096)	28,728	19,632
Balance at 31 March 2014 carried forward	(30,928)	(49,892)	(26,057)	(8,176)	(115,054)	(19,128)	(134,182)

2. Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

This statement shows the accounting cost in the year of providing services in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, rather than the amount to be funded from taxation. Authorities raise taxation to cover expenditure in accordance with regulations; this may be different from the accounting cost. The taxation position is shown in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

2012/13	2012/13	2012/13		2013/14	2013/14	2013/14
Gross Expenditure Restated	Gross Income Restated	Net Expenditure Restated (See Explanatory Foreword)		Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure
£000	£000	£000		£000	£000	£000
			Continuing Operations			
20,773	(17,066)	3,707	Central services to the public	6,843	(3,619)	3,224
10,744	(2,253)	8,491	Cultural and Related Services	11,318	(1,901)	9,417
27,883	(5,734)	22,149	Environmental & Regulatory Services	26,332	(4,066)	22,266
6,719	(5,332)	1,387	Planning Services	7,349	(5,740)	1,609
199,728	(157,310)	42,418	Education and children's services	219,571	(152,125)	67,447
25,493	(13,488)	12,005	Highways and transport services	26,634	(14,611)	12,023
93,531	(91,150)	2,381	Other housing services	98,722	(94,731)	3,991
71,297	(28,385)	42,912	Adult social care	70,112	(16,915)	53,197
5,735	0	5,735	Corporate and Democratic Core	5,451	(86)	5,365
7,825	(5,993)	1,832	Non distributed costs - Other	7,890	(6,545)	1,345
			Acquired Operations			
0	0	0	Public Health	8,190	(9,851)	(1,661)
469,728	(326,711)	143,017	Cost of services	488,413	(310,190)	178,223
		5,466	Other Operating Expenditure (Note 3)			3,386
		15,171	Financing and investment income and expenditure (Note 4)			17,103
		(180,347)	Taxation and non-specific grant income (Note 5)			(183,620)
		(16,693)	(Surplus) or Deficit on Provision of Services			15,092
		(7,442)	(Surplus) or deficit on revaluation of Property, Plant and equipment (Note 17)			(15,622)
		127	Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability/(asset) (Notes 17 & 35)			20,162
		(7,315)	Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure			4,540
		(24,008)	Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure			19,632

3. Balance Sheet

The Balance Sheet shows the value as at the Balance Sheet date of the assets and liabilities recognised by the authority. The net assets of the authority (assets less liabilities) are matched by the reserves held by the authority.

1 April 2012 Restated £000	31 March 2013 Restated £000		Notes	31 March 2014 £000
435,297	445,489	Property, Plant & Equipment	19	447,000
669	669	Heritage Assets	22	669
0	0	Investment Property	20	0
0	0	Long Term Investments	9	5,000
1,682	1,800	Intangible Assets	21	1,896
231	231	Assets Held for Sale	23	231
6,060	8,663	Long Term Debtors	7 & 9	7,763
443,939	456,851	Long Term Assets		462,558
57,349	65,037	Short Term Investments	9	75,202
181	243	Inventories	40	211
26,905	30,014	Short Term Debtors	7	26,659
21,019	24,082	Cash and Cash Equivalents	14	22,714
105,454	119,375	Current Assets		124,787
(9,700)	(9,654)	Short Term Borrowing	9	(1,170)
(47,345)	(49,115)	Short Term Creditors	8	(61,457)
(1,594)	(1,274)	Current Provisions	11	(861)
(58,639)	(60,043)	Current Liabilities		(63,488)
(5,398)	(4,858)	Provisions	11	(4,297)
(116,976)	(116,976)	Long Term Borrowing	9	(116,976)
(38,081)	(36,910)	Other Long Term Liabilities	9	(35,201)
(189,686)	(194,875)	Pension Liability	35	(224,327)
(10,806)	(8,750)	Capital Grants Receipts in Advance	6	(8,873)
(360,947)	(362,370)	Long Term Liabilities		(389,675)
129,807	153,813	Net Assets		134,182
(84,729)	(105,957)	Usable Reserves	16	(115,054)
(45,078)	(47,856)	Unusable Reserves	17	(19,128)
(129,807)	(153,813)	Total Reserves		(134,182)

These financial statements replace the unaudited financial statements authorised at the meeting of General Purposes Committee on 26th June 2014.

Signed:

Date: 17th September 2014

4. Cash Flow Statement

The Cash Flow Statement shows the changes in cash and cash equivalents of the authority during the reporting period. The statement shows how the authority generates and uses cash and cash equivalents by classifying cash flows as operating, investing and financing activities. The amount of net cash flows from operating activities indicates the extent to which the operations of the authority are funded by way of taxation and grant income or from the recipients of services provided by the authority. Investing activities represent the extent to which cash outflows have been made for resources, which are intended to contribute to the authority's future service delivery. Cash flows arising from financing activities are useful in predicting claims on future cash flows by providers of capital (i.e. borrowing) to the authority.

2012/13 Restated £000		2013/14 £000
(16,693)	Net (surplus) or deficit on the provision of services	15,092
(32,938)	Adjustments to net surplus or deficit on the provision of services for non cash movements (note 15)	(62,708)
37,715	Adjustments for items included in the net surplus or deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities (note 15)	19,612
(11,914)	Net Cash flows from Operating Activities (note 15)	(28,004)
7,543	Investing Activities (note 15)	22,632
1,308	Financing Activities (note 15)	6,740
(3,063)	Net Increase or decrease in cash and cash equivalents	1,368
(21,019)	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	(24,082)
(24,082)	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period (Note 14)	(22,714)

NOTES TO THE CORE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (IFRS)

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INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

1. MATERIAL ITEMS OF INCOME AND EXPENSE

Other than that disclosed on the face of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure statement, there were no material items of Income and Expenses.

2. AMOUNTS REPORTED FOR RESOURCE ALLOCATION DECISIONS

The income and expenditure of the authority's principal directorates recorded in the budget reports for the year is as follows:

2013/14	Corporate Services	Children, Schools & Families	Adult Social Care	Libraries	Housing	Public Health	Environment & Regeneration	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
INCOME								
Fees, charges and other service income	(10,501)	(6,770)	(16,370)	(873)	(175)	(866)	(25,754)	(61,310)
Government grants	(93,648)	(143,326)	(132)	(1,907)	(1,179)	(8,985)	(616)	(249,794)
Total income	(104,149)	(150,096)	(16,502)	(2,780)	(1,354)	(9,851)	(26,370)	(311,103)
EXPENDITURE								
Employee expenses	23,606	119,104	12,800	3,268	1,105	660	22,655	183,199
Other service expenses	108,287	71,632	60,427	1,527	2,059	7,431	21,972	273,336
Support Service Recharges	10,109	10,134	6,915	1,178	245	98	9,232	37,911
Total expenditure	142,003	200,870	80,142	5,973	3,409	8,190	53,859	494,445
Net Expenditure	37,854	50,774	63,639	3,193	2,055	(1,661)	27,489	183,342

2012/13 Restated	Corporate Services	Children, Schools & Families	Adult Social Care	Libraries	Housing	Environment & Regeneration	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
INCOME							
Fees, charges and other service income	(8,625)	(7,343)	(18,885)	(931)	(170)	(25,845)	(61,799)
Government grants	(103,480)	(147,804)	(7,668)	(1,889)	(1,504)	(2,478)	(264,824)
Total income	(112,105)	(155,147)	(26,553)	(2,820)	(1,674)	(28,323)	(326,623)
EXPENDITURE							
Employee expenses	21,747	119,807	12,913	3,251	1,066	22,001	180,784
Other service expenses	118,941	66,000	60,426	1,528	910	25,525	273,329
Support Service Recharges	10,780	8,795	6,965	1,117	291	9,434	37,382
Total expenditure	151,468	194,601	80,304	5,895	2,267	56,959	491,494
Net Expenditure	39,362	39,453	53,750	3,075	593	28,636	164,871

Reconciliation of Directorate Income and Expenditure to Cost of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:

This reconciliation shows how the figures in the analysis of directorate income and expenditure relate to the amounts included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

2012/13 Restated £000		2013/14 £000
164,871	Net Expenditure: Segmental Analysis	183,342
18,198	Amounts in the I&E not in the Segmental Analysis	35,647
(40,051)	Allocation of Recharges	(40,766)
143,017	Cost of Service in Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account	178,223

Reconciliation to Subjective Analysis

This reconciliation shows how the figures in the analysis of directorate income and expenditure relate to a subjective analysis of the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

2013/14	Net Expenditure: Segmental Analysis £000	Amounts in the I&E not in the Segmental Analysis £000	Allocation of Recharges £000	Cost of Services £000	Corporate Amounts £000	Total £000
INCOME						
Fees, charges and other service income	(61,310)	0	0	(61,310)	0	(61,310)
Interest and investment income	0	0	0	0	(1,468)	(1,468)
Taxation and non-specific grant income	0	0	0	0	(183,620)	(183,620)
Government grants	(249,794)	0	0	(249,794)	0	(249,794)
Total income	(311,103)	0	0	(311,103)	(185,088)	(496,191)
EXPENDITURE						
Employee expenses	183,199	0	(18,305)	164,893	0	164,893
Other service expenses	273,336	914	(13,354)	260,895	0	260,895
Support service recharges	37,911	0	(6,340)	31,571	0	31,571
Depreciation, amortisation & impairment	0	34,733	(2,767)	31,966	0	31,966
Interest payments	0	0	0	0	10,244	10,244
Precepts and levies	0	0	0	0	914	914
Other financing and investment expenditure	0	0	0	0	8,327	8,327
Gain or loss on disposal of fixed assets	0	0	0	0	2,472	2,472
Total expenditure	494,445	35,647	(40,766)	489,326	21,957	511,283
Surplus or deficit on the provision of services	183,342	35,647	(40,766)	178,223	(163,131)	15,092

2012/13 Restated	Net Expenditure: Segmental Analysis	Amounts in the I&E not in the Segmental Analysis	Allocation of Recharges	Cost of Services	Corporate Amounts	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
INCOME						
Fees, charges and other service income	(61,799)	0	0	(61,799)	0	(61,799)
Interest and investment income	0	0	0	0	(952)	(952)
Taxation and non-specific grant income	0	0	0	0	(180,347)	(180,347)
Government grants	(264,824)	0	0	(264,824)	0	(264,824)
Total income	(326,623)	0	0	(326,623)	(181,299)	(507,922)
EXPENDITURE						
Employee expenses	180,784	0	(16,464)	164,320	0	164,320
Other service expenses	273,329	17	(14,372)	258,974	0	258,975
Support service recharges	37,382	0	(6,642)	30,740	0	30,740
Depreciation, amortisation & impairment	0	18,181	(2,575)	15,606	0	15,606
Interest payments	0	0	0	0	9,272	9,272
Precepts and levies	0	0	0	0	880	880
Other financing and investment expenditure	0	0	0	0	6,851	6,851
Gain or loss on disposal of fixed assets	0	0	0	0	4,586	4,586
Total expenditure	491,494	18,198	(40,052)	469,640	21,589	491,232
Surplus or deficit on the provision of services	164,871	18,198	(40,052)	143,017	(159,710)	(16,693)

A reconciliation between figures reported to Cabinet at year end and figures in the Statement of Accounts is shown below:

2013/14	Cabinet (Draft Accounts)	Budgetary control presentation	Services in corporate in Sercop	IFRS Adjustments	Statement of Accounts
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Services	153,582	3,251	(300)	21,690	178,223
Corporate	11,287	9,389	300	(487)	20,489
Cost of services	164,869	12,640	0	21,203	198,712
Corporate Funding	(164,869)	(12,640)	0	(6,111)	(183,620)
(Surplus)/deficit on provision of services	0	0	0	15,092	15,092
Unrealised Gains and Losses	0	0	0	4,540	4,540
(Surplus)/deficit	-	-	-	19,632	19,632

2012/13 Restated	Cabinet (Draft Accounts)	Budgetary control presentation	Reserves transfers reported*	Other reserve transfers*	Services in corporate in Sercop	IFRS Adjustments	Original Audited Statement of Accounts	Impact of Prior Period Adjustments	Restated Statement of Accounts
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Services	139,524	6,888	0	(2,558)	5,738	(5,559)	144,033	(1,016)	143,017
Corporate	10,840	(5,931)	(7,209)	2,055	(5,738)	18,413	12,430	8,207	20,637
Cost of services	150,364	957	(7,209)	(503)	0	12,854	156,463	7,191	163,654
Corporate Funding	(155,568)	(958)	0	0	0	(23,821)	(180,347)	0	(180,347)
(Surplus)/deficit on provision of services	(5,204)	(1)	(7,209)	(503)	0	(10,967)	(23,884)	7,191	(16,693)
Unrealised Gains and Losses	0	0	0	0	0	(2,943)	(2,943)	(4,372)	(7,315)
(Surplus)/deficit	(5,204)	(1)	(7,209)	(503)	0	(13,910)	(26,827)	2,819	(24,008)

* Net £7.712m movement = Increase in earmarked reserves £8.042m - reduction in schools' reserves £0.331m (See Note 16)

3. OTHER OPERATING EXPENDITURE

2012/13 Restated £000		2013/14 £000
880	Precepts and Levies	914
4,586	(Gains)/ losses on the disposal of non-current assets	2,472
5,466	Total	3,386

4. FINANCING AND INVESTMENT INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

2012/13 Restated £000		2013/14 £000
9,272	Interest payable and similar charges (Note 9)	10,244
8,337	Net interest on defined pension liability (Note 35)	8,027
(952)	Interest receivable and similar income	(1,468)
(1,486)	Other (income)/expenditure- trading accounts not related to services	300
15,171	Total	17,103

5. TAXATION AND NON-SPECIFIC GRANT INCOMES

2012/13 £000		2013/14 £000
(86,813)	Council tax income	(76,123)
(60,842)	Non domestic rates (see Note 6)	(23,841)
(10,692)	Non-ringfenced government grants (see Note 6)	(67,622)
(22,000)	Capital grants and contributions (see Note 6)	(16,034)
(180,347)	Total	(183,620)

6. GRANT INCOME

The London Borough of Merton credited the following grants, contributions and donations to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in 2013/14:

	2012/13 Restated £000	2013/14 £000
Credited to Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income		
Collection Fund	(86,813)	(76,123)
Revenue Support Grant	(1,179)	(47,470)
Business Rates	(60,842)	(23,841)
Top-up Grant	0	(7,547)
Capital Grant Income	(22,000)	(16,034)
PFI Contribution	(4,797)	(4,797)
New Homes Bonus Grant	(1,136)	(2,724)
Local Authority Central Spend Equivalent Grant (Refund)	(1,295)	0
Council Tax Freeze Grant	(2,070)	(848)
Education Services Grant	0	(3,246)
Grant towards Wimbledon Magistrates Court capital financing*	0	(268)
Total grants under £1 million	(214)	(723)
Total	(180,347)	(183,620)
Credited to Financing and Investment Income		
Grant towards Wimbledon Magistrates Court capital financing*	(262)	0
Credited to Services		
Grants over £1million		
Schools Delegated Budget	(132,697)	(135,940)
Housing Benefits Subsidy	(87,067)	(90,864)
Public Health Grant	0	(8,985)
Council Tax Benefits	(13,846)	0
REFCUS related grants for voluntary aided schools	(1,396)	0
Children's Centres	(1,435)	0
Benefits Administration	(1,485)	(1,396)
LD Crossroads & NHS Grant	(6,799)	0
Pupil Premium	(3,401)	(4,959)
Bed & Breakfast Accommodation	(1,004)	(1,179)
Nursery Grant - (2 year olds)	(1,159)	0
Adult Education Main	(1,889)	(1,907)
	(252,178)	(245,231)
Total grants under £1million	(12,646)	(4,563)
Total Grants	(264,824)	(249,794)
Contributions over £1million		
LD Residential Care External	(1,610)	(1,542)
Registered Nursing Care Contribution	(1,160)	(1,386)
Retention in Drug Treatment Services	(1,129)	0
Local Taxation Services	(1,045)	(1,285)
Shared Legal Service	(1,252)	(2,851)
Non Delegated Statements	(983)	(1,051)
Provider Service	(2,962)	(2,677)
	(10,142)	(10,792)
Total contributions under £1million	(8,784)	(8,605)
Total Contributions	(18,925)	(19,397)
TOTAL GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS	(283,749)	(269,191)

*In 2013/14 the authority re-classified the Wimbledon Magistrates Court capital financing grant as Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income, in order to aid simplification of the accounts.

The authority has received a number of grants that have yet to be recognised as income as they have conditions attached to them, which if not met, will require the monies to be returned. The balances at the year end are as follows:

Current Liabilities

	2012/13 Restated £000	2013/14 £000
Capital Grants Receipts in Advance		
Total of grants under £1million	(74)	(82)
Total	(74)	(82)
Revenue Grants Receipts in Advance		
Grants over £1million:	0	(7,551)
Total grants under £1million	(1,686)	(1,827)
Total	(1,686)	(9,379)

Long Term Liabilities - Capital Grants Receipts in Advance

	2012/13 Restated £000	2013/14 £000
1. Government Grants and other contributions		
Standards Fund	(211)	(902)
Other Grants and Contributions	(1,454)	(654)
	(1,665)	(1,556)
2. Section 106	(6,190)	(6,642)
3. Schools Capital Grants	(895)	(675)
Total	(8,750)	(8,873)

DEBTORS, CREDITORS AND CASH FLOWS

7. DEBTORS

31 March 2013		31 March 2014
£000		£000
	Long Term Debtors	
882	Other Local Authorities	847
7,781	Bodies external to general government	6,916
8,663	Total Long Term Debtors	7,763
	Short Term Debtors	
10,306	Central government bodies	5,842
19,708	Bodies external to general government	20,817
30,014	Total short term debtors	26,659
38,677	Total Debtors	34,422

Financial Instruments in Debtors

31 March 2013		31 March 2014
£000		£000
	Long Term Debtors	
882	Other Local Authorities	847
6,651	Bodies external to general government	6,728
7,533	Total Long Term Debtors	7,575
	Short Term Debtors	
16,510	Bodies external to general government	19,865
16,510	Total short term debtors	19,865
24,043	Total Financial Instruments in Debtors	27,440

8. CREDITORS

31 March 2013 Restated		31 March 2014
£000		£000
	Short Term Creditors	
(756)	Central government bodies	(10,184)
(625)	Other local authorities	(1,779)
(302)	NHS bodies	(310)
(47,432)	Bodies external to general government	(49,184)
(49,115)	Total Short Term Creditors	(61,457)

Financial Instruments within Creditors:

31 March 2013		31 March 2014
Restated		
£000		£000
	Short Term Creditors	
(302)	NHS bodies	(310)
(43,100)	Bodies external to general government	(41,027)
0	Other local authorities	(579)
(43,402)	Total Financial Instruments in Short Term Creditors	(41,916)

9. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial Instruments are contractual arrangements for the transfer of cash and include all debtors and creditors arising other than from statutory requirements. They do not include debtors and creditors that arise through statutory requirements such as local taxes and government grants.

The authority is required to disclose the risks inherent in its usage of financial instruments in its treasury activities, their significance, and how they are managed (Note 10). The following tables show the location of financial instruments within the authority's accounts.

Categories of Financial Instruments

	Long-term		Current	
	31 March 2014	31 March 2013	31 March 2014	31 March 2013
	£000	Restated £000	£000	Restated £000
Investments				
Loans and receivables	5,000	0	75,202	65,037
Total investments	5,000	0	75,202	65,037
Debtors				
Loans and receivables	7,575	7,533	19,865	16,510
Total debtors	7,575	7,533	19,865	16,510
Borrowings				
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	116,976	116,976	1,170	9,654
Total borrowings	116,976	116,976	1,170	9,654
Other Long Term Liabilities				
PFI and Finance Lease LT Liabilities	35,201	36,910	0	0
Total other long term liabilities	35,201	36,910	0	0
Creditors				
PFI and Finance Lease ST Liabilities	0	0	1,553	1,187
Other Financial liabilities at amortised cost	0	0	40,363	42,215
Total creditors	0	0	41,916	43,402

The authority's policy is to undertake its treasury activities within the scope of the CIPFA Code of Practice for Treasury Management. The Annual Treasury Strategy, reported to cabinet and the authority is developed with recognition of treasury risks, and includes Prudential Indicator limits for the overall amount of borrowing. The term (maturity) and fixed/variable interest rate characteristics of borrowing and investment are also considered. The Treasury Strategy report also proposes for the authority's approval, criteria for the minimum creditworthiness required for investment counter parties.

Income, Expense, Gains and Losses

	2012/13			2013/14		
	Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost	Financial Assets: Loans and Receivables	Total	Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost	Financial Assets: Loans and Receivables	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Interest Expense – Borrowings & Financial Leases	9,272	0	9,272	10,244	0	10,244
Total Expenses in Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	9,272	0	9,272	10,244	0	10,244
Interest Income – Investments & Finance Leases	0	(952)	(952)	0	(1,468)	(1,468)
Total income in Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	0	(952)	(952)	0	(1,468)	(1,468)
Net gain/loss for the year	9,272	(952)	8,320	10,244	(1,468)	8,776

Investments

All short and long term investments are in compliance with the council's investment policy.

Investment Profile	31 March 2013	31 March 2014	
	£000	£000	
Long term	0	5,000	
Short term	67,470	75,000	
Accrued Investment Income	137	202	
Total	67,607	80,202	
Investments - Movement in year		£000	
Investments at 1 April 2013		67,607	
Change in investment managed internally		12,530	
Change in accrued investment income		65	
Investment at 31 March 2014		80,202	
Long term investment (book value)		5,000	
Short term investment (book value)		75,202	
	Book Value	Market Value	Unrealised Profits/(Losses)
	£000	£000	£000
Managed Internally	80,202	80,202	0
Managed Externally	0	0	0
Total	80,202	80,202	0

Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities

Fair value is defined as the amount for which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled, assuming that the transaction was negotiated between parties knowledgeable about the market in which they are dealing and willing to buy/sell at an appropriate price, with no other motive than to secure a fair price.

The fair value of the authority's investment portfolio is not materially different to the book value, which is disclosed in the above table.

In line with FRS25 and IFRS7 on Financial Instruments, the authority has calculated the fair value of its borrowing portfolio in the following table. The calculation of fair value involves estimating the premium payable on each loan if it were redeemed at year end, and adding this to the outstanding principal. All loans are at fixed rates and do not include derivatives, to which the authority is directly exposed. The authority is not able to package its debt as a marketable security and no adjustment is required to the book value of these loans on the balance sheet.

The methods and assumptions used in the valuation technique were:

- For other market debt, Net Present Value (NPV) methodology has been used, which provides an estimate of the value of future payments in today's terms. The discount rate used in the NPV calculation is

usually equal to the current rate in relation to the same instrument from a comparable lender and would be the rate applicable in the market on the date of valuation, for an instrument with the same duration date to maturity.

- For PWLB (Public Works Loan Body) debt, fair values as at 31 March 2014 published by PWLB have been used.

Borrowing at source - Fair Value	31 March 2013	31 March 2014
	£000	£000
Public Works Loan Board	69,759	64,224
Market Loan	83,583	78,940
Temporary Loan	8,028	0
Stock Loan	2,838	2,605
Total	164,208	145,769

Borrowing - Maturity Profile	31 March 2013	31 March 2014
	£000	£000
Less than 1 year	8,000	0
Between 1 and 2 years	0	0
Between 2 and 5 years	3,966	3,966
Between 5 and 10 years	4,310	4,310
More than 10 years	108,700	108,700
Total over 1 year	116,976	116,976
Total Borrowings	124,976	116,976
Accrued Interest	1,654	1,170
	126,630	118,146

The Balance Sheet figures are based upon the maturity profile of borrowings.

10. NATURE AND EXTENT OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Credit Risk

Credit risk arises in the lending of surplus funds to banks, building societies and other local authorities as well as credit exposures to the authority's customers.

Lending and Investments

In the case of lending/investing surplus funds, risk is minimised through the authority's credit policy that seeks to ensure that invested funds (deposits) are at relatively low risk of deposit-taker default. The policy sets a minimum level of creditworthiness for deposits in individual financial institutions, assessed by reference to data from commercial credit rating agencies and credit default swap data. The minimum credit criteria for 2013/14 were as follows:

Category	Fitch	Moody's	Standard & Poor's	Definition
Banks and Building Societies				
Short Term	F1	P-1	A-1	Highest Credit Quality on a 12 month view
Long Term	A-	A3	A-1	Very low expectation of credit risk developing
Viability/Rating	bbb+	c-	n/a	Adequate Institution with limited weakness
Support	1	n/a	n/a	Expectation of Central Government Support
Money Market Funds	AAAmmf	Aaa-mf	AAAm	

In addition to deposits in higher rated deposit-takers, the authority may use an AAA rated Money Market Fund, (which spreads risk taking across deposit takers), and may also place deposits in UK public sector institutions, such as local authorities. At 31st March 2014 the disposition of investments was:

Category	£000	%	Spread (number of counterparties)	Fitch Rating
UK Clearing Banks	20,000	25.00%	1	A, F1, a, 1
UK Nationalised Banks	30,000	37.50%	2	A, F1, a-, 1
UK Building Society	15,000	18.75%	1	A, F1, a, 1
Local Authority	15,000	18.75%	3	N/A
Money Market Funds	0			AAAmmf
Total	80,000	100.00%	7	

A high credit standard increases concentration of deposits in fewer institutions than would ideally be the case. However, it is considered that in prevailing market circumstances high credit quality is crucial, and outweighs the alternative of a wider spread of deposits across less well-rated counterparties. As and when credit ratings allow, efforts will be made to spread investment across additional deposit-takers.

Long Term Debtors

The authority's remaining housing advances (mortgages) are secured on the properties and the Business Investment Fund is funded by a non-repayable government loan. For all debts there are formal repayment arrangements.

Current Deposits and Trade Debtors

No losses or impairments were incurred in 2013/14, nor are expected for the duration of current deposits. The authority does not generally allow credit for customers. The authority's maximum potential exposure to credit risk is with trade debtors, which are reviewed individually to assess risk of default and need for a provision. Factors taken into account in the assessment include the stability of the organisation, the size of the debt, the age of the debt and what, if any, security such as a charge on property has been provided. The past-due amount of trade debts can be analysed by age as follows:

	31 March 2013 £000	31 March 2014 £000
< 3 months	4,453	5,067
3 to 12 months	2,288	2,417
> 1 year	2,293	3,554
Total	9,034	11,038

Cash

The authority's cash balances are held in UK Clearing banks and when the balance is significant, deposits are spread across a number of institutions to reduce risk.

The authority's maximum potential exposure to credit risk is with its trade debtors for which prudent provision has been made.

Liquidity Risk

The authority's ability to pay its financial commitments as and when due is supported by substantial resources. It plans a balanced annual budget that provides sufficient revenue to cover annual expenditure, and has access to borrowings from the Money Markets and the Public Works Loans Board.

The maturity profile is designed to limit the consequence of significant amounts of finance being required when market conditions are difficult or expensive. The maturity analysis of financial liabilities is set out in the following table:

	31 March 2013		31 March 2014	
	£000	%	£000	%
Under 12 months	8,000	6.4	0	0.0
1yr to 2yrs	0	0.0	0	0.0
2yrs to 5yrs	3,966	3.2	3,966	3.4
5yrs to 10yrs	4,310	3.4	4,310	3.7
10yrs and over	108,700	87.0	108,700	92.9
Total	124,976	100.0	116,976	100.0

The above represents the nominal exposure to debt maturities, but some Lenders Option (LOBO) debt allows the Lender to prompt a repayment by requesting an interest rate change that is unacceptable to the authority. The risk of this occurring is limited by the current rate of interest on such debt, which is higher than current and forecast levels. The authority is therefore not exposed to immediate refinancing risk. In addition, if redemption were required, the authority has adequate resources to finance it, and its occurrence would currently offer the prospect of cost saving.

LOBO debt Option exposure when market rates in range of:	Prospectively repayable / requiring Re-finance	Proportion of total debt
	£000	%
4.00 - 4.99%	5,000	4.3
5.00 - 5.99%	34,000	29.1
6.00 - 6.99%	15,500	13.3
7.00 - 7.99%	2,000	1.7
8.00 - 8.99%	6,500	5.6

None of the above debt is reasonably in prospect of option exercise. Liquidity is supported by the significant funds the authority has under short-term cash investment. Fixed interest rate deposits (investments) are placed in maturities that balance the need to support liquidity for day-to-day cash flow needs with the spreading of investments over a range of periods to optimise investment return.

At 31 March 2014 the sources of potential borrowing appear unimpaired, and the maturity profile of investments, available to support liquidity going forward, is as follows:

	£000	%
April to June 2014	14,500	18.1
July to September 2014	14,400	18.0
October to December 2014	12,600	15.8
January 2015 to March 2015	33,500	41.9
April 2015 to June 2015	0	0.0
June 2015 to September 2015	5,000	6.3
Total	80,000	100.0

Given the resources available, the authority did not experience any significant liquidity problems in 2013/14 and does not anticipate any for 2014/15.

Interest Rate Risk

The authority is exposed to interest rate movements on its borrowings and investments as follows:

- Borrowing at variable rates – the interest expense charged to the Income and Expenditure Account will rise or fall.
- Investments at variable rates – the interest income credited to the Income and Expenditure Account will rise or fall accordingly.
- Borrowing at fixed rates – the fair value of the borrowing liability will fall if market rates rise and increase if they fall.
- Investments at fixed rates – the fair value of the assets will fall if rates rise and increase if rates fall.

If market interest rates move by 0.5% and 1.0%, with other variables held constant, the financial effect on the portfolio is estimated to be:

	£000	0.5% £000	1.0% £000	Mitigation
Borrowings	116,976	315	630	In the short term, a 0.5% or 1.0% rise in market interest rate is unlikely to have any impact on the existing debt portfolio because of the LOBO rates in the portfolio. On the other hand, should a 0.5% or 1.0% change in market interest rate be translated directly into a corresponding increase in investment rates, the existing investment portfolio will be affected to the extent by which the council is locked into its investments until maturity. A premium will be payable to unwind the fixed deposits.
Investment Deposits	80,000	272	411	
Impact on CIES		43	219	

	£000	0.50% £000	1.00% £000	Comment
Borrowings	145,769	395	789	Interest rates are currently at all time low
Investment Deposits	80,341	274	413	

Borrowings

The authority's portfolio of borrowings is effectively on long-term fixed rates, and the consequence of exposure to short-term rate movements is very limited. Prudential Indicators, incorporated into Treasury Strategy, set limits to control exposure to this prospective risk and the policy of maintaining a spread of transaction maturities over time acts to average and moderate the consequences of interest rate movements.

Prudential Indicator Limits

Maximum % exposure to	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Fixed rates	100	100	100	100
Variable rates	50	50	50	50

At 31st March 2014 exposure to variable rates on borrowings is exclusively through future maturities and the risk of LOBO options being exercised. The prospect of the latter is currently not considered significant. The market risk is, therefore, through the spread of debt maturities, and an estimate of a possible financial consequence is shown in the following table. The prospective refinance rate is a normal level of Public Works Loans Board interest rate for long-term finance. This is considered an appropriate and cautious rate to use at present although this may change over time.

Maturity in	Actual at 31 March 2014 £000	Current average interest rate %	Prospective re-finance rate %	Margin %	Effect (Saving) £000 pa
Under 12 months	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
1yr to 2 yrs	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
2yrs to 5yrs	3,966	9.6	2.3	-7.4	(291)
5yrs to 10yrs	4,310	6.7	3.2	-3.5	(151)
10yrs to 15yrs	30,700	6.3	3.7	-2.6	(797)
15yrs to 20 yrs	1,000	4.3	4.2	-0.1	(1)
20yrs to 25yrs	11,500	5.5	4.3	-1.2	(137)
25 to 30 yrs	13,500	6.6	4.3	-2.3	(312)
30yrs to 35 yrs	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
35yrs to 40yrs	7,000	4.4	4.3	-0.1	(6)
40yrs to 45 yrs	25,000	4.8	4.3	-0.5	(116)
45yrs to 50 yrs	20,000	5.0	4.3	-0.8	(151)
	116,976	5.7	4.0	-1.7	(1,962)

At the currently forecast re-financing rate, which is considered reasonable in an environment where the Bank of England effects efficient control over inflation, re-financing is expected to be at lower cost.

Investments

Investment strategy seeks to exploit the forecast trend in interest rates. If rates are expected to rise, then investments tend to be placed on variable rate terms or short fixed period to allow early re-investment at higher rates. If they are expected to fall, an extended fixed period will maintain income at a higher rate for longer. However, interest rate forecasts do not imply certainty, and optimising investment returns has to be balanced with the need to maintain adequate liquidity. Against this background a Prudential Indicator controls the balance between short-term investments, influenced by liquidity, and longer strategic investment.

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Maximum investment over 1 year as percentage of total investments	50%	50%	50%	50%

At 31st March 2014, the investment portfolio's exposure to interest rate change is set out in the following table. The effective reduction of income relative to the interest rates being earned on the portfolio at 31st March 2014 is calculated in proportion to the period in 2013/14 over which it would apply, (i.e. investments maturing in the 0-3 month period would be re-invested at lower rates for 3 months).

Deposit Maturity in:	Actual at 31 March 2014	Current average interest rate	Prospective re-finance rate at 31 March 2014	Margin		Reduction of income relative to 31 March 2014
	£000	%	%	%	%	£000 pa
0-3 months	14,500	0.7	0.4	0.3		8
3-6 months	14,400	0.8	0.5	0.4		22
6-9 months	12,600	0.8	0.6	0.2		18
9-12 months	33,500	0.9	0.8	0.1		35
over 12 months	5,000	1.0	1.0	0.0		-2
	80,000	0.8	0.6	0.3		81

PFI Borrowing

The PFI loans or liabilities and rate of interest payable are derived from the unitary payment schedule with NewSchools and do not change.

Price Risk

The authority, (excluding its Pension Fund, which is subject to separate reporting), does not currently invest in financial instruments that are subject to market price volatility. If this were to change then the treasury strategy would be developed to manage these risks.

Foreign Exchange Risk

The authority has no financial assets or liabilities denominated in foreign currencies (other than in respect of its Pension Fund), and thus has no exposure to loss arising from movements in exchange rates.

11. PROVISIONS

	Injury and damage compensation claims £000	Other provisions £000	Total £000
Balance at 1 April 2013	4,735	1,396	6,131
Additional provisions made in 2013/14	1,302	446	1,748
Amounts used in 2013/14	(1,650)	(748)	(2,399)
Unused amounts reversed in 2013/14	(324)	0	(324)
Balance at 31 March 2014	4,063	1,094	5,157

Outstanding Legal Cases

The authority is not involved in any legal cases other than those already disclosed as contingent liabilities.

Injury and Damage Compensation Claims:

- **Insurance Fund £4.063m**

The authority, in line with most other authorities, self-insures for claims up to a certain value. As part of this it maintains an Insurance Fund to cover claims. The authority tops up the fund at year end, so it is maintained within the limits recommended by the authority's actuaries.

Other Provisions:

- **Housing £0.234m**

As part of the stock transfer agreement made on 22 March 2010, the authority paid £1.85m to Merton Priory Homes in order for them to complete the 2009/10 capital programme. Due to health and safety and various design issues, the cost of the programme increased by £0.24m. The work has been completed and a provision of £0.343m was made for final settlement of this and other outstanding housing contracts. In 2012/13, a £0.109m charge was made against the provision. As at 31/03/2014, £0.234m remains in the provision for settlement of outstanding contracts.

- **Single Status £0.591m**

Single Status is a national agreement reached in 1997 aimed at modernising pay and rewards in Local Government. The agreement covers the introduction of a single job evaluation (JE) scheme for all Council workers, a standardised working week and a pay and grading review which recognises equal pay for work of equal value. A further national implementation agreement was reached in 2004 under which local authorities would complete and implement local pay reviews. In 2013/14, the authority made payments totalling £0.396m against the provision. The remaining £0.145m provision was increased by £0.446m to £0.591m, which is the estimated outstanding liability for single status allowances.

- **Carbon Reduction Commitment Scheme £0.271m**

The authority has made a provision of £0.271m to meet its obligations under the Carbon Reduction Commitment Scheme.

Of the above provisions, those for single status and the carbon reduction commitment scheme are classified as current provisions, expected to fall due within one year of the balance sheet date. The remainder of the provisions, totalling £4.297m are long-term provisions, expected to fall due more than one year after the balance sheet date.

12. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Local Land Charges

LB Merton, along with many local authorities in the country, is a defendant in proceedings brought by a group of Property Search Companies for the refund of fees paid to councils for access to land charges data. LBM faces approximate claims of £250,000 plus interest and costs. The Local Government Association is co-ordinating the claims, the outcome of which is unpredictable. There is a hearing scheduled for 5th November 2014, when more information may become available regarding the amount and timing of any settlement. At present, it is unclear whether Central Government will reimburse Local Authorities for any claims settled and costs incurred.

Employment Disputes

There are three current employment disputes where compensation and/or costs are involved. The maximum liability for these is estimated to be £50,000. However, due to the inherent uncertainties surrounding their outcome, the authority has not made a provision for these in the accounts.

Education

There are two Special Educational Needs tribunal cases of note. The first is a claim from parents for the additional cost of a school placement which, if successful, would result in a cost to the Council of approximately £50,000. The second case is a new instruction, again for alternative school provision. It is too early to estimate the additional cost.

Due to the inherent uncertainties surrounding their outcome, the authority has not made a provision for these in the accounts.

Social Services

Following an unsuccessful judicial review, the Council is negotiating cost settlement. The maximum potential cost to the Council is £12,000.

Civil Litigation

There are currently three judicial reviews in respect of the expansion of Dundonald Primary School and the related appropriation of part of the adjoining Dundonald Recreation Ground.

The authority is defending its position, but if unsuccessful, would expect to incur court costs up to £50,000. Furthermore, up to 31st March 2014, the authority had already incurred £300,000 capital expenditure on the project. If the school expansion is halted, this expenditure would be taken to revenue.

Traffic Management

The Council has one contract dispute with a contractor regarding the cost of minor road repairs. The contractor claims it is owed £184,000 by the Council, but the Council maintains that the contract does not allow the sum to be legitimately claimed. The Council has sought professional advice to this effect and has written to the contractor stating its position. The dispute is on-going.

Private Finance Initiative (PFI)

The authority has a PFI scheme whereby six secondary schools were rebuilt in 2003 by a PFI operator. Four schools remain in the scheme and make an annual contribution to the Council towards the scheme's cost. The schools' annual contributions are calculated using a formula set-out in Governing Body Agreements. Following a review of the Governing Body Agreements and changes to the schools' Dedicated Schools Grant funding, the schools' contribution formula needs to be re-negotiated. As part of this re-negotiation, the Council may have to contribute up to £245,000 towards agreeing a mutually beneficial formula with the schools.

CHAS

CHAS 2013 Ltd is a wholly owned subsidiary of the London Borough of Merton, although formerly it operated as part of the Council as a trading account. It is the established market leader for health and safety pre-qualification in the UK.

A dispute has arisen, pre-dating the formation of CHAS 2013 Ltd, which may result in a Council damages claim and potential injunction against a third party, in respect of the use of the Council's registered trademark and name "CHAS Contractors Health & Safety Assessment Scheme". A Letter Before Action has been served by the Council threatening injunctive proceedings and recovery of damages in the High Court. It is always possible that the Council may not succeed in obtaining the injunction and/or with its claim for damages, although the evidence indicates clear trade mark infringement and passing off.

The Council itself has been served a Letter Before Action claiming an unsubstantiated sum exceeding £720,000 plus legal costs, arising from a contract to provide CHAS client details to a third party, for it to sell insurance products to those CHAS customers. In response, the Council had served a formal response alleging cross contractual claims for unpaid commission and potential fraud against the third party. It is unclear whether the Council's claim will outweigh the third party's claim.

Investigations are continuing but court proceedings have not been commenced and a settlement date cannot be predicted at this stage. Neither claim is reflected in the accounts.

13. CONTINGENT ASSETS

Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (POCA)

The Council currently has a POCA application following an LBM trading standards prosecution of a betting scam. A confiscation order of £6.1m was made in May 2014, to be paid by 14th November 2014, of which the Council would receive 37.5%, less the costs of the financial investigator.

However, the Defendants have made no offer and may be willing to serve a prison sentence instead of paying the Order sum. The assets are “hidden” and consequently not identifiable.

The Council has one other outstanding POCA application for an Order of £32,000. If successful, the Council would receive 37.5% of this sum.

14. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents is made up of the following elements:

31 March 2013 £000		31 March 2014 £000
(530)	Main bank account	(182)
853	Cash in transit (held by agents)	976
21,122	Cash advanced to schools	21,869
2,570	Cash equivalents	0
67	Cash advanced to establishments (Cash imprests)	51
24,082	Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	22,714

15. CASH FLOWS

Cash Flow Statement - Operating Activities

2012/13 Restated £000		2013/14 £000
(20,529)	Employee running costs and income	(37,319)
(1,165)	Interest received	(1,402)
6,299	Interest paid	7,190
3,480	Interest element of finance lease	3,527
(11,914)		(28,004)

Adjustments to Net Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services for Non-Cash Movements

2012/13 Restated £000		2013/14 £000
	Non Cash Movements	
(15,540)	Depreciation	(15,761)
(2,462)	Impairment & downward valuations	(18,408)
(534)	Amortisation	(606)
(13,297)	Carrying amount of non-current assets and non-current assets held for sale, sold or derecognised	(6,652)
(5,062)	Movement in Pension Liability	(9,290)
3,070	(Increase)/decrease in provision for the impairment of bad debts	(6,975)
858	(Increase)/decrease in Provisions	974
(32,967)		(56,718)
	Accruals Adjustments	
62	Increase/(decrease) in Inventories	(31)
2,643	Increase/(decrease) in Debtors	2,145
(213)	Increase/(decrease) in Interest Debtors	65
(2,445)	(Increase)/decrease in Creditors	(8,653)
(17)	(Increase)/decrease in Interest Creditors	484
30		(5,990)
(32,938)	Total	(62,708)

Cash Flow Statement - Investing Activities

2012/13 Restated £000		2013/14 £000
35,041	Purchase of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	26,434
64,900	Purchase of short-term and long-term investments	80,000
(12,389)	Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	(3,320)
(57,000)	Proceeds from short-term and long-term investments	(64,900)
(23,008)	Other receipts from investing activities	(15,582)
7,543	Net cash flows from investing activities	22,632

Adjustments for Items Included in the Net Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services that are Investing and Financing Activities

2012/13 Restated £000		2013/14 £000
12,389	Proceeds from the sale of PP&E, investment property and intangible assets	3,320
25,326	Any other items for which the cash effects are investing or financing cash flows	16,292
37,715	Total	19,612

Cash Flow Statement - Financing Activities

2012/13 Restated £000		2013/14 £000
(262)	Other receipts from financing activities	(2,373)
840	Cash payments for the reduction of finance leases (PFI)	1,103
63	Repayment of short- and long-term borrowing	8,000
277	Cash payments for the reduction of finance leases (Other)	10
390	Other payments	0
1,308	Net cash flows from financing activities	6,740

RESERVES

16. USABLE RESERVES

Usable Reserves	Balance at 31 March 2012 £000	Transfers out 2012/13 £000	Transfers in 2012/13 £000	Balance at 31 March 2013 £000	Transfers out 2013/14 £000	Transfers in 2013/14 £000	Balance at 31 March 2014 £000
General Fund:							
Balances held by schools under a scheme of delegation	(12,005)	1,702	(1,371)	(11,674)	598	(1,014)	(12,090)
General Fund Balances	(13,632)	0	(5,206)	(18,838)	0	0	(18,838)
Earmarked reserves	(40,258)	7,282	(15,324)	(48,300)	4,605	(6,197)	(49,892)
Total General Fund	(65,895)	8,984	(21,901)	(78,812)	5,203	(7,211)	(80,820)
Capital:							
Capital Receipts Reserves	(15,199)	0	(7,553)	(22,752)	600	(3,905)	(26,058)
Capital Grants Unapplied	(3,635)	0	(758)	(4,393)	2,162	(5,945)	(8,176)
Total Capital	(18,834)	0	(8,311)	(27,145)	2,762	(9,850)	(34,234)
Total Usable Reserves	(84,729)	8,984	(30,212)	(105,957)	7,965	(17,061)	(115,054)

Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves

Reserve	Balance at 31st March 2012	Net Transfer to/from Reserve Restated	Balance at 31st March 2013 Restated	Net Transfer to/from Reserve	Balance at 31st March 2014
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Outstanding Council Programme Board Reserve	(7,703)	(2,086)	(9,789)	(1,317)	(11,105)
For use in future years' budgets	(2,052)	(7,700)	(9,752)	1,500	(8,252)
Revenue Reserve for Capital/Revenuisation	(6,291)	2,022	(4,269)	(1,091)	(5,360)
Energy renewable reserve	(841)	(600)	(1,441)	0	(1,441)
Repairs and Renewals Fund	(2,000)	576	(1,424)	0	(1,424)
Transforming families reserve	0	(1,318)	(1,318)	534	(784)
Pension Fund additional contribution	(1,250)	172	(1,078)	0	(1,078)
Local Land Charges	(850)	(225)	(1,075)	(185)	(1,260)
Apprenticeships	(1,500)	500	(1,000)	51	(949)
Community Care Reserve	(996)	(795)	(1,791)	58	(1,733)
Local Welfare Support Reserve	0	0	0	(315)	(315)
Performance Reward Grant	(1,656)	1,005	(651)	386	(265)
Economic Development Strategy	(339)	(284)	(623)	(698)	(1,322)
Used or eliminated reserves	(1,237)	1,237	0	0	0
Other	(671)	338	(333)	49	(284)
Sub total earmarked reserves	(27,386)	(7,158)	(34,544)	(1,029)	(35,573)
Adult social care contributions	(724)	(758)	(1,482)	812	(670)
Culture & Environment contributions	(1,251)	320	(931)	(273)	(1,204)
Culture & Environment Grants	(991)	139	(852)	105	(747)
Childrens & Education Grants	(812)	32	(780)	72	(708)
Adult social care Grants	(801)	700	(101)	101	0
Housing planning development Grants	0	(345)	(345)	46	(299)
Housing GF Grants	(222)	116	(106)	0	(106)
Public Health Grant Reserve	0	0	0	(1,664)	(1,664)
Sub total IFRS earmarked reserves	(4,801)	204	(4,597)	(801)	(5,398)
Insurance reserves	(1,954)	0	(1,954)	0	(1,954)
Sub total fixed to contract reserve	(1,954)	0	(1,954)	0	(1,954)
DSG Reserve	(1,710)	(668)	(2,378)	(350)	(2,728)
Schools Reserve	(515)	(545)	(1,060)	892	(168)
Schools PFI Fund	(3,892)	125	(3,767)	(304)	(4,071)
Sub total Schools reserves	(6,117)	(1,088)	(7,205)	238	(6,967)
Grand Total	(40,258)	(8,042)	(48,300)	(1,592)	(49,892)

17. UNUSABLE RESERVES

31 March 2013 Restated £000		31 March 2014 £000
(57,840)	Revaluation Reserve	(71,054)
(178,620)	Capital Adjustment Account	(167,021)
194,875	Pensions Reserve	224,327
(5,338)	Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve	(5,555)
(4,986)	Collection Fund Adjustment Account	(3,814)
4,052	Accumulated Absences Account	3,989
(47,856)	Total Unusable Reserves	(19,128)

Revaluation Reserve

The Revaluation Reserve contains the gains made by the London Borough of Merton arising from increases in the value of its Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets. The balance is reduced when assets with accumulated gains are:

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

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

2012/13 £000		2013/14 £000
(50,901)	Balance at 1 April	(57,840)
(8,520)	Upward revaluation of assets	(26,670)
1,078	Downward revaluation of assets and impairment losses not charged to the Surplus/ Deficit on the Provision of Services	11,048
(7,442)	Surplus or deficit on revaluation of non-current assets not posted to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	(15,622)
380	Difference between fair value depreciation and historical cost depreciation	807
123	Accumulated gains on assets sold or scrapped	1,601
503	Amount written off to the Capital Adjustment Account	2,408
(57,840)	Balance at 31 March	(71,054)

Capital Adjustment Account

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

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

2012/13 Restated £000		2013/14 £000
(177,428)	Restated Balance at 1 April	(178,620)
(503)	Amounts written out of the Revaluation Reserve	(2,408)
	Reversal of items relating to capital expenditure debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	
15,541	Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	15,761
2,462	Revaluation losses on Property, Plant and Equipment	18,407
534	Amortisation of intangible assets	606
4,117	Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	3,334
13,297	Amounts of non-current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the gain/ loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	6,652
35,951		44,760
35,448	Net written out amount of the cost of non-current assets consumed in the year	42,352
	Capital financing applied in the year:	
(1,002)	Use of Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	(600)
(24,251)	Application of grants and contributions to capital financing from the Capital Grants Unapplied Account	(14,976)
(8,460)	Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment charged against the General Fund	(8,815)
(2,936)	Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund	(6,421)
(36,649)		(30,812)
9	Loan Repayments	59
(178,620)	Balance at 31 March	(167,021)

Pensions Reserve

The Pensions Reserve absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements for accounting for post employment benefits and for funding benefits in accordance with statutory provisions. The authority accounts for post employment benefits in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as the benefits are earned by employees accruing years of service, updating the liabilities recognised to reflect inflation, changing assumptions and investment returns on any resources set aside to meet the costs. However, statutory arrangements require benefits earned to be financed, as the authority makes employer's contributions to pension funds or eventually pays any pensions for which it is directly responsible. The debit balance on the Pensions Reserve therefore shows a substantial shortfall in the benefits earned by past and current employees and the resources the authority has set aside to meet them. The statutory arrangements will ensure that funding will have been set aside by the time the benefits come to be paid.

2012/13		2013/14
Restated		
£000		£000
189,686	Balance at 1 April	194,875
127	Actuarial (gains) and losses on pensions assets and liabilities	20,162
22,652	Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Surplus or Deficit in the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive and Expenditure Statement	26,245
(17,590)	Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	(16,955)
194,875	Balance at 31 March	224,327

Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve

The Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve holds the gains recognised on the disposal of non-current assets but for which cash settlement has yet to take place. Under statutory arrangements, the authority does not treat these gains as usable for financing new capital expenditure until they are backed by cash receipts. When the deferred cash settlement eventually takes place, amounts are transferred to the Capital Receipts Reserve.

2012/13		2013/14
£000		£000
(5,355)	Balance at 1 April	(5,338)
0	Correction of balance relating to previous years	(236)
11	Transfer of deferred sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/ loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	8
6	Transfer to the Capital Receipts Reserve upon receipt of cash	11
(5,338)	Balance at 31 March	(5,555)

Collection Fund Adjustment Account

The Collection Fund Adjustment Account manages the differences arising from the recognition of Council Tax and Business Rates income in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as it falls due from Council Tax and Business Rates payers compared with the statutory arrangements for paying across amounts to the General Fund from the Collection Fund.

2012/13		2013/14
£000		£000
(4,853)	Balance at 1 April	(4,986)
(133)	Amount by which council tax and NDR income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from council tax and NDR income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements. (2012/13 council tax only)	1,172
(4,986)	Balance at 31 March	(3,814)

Accumulated Absences Account

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

2012/13 £000		2013/14 £000
3,773	Balance at 1 April	4,052
(3,773)	Settlement or cancellation of accrual made at the end of the preceding year	(4,052)
4,052	Amount accrued at 31 March	3,989
279	Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(63)
4,052	Balance at 31 March	3,989

18. ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN ACCOUNTING BASIS AND FUNDING BASIS UNDER REGULATIONS

The following tables detail the adjustments that are made to the total comprehensive income and expenditure recognised by the authority in the year in accordance with proper accounting practice to the resources that are specified by statutory provisions as being available to the authority to meet future capital and revenue expenditure.

2013/14

	Usable Reserves			Movement in Unusable Reserves
	General Fund Balance	Capital Receipts Reserves	Capital Grants Unapplied	
	£000	£000	£000	
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Adjustment Account:				
<u>Reversal of items debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:</u>				
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non current assets	(15,761)			15,761
Revaluation losses on Property Plant and Equipment	(18,407)			18,407
Amortisation of intangible assets	(606)			606
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	(3,334)			3,334
Amounts of non current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(6,651)			6,651
<u>Insertion of items not debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:</u>				
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment	8,815			(8,815)
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund balance	6,421			(6,421)
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Grant Unapplied Account:				
Capital grants and contributions credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	18,759		(5,945)	(12,814)
Application of grants to capital financing transferred from the Capital Grants Unapplied reserve to the Capital Adjustment Account			2,162	(2,162)
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Receipts Reserve:				
Transfer of cash sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	3,835	(3,835)		

	Usable Reserves			Movement in Unusable Reserves
	General Fund Balance	Capital Receipts Reserves	Capital Grants Unapplied	
	£000	£000	£000	
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure		600		(600)
Transfer from Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve upon receipt of cash		(11)		11
Repayment of debt		(59)		59
Adjustments primarily involving the Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve (England and Wales):				
Transfer of deferred sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(8)			8
Correction of balance relating to previous years	236			(236)
Adjustments involving the Pensions Reserve:				
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (see Note 34)	(26,245)			26,245
Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	16,955			(16,955)
Adjustments involving the Collection Fund Adjustments Account:				
Amount by which council tax and NDR income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from council tax and NDR income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(1,172)			1,172
Adjustment involving the Accumulated Absences Account				
Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	63			(63)
Total Adjustments	(17,100)	(3,305)	(3,783)	24,188

2012/13 Comparative Figures (Restated)

	Usable Reserves			Movement in Unusable Reserves
	General Fund Balance	Capital Receipts Reserves	Capital Grants Unapplied	
	£000	£000	£000	
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Adjustment Account:				
<u>Reversal of items debited or credited to the</u>				
<u>Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:</u>				
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non current assets	(15,541)			15,541
Revaluation losses on Property Plant and Equipment	(2,462)			2,462
Amortisation of intangible assets	(534)			534
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	(4,117)			4,117
Amounts of non current assets written off on disposal or sale as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(13,297)			13,297
<u>Insertion of items not debited or credited to the</u>				
<u>Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:</u>				
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment	8,460			(8,460)
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund balance	2,936			(2,936)
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Grant				
Unapplied Account:				
Capital grants and contributions credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	25,009		758	(24,251)
Application of grants to capital financing transferred from the Capital Grants Unapplied reserve to the Capital Adjustment Account			0	0
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Receipts Reserve:				
Transfer of cash sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	8,627	(8,627)		

	Usable Reserves			Movement in Unusable Reserves
	General Fund Balance	Capital Receipts Reserves	Capital Grants Unapplied	
	£000	£000	£000	
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure		1,002		(1,002)
Contribution to Housing Pool	(11)	11		
Contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve towards administrative costs of non current asset disposals	(76)	76		
Transfer from Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve upon receipt of cash		(6)		6
Repayment of debt		(9)		9
Adjustments primarily involving the Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve (England and Wales):				
Transfer of deferred sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	(10)			10
Adjustments involving the Pensions Reserve:				
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (see Note 34)	(22,652)			22,652
Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	17,590			(17,590)
Adjustments involving the Collection Fund Adjustments Account:				
Amount by which council tax income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from council tax income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	133			(133)
Adjustment involving the Accumulated Absences Account				
Amount by which officer remuneration charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on an accruals basis is different from remuneration chargeable in the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(279)			279
Total Adjustments	3,776	(7,553)	(758)	4,535

CAPITAL

19. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Movements on Balances

Depreciation

The following useful lives and depreciation rates have been used in the calculation of depreciation:

- Other Land and Buildings 20 - 50 years
- Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment 5 - 10 years
- Infrastructure 25 years

Amortisation

Intangible Assets are amortised over 5 years

Capital Commitments

As at 31st March 2014, the Authority has entered into a number of contracts for the construction or enhancement of Property, Plant and Equipment in 2014/15 and future years totalling an estimated £24m. Similar commitments for 2012/13 were approximately £27m.

Effects of Changes in Estimates

There are no material changes to the basis of estimation.

	Other Land and Buildings £000	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment £000	Infrastructure Assets £000	Community Assets £000	Surplus Assets £000	Assets under construction £000	Total Property, Plant and Equipment £000	PFI Assets Included in Property, Plant and Equipment £000
Cost or Valuation								
At 1 April 2013	331,598	21,926	143,307	0	2,000	14,055	512,886	53,340
Additions	11,664	1,775	7,082	471	0	5,996	26,988	0
Revaluation increase/(decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	1,996	0	0	0	0	0	1,996	897
Revaluation increase/(decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(17,872)	0	0	(536)	0	0	(18,408)	(235)
Derecognition - Disposals	(6,363)	(165)	0	0	0	0	(6,528)	0
Derecognition - Other	(360)	(458)	0	0	0	0	(818)	0
Completed assets under construction	11,867	0	28	0	0	(11,895)	0	0
Other	(69)	0	0	65	0	(272)	(276)	0
At 31 March 2014	332,461	23,078	150,417	0	2,000	7,884	515,840	54,002
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment								
At 1 April 2013	9,639	7,800	49,957	0	0	0	67,397	2,056
Depreciation Charge	6,518	3,595	5,651	0	0	0	15,764	1,034
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	(13,626)	0	0	0	0	0	(13,626)	(644)
Derecognition - Disposals	(81)	(142)	0	0	0	0	(223)	0
Derecognition - Other	(14)	(457)	0	0	0	0	(471)	0
Other changes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
At 31 March 2014	2,436	10,796	55,608	0	0	0	68,841	2,446
Net Book Value								
At 31 March 2014	330,025	12,282	94,809	0	2,000	7,884	447,000	51,556
At 31 March 2013	321,959	14,126	93,350	0	2,000	14,055	445,489	51,285

Restated Comparative Movements in 2012/13:

	Other Land and Buildings £000	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment £000	Infrastructure Assets £000	Community Assets £000	Surplus Assets £000	Assets under construction £000	Total Property, Plant and Equipment £000	PFI Assets Included in Property, Plant and Equipment £000
Cost or Valuation								
At 1 April 2012	261,794							
Investment Asset Reclassification	52,796							
Restated at 1 April 2012	314,590	21,042	136,650	0	2,000	18,545	492,827	65,012
Additions	14,607	3,287	6,657	677	0	8,827	34,055	617
Revaluation increase/(decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	6,151	2	0	0	0	0	6,154	0
Revaluation increase/(decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(1,785)	0	0	(677)	0	0	(2,462)	0
Derecognition - Disposals	(13,721)	(3,864)	0	0	0	0	(17,585)	(12,288)
Derecognition - Other	(103)	0	0	0	0	0	(103)	0
Recognition								
Completed assets under construction	12,370	0	0	0	0	(12,370)	0	0
Other	(511)	1,459	0	0	0	(947)	0	0
At 31 March 2013	331,598	21,926	143,307	0	2,000	14,055	512,886	53,340
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment								
At 1 April 2012	5,175	7,780	44,574	0	0	0	57,529	1,288
Depreciation Charge	6,361	3,796	5,383	0	0	0	15,540	1,314
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	(1,288)	0	0	0	0	0	(1,288)	0
Derecognition - Disposals	(571)	(3,810)	0	0	0	0	(4,381)	(546)
Derecognition - Other	(4)	0	0	0	0	0	(4)	0
Other changes	(35)	35	0	0	0	0	0	0
At 31 March 2013	9,639	7,800	49,957	0	0	0	67,397	2,056
Net Book Value								
At 31 March 2013	321,959	14,126	93,350	0	2,000	14,055	445,489	51,285
At 31 March 2012	309,413	13,262	92,076	0	2,000	18,545	435,296	63,724

20. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

During 2013/14, the Council reclassified all of its Investment Assets, which as at 1st April 2012 had a total value of £54m, to Property, Plant, and Equipment.

An internal review had found that the assets were not held solely for investment purposes, but for the dual and in many cases, main, purpose of regeneration.

The re-classification involved a Prior Period Adjustment, details of which are set-out in the Explanatory Foreword.

21. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The London Borough of Merton accounts for its software as intangible assets, to the extent that the software is not an integral part of a particular IT system and accounted for as part of the hardware item of Property, Plant and Equipment. The intangible assets include both purchased licences and internally generated software.

All software is given a finite useful life, based on assessments of the period that the software is expected to be of use to the London Borough of Merton. The useful life assigned to the major software suites used by the London Borough of Merton is 5 years.

The carrying amount of intangible assets is amortised on a straight-line basis. The amortisation of £0.607m charged to revenue in 2013/14 (£0.534m in 2012/13) was charged to the IT Administration cost centre and then absorbed as an overhead across all the service headings in the Net Expenditure of Services. It is not possible to quantify exactly how much of the amortisation is attributable to each service heading.

The movement on Intangible Asset balances during the year is as follows:

	2012/13	2013/14
	Intangible Assets £000	Intangible Assets £000
Balance at start of year:		
Gross carrying amounts	2,671	3,324
Accumulated amortisation	(989)	(1,524)
Net carrying amount at start of year	1,682	1,800
Additions:		
Purchases	653	703
Amortisation for the period	(534)	(607)
Net carrying amount at end of year	1,800	1,896
Comprising:		
Gross carrying amounts	3,324	4,027
Accumulated amortisation	(1,524)	(2,131)
	1,800	1,896

22. HERITAGE ASSETS

The authority's collection of Heritage Assets consists of Regalia and Art. Much of the art is on display within the Civic Centre and Libraries. The Regalia is not generally accessible other than when in use and the higher value items are stored securely. All Heritage Assets are held on the Balance Sheet at insurance value, which is based on market values. The valuations were carried out during 2011/12 by qualified external valuers, Webb Valuations Fine Art Ltd, who specialise in Fine Art and Jewellery. There are four items within the Art collection and six items within the Regalia with a valuation of £20,000 or above. The highest value item is the Chain of Office of the Mayor of the former Borough of Wimbledon, which has been valued at £84,000.

The following table shows the carrying value of Heritage Assets held by the authority at the Balance Sheet date:

	Art Collection	Regalia & Ceremonial	Total Assets
	£000	£000	£000
Cost or Valuation at:			
31 March 2011	197	472	669
31 March 2012	197	472	669
31 March 2013	197	472	669
31 March 2014	197	472	669

It is not practicable to provide the above analysis of information for any period before 1 April 2010.

23. ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

	Non Current	
	2012/13 £000	2013/14 £000
Balance outstanding at start of year	231	231
The balance relates to property, plant and equipment- Eastfields Road property to be sold to developer.		
Balance outstanding at year end	231	231

24. IMPAIRMENT LOSSES

The authority carried out an impairment review in 2013/14, the result of which was that there were no impairment losses recognised in 2013/14.

25. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND CAPITAL FINANCING

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

	2012/13 Restated £000	2013/14 £000
Opening Capital Financing Requirement	210,349	213,525
Capital Investment		
Property, Plant and Equipment	34,055	26,987
Intangible Assets	652	703
Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital Under Statute	4,117	3,334
Loans to public sector organisations	1,002	600
REFCUS Adjustment	0	(277)
Sources of Finance		
Capital receipts	(1,002)	(600)
Government grants and other contributions	(24,251)	(15,253)
REFCUS Adjustment	0	277
Sums set aside from revenue:		
Direct revenue contributions	(2,936)	(6,421)
MRP	(8,460)	(8,815)
Closing Capital Financing Requirement	213,525	214,060
Explanation of movements in year		
Increase in underlying need to borrowing (unsupported by government financial assistance)	3,177	535
Increase in Capital Financing Requirement	3,177	535

26. CAPITALISATION OF BORROWING COSTS

Borrowing costs are expensed as incurred and included in interest payable (Note 4).

27. LEASES

Authority as Lessee

Finance Leases

In the past the Council has acquired a variety of assets, including operational buildings and IT equipment, under finance leases. The last such lease for IT equipment has now ended and current policy is not to enter into any more. The assets acquired under these leases are carried as Property, Plant and Equipment in the Balance Sheet at the following net amounts:

31 March 2013 £000		31 March 2014 £000
2,665	Other Land and Buildings	2,616
0	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture and Equipment	59
2,665	Total	2,675

The authority is committed to making minimum payments under these leases comprising settlement of the long term liability for the interest in the property acquired by the authority and finance costs that will be payable by the authority in future years while the liability remains outstanding.

The minimum lease payments are made up of the following amounts:

31 March 2013 £000		31 March 2014 £000
	Finance lease liabilities (net present value minimum lease payments):	
116	- current	71
484	- non current	468
5	Finance costs payable in future years	1
605	Total minimum lease payments	540

The minimum lease payments will be payable over the following periods:

	Minimum Lease Payments		Finance Lease Payments	
	31 March 2013 £000	31 March 2014 £000	31 March 2013 £000	31 March 2014 £000
Not later than one year	121	72	116	71
Later than one year and not later than five years	190	180	189	180
Later than five years	294	288	295	288
Total	605	540	600	539

The minimum lease payments do not include rents that are contingent on events taking place after the lease was entered into, such as adjustments following rent reviews. In 2013/14 £0.072m contingent rents were payable by the authority (2012/13 £0.053m).

Operating Leases

The authority has acquired Land, Buildings and Vehicles by entering into operating leases. The minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable leases in future years are:

31 March 2013 £000		31 March 2014 £000
126	Not later than one year	172
502	Later than one year and not later than five years	519
885	Later than five years	760
1,513	Total	1,451

The expenditure charged to the Cultural, Environmental, Regulatory and Planning Services line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement during the year in relation to these leases was:

2012/13 £000		2013/14 £000
126	Minimum lease payments	126
126	Total	126

Authority as Lessor

Finance leases

The authority has leased out property at a number of sites across the borough on a finance lease basis. The authority has a gross investment in the lease, made up of the minimum lease payments expected to be received over the remaining term and the residual value anticipated for the property when the lease comes to an end. The minimum lease payments comprise settlement of the long term debtor for the interest in the property acquired by the lessee and finance income that will be earned by the authority in future years whilst the debtor remains outstanding.

The gross investment is made up of the following:

31 March 2013		31 March 2014
£000		£000
	Finance lease debtor (net present value of minimum lease payments):	
10	- current	10
5,554	- non current	5,340
23,391	Unearned finance income	21,325
5	Unguaranteed residual value of property	2
28,960	Gross investment in lease	26,677

The gross investment in the lease and the minimum lease payments will be received over the following period:

	Gross investment in the Lease		Minimum Lease Payments	
	31 March 2013	31 March 2014	31 March 2013	31 March 2014
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Not later than one year	360	338	360	338
Later than one year and not later than five years	1,444	1,357	1,444	1,357
Later than five years	27,156	24,982	27,151	24,980
Total	28,960	26,677	28,955	26,675

The minimum lease payments receivable do not include rents that are contingent on events taking place after the lease was entered into, such as adjustments following rent reviews. In 2013/14, £0.389m contingent rents were receivable by the authority (£0.352m in 2012/13).

Operating Leases

The authority leases out property and equipment under operating leases for the following purpose:

- For the provision of community services, such as sports facilities, tourism services and community centres.
- For economic development purposes to provide suitable affordable accommodation for local businesses.

The future minimum lease payments receivable under non-cancellable leases in future years are:

Appendix 1

31 March 2013 £000		31 March 2014 £000
2,541	Not later than one year	3,360
8,402	Later than one year and not later than five years	10,650
29,898	Later than five years	31,205
40,841	Total	45,215

The minimum lease payments receivable do not include rents that are contingent on events taking place after the lease was entered into, such as adjustments following rent reviews.

SCHOOLS

28. DEDICATED SCHOOLS GRANT

The authority's expenditure on schools is funded primarily by Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG), which is provided by the Department for Children, Schools and Families. DSG is ring-fenced and can only be applied to meet expenditure properly included in the Schools Budget, as defined in the School Finance (England) Regulations 2008. The Schools Budget includes elements for a range of educational services provided on an authority-wide basis and for the Individual Schools Budget (ISB), which is divided into a budget share for each maintained school. Details of the deployment of DSG receivable for 2013/14 are as follows:

	Central Expenditure £'000	Individual Schools Budget £'000	Total Expenditure £'000
Final DSG for 2013/14 before Academy recoupment			135,219
Academy figure recouped for 2013/14			(4,435)
Total DSG figure after Academy recoupment for 2013/14			130,784
Plus: Brought forward from 2012/13			2,378
Less: Carry-forward to 2014/15 agreed in advance			(1,890)
Agreed initial budgeted distribution in 2013/14	17,181	114,091	131,272
In year adjustments	0	0	0
Final budgeted distribution for 2013/14	17,181	114,091	131,272
Less: Actual central expenditure	(15,593)		(15,593)
Less: Actual ISB deployed to schools		(114,841)	(114,841)
Plus: Local authority contribution for 2013/14	0	0	0
Carry forward for 2013/14	1,588	(750)	838
Carry-forward to 2014/15 agreed in advance			1,890
Total carry forward 2014/15			2,728

The balance carried forward is held in the earmarked revenue reserves: DSG Reserve £2.728m (see Note 16).

29. PRIVATE FINANCE INITIATIVES AND SIMILAR CONTRACTS

Property, Plant and Equipment

The authority has a Private Finance Initiative (PFI) scheme under which six secondary schools were rebuilt by a PFI operator, NewSchools. Following a partial termination of the contract in 2006, two schools were transferred to academies. In 2012/13, a third school also became an academy, but remains within the PFI contract. The PFI scheme provides for an annual payment to NewSchools, the PFI operator.

Value of Assets Held

The authority's accounts include school buildings constructed under the PFI scheme.

	31 March 2013	31 March 2014
	£000	£000
Gross Value	53,340	54,002
Accumulated Depreciation	(2,056)	(2,446)
Net	51,284	51,556

Value of Liabilities

The authority has two long term liabilities relating to the original PFI scheme of six schools. The first liability is in respect of the capital works on the two schools that became academies in 2006. The second liability is in respect of the capital works incurred on the remaining three schools and one academy within the PFI scheme.

	Capital £000	Interest £000	Services £000	Total £000
Mar 2015	1,482	3,619	3,511	8,612
Mar 2016 - 2020	8,043	17,825	20,857	46,726
Mar 2021 - 2025	9,511	17,032	27,322	53,865
Mar 2026 - 2030	17,179	19,850	26,958	63,987
Liability at 31st March 2014	36,216	58,326	78,649	173,190
Liability at 31st March 2013	37,286	61,389	81,914	180,589
Liability at 1st April 2012	38,125	63,982	84,687	186,794

Partial Termination

	Capital £000	Interest £000	Services £000	Total £000
Mar 2015	557	1,102	0	1,659
Mar 2016 - 2020	3,446	4,849	0	8,295
Mar 2021 - 2025	4,873	3,422	0	8,295
Mar 2026 - 2030	6,891	1,404	0	8,295
Liability at 31st March 2014	15,767	10,777	0	26,544
Liability at 31st March 2013	16,287	11,916	0	28,203
Liability at 1st April 2012	16,772	13,090	0	29,862

Three Schools and One Academy

	Capital	Interest incl. Contingent Rent	Services	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Mar 2015	925	2,517	3,511	6,953
Mar 2016 - 2020	4,597	12,976	20,857	38,431
Mar 2021 - 2025	4,638	13,610	27,322	45,570
Mar 2026 - 2030	10,288	18,446	26,958	55,692
Liability at 31st March 2014	20,449	47,549	78,649	146,646
Liability at 31st March 2013	20,999	49,473	81,914	152,386
Liability at 1st April 2012	21,353	50,892	84,687	156,932

MEMBERS, OFFICERS AND RELATED PARTIES

30. MEMBERS' ALLOWANCES

The London Borough of Merton paid the following amounts to members of the authority during the year:

	2012/13 £000	2013/14 £000
Allowances	766	766
Total	766	766

31. OFFICERS' REMUNERATION

The table below shows the number of staff whose total remuneration, excluding pensions contribution but including gross salary, expense allowances, supplements, compensation for loss of office (i.e. redundancy) and benefits, exceed £50,000 in bands of £5,000.

Remuneration Band £	2012/13 Teaching Staff	2012/13 Other Staff	2013/14 Teaching Staff	2013/14 Other Staff
50,000 – 54,999	85	28	83	41
55,000 – 59,999	33	15	34	23
60,000 – 64,999	14	11	14	14
65,000 – 69,999	23	9	15	5
70,000 – 74,999	10	12	12	18
75,000 – 79,999	8	3	8	3
80,000 – 84,999	4	1	5	2
85,000 – 89,999	4	3	2	2
90,000 – 94,999	0	2	2	3
95,000 – 99,999	0	2	0	1
100,000 – 104,999	3	0	2	0
105,000 – 109,999	0	0	1	1
110,000 – 114,999	0	0	0	0
115,000 – 119,999	1	0	1	0
120,000 – 124,999	1	0	0	0
125,000 – 129,999	0	0	0	0
130,000 – 134,999	0	1	0	1
135,000 – 139,999	0	3	0	3
140,000 – 144,999	0	0	0	0
145,000 – 149,999	0	0	0	0
150,000 – 154,999	0	0	0	0
155,000 – 159,999	0	0	0	0
160,000 – 164,999	0	0	0	0
165,000 – 169,999	0	0	0	0
170,000 – 174,999	0	0	0	0
175,000 – 179,999	0	0	0	0
180,000 – 184,999	0	0	0	0
185,000 – 189,999	0	1	0	1
Total	186	91	179	118

The numbers of exit packages with total cost per band and total cost of compulsory and other redundancies are set out in the table below:

Exit package cost band (including special payments) £	Number of compulsory redundancies		Number of other departures agreed		Total number of exit packages by cost band		Total cost of exit packages in each band	
	2012/13	2013/14	2012/13	2013/14	2012/13	2013/14	2012/13 £	2013/14 £
0 - 20,000	20	21	17	27	37	48	315,543	360,954
20,001 - 40,000	5	4	8	10	13	14	371,808	390,909
40,001 - 60,000	1	1	1	3	2	4	91,948	187,732
60,001 - 80,000	1	0	1	0	2	0	156,074	0
TOTAL	27	26	27	40	54	66	935,373	939,595

In accordance with Regulation 4 of the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2009, there is a legal requirement to increase transparency and accountability in Local Government for reporting the remuneration of senior employees.

- Senior employees whose salary is £150,000 or more per year must be identified by name
- Senior employees who meet the regulation's definition and whose salary is between £50,000 and £150,000 must be listed by job title. Current Directors have chosen to be named to aid transparency.

The following table provides this detail for 2013/14 and also the 2012/13 comparative year data with supporting sub-notes.

2013/14 Post holder information	Sub-Notes	Remuneration (Including fees & Allowances) 2013/14 £	Employer's Pension contributions £	Total £
Chief Executive Ged Curran	1	185,000	26,085	211,085
Director of Corporate Services Caroline Holland	2	135,000	19,035	154,035
Director of Community and Housing Simon Williams	3	136,096	19,190	155,286
Director of Children, Schools and Families Yvette Stanley	4	135,000	19,035	154,035
Director of Environment & Regeneration Chris Lee	5	134,750	19,035	153,785

2012/13 Post holder information	Sub-Notes	Remuneration (Including fees & Allowances) 2012/13 £	Employer's Pension contributions £	Total £
Chief Executive Ged Curran	6	185,000	26,085	211,085
Director of Corporate Services Caroline Holland	7	135,000	19,035	154,035
Director of Community and Housing Simon Williams	8	136,096	19,190	155,286
Director of Children, Schools and Families Yvette Stanley	9	135,000	17,901	152,901
Director of Environment & Regeneration Chris Lee	10	134,042	19,035	153,077

Sub-notes

2013/14

1. Mr G. Curran, Chief Executive, remuneration for 2013/14 was a salary of £185,000. Two additional separate payments were received, totalling £1,300, for Local Authority Gold Team duties.
2. Ms C. Holland, Director of Corporate Services, remuneration for 2013/14 was a salary of £135,000. Two additional separate payments were received, totalling £1,128, for Local Authority Gold Team duties.
3. Mr S. Williams, Director of Community and Housing, remuneration for 2013/14 was a salary of £136,096.
4. Ms Y. Stanley, Director of Children, Schools and Families, remuneration for 2013/14 was a salary of £135,000.
5. Mr C. Lee, Director of Environment and Regeneration, remuneration for 2013/14 comprised of salary of £135,000 less a salary sacrifice scheme payment of £249.99. A separate payment of £172 was received for Local Authority Gold Team duties.

2012/13

6. Mr G. Curran, Chief Executive, received an additional separate payment of £5,015.06 for Deputy Constituency Returning Officer duties at the GLA election and Wimbledon Park by-election on 3rd May 2012.
7. Ms C. Holland, Director of Corporate Services, received an additional separate payment of £1,000 for Deputy Constituency Returning Officer duties at the GLA election and Wimbledon Park by-election on 3rd May 2012.
8. Mr S. Williams, Director of Community and Housing, received an additional separate payment of £318.95 for Polling Station Inspector and Returning Officer's Assistant duties at the GLA election and Wimbledon Park by-election on 3rd May 2012.

9. Ms Y. Stanley, Director of Children, Schools and Families, received an additional separate payment of £305 for Polling Station Inspector and Returning Officer's Assistant duties at the GLA election and Wimbledon Park by-election on 3rd May 2012.
10. Mr C. Lee, Director of Environment and Regeneration, remuneration for 2012/13 comprised of salary of £135,000 less a salary sacrifice scheme payment of £958.29. A separate payment of £215 was received for Polling Station Inspector duties at the GLA election and Wimbledon Park by-election on 3rd May 2012.

32. TERMINATION BENEFITS

The authority terminated the contracts of 66 employees in 2013/14, incurring liabilities of £0.940m (£0.935m in 2012/13) (Note 31).

33. RELATED PARTIES

During the year, transactions with related parties arose as follows:

Central Government

Central Government has significant influence over the operations of the authority. It provides the statutory framework within which the authority operates, the majority of its funding in the form of grants and prescribes the terms of many of the transactions that the authority has with other parties (e.g. Council Tax bills, housing benefits). Details of grants received from government departments are set out in Note 6 as well as grant receipts outstanding at 31st March 2014. The following table provides a summary of the main amounts arising in the accounts:

	2012/13 Payments / (Receipts) £000	2013/14 Payments / (Receipts) £000
Central Government		
- Revenue Support Grant	(1,179)	(47,470)
- Receipts from NDR Pool	(60,842)	(23,841)
- Levy by the Environment Agency	146	157
Precepting Authorities and Other Bodies		
- Greater London Authority precept	25,127	37,349
Levying Bodies – Levies paid		
- London Pensions Fund Authority	253	268
- Lee Valley Authority	215	220
- Wimbledon and Putney Commons Conservators	267	269

Members

Members of the authority have direct control over the financial and operating decisions of the authority. The total of members' allowances paid in 2013/14 is shown in Note 30.

This disclosure note has been prepared using the authority's Register of Members' Interest in addition to a specific declaration obtained in respect of related party transactions from Members and Senior Officers. The authority issued 60 standard letters to Members who held office in 2013/14; all 60 Members have responded.

During 2013/14, members of the authority (or members of their immediate family or household) had links with the following organisations, which undertook related party transactions with LBM to the gross value of £1.350m (net £0.290m). The amounts disclosed below are those material to either party of the related party transaction (i.e. the London Borough of Merton (LBM) or the other entity) and therefore explains the large variance in the amounts identified for disclosure.

Organisation	Nature of transaction	2013/14 £000
Deen City Farm	Grant Received from LBM	123
Endeavour Youth Club	Grant Received from LBM	31
Friends in St Helier	Grant Received from LBM	36
Homestart Merton	Grant Received from LBM	99
Asian Elderly	Grant Received from LBM	85
Merton and Morden Guild	Grant Received from LBM	96
Merton Priory Homes (MPH)	Capital receipts paid to LBM as part of VAT sharing agreements with MPH	(820)
North East Mitcham Community Association	Funding received from LBM	50
South Wimbledon Community Association	Funding received from LBM	9
Wimbledon Park Community Trust	Funding received from LBM	1
Total		(290)

Senior Officers

Senior officers of the authority also have direct control over the financial and operating decisions of the authority. Senior officers are required to make a specific declaration in respect of related party transactions. The authority issued 28 standard letters to current senior officers; there have been 28 responses.

Two senior officers are directors of CHAS 2013 Ltd (see note 38). One senior officer holds the positions of Governor at South Thames College and Director of London Grid for Learning. During 2013/14 the authority made payments and grants to these organisations of £184,000 and £690,000 respectively. In all instances the grants were made with proper consideration of declarations of interest. Otherwise, senior officers within the authority did not hold any positions in other organisations which would enable them to significantly influence the policies of the authority and result in a related party transaction of a material nature.

Voluntary Organisations

The authority made grants and payments totalling £0.530m to voluntary and other organisations whose senior management included members of the authority (or members of their immediate family or household). These payments are summarised in the above disclosure on members' related party transactions. In all instances the grants were made with proper consideration of declarations of interest. The authority's Register of Members' Interest is open to public inspection on the authority's website.

Pension Fund

The Pension Fund is a separate entity from the authority with its own Statement of Accounts. In 2013/14 an administration fee of £0.436m was paid by the Fund to the authority (£0.283m in 2012/13, Reference Pension Fund, Note 11).

PENSION FUND

34. PENSION SCHEMES ACCOUNTED FOR AS DEFINED CONTRIBUTION SCHEMES

The Teachers Pension Scheme is a funded, defined benefit final salary scheme administered by the Department for Education (DfE). However, as the authority only acts as an intermediary, passing on the contributions to the DfE, it is unable to identify its share of the underlying assets and liabilities, which is why it is not included as a pension liability in the balance sheet. Instead, the authority pays an employers' contribution, which is supported by a five-yearly actuarial review and charged to the accounts, of 14.1% (unchanged from 2012/13) to the DfE. There were no material prepaid or accrued pension contributions at the Balance Sheet date.

The Council also pays an employers' contribution to the NHS Pension Scheme, of 14.0%, for staff who have transferred to the Council but remain in the NHS pension Scheme.

Contributions for the current and previous year are set-out in the table below:

	2012/13	2013/14
	£000	£000
Council's contribution to DfE teacher's pension scheme	6,463	6,036
Council's contribution to NHS pension scheme	99	143

35. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION SCHEMES

Participation in Pension Schemes

As part of the terms and conditions of employment of its officers, the authority makes contributions towards the cost of post employment benefits. Although the benefits will be payable in the future, (when employees retire), the authority is required to disclose current payments towards employees' future entitlements.

The authority participates in two post employment schemes:

- The Local Government Pension Scheme is administered locally by the London Borough of Merton, in accordance with the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulatory Framework 2013/14. This is a defined benefit, final salary scheme, whereby both the authority and employees make contributions into a fund. The contributions are calculated with the aim of balancing pension liabilities and investment assets. The scheme accounts are prepared in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the UK 2013/14, which governs the preparation of financial statements for Local Government Pension Scheme funds.
- Discretionary post retirement benefits to fund early retirement. This is an unfunded defined benefit arrangement, liabilities are recognised when awards are made but there is no accompanying investment built-

up to meet these pension liabilities, so cash has to be generated to meet actual pension payments as they fall due.

Transactions Relating to Post-employment Benefits

The following transactions have been made in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the General Fund Balance via the Movement in Reserves Statement during the year.

The cumulative amount of actuarial gains and losses recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the 31 March 2014 is a loss of £20.162m (a loss of £0.127m in 2012/13).

			Local Government Pension Scheme
	2012/13		2013/14
	Original	Restated	
	£000	£000	£000
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement			
Cost of Services:			
Current service cost	14,181	-	-
Service Cost	-	14,145	17,760
Past service cost	345	-	-
Settlements and curtailments	(381)	-	-
<i>Finance and Investment Income and Expenditure</i>			
Interest cost	25,115	-	-
Expected return on scheme assets	(20,980)	-	-
Net interest on defined liability	-	8,337	8,027
Administration	-	170	458
Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	18,280	22,652	26,245
<i>Other Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement</i>			
Actuarial (gains) and losses	4,499	127	20,162
Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	22,779	22,779	46,407
Movement in Reserves Statement:			
Reversal of net charges made to the Surplus or Deficit for the Provision of Services for post employment benefits in accordance with the Code	(18,280)	(22,652)	(26,245)
Actual amount charged against the General Fund Balance for pensions in the year:			
Employers' contributions payable to scheme	17,590	17,590	16,955

Assets and Liabilities in Relation to Post-employment Benefits

Reconciliation of present value of the scheme liabilities (defined benefit obligation):

	Local Government Pension Scheme		
	2012/13		
	Original	Restated	2013/14
	£000	£000	£000
Opening Defined Benefit Obligation	552,938	552,938	612,841
Service Cost	14,181	-	-
Current Service Cost	-	14,181	17,363
Interest Cost	25,115	25,115	25,987
Change in financial assumptions	-	35,612	12,719
Change in demographic assumptions	-	-	14,320
Experience loss/(gain) on defined benefit obligation	-	-	(11,226)
Actuarial losses (gains)	35,612	-	-
Losses (gains) on curtailment	162	-	-
Liabilities extinguished on settlements	(1,020)	(1,020)	(846)
Estimated benefits paid net of transfers in	(16,331)	(16,331)	(19,736)
Past service cost	345	-	-
Past service costs including curtailments		507	702
Contributions by Scheme participants	4,079	4,079	4,423
Unfunded pension payments	(2,240)	(2,240)	(1,849)
Defined Benefit Obligation at end of period	612,841	612,841	654,698

Reconciliation of fair value of the scheme (plan) assets:

	Local Government		2013/14 £000
	Pension Scheme		
	2012/13		
	Original	Restated	
	£000	£000	
Opening fair value of Scheme assets	363,253	363,253	417,967
Expected return on scheme assets	20,980	-	-
Interest on assets	-	16,778	17,960
Return on assets less interest	-	35,485	(2,707)
Other actuarial gains/(losses)	-	-	(1,642)
Actuarial gains (losses)	31,113	-	-
Administration expenses	n/a	(170)	(458)
Contributions by employer including unfunded	17,590	17,590	16,955
Contributions by Scheme participants	4,079	4,079	4,423
Estimated benefits paid plus unfunded net of transfers in	(18,571)	(18,571)	(21,585)
Settlement prices received/(paid)	(477)	(477)	(541)
Fair value of Scheme assets at end of period	417,967	417,967	430,372

The expected return on scheme assets is determined by considering the expected returns available on the assets underlying the current investment policy. Expected yields on fixed interest investments are based on gross redemption yields as at the Balance Sheet date.

Expected returns on equity investments reflect long-term real rates of return experienced in the respective markets. The estimated asset allocation for LBM as at 31st March is as follows:

LBM asset share - bid value	31 st March 2013		31 st March 2014	
	£000	%	£000	%
Equities	296,756	71	314,172	73
Gilts	104,492	25	98,986	23
Property	12,539	3	12,911	3
Cash	4,180	1	4,303	1
Total	417,967	100	430,372	100

Scheme History

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Present value of scheme liabilities					
The Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS)	(533,352)	(443,887)	(529,492)	(589,722)	(630,064)
Unfunded Liabilities	(25,544)	(10,491)	(23,447)	(23,119)	(24,634)
Fair value of assets in the LGPS	316,496	351,387	363,253	417,967	430,372
Surplus / (Deficit) in the scheme	(242,400)	(102,991)	(189,686)	(194,875)	(224,327)

The liabilities show the underlying commitments that the authority has in the long run to pay retirement benefits. The total liability of £224m has a substantial impact on the net worth of the authority as recorded in the Balance Sheet. However, statutory arrangements for funding the deficit mean that the financial position of the authority remains healthy. The authority, through the advice of the actuary, provides additional employers contributions to the fund in support of the recovery of past service deficiencies over a fifteen year period. The deficit on the local government scheme will be made good by increased contributions over the remaining working life of employees, as assessed by the scheme actuary.

Basis for Estimating Assets and Liabilities

	2012/13	2013/14
Mortality Assumptions	Years +	Years +
Longevity at 65 for current pensioners retiring today at 65:		
Men	20.1	22.3
Women	24.1	25.5
Longevity at 65 for future pensioners retiring in 20 years at 65:		
Men	22.1	24.5
Women	26	27.9
	%	%
Rate of Inflation	2.5	2.8
Rate of increase in salaries	4.7	4.6
Rate of increase in pensions	2.5	2.8
Rate for discounting scheme liabilities	4.3	4.4
Take up option to convert annual pension into retirement lump sum	50.0	50.0

The current estimate of the duration of the Council's liabilities is 18 years. In 2012/13, the duration of the Council's liabilities was estimated as 19 years.

Sensitivity Analysis

A sensitivity analysis on the major assumptions used in calculating the Fund liabilities is shown in the following table:

Sensitivity Analysis	£000	£000	£000
Adjustment to discount rate	+0.1%	0.0%	-0.1%
Present value of total obligation	643,242	654,698	666,369
Projected service cost	16,105	16,480	16,864
Adjustment to long term salary increase	+0.1%	0.0%	-0.1%
Present value of total obligation	656,364	654,698	653,042
Projected service cost	16,480	16,480	16,480
Adjustment to pension increases and deferred revaluation	+0.1%	0.0%	-0.1%
Present value of total obligation	664,874	654,698	644,710
Projected service cost	16,870	16,480	16,099
Adjustment to mortality age rating assumption	+1 Year	None	-1 Year
Present value of total obligation	631,491	654,698	678,121
Projected service cost	15,912	16,480	17,053

Estimation of Contributions to be paid 2014/15

The table below shows the estimated contributions to be paid to the plan during 2014/15, assuming a 1% staff pay award for 2014/15.

	2013/14	2014/15
	£000	£000
Employers contributions -normal	8,760	8,847
Employers contributions - Deficit Funding Contributions (Additional)	4,848	4,896
Early Retirements (Additional)	144	144
Employees Contributions	4,121	4,162
Total	17,873	18,050

Associated Risks

Participating in a defined benefit pension scheme means that the Council is exposed to a number of risks:

- Investment risk. The Fund holds investment in asset classes, such as equities, which have volatile market values and while these assets are expected to provide real returns over the long-term, the short-term volatility can cause additional funding to be required if a deficit emerges.

- Interest rate risk. The Fund's liabilities are assessed using market yields on high quality corporate bonds to discount the liabilities. As the Fund holds assets such as equities the value of the assets and liabilities may not move in the same way.
- Inflation risk. All of the benefits under the Fund are linked to inflation and so deficits may emerge to the extent that the assets are not linked to inflation.
- Longevity risk. In the event that the members live longer than assumed a deficit will emerge in the Fund. There are also other demographic risks.

In addition, as many unrelated employers participate in the London Borough of Merton Pension Fund, there is an orphan liability risk where employers leave the Fund but with insufficient assets to cover their pension obligations so that the difference may fall on the remaining employers.

All of the risks above may also benefit the Council e.g. higher than expected investment returns or employers leaving the Fund with excess assets which eventually get inherited by the remaining employers.

OTHER DISCLOSURE NOTES

36. EVENTS AFTER BALANCE SHEET DATE

Non-Adjusting Event

In June 2014, the Council sold property on Eastfield Road for a total consideration of £210,000. At 31st March 2014, the property had been included in the Council's Balance Sheet as a Non-Current Asset Held For Sale, at £231,000 valuation.

37. ACQUIRED AND DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

Public Health

As a result of the Health and Social Care Act 2012, Merton Council assumed responsibility for Public Health services on the 1st April 2013. With an annual budget of £8.9m the public health teams commission a wide range of public health interventions in areas such as sexual health, healthy living and smoking cessation. In addition, the public health team provide high quality public health advice to the newly formed Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) and to the council and act as an advocate for considering the impact of all council services on public health.

38. INTEREST IN SUBSIDIARIES & JOINTLY CONTROLLED ENTITIES

Subsidiary

The Contractors Health and Safety Assessment Scheme (CHAS) is a service offering health and safety pre-qualification assessments to nationally recognised standards.

Prior to June 2013, CHAS operated within London Borough of Merton (LBM) as a Trading Account. In LBM's Statement of Accounts, the annual CHAS surplus was credited to 'Financing and Investment Income & Expenditure' on the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement.

On 3rd June 2013, CHAS commenced trading as a private limited company (CHAS 2013 Ltd), wholly owned by LBM. The CHAS 2013 Ltd Board of Directors is headed by LBM's Director of Corporate Services. CHAS 2013 Ltd remains based in LBM's offices at the Civic Centre in Morden.

LBM's investment in CHAS 2013 Ltd is recognised and measured at cost in the Council's Balance Sheet. The profit after tax in CHAS 2013 Ltd was £0.8m in 2013/14. Dividends received by LBM from CHAS will be recognised within the Council's Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. No dividend was declared in 2013/14.

Audited accounts of CHAS 2013 Ltd are filed with Companies House and available on request from:

London Borough of Merton
Civic Centre
London Road
Morden
SM4 5DX

On the grounds of materiality, it is considered unnecessary to produce Group Accounts which consolidate CHAS 2013 Ltd with the single entity accounts of the Council. This is because they would not have a material effect on the overall financial statements and therefore their inclusion would not provide any further benefit to the users of the Statement of Accounts.

Jointly Controlled Entity

The Merton and Sutton Joint Cemetery Board (MSJCB) oversees the Merton and Sutton Joint Cemetery, which is situated on Garth Road in Morden.

MSJCB is jointly controlled by the London Boroughs of Merton and Sutton. Any cash balance belonging to MSJCB is held by LB Merton in its single entity Balance Sheet as a debtor. At 31/03/2014, there was a net debtor balance for MSJCB of £0.176m (£1.240m in 2012/13).

On the grounds of materiality, consolidated Group Accounts for MSJCB and LB Merton have not been produced.

Audited accounts of MSJCB are available on request from:

London Borough of Merton
Civic Centre
London Road
Morden
SM4 5DX

39. TRADING OPERATIONS

The authority has established trading units where the service is required to operate in a commercial environment and balance its budget by generating income from other parts of the authority or from other organisations. A brief description is given below:

- Printing and Graphic Design: design and printing of official documents.
- Translation Services: provides translation and interpreting services.
- Transport: recharged income and expenditure for service department vehicles
- Contractors Health and Safety Assessment (CHAS): provides health and safety assessments for other local authorities and bodies. In 2013/14, CHAS turnover and expenditure relates to the period 1st April 2013 to 2nd June 2013. On 3rd June 2013, CHAS commenced trading as a private limited company (see Note 38).

Included within Other Operating Expenditure		2012/13	2013/14
		Restated	
		£000	£000
Printing and Graphic Design	Turnover	(326)	(359)
	Expenditure	201	259
	(Surplus)/Deficit	(125)	(99)
Translation Services	Turnover	(355)	(422)
	Expenditure	332	368
	(Surplus)/Deficit	(23)	(55)
Transport	Turnover	(9,260)	(8,555)
	Expenditure	9,181	9,184
	(Surplus)/Deficit	(78)	630
Contractors Health and Safety Assessment Scheme (CHAS)	Turnover	(3,544)	(689)
	Expenditure	2,284	514
	(Surplus)/Deficit	(1,260)	(175)
All trading operations		2012/13	2013/14
		Restated	
		£000	£000
	Turnover	(13,485)	(10,025)
	Expenditure	11,998	10,325
Total	(Surplus)/Deficit	(1,486)	300

Prior to 2013/14, the Council had reported Industrial Estates as a trading account. However, during the year the Council undertook a review of its Industrial Estates (see Explanatory Foreword, Section 7), which concluded that they should be re-classified as Property, Plant & Equipment rather than Investment Properties. Consequently, Industrial Estates are no longer managed as a trading account. Related income & expenditure is now reported in Cost of Services. In 2012/13, the Council had reported a £3.955m surplus on the Industrial Estates trading account.

40. INVENTORIES

The stock balance of £0.211m in 2013/14 (£0.243m in 2012/13) represents the complete stock relating to the Partnership Agreement with the Merton Clinical Commissioning Group and Integrated Community Equipment Services (ICES).

	Consumable Stores	
	2012/13 £000	2013/14 £000
Balance outstanding at the start of the year	181	243
Purchases	538	751
Recognised as an expense in the year	(476)	(782)
Balance outstanding at year end	243	211

41. POOLED BUDGETS – Partnerships - Section 75

During 2013/14 the authority has continued to operate the Partnership Agreements with the Merton Clinical Commissioning Group, under Section 75 of the National Health Service Act 2006, to provide integrated community equipment services (ICES). This includes the continued operation of the pooled funds in respect of these services.

POOLED FUND FOR COMMUNITY EQUIPMENT SERVICES IN MERTON MEMORANDUM ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31 MARCH 2014	Total	Total
	2012/13	2013/14
	£000	£000
INCOME		
PARTNERS' CONTRIBUTIONS		
Brought forward	28	302
LB Merton	441	341
Merton CCG	330	255
Additional From LB Merton	0	200
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS	799	1,098
EXPENDITURE		
Community Equipment Services	538	751
Stock Adjustment	(62)	31
Management & Support Costs	21	6
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	497	788
NET (UNDER) / OVERSPEND CARRIED FORWARD	(302)	(310)

The pooled budget net underspend is included within Creditors.

42. EXTERNAL AUDIT COSTS

The authority has incurred the following costs in relation to the audit of the Statement of Accounts, certification of grant claims and statutory inspections and to non-audit services provided by the authority's external auditors:

	2012/13 Restated £000	2013/14 £000
Fees payable to the External Auditor with regard to audit services carried out by the appointed auditor for the year	189	205
Rebate received from the Audit Commission	(48)	0
Sub total	141	205
Fees payable to the External Auditor for the certification of grant claims and returns for the year	51	55
Total	192	260

In 2013/14, the Council received a £25,000 rebate from the Audit Commission, relating to the 2012/13 audit fee. This rebate was in addition to £23,000 that had already been received in 2012/13. 2012/13 figures have been restated to show the revised £48,000 rebate.

43. TRUST FUNDS

Funds for which the authority acts as custodian trustee are displayed in the tables below.

	Income £000	Expenditure £000	Assets £000	Liabilities £000
LBM Funds				
Tamworth Rec External Investments				
The Investment with Black Rock Merrill Lynch investment managers held on behalf of Tamworth Recreation Grounds. This is the investment's market value.			148	
Tamworth Rec Ground & Allotment				
This Trust Fund was set up to fund works at Tamworth Recreation Ground and allotments. Amount shows all internal funds held by LBM on behalf of Tamworth. Established by the authority pre 1990s			15	
Maintenance of Graves				
This Trust Fund was set up for the maintenance of graves in perpetuity. The amount shows all internal funds held in LBM bank accounts. Established pre 1990s from residence estates naming LBM as a beneficiary	1		23	
Allotments for Working Men				
Established in 1922 to provide allotment gardens for working men at the frontage to Cambridge Road situated in Cottenham Park, Wimbledon. The area covered being 10.5 acres.			1	
Rock Terrace Trust				
Established under the indenture dated 19th March 1925. LBM holds the premises "to the intent that the same shall be held used and enjoyed as an open space for the use and recreation of the public"	1		59	
Total	2	0	246	0

The £246,000 total comprises £148,000 held in an external investment fund, which is shown at market value, and £98,000 cash held in the authority's bank account. The £98,000 is shown within Short Term Creditors on the Balance Sheet.

Appendix 1

2012/13 Restated

	Income £000	Expenditure £000	Assets £000	Liabilities £000
LBM Funds				
Tamworth Rec External Investments The Investment with Black Rock Merrill Lynch investment managers held on behalf of Tamworth Recreation Grounds. This is the investment's market value.			150	
Tamworth Rec Ground & Allotment This Trust Fund was set up to fund improvement works at Tamworth Recreation Ground and allotments. Amount shows all internal funds held by LBM on behalf of Tamworth. Established by the authority pre 1990.	1		15	
Maintenance of Graves This Trust Fund was set up for the maintenance of graves in perpetuity. The amount shows all internal funds held in LBM bank accounts Established pre 1990 from residence estates naming LBM as a beneficiary.	1		22	
Allotments for Working Men Established in 1922 to provide allotment gardens for working men at the frontage to Cambridge Road situated in Cottenham Park, Wimbledon. The area covered being 10.5 acres.			1	
Rock Terrace Trust Established under the indenture dated 19th March 1925. LBM holds the premises "to the intent that the same shall be held used and enjoyed as an open space for the use and recreation of the public".	3		58	
Total	5	0	246	0

The 2012/13 figures have been restated to show the External Investment at its £150,000 market value. It was previously shown at its £110,000 book value.

TECHNICAL ANNEX – ACCOUNTING POLICIES

44. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

i. General Principles

The Statement of Accounts summarises the authority's transactions for the 2013/14 financial year and its position at the year end of 31st March 2014. The authority is required to prepare an annual Statement of Accounts by The Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2011, which those Regulations require to be prepared in accordance with proper accounting practices. These practices primarily comprise the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2013/14 and the Service Reporting Code of Practice 2013/14, supported by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

The accounting convention adopted in the Statement of Accounts is principally historical cost, modified by the revaluation of certain categories of non-current assets and financial instruments.

ii. Accruals of Income and Expenditure

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

- Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the authority transfers the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the purchaser and it is probable that economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the authority.
- Revenue from the provision of services is recognised when the authority can measure reliably the percentage of completion of the transaction and it is probable that economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the authority.
- Supplies are recorded as expenditure when they are consumed – where there is a gap between the date supplies are received and their consumption, they are carried as inventories on the Balance Sheet.
- Expenses in relation to services received (including services provided by employees) are recorded as expenditure when the services are received rather than when payments are made.
- Interest receivable on investments and payable on borrowings is accounted for respectively as income and expenditure on the basis of the effective interest rate for the relevant financial instrument rather than the cash flows fixed or determined by the contract.
- Where income and expenditure have been recognised but cash has not been received or paid, a debtor or creditor for the relevant amount is recorded in the Balance Sheet. Where debts may not be settled, the balance of debtors is written down and a charge made to revenue for the income that might not be collected.

iii. Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

In the Cash Flow Statement, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the authority's cash management.

iv. Exceptional Items

When items of income and expense are material, their nature and amount is disclosed separately, either on the face of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement or in the notes to the accounts, depending on how significant the items are to an understanding of the authority's financial performance.

v. Prior Period Adjustments, Changes in Accounting Policies and Estimates and Errors

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

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

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

vi. Charges to Revenue for Non-Current Assets

Services, support services and trading accounts are debited with the following amounts to record the cost of holding non-current assets during the year:

- depreciation attributable to the assets used by the relevant service
- revaluation and impairment losses on assets used by the service where there are no accumulated gains in the Revaluation Reserve against which the losses can be written off
- amortisation of intangible non-current assets attributable to the service.

The authority is not required to raise Council Tax to fund depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses or amortisations. However, it is required to

make an annual contribution from revenue towards the reduction in its overall borrowing requirement equal to an amount calculated on a prudent basis determined by the authority in accordance with statutory guidance. Depreciation, revaluation and impairment losses and amortisations are therefore replaced by the Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) in the General Fund Balance, by way of an adjusting transaction with the Capital Adjustment Account in the Movement in Reserves Statement for the difference between the two.

Depreciation is provided for on all non-current assets (other than land and investment properties) with a determinable finite life, and is calculated on a straight-line basis over the asset's estimated useful economic life.

vii. Employee Benefits

Benefits Payable During Employment

Short-term employee benefits are those due to be settled within 12 months of the year-end. They include benefits such as wages and salaries, paid annual and sick leave and non-monetary benefits in lieu of salary (e.g. nursery vouchers, bicycles), where material for current employees. They are recognised as an expense for services in the year in which employees render service to the authority. An accrual is made for the cost of holiday entitlement (or any form of leave, e.g. time off in lieu) earned by employees but not taken before the year-end which employees can carry forward into the next financial year. The accrual is made at the wage and salary rates applicable in the following accounting year, if these are available, being the period in which the employee takes the benefit. If these are not available, the accrual is made at the wage and salary rates of the year of account. The accrual is charged to Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services, but then reversed out through the Movement in Reserves Statement so that holiday benefits are charged to revenue in the financial year in which the holiday absence occurs.

Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are amounts payable as a result of a decision by the authority to terminate an officer's employment before the normal retirement date or an officer's decision to accept voluntary redundancy. They are charged on an accruals basis to the individual services, within the Cost of Services line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement when the authority is demonstrably committed to the termination of the employment of an officer or group of officers or has made an offer to encourage voluntary redundancy.

Where termination benefits involve the enhancement of pensions, statutory provisions require the General Fund Balance to be charged with the amount payable by the authority to the pension fund or pensioner in the year, not the amount calculated according to the relevant accounting standards. In the Movement in Reserves Statement, appropriations are required to and from the Pensions Reserve to remove the notional debits and credits for pension enhancement termination benefits and replace them with debits for the cash paid to the pension fund and pensioners and any such amounts payable but unpaid at the year-end.

Post-employment Benefits

Employees of the Authority are members of the following separate pension schemes:

- The Teachers' Pension Scheme, administered by Capita Teachers' Pensions on behalf of the Department for Education (DfE).
- The National Health Service Pension Scheme, administered by NHS Pensions.
- The Local Government Pensions Scheme, administered by the London Borough of Merton.

All schemes provide defined benefits to members (retirement lump sums and pensions), earned as employees worked for the Authority.

However, the arrangements for the teachers' and NHS schemes mean that liabilities for these benefits cannot ordinarily be identified specifically to the Authority. The schemes are therefore accounted for as if they were defined contribution schemes and no liability for future payments of benefits is recognised in the Balance Sheet.

The Local Government Pension Scheme

The Local Government Scheme is accounted for as a defined benefits scheme:

- The liabilities of the Pension Fund attributable to the Authority are included in the Balance Sheet on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method – ie an assessment of the future payments that will be made in relation to retirement benefits earned to date by employees, based on assumptions about mortality rates, employee turnover rates, etc, and projections of projected earnings for current employees.
- Liabilities are discounted to their value at current prices, using a discount rate of 4.4% (based on the annualised yield at the 18 year point on the Merrill Lynch AA rated corporate bond curve).
- The assets of the Pension Fund attributable to the Authority are measured at fair value:
 - quoted securities: current bid price
 - unquoted securities: professional estimate
 - unlisted securities: current bid price
 - property: market value.

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

Service cost comprising:

- current service cost – the increase in liabilities as a result of years of service earned this year – allocated in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement to the services for which the employees worked
- past service cost – the increase in liabilities as a result of a scheme amendment or curtailment whose effect relates to years of service earned in earlier years – debited to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of Non Distributed Costs
- net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset), ie net interest expense for the authority – the change during the period in the net defined benefit liability (asset) that arises from the passage of time charged to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line of the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement – this is calculated by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability (asset) at the beginning of the period – taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payments.

Remeasurements comprising:

- the return on plan assets – excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) – charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure
- actuarial gains and losses – changes in the net pensions liability that arise because events have not coincided with assumptions made at the last actuarial valuation or because the actuaries have updated their assumptions – charged to the Pensions Reserve as Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure

Contributions paid to the Pension Fund:

- Cash paid as employer's contributions to the pension fund in settlement of liabilities; not accounted for as an expense.

In relation to retirement benefits, statutory provisions require the General Fund Balance to be charged with the amount payable by the Authority to the pension fund or directly to pensioners in the year, not the amount calculated according to the relevant accounting standards. In the Movement in Reserves Statement, this means that there are transfers to and from the Pensions Reserve to remove the notional debits and credits for retirement benefits and replace them with debits for the cash paid to the pension fund and pensioners and any such amounts payable but unpaid at the year-end. The negative balance that arises on the Pensions Reserve thereby measures the beneficial impact to the General Fund of being required to account for retirement benefits on the basis of cash flows rather than as benefits are earned by employees.

Discretionary Benefits

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

viii. Events After Balance Sheet Date

Events after the Balance Sheet date are those events, both favourable and unfavourable, that occur between the end of the reporting period and the date when the Statement of Accounts is authorised for issue. Two types of events can be identified:

- those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period – the Statement of Accounts is adjusted to reflect such events
- those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting period – the Statement of Accounts is not adjusted to reflect such events, but where a category of events would have a material effect, disclosure is made in the notes of the nature of the events and their estimated financial effect.

Events taking place after the date of authorisation for issue are not reflected in the Statement of Accounts.

ix. Financial Instruments

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the authority becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measured at fair value and are carried at their amortised cost. Annual charges to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement for interest payable are based on the carrying amount of the liability, multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments over the life of the instrument to the amount at which it was originally recognised.

Where financial instruments are identified as impaired because of a likelihood arising from a past event that amounts due under the contract will not be made, the asset is written down and a charge made to the relevant service.

For most of the borrowings that the authority has, this means that the amount presented in the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal repayable (plus accrued interest); and interest charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account is the amount payable for the year according to the loan agreement.

Financial Assets

Financial assets are classified into two types:

- loans and receivables – assets that have fixed or determinable payments but are not quoted in an active market
- available-for-sale assets – assets that have a quoted market price and/or do not have fixed or determinable payments.

Loans and Receivables

Loans and receivables are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the authority becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measured at fair value. They are subsequently measured at their amortised cost. Annual credits to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account for interest receivable are based on the carrying amount of the asset multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument. For all of the loans that the authority has made, this means that the amount presented in the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal receivable (plus accrued interest) and interest credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is the amount receivable for the year in the loan agreement.

Where premiums and discounts are charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account, the Council charges the whole amount incurred in the year.

In respect of soft loans, where the interest foregone is material, the Council will recognise it in the CIES.

x. Government Grants and Contributions

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

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

Amounts recognised as due to the authority are not credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement until conditions attached to the grant or contribution have been satisfied. Conditions are stipulations that specify that the future economic benefits or service potential embodied in the asset in the form of the revenue grant or contribution are required to be consumed by the recipient as specified, or future economic benefits or service potential must be returned to the transferor.

Sums advanced as revenue grants and contributions for which conditions have not been satisfied and are unlikely to be satisfied are carried in the Balance Sheet as creditors. Where conditions are not satisfied but are expected to be met, these are classified as Receipts in Advance. When

conditions are satisfied, the revenue grant or contribution is credited to the relevant service line (attributable revenue grants and contributions) or Taxation and Non-specific Grant Income (non-ringfenced revenue grants and all capital grants) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Where capital grants are credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, they are reversed out of the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement. Where the grants have yet to be used to finance capital expenditure, they are posted to the Capital Grants Unapplied reserve. Where they have been applied, they are posted to the Capital Adjustment Account. Amounts in the Capital Grants Unapplied reserve are transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account once they have been applied to fund capital expenditure.

Business Improvement Districts

A Business Improvement District (BID) is a precisely defined area within the local authority's boundaries within which the businesses have voted to invest collectively in local improvements to enhance their trading environment. The authority has two active BIDs and accounts for income received and expenditure incurred (including contributions to the BID project) within the relevant services within the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

xi. Heritage Assets

Heritage assets are those assets that are intended to be preserved in trust for future generations because of their cultural, environmental or historical associations. They are held by the authority in pursuit of its overall objectives in relation to the maintenance of heritage. The majority of the authority's heritage assets are held in the Civic Centre, with a number of paintings of minor value held in the authority's libraries around the borough. Heritage assets are measured at valuation in accordance with FRS30 but where it is not possible to obtain a valuation at a cost which is commensurate with the benefit to the users of the financial statements, heritage assets are measured at historical cost (less any depreciation, amortisation and impairment). Depreciation or amortisation is not required on assets with indefinite lives.

xii. Intangible Assets

Expenditure on non-monetary assets that do not have physical substance but are controlled by the authority as a result of past events (e.g. software licences) is capitalised when it is expected that future economic benefits or service potential will flow from the intangible asset to the authority.

Internally generated assets are capitalised where it can be demonstrated that the project is technically feasible and is intended to be completed (with adequate resources being available) and the authority will be able to generate future economic benefits or deliver service potential by being able to sell or use the asset. Expenditure is capitalised where it can be measured reliably as attributable to the asset and is restricted to that incurred during the development phase. Research expenditure cannot be capitalised.

Expenditure on the development of websites is not capitalised if the website is solely or primarily intended to promote or advertise the authority's goods or services.

Intangible assets are measured initially at cost. Amounts are only revalued where the fair value of the assets held by the authority can be determined by reference to an active market. In practice, no intangible asset held by the authority meets this criterion, and they are therefore carried at amortised cost. The depreciable amount of an intangible asset is amortised over its useful life to the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. An asset is tested for impairment whenever there is an indication that the asset might be impaired – any losses recognised are posted to the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

Where expenditure on intangible assets qualifies as capital expenditure for statutory purposes, amortisation, impairment losses and disposal gains and losses are not permitted to have an impact on the General Fund Balance. The gains and losses are therefore reversed out of the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement and posted to the Capital Adjustment Account and (for any sale proceeds greater than £10,000) the Capital Receipts Reserve.

xiii. Interest in Subsidiaries and Other Entities

The authority has reviewed its relationships with companies and external organisations in accordance with the Code guidelines. In 2013/14, the authority has one subsidiary and one jointly controlled entity. The authority has not published Consolidated Group Accounts on the grounds of materiality. Details of the subsidiary and jointly controlled entity are disclosed in Note 38.

xiv. Inventories and Long Term Contracts

The inventory balance is the Council and the Merton Clinical Commissioning Group's shared value of the aids and adaptations stock owned by the Pooled Account. The stock is maintained in partnership with Croydon Integrated Procurement Hub (IPH). Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and current replacement cost.

xv. Jointly Controlled Operations and Jointly Controlled Assets

The authority undertakes jointly controlled operations in conjunction with other bodies. Under these jointly controlled operations, each body uses its own property, plant and equipment and carries its own inventories. These operations do not involve the setting up of an entity or structure that is separate from the individual bodies in the jointly controlled operation. These arrangements are set out below:-

Shared Human Resources Service: this is a cost sharing arrangement with the London Borough of Sutton which administers the service and recharges this authority. This recharged cost is accounted for as a rechargeable overhead in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account.

South London Waste Partnership (SLWP): the SLWP is a joint venture with the Royal Borough of Kingston for the collection and disposal of waste. RB Kingston recharges the authority for its share of the cost and this is accounted for as part of the Cultural, Environmental and Planning Service in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account. The SLWP is managed by a joint committee of officers which cannot contract on its own behalf but must do so through one of the participating boroughs.

South London Legal Partnership: this is a cost-sharing arrangement with the London Borough of Richmond, London Borough of Sutton, and the Royal Borough of Kingston-Upon-Thames. The London Borough of Merton administers the service and recharges the other authorities with their share of the cost.

Pooled Budget: this is a cost sharing arrangement with the Merton Clinical Commissioning Group. The authority's contribution is accounted for in the Adult Social Care line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account. The Balance Sheet contains the value of the pooled aids and adaptations stock.

Greenwich Leisure Limited (GLL): the authority pays GLL to run its leisure centres but retains ownership of those assets. The contribution to GLL is accounted for in the Cultural and Related Services line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account and the assets are held in the Balance Sheet. The authority has no control over the strategic, financial or operating decisions of the entity.

NewSchools: This company is the authority's PFI provider for its school PFI project. This authority makes an annual unitary payment to NewSchools, which is recorded in the Children's and Education Services line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account (as payment for services) and in Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure (as payment for loans taken out by NewSchools to finance the building of the schools under the scheme). The arrangement with NewSchools is purely contractual.

xvi. Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases where the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the property, plant or equipment from the lessor to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

The key consideration for classifying the authority's leases are as follows:-

- Whether the Present Value of the Minimum Lease Payments amounts to substantially all the fair value of the leased asset.
- The duration of the lease agreement in relation to the anticipated economic useful life of the asset.
- Terms in the lease relating to the transfer (or lack thereof) of risks and rewards in relation to the asset.

Where a lease covers both land and buildings, the land and buildings elements are considered separately for classification. Arrangements that do not have the legal status of a lease but convey a right to use an asset in return for payment are accounted for under this policy where fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of specific assets.

The Authority as Lessee

Finance Leases

Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) held under finance leases are recognised on the Balance Sheet at the commencement of the lease at its fair value measured at the lease's inception (or the present value of the minimum lease payments, if lower). The asset recognised is matched by a liability for the obligation to pay the lessor. Initial direct costs of the authority are added to the carrying amount of the asset. Contingent rents are charged as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

Lease payments are apportioned between :

- a charge for the acquisition of the interest in the PPE – applied to write down the lease liability, and
- a finance charge (debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement).

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

The authority is not required to raise Council Tax to cover depreciation or revaluation and impairment losses arising on leased assets. Instead, a prudent annual contribution is made from revenue funds towards the deemed capital investment in accordance with statutory requirements. Depreciation and revaluation and impairment losses are therefore substituted by a revenue contribution in the General Fund Balance, by way of an adjusting transaction between the Capital Adjustment Account and the Movement in Reserves Statement for the difference between the two.

Operating Leases

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

The Authority as Lessor

Finance Leases

Where the authority grants a finance lease over a property or an item of plant or equipment, the relevant asset is written out of the Balance Sheet as a

disposal. At the commencement of the lease, the carrying amount of the asset in the Balance Sheet (whether Property, Plant and Equipment or Assets Held for Sale) is written off to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of the gain or loss on disposal. A gain, representing the authority's net investment in the lease, is credited to the same line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement also as part of the gain or loss on disposal (i.e. netted off against the carrying value of the asset at the time of disposal), matched by a lease (long-term debtor) asset in the Balance Sheet.

Lease rentals receivable are apportioned between:

- a charge for the acquisition of the interest in the property – applied to write down the lease debtor (together with any premiums received), and
- finance income (credited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement).

The gain credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on disposal is not permitted by statute to increase the General Fund Balance and is required to be treated as a capital receipt. Where the amount due in relation to the lease asset is to be settled by the payment of rentals in future financial years, this is posted out of the General Fund Balance to the Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve in the Movement in Reserves Statement. When the future rentals are received, the element for the capital receipt for the disposal of the asset is used to write down the lease debtor. At this point, the deferred capital receipts are transferred to the Capital Receipts Reserve.

The written-off value of disposals is not a charge against Council Tax, as the cost of non-current assets is fully provided for under separate arrangements for capital financing. Amounts are therefore appropriated to the Capital Adjustment Account from the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

xvii. Overhead and Support Services

The costs of overheads and support services are charged to those that benefit from the supply or service in accordance with the costing principles of the *CIPFA Service Code of Practice 2013/14 (SerCOP)*. The total absorption costing principle is used – the net cost of overheads and support services is shared between users in proportion to the benefits received, with the exception of:

- Corporate and Democratic Core – costs relating to the authority's status as a multifunctional, democratic organisation.
- Non-Distributed Costs – the cost of discretionary benefits awarded to employees retiring early and impairment losses chargeable on Assets Held for Sale.

These two cost categories are defined in SerCOP and accounted for as separate headings in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, as part of Net Expenditure on Continuing Services.

xviii. Plant, Property and Equipment

Assets that have physical substance and are held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes and that are expected to be used during more than one financial year, are classified as Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE).

Recognition

Expenditure on the acquisition, creation or enhancement of Property, Plant and Equipment is capitalised on an accruals basis, provided that it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the authority and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Expenditure that maintains but does not add to an asset's potential to deliver future economic benefits or service potential (e.g. repairs and maintenance) is charged as an expense when it is incurred.

De Minimis

Capital expenditure of under £10,000 is charged directly to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure account, with effect from 1st April 2013. This represents a policy change from previous years, when the de minimis level was set at £1,000. The change will not have a material impact on the relevance and reliability of information disclosed in the accounts.

Measurement

Assets are initially measured at cost, comprising:

- the purchase price
- any costs attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management
- the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

The authority does not capitalise borrowing costs incurred whilst assets are under construction.

Assets are then carried in the Balance Sheet using the following measurement bases:

- infrastructure and assets under construction – depreciated historical cost
- all other assets – fair value, determined as the amount that would be paid for the asset in its existing use (Existing Use Value – EUV).

Where there is no market-based evidence of fair value because of the specialist nature of an asset, Depreciated Replacement Cost (DRC) is used as an estimate of fair value.

Where non-property assets have short useful lives or low values (or both), depreciated historical cost basis is used as a proxy for fair value.

Assets included in the Balance Sheet at fair value are revalued sufficiently regularly to ensure that their carrying amount is not materially different from their fair value at the year-end, but as a minimum every five years. Increases

in valuations are matched by credits to the Revaluation Reserve to recognise unrealised gains. Exceptionally, gains might be credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement where they arise from the reversal of a loss previously charged to a service.

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

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

The Revaluation Reserve contains revaluation gains recognised since 1st April 2007 only, being the date of its formal implementation. Gains arising before that date have been consolidated into the Capital Adjustment Account.

Revaluations

The revaluations of the authority's properties, which have been performed during the financial year, were carried out by an internal valuer who is a member of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

Revaluations are undertaken as at 1st April. A review is then conducted at year-end to ensure the revaluations remain materially correct at 31st March. Where a material movement has occurred in-year, a further revaluation of affected properties is undertaken at 31st March.

Assets regarded by the authority as operational were valued on the basis of Existing Use Value (EUV) or, where this could not be assessed because there was no market for the subject asset, by the Depreciated Replacement Cost method (DRC), subject to the prospect and viability of the occupation and use.

Parks, allotments, cemetery land and crematorium land, which are non-operational are classified as Community Assets. Community Assets are carried at fair value.

Assets regarded by the authority as non-operational such as Assets Held For Sale were valued on the basis of fair value as defined by The International Valuation Standard Council. Assumptions for fair value are similar if not identical to market value. Fair value represents the price that would be reasonably agreed between two specific parties for the exchange of an asset. Although the parties may be unconnected and negotiating at arm's length, the asset is not necessarily exposed in the wider market. In addition, the price agreed may be one that reflects the specific advantages (or disadvantages) of ownership to the parties involved rather than the market at large.

Impairment

Assets are assessed at each year-end as to whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. Where indications exist and any possible

differences are estimated to be material, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated and, where this is less than the carrying amount of the asset, an impairment loss is recognised for the shortfall.

Where impairment losses are identified, they are accounted for as follows:

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

Where an impairment loss is reversed subsequently, the reversal is credited to the relevant service line(s) in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement, up to the amount of the original loss, adjusted for depreciation that would have been charged if the loss had not been recognised.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided for on all non-current assets (other than land and assets under construction) with a determinable finite life, and is calculated on a straight-line basis over the asset's estimated useful economic life.

Depreciation is calculated on the following bases:

- dwellings and other buildings – straight-line allocation over the useful life of the property as estimated by the valuer
- vehicles, plant, furniture and equipment – a percentage of the value of each class of asset in the Balance Sheet, as advised by a suitably qualified officer
- infrastructure – straight-line allocation over 25 years.

Where a Property, Plant and Equipment asset has major components whose cost is significant in relation to the total cost of the item, the components are depreciated separately.

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

Componentisation

Componentisation is a method used for accounting and financial reporting purposes, to ensure assets are accurately included on the Balance Sheet and that the consumption of economic benefit of these assets is accurately reflected over their individual useful lives through depreciation charges.

The Code of Practice on Local authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2013/14 requires the separate recognition of two or more significant

components of an asset for depreciation purposes – i.e. as if each component was a separate asset in its own right.

The authority will follow these requirements where significant components of material items of assets have been identified.

A component is defined as such part of an item of Property, Plant and Equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item, where the value of the component is 5% or more of the total gross carry value of the asset.

Even if the cost of a component is significant in relation to the total cost of an item of PPE, from an accounting perspective it is not necessary to identify the value of that component if its useful life and required method of depreciation is in line with the overall asset.

Where there are a number of parts of the same asset which have the same useful life and depreciation method, such parts will be grouped in determining the depreciation charge.

Componentisation has not been applied retrospectively. It will be considered only for new revaluations carried out after 1st April 2010, when enhancement and/or acquisition expenditure is incurred after that date.

Component accounting will only be considered and applied in cases where the omission to recognise and depreciate a separate component may result in material differences in the statement of accounts.

Componentisation will not be applied to items of PPE where the depreciation of the item as a single asset is unlikely to result in a material misstatement of either the depreciation charges or the carrying amount of the PPE.

The authority recognises two primary components of a property asset which will be accounted for separately namely:

- Land
- Buildings

Componentisation is not applicable to land as land is non-depreciable and has an infinite life.

The authority also recognises three secondary components of the buildings primary component; namely:

- Structure (including the building sub-elements of substructure, superstructure, finishes, sanitary-wares, disposal installation, but excluding fittings and furnishings)
- Services (including sub-elements of mechanical and electrical services installation such as plant and lifts)
- External Work (including sub-elements of hard landscaping, but excluding playground equipment and soft landscaping)
- In addition, there may be cases where the Valuer feels a particular asset contains unusual components that are deemed material. In these

instances specific components would be created specifically for that asset.

On the grounds of materiality, the authority has determined that any building with a gross carry amount of less than £1,000,000 will not be recognised as having secondary components of the building.

At revaluation the basis for componentisation is fair value (EUV) for the relevant asset class.

Where a component is replaced or restored (i.e. enhancement) the carrying amount of the old component shall be derecognised before reflecting the enhancement (applicable from 1st April 2010). In respect of property, on grounds of materiality and practicality, this is applied where the new part of the component is greater than £100,000 or, in the case of lesser amounts, where the existing component is specifically identifiable. In respect of all infrastructure expenditure, the equivalent depreciated carrying amount is derecognised.

Disposals and Non-Current Assets Held for Sale

When it becomes probable that the carrying amount of an asset will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through its continuing use, it is reclassified as an Asset Held for Sale. The asset is revalued immediately before reclassification and then carried at the lower of this carrying amount and the fair value less costs of sale, or recoverable amount. Where there is a subsequent reduction in fair value less costs of sale, the loss is posted to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement. Gains in fair value are recognised only up to the amount of any previous losses recognised in the Surplus or Deficit on Provision of Services. Depreciation is not charged on Assets Held for Sale.

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

When an asset is disposed of or decommissioned, the carrying amount of the asset in the Balance Sheet (whether Property, Plant and Equipment or Assets Held for Sale) is written off to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of the gain or loss on disposal. Receipts from disposals (if any) are credited to the same line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of the gain or loss on disposal (i.e. netted off against the carrying value of the asset at the time of disposal). Any revaluation gains accumulated for the asset in the Revaluation Reserve are transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account.

Amounts received for a disposal in excess of £10,000 are categorised as capital receipts. Receipts are credited to the Capital Receipts Reserve, and can only be used for new capital investment to fund debt redemption premiums (or set aside to reduce the authority's underlying need to borrow (the capital financing requirement)). Receipts are appropriated to the Reserve from the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

The written-off value of disposals is not a charge against Council Tax, as the cost of non-current assets is fully provided for under separate arrangements for capital financing. Amounts are appropriated to the Capital Adjustment Account from the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

xix. Private Finance Initiative (PFI) and Similar Contracts

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

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

Non-Current assets recognised on the Balance Sheet are revalued and depreciated in the same way as Property, Plant and Equipment owned by the authority.

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

- Fair value of the services received during the year – debited to the relevant service in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.
- Finance cost - an interest charge on the outstanding Balance Sheet liability, debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.
- Contingent rent – increases in the amount to be paid for the property arising during the contract, debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.
- Payment towards liability – applied to write down the Balance Sheet liability towards the PFI operator (the profile of write-downs is calculated using the same principles as for a finance lease)

- Lifecycle replacement costs – a proportion of the amounts payable is posted to the Balance Sheet as a prepayment and then recognised as additions to Property, Plant and Equipment when the relevant works are eventually carried out.

xx. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions

1. General

The Council makes provision where it has a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefits and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The council does not create provisions for sums less than £250,000.

2. Insurance Fund

The Insurance Fund provides an integral part of our risk management policy to meet claims excluding catastrophic losses, which are insured by an external provider. The level of the fund is based upon a statistical assessment of claims information. The authority makes provision for its legal obligations for claims as at the 31st March each year. Where there is a possibility of further claims for which at this stage the authority is not legally obligated, on grounds of prudence the authority sets aside further sums in a separate Insurance Reserve. The expected timing of a future transfer of economic benefit depends upon the settlement of claims and no assumption has been made in respect of these.

Contingent Liabilities

These are possible liabilities as a result of a past event that will only materialise as a result of an uncertain future event. The authority's policy is to disclose a contingent liability when this criterion has been met.

Contingent Assets

These are possible assets as a result of a past event that will only materialise as a result of an uncertain future event. The authority's policy is to disclose a contingent asset when this criterion has been met.

xxi. Reserves

The authority sets aside specific amounts as usable reserves for future policy purposes or to cover contingencies. These reserves are created by appropriating amounts out of the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement. When expenditure from a Usable Reserve is incurred it is charged to the appropriate service in that year and forms part of the Surplus or Deficit in the CIES. The reserve is then appropriated back into the General Fund Balance in the Movement in Reserves Statement so that there is no net charge to Council Tax for the expenditure.

The authority has a protocol for setting up and managing usable reserves. Under this protocol usable revenue reserves require the approval of the Director of Corporate Services.

Unusable Reserves are kept to manage accounting processes for non-current assets, financial instruments, retirement and employee benefits and do not represent usable resources for the authority.

xxii. Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital Under Statute

Expenditure incurred during the year that may be capitalised under statutory provisions but does not result in the creation of a non-current asset has been charged as expenditure to the relevant service in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement in the year. Where the authority has determined to meet the cost of this expenditure from existing capital resources or by borrowing, a transfer in the Movement in Reserves Statement from the General Fund Balance to the Capital Adjustment Account then reverses out the amounts charged so that there is no impact on the level of Council Tax.

xxiii. VAT

Income and expenditure are shown net of VAT. VAT is included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure account only where it is irrecoverable.

xxiv. Acquired Operations

Where the authority acquires an operation during the financial year, the gross income and expenditure for the acquired operation will be disclosed separately on the face of the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement, where material.

In the following financial year, the operation will be consolidated into the relevant Comprehensive Income and Expenditure line, as directed by SeRCOP.

45. ACCOUNTING STANDARDS THAT HAVE BEEN ISSUED BUT HAVE NOT YET BEEN ADOPTED

1. The 2014/15 Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting will include amendments to five standards introduced by the International Accounting Standards Board in May 2011:
 - IFRS10 Consolidated Financial Statements
 - IFRS11 Joint Arrangements
 - IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interest in Other Entities
 - IAS27 Separate Financial Statements
 - IAS28 Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures

The amendments will not alter the classification of CHAS 2013 Ltd (subsidiary) but MSJCB will become a joint arrangement, whereas currently it is classified as a jointly controlled entity. Both should still be consolidated with

LB Merton subject to materiality. In 2013/14, LB Merton has not published Consolidated Group Accounts on materiality grounds. Details of the subsidiary are disclosed in Note 38. It is expected that this disclosure will be retained in the 2014/15 Statement of Accounts.

2. The 2014/15 Code also includes an update to IAS32 Financial Instruments (Offsetting Financial Assets and Liabilities), which now specifies that an authority shall disclose information to enable users of its financial statements to evaluate the effect or potential effect of netting arrangements on its financial position. The amendments do not change the current offsetting model in IAS32 which requires an entity to offset a financial asset and financial liability in the balance sheet only when the entity currently has a legally enforceable right of set off and intends either to settle the asset and liability on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The amendments clarify that the right of set off is not contingent on a future event. The amendments primarily affect financial institutions, and do not apply to LB Merton's financial instruments.
3. The 2014/15 Code includes amendments on the presentation of financial statements to reflect amendments to IAS1 as required by Annual Improvements to IFRS 2009-2012 Cycle issued in May 2012.

A complete set of financial statements will now include the following in addition to the 2013/14 requirements:

- Comparative information in respect of the preceding period.
- Statements, or other financial reports or disclosures, which are required by statute to be included in the Statements of Account for the period, where relevant to the authority.

The authority already includes comparative information for preceding periods and meets the Code of Practice requirements. Consequently all additional requirements arising under these changes will also be met.

46. CRITICAL JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

In applying certain policies set out in Note 44, the authority has had to make certain judgements about complex transactions or those involving uncertainty about future events. The critical judgements made in the Statement of Accounts are:

- It is expected that future levels of funding will be reduced however this is not expected to influence the authority's ability as a going concern.
- CHAS 2013 Ltd and MSJCB excepted, the authority's relationships with other bodies does not fall within the scope of group accounts.
- Apart from those already declared there are no further service concessions.

- The potential outcomes from legal claims are not expected to be material to the authority's accounts.
- As part of the voluntary stock transfer agreement, which was reached with Merton Priory Homes (MPH) in March 2010, VAT that can be reclaimed from HM Revenue and Customs in respect of specific qualifying works is shared. This arrangement is unique to authorities and registered social landlords upon transfer. The authority's share of reclaimable VAT amounted to £0.8m in 2013/14 and according to MPH's latest forecast, could amount to a further £19.2m over the next 11 years. The authority accounts for the income as it becomes due in accordance with VAT returns submitted by MPH.
- The authority has agreed to share any proceeds of former house sales if they are subsequently sold by Merton Priory Homes. The agreement lasts until 31 March 2040 and the amount received will depend on the number of sales each year. The authority's share of the proceeds for each sale is treated as a capital receipt in the year that the property is sold.
- The authority has given a number of warranties to Merton Priory Homes and Circle Anglia Treasury, the Prudential Trustee Company Ltd and others in conjunction with the stock transfer. The warranties relate to various legal, property and other issues, including public liabilities in relation to exposure to asbestos up to 2050 with no financial limit. These warranties were taken into consideration in setting the level for the Council's insurance fund.

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

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

The items in the London Borough of Merton's Balance Sheet at 31st March 2014 for which there is a significant possibility of material adjustment in the forthcoming financial year are as follows:

Item:

Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)

Uncertainty:

Assets are depreciated over useful lives that are dependent on assumptions about the level of repairs and maintenance that will be incurred in relation to individual assets. The current economic climate and funding position may have an impact on the levels of spending on repairs and maintenance, thus impacting on the useful lives assigned to assets.

Effect if actual result differs from assumptions:

PPE of £447m is included in the accounts. Therefore a 1% movement in value would result in a change of £4.47m. The average PPE depreciation period is 28 years. A difference of one year would result in a change in the depreciation charge of approximately £0.5m.

Item:

Provisions

Uncertainty:

The authority has made provisions of £4.063m for insurance claims. The fund is used to pay claims for which the authority is self insured. The level of the fund is calculated by a firm of actuaries and is based on a number of assumptions. The current funding climate for local authorities raises the risk of cut backs on repairs and maintenance works, which could lead to greater incidence of claims against the authority.

Effect if actual result differs from assumptions:

If the actuals differ from the assumptions then it is possible that the Insurance Fund would be insufficient to cover the liabilities of the authority and further demands would be made on the General Fund. If future claims exceeded the insurance fund provision by 1%, this would result in an additional £0.04m charge to the General Fund.

Item:

Provision for NDR appeals

Uncertainty:

The authority has made provision of £5.479m for appeals against business rates charges. The amount represents an estimate of the potential effects of outstanding appeals and proposals that may be settled prior to the end of 2013/14 and in future years. It is based upon the latest list of outstanding rating list proposals provided by the Valuation Office Agency. The potential effect of the proposals is an estimate based on changes in comparable properties, market trends and other valuation issues including the potential for certain proposals to be withdrawn.

Effect if actual result differs from assumptions:

If the actuals differ from the assumptions this will impact on the NDR surplus/deficit of the Collection Fund for following years, as the cash collected from NDR payers will be different to that anticipated in calculated estimates of NDR collection which are used to determine the Council's retained income and the major preceptors' shares. Similarly, there is a potential impact on possible future safety net and levy payments introduced in the business rate retention scheme, these are calculated by comparing actual amounts collected to the Council's NDR funding baseline.

Item:

Pension Liability

Uncertainty:

Estimation of the net £224m pension liability depends on a number of complex judgements relating to the discount rate used, the rate at which salaries are projected to increase, changes in retirement ages, mortality rates and expected returns on pension fund assets. A firm of consulting actuaries is engaged to provide the authority with expert advice about the assumptions to be applied.

Effect if actual result differs from assumptions:

The assumptions interact in complex ways and changes in assumptions cannot be easily measured. Refer to Note 35 for further detail.

Collection Fund

This statement represents the transactions of the Collection Fund, a statutory fund separate from the General Fund of the Council. The presentation of these accounts is based on the Collection Fund Regulations alone and does not take into account the requirement of the Code to show as a liability the shares of the fund balance relating to the Greater London Authority and to central government.

Note 5 to this statement contains this information and thus provides the link between the Collection Fund accounts and the core statements. The Collection Fund accounts for income from Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rates on behalf of the Council, the Greater London Authority and central government. The costs of administering collection are accounted for in the General Fund.

This statement reflects the changes to the Collection Fund resulting from the Business Rates Retention Scheme introduced in 2013/14. Prior to 2013/14 proceeds from rates collected from business ratepayers were paid into a pool administered by the Government for re-distribution to local authorities' General Funds. From 2013/14, the Council is entitled to retain a share of the proceeds with precepts being paid to central government and the Greater London Authority, details are provided in Note 2.

Appendix 1

2012/13				2013/14		
Business Rates	Council Tax	Total		Business Rates	Council Tax	Total
£000	£000	£000		£000	£000	£000
			A) INCOME			
0	110,607	110,607	Council Tax Receivable	0	99,225	99,225
82,217	0	82,217	Business Rates Receivable	83,938	0	83,938
2,613	0	2,613	Business Rates Supplements Receivable	2,600	0	2,600
84,830	110,607	195,437		86,538	99,225	185,763
			B) EXPENDITURE			
			Apportionment of Previous Year Surplus			
0	0	0	Central Government	0	0	0
0	3,891	3,891	Billing Authority (LBM)	0	2,545	2,545
0	1,090	1,090	Greater London Authority	0	739	739
0	4,981	4,981		0	3,284	3,284
			C) Precepts, Demands and Shares			
78,388	0	78,388	Central Government (DCLG): NDR	40,787	0	40,787
0	82,789	82,789	Billing Authority (LBM): NDR & Council Tax	24,472	74,119	98,591
0	22,948	22,948	Greater London Authority: NDR & Council Tax	16,315	20,295	36,610
2,613	0	2,613	Greater London Authority: Business Rates Supplement	2,600	0	2,600
81,001	105,737	186,738		84,174	94,414	178,588
			D) Charges to Collection Fund			
3,548	264	3,284	Less: increase/(decrease) in bad debt provision	(1,294)	2,223	929
0	0	0	Less: increase/(decrease) in provision for appeals	5,479	0	5,479
281	0	281	Less: cost of collection	281	0	281
0	0	0	Less: disregarded amounts	0	0	0
3,829	264	3,565		4,466	2,223	6,689
0	153	153	Surplus/(Deficit) arising during the year (=A-(B+C+D))	(2,102)	(696)	(2,798)
0	6,212	6,212	Surplus/(Deficit) b/fwd 1st April	0	6,365	6,365
0	6,365	6,365	Surplus/(Deficit) c/fwd 31st March	(2,102)	5,669	3,567

1. Council Tax

Council Tax income is derived from charges on the value of residential properties. There are eight separate valuation bands. These bands are based on valuations taken in April 1991 for this specific purpose.

In 2013/14 the Council Tax Base calculation is affected by the introduction of the new local council tax support scheme and technical reforms to council tax. On 30th November 2012, new regulations set out in the Local Authorities (Calculation of Council Tax Base) Regulations 2012 (SI 2012:2914) came into force. These regulations ensured that new local council tax support schemes, to be implemented under the Local Government Finance Act 2012, can be fully reflected in the council tax base for all authorities.

Council Tax Band	Number of Dwellings on Valuation Officers List		Number of Dwellings after Discounts and Exemptions		Ratio to Band D	Equivalent Number of Band D Properties	
	2012/13	2013/14	2012/13	2013/14		2012/13	2013/14
A adjust	2	2	2	2	5/9	1	1
A	1,055	1,017	865	826	6/9	577	551
B	8,058	8,111	6,789	6,851	7/9	5,281	5,329
C	21,251	21,727	18,770	19,111	8/9	16,685	16,987
D	27,346	27,412	24,906	25,032	9/9	24,906	25,032
E	12,919	12,903	11,873	11,889	11/9	14,511	14,531
F	4,999	5,112	4,584	4,718	13/9	6,623	6,814
G	3,900	3,924	3,596	3,619	15/9	5,994	6,032
H	1,570	1,591	1,474	1,494	18/9	2,948	2,989
Total						77,526	78,266
Defence properties						5	5
Council Tax Base (before adjustments for localisation of Council Tax Support, technical reforms to Council Tax, and allowance for non-collection)						77,531	78,271

The Council tax base is the total number of properties in each of the eight valuation bands adjusted by a set proportion for each band to convert to the Band D equivalent for that band. The Band D charge is the required income from the Collection Fund divided by the Council Tax base. An individual amount due for each Band is calculated by multiplying the Band D charge by the proportion that is specified for each particular band. The Council Tax base in 2013/14 before adjustments for localisation of Council Tax Support, technical reforms to Council Tax, and allowance for non-collection is 78,271 (77,531 for 2012/13). The derivation of this is shown in the table above.

As indicated above, there were changes to the Council Tax Base as a result of the introduction of the new local council tax support scheme and technical reforms to council tax. The support scheme has reduced the amount of funding available to assist residents with council payments. Council tax benefit has been abolished and the shortfall has been met in the form of additional central government grant, although the grant reflects a 10% reduction in Government funding towards assisted

payments. Technical reforms to Council Tax consist of the withdrawal of exemptions and discounts for empty homes.

Therefore, the introduction of local council tax support schemes has had the effect of reducing the council tax base. In accordance with the authority's council tax reduction scheme, a deduction on a band by band basis was applied for the estimated total of foregone council tax benefit. Similarly, reductions in discounts under the technical reforms to council tax had the effect of increasing the council tax base.

The Council Tax base calculation also includes an allowance for the collection rate. This should reflect previous and current collection experience and be realistic and achievable to avoid large surpluses and deficits accumulating on the Collection Fund. For 2013/14 it was estimated that this would be 96.5%. There is no transitional relief for payments and the Council does not give discounts for prompt payments.

Council Tax Band	Equivalent Number of Band D Properties	
	2012/13	2013/14
A adjust	1	1
A	577	551
B	5,281	5,329
C	16,685	16,987
D	24,906	25,032
E	14,511	14,531
F	6,623	6,814
G	5,994	6,032
H	2,948	2,989
Total	77,526	78,266
Defence properties	5	5
Council Tax Base (before adjustments for localisation of Council Tax Support, technical reforms to Council Tax, and allowance for non-collection)	77,531	78,271
Less: Reduction in CT Base for CT Reduction Scheme	0	(9,982)
Add: Increase for Technical Reform Adjustments		1,122
Sub-total	77,531	69,411
Allowance for non-collection	(2,715)	(2,430)
Council Tax Base	74,816	66,981

The average Council Tax charge for a Band D property (including the GLA) was £1,409.56 in 2013/14 compared to £1,413.28 in 2012/13. From this an income yield of £94.4m was expected (£105.7m in 2012/13). In 2013/14 the income generated was £99.225m (£110.61m in 2012/13) and includes changes to liabilities, exemptions and discounts incurred in the current year but which relate to previous years. This income is received from Council Taxpayers and prior to 2013/14 also through Council Tax benefit transferred to the Collection Fund.

2. Non-Domestic Rates (NDR)

The Council is responsible for collecting rates due from the business ratepayers in its area. Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs (HMRC) sets the rateable value. These values are then multiplied by a Uniform Business Rate, which is set by Central Government. Under the Business Rates Retention Scheme introduced in 2013/14 as part of the Local Government Finance Act 2012, the Council now retains a 30% share of NDR Income. Precepts are also paid from NDR Income to the Greater London Authority (20%) and central government (50%) as shown in the Collection Fund statement. Prior to 2013/14, NDR proceeds were paid into a national pool administered by the Government. The Government then redistributed the sums paid into the pool back to local authorities' General Funds.

	31 st March 2013	31 st March 2014
Non-domestic rateable value at year end	£205m	£204m
Number of Hereditaments	5,363	5,428
Uniform Business Rate (in the £)	45.8p	47.1p

The amounts included in the Collection Fund in respect of non-domestic rates were as follows:

	2012/13 £000	2013/14 £000
Gross Rates payable (including net amounts for previous years)	92,083	94,372
Mandatory and discretionary reliefs including transitional protection payments	(10,094)	(10,604)
Transitional Protection Payments	228	170
Business Rates Receivable	82,217	83,938
Provision for bad and doubtful debts	(3,548)	1,294
Provision for losses on appeals	0	(5,479)
Cost of collection	(281)	(281)
Net Income		79,472
Net Contribution to NDR Pool	78,388	

Business Rate Supplements (BRS) were introduced by the Business Rate Supplements Act 2009 and related regulations and statutory guidance. The Act confers powers on relevant local authorities 'to impose a levy on non-domestic ratepayers to raise money for expenditure on projects expected to promote economic development.'

LBM have a duty under the BRS Act to collect and enforce the Crossrail BRS on behalf of the GLA. All properties with a rateable value greater than £55,000 pay an additional 2p in the pound.

The amounts included in the Collection Fund in respect of National Business Rate Supplements were as follows:

	2012/13 £000	2013/14 £000
Gross Rates payable	2,856	2,849
Mandatory and discretionary reliefs	(243)	(249)
Net contribution to GLA	2,613	2,600

3. Provision for Impairment of Bad Debts and Losses on Appeals

The movements in the provision for impairments of bad debts and losses on appeals were as below. Following the introduction of the Business Rates Retention Scheme in April 2013, the Council is liable for its proportionate share of successful appeals against NDR charges made in the period to 2013/14. A provision based on best information available has been made for appeals that are outstanding with the Valuation Office Agency VoA.

	Balance at 1 st April 2013	Allowance for Impairment	Amounts charged against Allowance	Balance at 31 st March 2014
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Council Tax: Impairment of Bad Debts	5,200	2,223	(623)	6,800
Non-Domestic Rates: Impairment of Bad Debts	4,500	(1,294)	(252)	2,954
Non-Domestic Rates: Losses on Appeals	0	5,479	0	5,479
TOTAL	9,700	6,408	(875)	15,233

4. Collection Fund Surpluses and Deficits

Council Tax

There is an accumulated surplus of £5.668m on the Collection Fund (£6.365m in 2012/13). This surplus is attributable to the London Borough of Merton and to the Greater London Authority (GLA) and is based on their respective demands upon the Collection Fund. The estimated shares of the fund are shown in the following table.

	2012/13	2013/14	Change in the Year
	£000	£000	£000
London Borough of Merton Council Tax (surplus)/deficit	(4,987)	(4,446)	541
Greater London Authority Council Tax (surplus)/deficit	(1,378)	(1,222)	156
Total	(6,365)	(5,668)	697

In the Council's Balance sheet, the Collection Fund balance contains the Council's share only. The share owed to the Greater London Authority is included in a net balance owed to the Greater London Authority. This treatment is in accordance with the Code. A detailed analysis of the balances is given below.

	Greater London Authority	London Borough of Merton	Total
	£000	£000	£000
Accumulated (surplus)/deficit as at 1 st April 2013	(1,378)	(4,987)	(6,365)
Paid to GLA in 2013/14	739	0	739
Transfer to General Fund in 2013/14	0	2,545	2,545
(Surplus)/Deficit in 2013/14	(583)	(2,004)	(2,587)
Total	(1,222)	(4,446)	(5,668)

NDR

There is a deficit of £2.102m on the Collection Fund (£0m in 2012/13). This deficit is attributable to the London Borough of Merton, the Greater London Authority and central government; it is based on their respective demands upon the Collection Fund. The estimated shares of the fund are shown in the following table.

	2012/13	2013/14	Change in the Year
	£000	£000	£000
London Borough of Merton NDR (surplus)/deficit	0	631	631
Greater London Authority NDR (surplus)/deficit	0	420	420
DCLG NDR (surplus)/deficit	0	1,051	1,051
Total	0	2,102	2,102

In the Council's Balance sheet, the Collection Fund balance contains the Council's share only. The shares owed to the Greater London Authority and central government are included in net balances owed to the Greater London Authority and

central government. This treatment is in accordance with the Code. A detailed analysis of the balances is given below.

	Greater London Authority	DCLG	London Borough of Merton	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Accumulated surplus/deficit as at 1 st April 2013	0	0	0	0
Paid to GLA in 2013/14	0	0	0	0
Transfer to General Fund in 2013/14	0	0	0	0
(Surplus)/Deficit in 2013/14	420	1,051	631	2,102
Total	420	1,051	631	2,102

5. Link to Core Statements

This note provides the link between the Collection Fund accounts, which are based on the Collection Fund Regulations, and the relevant Core Statements, which are based on the Code.

CIES

The £76.664m Council Tax income and the £23.841m NDR income in the CIES show the Council's share of Council Tax and NDR income received in the year according to normal accounting rules. The Council Tax and NDR income which ultimately is credited to the General Fund includes the Council's share of the Collection Fund surplus (generated from income of the previous year).

Income and Expenditure: Council Tax	2012/13	2013/14
	£000	£000
Demand on the Fund	82,789	74,119
Transfer of Surplus 2012/13	3,891	2,545
Total included in CIES under Collection Fund Regulations	86,680	76,664
Adjustment of Collection Fund Surplus under 2011 Code (Reversed in the Movement in Reserves Statement)	133	(541)
Council Taxation Fund Income	86,813	76,123
Movement in Reserves Statement: Council Tax	2012/13	2013/14
	£000	£000
Reversal of adjustment of Collection Fund Surplus under 2011 Code	(133)	541
Net charge to General Fund, which is based on statutory requirements	86,680	76,664

Income and Expenditure: NDR	2012/13	2013/14
	£000	£000
Retained Business Rates: London Borough of Merton	n/a	24,472
Transfer of Surplus 2012/13		0
Total included in CIES under Collection Fund Regulations		24,472
Adjustment of Collection Fund Surplus under 2011 Code (Reversed in the Movement in Reserves Statement)		(631)
NDR Fund Income		23,841
Movement in Reserves Statement: NDR	2012/13	2013/14
	£000	£000
Reversal of adjustment of Collection Fund Surplus under 2011 Code	n/a	631
Net charge to General Fund, which is based on statutory requirements		24,472

Balance Sheet

The cash collected by the Council for Council Tax and NDR belongs proportionately to the Council and its major preceptors (the GLA and the DCLG). There will therefore be a debtor/creditor position at the end of year to be recognised between the Council and each of its major preceptors since the net cash paid to each major preceptor in the year will not be its share of cash collected from Council Tax and NDR payers. The amounts paid to preceptors are based on estimates made prior to the financial year as required by statute.

In 2013/14, the net cash paid to major preceptors was less than their proportionate share of net cash collected from Council Tax and NDR debtors/creditors in the year. The Council has therefore recognised a credit adjustment for the amount underpaid to its major preceptors in the year.

The following table summarises the Council Tax and NDR cash balances for the Collection Fund and the Council's Balance Sheet. In the Collection Fund column the balance relating to each preceptor is their proportionate share of the surplus/deficit. In the Balance Sheet column the balance relating to each preceptor is a consolidated figure of proportionate share of the surplus/deficit and their proportionate share of arrears, provisions and receipts in advance.

	Collection Fund 2013/14 £000	Balance Sheet 2013/14 £000
Council Tax		
Arrears	8,741	6,879
Impairment Allowance for Doubtful Debts	(6,800)	(5,352)
Receipts in Advance	(4,971)	(3,912)
Collection Fund (Surplus) / Deficit	(4,446)	(4,445)
GLA	(1,222)	(1,868)
Cash	(8,698)	(8,698)
Business Rates		
Arrears	4,377	1,313
Impairment Allowance for Doubtful Debts	(2,954)	(886)
Impairment for Loss on Appeals	(5,479)	(1,644)
Receipts in Advance	(1,584)	(475)
Collection Fund (Surplus) / Deficit	631	631
GLA	420	(708)
DCLG	1,051	(1,769)
Cash	(3,539)	(3,539)

Cash Flow Statement

The Cash Flow Statement of the Council, includes within operating activities only its own share of Council Tax net cash collected from Council Tax and NDR debtors in the year; and excludes amounts paid to major preceptors. The difference between the major preceptors' share of the net cash collected from Council Tax and NDR debtors and net cash paid to major preceptors as precepts and settlement of the previous year's surplus or deficit on the Collection Fund is included within financing activities in the Cash Flow Statement.

Pension Fund Accounts

Fund Account	Notes	2012/13 £000	2013/14 £000
Dealings with members, employers and others directly involved in the fund			
Contributions	7	(20,627)	(20,863)
Transfers in from other pension funds	8	(2,330)	(765)
Total Income		(22,957)	(21,628)
Benefits	9	19,261	20,265
Payments to and on account of leavers	10	654	1,524
Administration Expenses	11	348	521
Total Expenditure		20,263	22,310
Net (additions)/withdrawals from dealing with members		(2,694)	682
Returns on Investments			
Investment and other income	12	(9,787)	(9,512)
Taxes on Income	13	205	296
Gains and losses on disposal and change in the market value of investments:	15.3	(47,557)	(8,351)
Investment Management Expenses	14	586	854
Net Returns on Investments		(56,553)	(16,713)
Net (increase)/decrease in the fund during the year		(59,247)	(16,031)

As at 31st March 2013, the net assets totalled £456.2m. During 2013/14, the fund's net assets increased by £16.0m to £472.2m at 31st March 2014.

Net Assets Statement

2012/13 £000		Notes	2013/14 £000
452,582	Investment assets	15	469,578
2,226	Cash deposits	15	2,535
454,808			472,113
(1,479)	Investment liabilities	15	(2,163)
4,038	Current assets	20	3,170
(1,155)	Current liabilities	21	(877)
456,212	Net assets of the fund available to fund benefits at period end		472,243

Note 1: The financial statements summarise the transactions of the Fund and the net assets. They do not take account of obligations to pay pensions and benefits, which fall due after the end of the Fund year. The actuarial position of the Fund, which does take account of such obligations, is dealt with in the statement by the consulting actuary in the annual report and these accounts should be read in conjunction with that.

Notes to the Pension Fund Accounts

1. Description of Fund

The Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations require the authority to maintain specified pension arrangements for eligible employees, and to act as the Administering Body for these arrangements.

The fund is governed by the Superannuation Act 1972. The fund is administered in accordance with the following secondary legislation:

- the LGPS (Benefits, Membership and Contributions) Regulations 2007 (as amended)
- the LGPS (Administration) Regulations 2008 (as amended)
- the LGPS (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2009.

Certain associated organisations, known as Admitted and Scheduled Bodies, may also participate in the Pension Scheme. The Scheduled Bodies have a right to be incorporated, whereas Admitted Bodies require the agreement of the Administering Body. The Admitted and Scheduled Bodies that currently contribute to the London Borough of Merton Pension Fund are:

Admitted Bodies	Scheduled Bodies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greenwich Leisure • Merton Priory Homes • Central and Cecil Housing Trust • CHAS (Contractors Health and Safety Assessment Scheme) • Environmental Waste Control (Until July 2013) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wimbledon and Putney Commons Conservators • Harris Academy Merton • Harris Academy Morden • St Mark's Academy • Benedict Academy

The Pension Scheme is financed by contributions from employees and employers, together with income and proceeds from investment of a Pension Fund administered by the Council in accordance with the Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations.

The rates of contribution paid by employees and employers are determined by national regulations, as are the scheme's benefits, including final salary based pensions, death grants and lump sum payments.

A Pension Fund Advisory Committee (PFAC) oversees and advises on investment of the Fund. This Committee comprises Council Members, a pensioner representative, staff side representative and officers, with the Director of Corporate Services responsible for administration. The authority takes independent professional advice on investment policy and strategy. The Committee is not a full Committee and is ordinarily referred to as a Panel.

The contribution rates in the following table are from the 2010 valuation.

London Borough of Merton Pension Fund	2012/13	2013/14
	No.	No.
Contributors	3,196	3,265
Pensioners	3,330	3,408
Deferred Pensioners	3,293	3,344
Employers' contribution rates as included in the certificate of adequacy of the contribution rate:	2012/13	2013/14
Scheduled bodies:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LB Merton 	14.1% plus £4.8m	14.1% plus £4.8m
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wimbledon and Putney Commons Conservators 	25.4%	25.4%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harris Academy Merton 	15.6%	15.6%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harris Academy Morden 	n/a	21.4%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • St. Mark's Academy 	14.1%	14.1%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benedict Academy 	n/a	21.4%
Admitted bodies:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moat Housing Association 	24.1%	24.1%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greenwich Leisure 	16.8%	16.8%
	plus £12.6k	plus £12.6k
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Merton Priory Homes 	13.8%	13.8%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central and Cecil Housing Trust 	24.2%	24.2%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Waste Control 	15.1%	15.1%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CHAS (Contractors Health and Safety Assessment Scheme) 	12.9%	12.9%
<p>Since April 2008, member's contributions have been set by reference to the whole time pay for their post and fall in the range 5.5% to 7.5%, as set by the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013. Moat Housing Association ceased to have any active members in the Fund since 2013.</p>		

2. Basis of Preparation

The Pension Fund accounts have been prepared in accordance with the 'Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2013/14, which is based upon International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

The Fund Account is operated on an accruals basis except where otherwise stated.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

3.1 Investments

The Pensions SORP requires that investments should be included at their market value at the date of the Net Assets Statement, where such a value is available. Changes in market value are debited or credited to the Fund Account. The SORP

promotes the use of bid values for market values but only where they are quoted prices in an active market. If a market is not active or has not been active since significant change in economic circumstances, then fund managers may provide an alternative valuation, which in their professional opinion provides a more reliable basis for market value. Based upon these principles, investments are valued as follows:-

- Quoted securities are valued at current market “bid” price.
- Unquoted securities are valued using professional estimates of fair value provided by investment managers, or otherwise at the lower of estimate or book value where considered more prudent.
- Pooled investment vehicles are valued at bid price where available in an active market or otherwise at a single closing price.
- The two UBS Property Holdings are valued as follows: The UBS Triton Property Unit Trust (UBS Triton Trust) price is based upon the UBS Triton Property Fund (the Partnership) price after taking into account management fees and expenses, tax, income and cash balances. The UBS Life Triton Property Fund (UBS Life Triton) price is based upon the UBS Triton Property Fund (the Partnership) price after taking into account management fees and expenses, income and cash balances. UBS Life Triton Is valued at Bid Price.
- Property investments are in pooled vehicles rather than direct investments in property. Property investments (i.e. managed funds) are valued at bid prices where available and representative, or at a single price provided by the fund manager where there are no representative bid/offer spreads and the chosen single price better represents fair value.
- Derivatives are used to effect efficient management of the investment portfolio, and not as an investment class. These are valued from prices set by independent participants in the market, with variance margins calculated against published FTSE indices. The value of futures is determined using fair value for the asset and book cost for the liability.

3.2 Investment income

Investment income is reported gross of taxation, regardless of whether tax may be payable on a portion of that income. Tax paid is reported separately.

The figure shown as investment income is made up of different types of income (dividend income for equity, rental income for property, interest income for the bond yields).

3.3 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the fund account as it accrues, using the effective interest rate of the financial instrument as at the date of acquisition or origination. Income includes the amortisation of any discount or premium, transaction costs or other differences between the initial carrying amount of the instrument and its amount at maturity calculated on an effective interest rate basis.

3.4 Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised on the date the shares are quoted ex-dividend. Any amount not received by the end of the reporting period is disclosed in the net assets statement as a current financial asset.

3.5 Movement in the net market value of investment

Changes in the net market value of investments (including investment properties) are recognised as income and comprise all realised and unrealised profits/losses during the year.

3.6 Foreign currency

Foreign currency transactions are converted into Sterling by the investment managers. This is done at London rates prevailing at close of business on the 31 March 2014.

3.7 Cash

Cash comprises cash in hand and demand deposits.

3.8 Contributions

Normal contributions, both from members and from the employer, are accounted for on an accruals basis at the percentage rate recommended by the fund actuary in the payroll period to which they relate.

Employer deficit funding contributions are accounted for on the due date on which they are payable in accordance with the recovery plan under which they are paid. Employers' deficit funding contributions are made on the advice of the authority's actuary. Their purpose is to finance the recovery of past service deficiencies over an agreed period (currently fifteen years).

Refunds of contributions have been brought into the accounts on the basis of all valid claims paid during the year rather than the date of leaving or date of retirement.

Where members of the pension scheme have no choice but to receive a refund or single cash sum on retirement, these accounts have included any material amounts as accruals.

3.9 Benefits

Benefits are accounted for on the basis of the date of leaving or the date of decision on the type of benefit, if later.

3.10 Transfers

Transfer values are sums paid to or received from other pension schemes, relating to periods of previous pensionable employment. These are included on the basis of payments made or receipts received in the case of individual transfers and on an accruals basis for bulk transfers, which are considered material to the accounts.

3.11 Actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits

The actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits is assessed on a triennial basis by the scheme actuary in accordance with the requirements of IAS19 and relevant actuarial standards.

As permitted under IAS26, the fund has opted to disclose the actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits by way of a note to the net assets statement (Note 19).

3.12 Administrative Expenses

All administrative expenses are accounted for on an accruals basis. Pension administration has been carried out by the London Borough of Wandsworth on a shared service basis since 1st December 2013.

3.13 Investment Management Expenses

All investment management expenses are accounted for on an accruals basis. Fees of the external investment managers and custodian are agreed in the respective mandates governing their appointments. They are deducted from fund asset by the fund managers.

The cost of obtaining investment advice from external consultants is included in investment management charges.

A proportion of the council's costs representing management time spent by officers on investment management are charged to the fund.

3.14 Taxation

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

By virtue of Merton Council being the Administering authority, VAT input tax is generally recoverable on all fund activities.

3.15 Provisions

Provisions are liabilities of uncertain timing or amount. Provision is made for unusual items which meet the definition of a provision but only when these are judged to be material to the accounts.

3.16 Additional Voluntary Contributions

Merton Pension fund provides an additional voluntary contributions (AVC) scheme for its members, the assets of which are invested separately from those of the pension fund. The two AVC providers appointed by Merton are the Prudential PLC and the Royal Bank of Ireland.

AVC's are not included in the accounts in accordance with section 4(2)(b) of the Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2009 (SI 2009/3093) but are disclosed as a note only (note 22).

3.17 Going Concern

The Pension Fund Accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis.

4. Critical Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies

An actuarial valuation of the Fund is carried out every three years and there are annual updates in the intervening years. These valuations determine the pension fund liability at a given date. There are various assumptions used by the actuary that underpin the valuations, therefore the valuations are subject to significant variances dependent on the assumptions used.

5. Assumptions Made About the Future and Other Major Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The main item in the Fund's Net Asset Statement at 31 March 2014 for which there is a significant possibility of material adjustment in the forthcoming financial year is the actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits.

Item	Uncertainties	Effect if actual results differ from assumptions
Actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits.	Estimation of the net liability to pay pensions and the judgements used in these estimations are carried out by the actuary, Barnett Waddington. The significant judgements are in regard to the discount rate used, salary increase projections, and retirement age.	The impact of a small change in the discount rate of +0.1% would decrease the closing defined benefit obligation by £11.5m and a -0.1% reduction would increase the obligation by £11.7m. An adjustment to the mortality age rating assumption of -1 yr would increase the obligation by £23.4m.

6. Events After The Reporting Date

There have been no events since March 2014, and up to the date when these accounts were authorised that require any adjustments to these accounts.

7. Contributions Receivable

2012/13		2013/14
£000		£000
	Employers	
	London Borough of Merton	
8,673	• Normal	9,537
4,800	• Deficit Funding Contributions (Additional)	4,800
1,877	• Early Retirements (Additional)	779
383	• Scheduled Bodies	484
483	• Admitted Bodies	469
16,216		16,069
	Members	
	London Borough of Merton	
4,080	• Normal	4,475
125	• Scheduled Bodies	120
206	• Admitted Bodies	199
4,411		4,794
20,627	Total	20,863

8. Transfers In From Other Pension Funds

2012/13		2013/14
£000		£000
2,330	Individual Transfers	765
2,330	Total	765

9. Benefits Payable

2012/13		2013/14
£000		£000
	Pensions Payable	
16,115	London Borough of Merton	16,824
623	Scheduled Bodies	496
276	Admitted Bodies	262
17,014		17,582
	Lump Sum Benefits Payable	
	Retirement Benefits	
1,856	London Borough of Merton	2,012
59	Scheduled Bodies	111
97	Admitted Bodies	178
	Death Benefits	
235	London Borough of Merton	382
2,247		2,683
19,261	Total	20,265

10. Payments to and on Account of Leavers

2012/13 £000		2013/14 £000
652	Individual Transfers	1,517
2	Refunds of Contribution	7
654	Total	1,524

11. Administrative Expenses

2012/13 £000		2013/14 £000
283	Employee cost	154
21	External audit fees	21
0	Actuarial Fees	44
44	Running Costs	302
348	Total	521

Included in administrative expenses is the pension administration shared service cost.

12. Investment Income

2012/13 £000		2013/14 £000
2,999	Fixed Interest Securities	1,054
5,677	Equities	7,438
186	Pooled Investments	84
503	Pooled Property Investments	470
422	Other	466
9,787	Total	9,512

13. Taxes on Income

2012/13 £000		2013/14 £000
184	Non-Recoverable Tax	269
21	Recoverable Tax	27
205	Total	296

14. Investment Expenses

2012/13		2013/14
£000		£000
586	Management Fees and Custody	854
586	Total	854

Management expenses in 2012/13 were based on the best available estimates of expenses, however, these did not provide fully for actual 2012/13 expenditure. The residual has been charged to 2013/14.

15. Investments

15.1 Fund management arrangements

The management of Pension Fund investments is delegated to external investment managers. The table below shows the market value of the assets (including accrued dividends) by fund manager and the proportion managed by each manager as at 31 March 2014. Derivative assets are recognised at market value, and derivative liabilities are recognised at economic exposure.

2012/13		Fund Manager	2013/14	
£000	%		£000	%
206,296	46	Aberdeen	202,683	43
242,113	53	UBS	261,859	56
4,920	1	RREEF/Blackrock	5,408	1
453,329	100	Total	469,950	100

15.2 Analysis of investment assets and income

An analysis of investment assets at 31 March 2014 is shown below. Derivative assets are recognised at market value, and derivative liabilities are recognised at economic exposure.

Market Value 31 March 2013 £000		Market Value 31 March 2014 £000
	Investment Assets	
113,623	Fixed Interest Securities	108,064
177,106	Equities	189,623
147,737	Pooled Investments	155,516
11,681	Pooled Property Investments	13,197
	Derivative contracts	
1,461	Futures	2,159
2,226	Cash Deposits	2,535
974	Investment income due	1,019
454,808	Total Investment Assets	472,113
	Investment Liabilities	
(1,479)	Derivative contracts Futures	(2,163)
(1,479)	Total Investments liabilities	(2,163)
453,329	Net Investment assets	469,950

15.3 Reconciliation of movements in investments and derivatives

The table below shows the movement in the market value of investments held during the financial year 2013/2014. The reconciliation shows the opening and closing value of investments analysed into major class of assets. The amount of sales and purchases is also shown. Derivative assets are recognised at market value, and derivative liabilities are recognised at economic exposure.

	Market Value 1 April 2013 £000	Purchases during the year and derivative payments £000	Sales during the year and derivative receipts £000	Change in Market Value during the year £000	Market Value 31 March 2014 £000
Fixed Interest Securities	113,623	30,845	(30,121)	(6,283)	108,064
Equities	177,106	26,803	(20,584)	6,298	189,623
Pooled Investments	147,737	5,311	(4,815)	7,283	155,516
Pooled Property	11,681	547	0	969	13,197
	450,147	63,506	(55,520)	8,267	466,400
Derivatives (Futures)					
Future contracts	1,461			698	2,159
Cash Liability	(1,479)	9,547	(8,938)	(1,293)	(2,163)
	450,129	73,053	(64,458)	7,672	466,396
Other Investment Balances					
Cash UK (Fund Managers)	2,226			679	2,535
Investment Income Due	974				1,019
	3,200				3,554
Total Investments at Market Value	453,329			8,351	469,950

Reconciliation of movements in investments and derivatives

The table below shows the movement in the market value of investments held during the financial year 2012/2013.

	Market Value 1 April 2012 £000	Purchases during the year and derivative payments £000	Sales during the year and derivative receipts £000	Change in Market Value during the year £000	Market Value 31 March 2013 £000
Fixed Interest Securities	103,109	6,353	(3,682)	7,843	113,623
Equities	154,984	30,619	(21,500)	13,003	177,106
Pooled Investments	120,981	5,206	(2,998)	24,548	147,737
Pooled Property	14,272	(5,294)	0	2,703	11,681
	393,346	36,884	(28,180)	48,097	450,147
Derivatives (Futures)					
Future contracts	1,203			258	1,461
Cash Liability	(1,237)	7,533	(7,470)	(305)	(1,479)
	393,312	44,417	(35,650)	48,050	450,129
Other Investment Balances					
Cash UK (Fund Managers)	3,213			(18)	2,226
Investment Income Due	891				974
	4,104				3,200
Cash Adjustment				(475)	
Total Investments at Market Value	397,416			47,557	453,329

15.4 Detail analysis of investments (excluding derivative contracts)

The table below shows an analysis of investment assets between 'UK' and 'overseas' and between 'quoted' and 'unquoted'. The analysis excludes derivatives.

Market Value 31 March 2013 £000		Market Value 31 March 2014 £000
	Fixed Interest Securities	
85,791	Public Sector : UK quoted	81,495
27,832	: Overseas quoted	26,569
113,623		108,064
	Equities (Direct)	
153,153	UK quoted	167,425
23,814	Other European quoted	21,769
0	American	139
139	Other Overseas	290
177,106		189,623
	Pooled Investments	
27,694	UK (Equities)	32,376
13,331	Other European (Equities)	15,116
33,772	American (Equities)	36,011
12,896	Japanese (Equities)	12,944
44,592	Other Overseas (Equities)	45,688
15,452	Developing Markets (Equities)	13,381
4,601	Property Managed Fund/Units quoted	5,105
7,080	Property Managed Fund/Units un-quoted	8,092
3,200	Other Investment Balances	3,554
162,618		172,267
453,347	Total	469,954

15.5 Analysis of derivatives

Futures contracts are used to gain exposure to investment markets without the need to purchase underlying stocks and shares. The economic exposure represents the notional value of stock purchased under futures contracts and is therefore subject to market movements.

The derivative instruments, which are used by the fund, are FTSE future contracts, which have been applied to the active and passive sub funds managed by UBS Asset Management. The futures contracts have not been used for speculative purposes but rather to facilitate strategic change in the effective composition of the funds more efficiently than could be obtained through sale or purchase of underlying investments at a point in time. At 31 March 2014, the value of FTSE futures amounted to less than 0.7% (0.5% in 2012/13) of all equity investment in the fund.

The following table reflects the fund's exposure to future contracts.

Type	Expires	Economic exposure £000	Market value 31 March 2013 £000	Economic exposure £000	Market value 31 March 2014 £000
UK Equities	Three – Six months	1,479	1,461	2,163	2,159

15.6 Stock lending

There were no stock lending arrangements in place during the financial year ended 31 March 2014.

15.7 Value and realisation of investments

The valuation of investments at year-end incorporates the value of purchases, gains/losses realised on the sale of investments, and changes in the assessed market value of investments retained in the portfolio.

The BlackRock property portfolio is valued each quarter with the last valuation being at 31 March 2014.

The majority of investments are quoted and in compliance with our Statement of Investment Principles, easily realised in normal circumstances. Property Unit Trusts may be illiquid and realisation protracted but the allocation to Property investment is less than 5% of the total investment portfolio and it is recognised as being a longer-term investment vehicle.

The table below shows investments exceeding 5% of total net assets (All these investments are pooled.)

Security	% Market Value
Aberdeen Global II Index Linked	11.58
UBS Life Global Optimal Thirds	6.72
UBS Life USA Equity Tracker	6.62
Aberdeen Global II Global Aggregate	5.65
UBS Life UK Equity Tracker	5.30

The largest single direct holding is in HSBC at 2.15%.

16. Financial Instruments

16.1 Classification of financial instruments

The following table analyses the carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities (excluding cash) by category and net asset statement heading.

31 March 2013				31 March 2014		
Designated at fair value through profit and loss £000	Loans and receivables £000	Financial liabilities at amortised costs £000		Designated at fair value through profit and loss £000	Loans and receivables £000	Financial liabilities at amortised costs £000
			Financial Assets			
113,623			Fixed Interest Securities	108,064		
177,106			Equities	189,623		
147,737			Pooled Investments	155,516		
11,681			Pooled Property Investments	13,197		
1,461			Derivative Contracts	2,159		
	2,223		Cash		2,535	
974			Other Investment Balances	1,019		
	4,038		Debtors		3,170	
452,582	6,261	0		469,578	5,705	0
			Financial Liabilities			
(1,479)			Derivative Contracts	(2,163)		
		(1,155)	Creditors			(877)
(1,479)	0	(1,155)		(2,163)	0	(877)
451,103	6,261	(1,155)		467,415	5,705	(877)

16.2 Net gains and losses on financial instruments

The table below shows net gains on financial assets at fair value through profit and loss.

31 March 2013 £000		31 March 2014 £000
	Financial Assets / Liabilities	
47,389	Fair Value through profit and loss	8,261
168	Loans and Receivables	90
0	Financial Liabilities at Amortised Cost	0
47,557	Total	8,351

16.3 Valuation of financial Instruments carried at fair value

The valuation of financial instruments can be classified into three levels, according to the quality and reliability of information used to determine fair values. All the financial instruments of the fund are classified as level 1, 2 and 3, as follows:

Level 1 – Financial instruments at Level 1 are those where the fair values are derived from unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Products classified as level 1 comprise quoted equities, quoted fixed securities, quoted index linked securities and unit trusts.

Level 2 – those financial instruments where market prices are not available. For example, where an instrument is traded in a market that is not considered to be active, or where valuation techniques are used to determine fair value and where these techniques use inputs that are based significantly on observable market data.

Level 3 – those financial instruments where at least one input, that could have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation, is not based on observable market data. Such instruments would include unquoted equity investments and hedge fund of funds, which are valued using various valuation techniques that require significant judgement in determining appropriate assumptions.

The following table provides an analysis of the financial assets and liabilities of the pension fund grouped into Levels 1 and 2, based on the level at which the fair value is observable.

31 March 2013			31 March 2014	
Quoted market price Level 1 £000	Quoted market price Level 2 £000		Quoted market price Level 1 £000	Quoted market price Level 2 £000
440,718	11,879	Financial Assets		
2,223		Fair Value through profit and loss	456,380	13,197
		Loans and Receivables	2,535	
(1,461)		Financial Liabilities		
0		Fair Value through profit and loss	(2,159)	
		Financial Liabilities at Amortised Cost	0	
441,480	11,879	Total	456,756	13,197

16.4 Fair value of financial instruments and liabilities

The table below compares the carrying value to the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities. The derivatives (both assets and liabilities) are recognised at market value.

31 March 2013			31 March 2014	
Carrying value £000	Fair value £000		Carrying value £000	Fair value £000
		Financial Assets		
345,477	452,597	Fair Value through profit and loss	361,773	469,578
2,222	2,223	Loans and Receivables	2,532	2,535
		Financial Liabilities		
(1,479)	(1,461)	Fair Value through profit and loss	(2,163)	(2,159)
0	0	Financial Liabilities at Amortised Cost	0	0
346,220	453,359	Total	362,142	469,954

17. Nature and Extent of Risks Arising From Financial Instruments

17.1 Risk and risk management

The fund's main long-term risk is that the fund's assets will fall short of its liabilities of paying benefits to its members. Investment risk management aims to reduce the risk of the overall reduction of the fund while increasing returns. To achieve this, the fund is diversified through its asset allocation thereby reducing its price, currency and interest rate risks. Liquidity risk in the fund is managed by monitoring the cash flow forecast of the fund and ensuring that there is sufficient cash to pay its benefits payable obligations.

The Fund manages these investment risks as part of its overall pension fund risk management programme.

Responsibility for the fund's risk management strategy rests with the pension fund advisory committee. Risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the council's pensions operations. The Statement of Investment Principles and Risk Register are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in activity and in market conditions.

The fund also ensures reputable investment managers are used through its rigorous fund manager's selection process. In addition the fund employs an independent advisor who provides advice on investment issues.

17.2 Market risk

The fund is exposed to market risk from its investment activities especially through its equity holdings. Equity futures contracts and exchange traded option contracts on individual securities may also be used to manage market risks on equity

investments. The Fund has one future valued at £2,159,355 as at 31 March 2014 (£1,460,730 as at 31 March 2013).

17.3 Price risk

Potential price changes are based on the observed historical volatility of asset class returns. The London Borough of Merton asset allocation is predominantly in equities, the majority of which are priced in Pounds Sterling. Riskier assets in the fund such as equities display greater potential price volatility than bonds.

Asset Type	Value at 31 March 2014 £000	% Change	Value on Increase £000	Value on Decrease £000
Cash and cash equivalents				
Cash	2,440	0.02	2,440	2,440
Investment portfolio assets				
UK Equities	200,763	12.08	225,015	176,511
Overseas Equities	144,477	11.56	161,179	127,775
Bonds and Index Linked	108,064	6.45	115,034	101,094
Property	13,197	4.45	13,784	12,610
Income Due	1,011	0.00	1,011	1,011
Total Assets	469,952		518,463	421,441

Note: The % change for Total Assets includes the impact of correlation across asset classes

Asset Type	Value at 31 March 2013 £000	% Change	Value on Increase £000	Value on Decrease £000
Cash and cash equivalents				
Cash	2,223	0.02	2,223	2,223
Investment portfolio assets				
Total Equities	324,666	12.61	365,606	283,726
Bonds and Index Linked	113,623	6.2	120,611	106,635
Property	11,874	4.22	12,375	11,373
Income Due	974	0.0	974	974
Total Assets	453,360		501,789	404,931

The potential volatilities are consistent with one standard deviation movement in the change in value of the assets over three years. This was applied to the 31 March 2014 asset mix as shown in the following table (Note 17.4):

17.4 Other price risk

Potential price changes are based on the observed historical volatility of asset class returns. 'Riskier' assets such as equities will display greater potential volatility than bonds as an example, so the overall outcome will depend largely on fund asset allocations. The following table shows the volatility between the asset classes invested in.

Asset Type	Potential market movements (+/-)
UK Equities	12.08%
Overseas Equities	11.56%
Bonds and Index Linked	6.45%
Cash	0.02%
Property	4.45%

17.5 Interest rate risk

Generally fixed interest rate investments are subject to interest rate risks, which represent the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market rates. As at 31 March 2014, the fund's fixed rate investments were in pooled investments. There are no internally managed investments.

17.6 Currency risk

Currency risk represents the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The fund is exposed to currency risk on financial instruments that are denominated in any currency other than the GBP. The majority of foreign equities in the UBS portfolio are priced in GBP thereby reducing currency risk fluctuations. The % change has been derived from the measurement of volatility of the fund over three years.

The table below shows the currency exposure by asset type as at 31 March 2014.

Asset Type	Value at 31 March 2014 £000	% Change	Value on Increase £000	Value on Decrease £000
Overseas Equities	144,477	5.16	151,930	137,025
Overseas Bonds	26,569	5.16	27,939	25,199
Total Overseas Assets	171,046		179,869	162,224

The table below shows the currency exposure by asset type as at 31 March 2013.

Asset Type	Value at 31 March 2013 £000	% Change	Value on Increase £000	Value on Decrease £000
Overseas Equities	14,008	5.92	14,838	13,179
Overseas Bonds	27,832	5.92	29,480	26,184
Total Overseas Assets	41,840		44,318	39,363

The following table calculates the aggregate currency exposure within the fund as at 31 March 2014. In doing this we have applied the single outcome to all non-UK assets where the manager has not priced the security in GBP and multiplied the weight of each currency by the change in its exchange rate (relative to GBP) and sum to create the aggregate change.

Currency	Value at 31 March 2014 £000	% Change	Value on Increase £000	Value on Decrease £000
Danish Krone	518	6.26	550	485
EURO	9,271	6.31	9,857	8,686
Norwegian Krone	506	8.79	550	462
Swedish Krona	2,203	7.03	2,358	2,049
Swiss Franc	3,124	7.42	3,356	2,892
US Dollar	131	8.07	141	120
Total	15,753		16,812	14,694

Currency	Value at 31 March 2013 £000	% Change	Value on Increase £000	Value on Decrease £000
Danish Krone	391	7.73	422	361
EURO	8,686	7.80	9,364	8,009
Norwegian Krone	418	9.04	456	380
Swedish Krona	1,784	8.13	1,929	1,639
Swiss Franc	2,564	9.36	2,804	2,324
US Dollar	27,997	8.74	30,444	25,550
Total	41,840		45,419	38,263

17.7 Credit risk

Credit risk represents the risk that the counterparty to a transaction or financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the fund to incur a financial loss. The market values of investments generally reflect an assessment of credit in their pricing.

Deposits are not made with banks and financial institutions unless they are rated independently and meet the Council's credit criteria.

The average long term credit rating in the bond portfolio is AA as at 31 March 2014. The table below shows the credit quality.

Value at 31 March 2013	Credit Quality	Value at 31 March 2014
4,485	AAA	2,270
85,663	AA	80,838
11,915	A	11,240
8,267	BBB	11,456
721	BB or below	648
111,051		106,452

The fund's cash balance under its treasury management arrangements as at 31 March 2014 was held with Lloyds bank with a credit rating of A.

17.8 Liquidity risk

The Council has immediate access to its pension fund cash holdings to enable it to meet its financial obligations when due. Within the bond portfolio, the fund is permitted to hold up to 10% of the fund in cash for this reason and to ensure that the fund has available an element of cash to ensure that settlement of the segregated securities traded in the portfolio do not take the cash accounts overdrawn.

Management prepares quarterly cashflow forecasts to understand and manage the timing of the fund's cash; this is reviewed by the Pension Fund Panel on a quarterly basis.

17.9 Refinancing risk

The key risk is that the council will be bound to replenish a significant proportion of its pension fund financial instruments at a time of unfavourable interest rates. The council does not have any financial instruments that have a refinancing risk as part of its treasury management and investment strategies.

18. Funding Arrangements

18.1 Actuarial position

The assets and liabilities of the Fund are valued at three-yearly intervals by the Council's Actuary (Barnett Waddingham LLP). The main purpose of the actuarial valuation is:

- (i) to determine the accrued position of the fund (for which the valuation of assets is based on the 'assessed value approach') and;
- (ii) to establish appropriate contribution arrangements required to support accruing benefits (for which the 'projected unit' actuarial method is adopted).

18.2 Actuarial assumption

Barnett Waddingham LLP carried out the last actuarial valuation in 2013. This gave an assessment of the value of the fund as at 31 March 2013. The results of the actuarial valuation showed that the assessed value of assets held by the Fund at 31st March 2013 was £ 451.0m, whilst the liabilities accrued in respect of pensionable service were £504.2m. The assessed actuarial value of £451.0m was different to the market value of the assets at 31 March 2013 (shown in Note 18.4) because the actuarial value is based on the average asset value over 6 months straddling the valuation date.

The valuation of the Fund is underpinned by 'economic' and 'statistical' assumptions. The major 'economic' assumptions relate to the rate of price inflation, general pay escalation and the rate of dividend growth. The 'statistical' assumptions cover matters such as future rates of withdrawal and retirement from service, rates of mortality, the proportion of members married and the progression of pensionable pay from age to age, attributable to increasing responsibility and promotion.

The following tables show financial assumptions used in the actuarial valuations. The format of the 2013 table differs from the 2007 and 2010 as the actuaries have altered the basis upon which they present their assumptions. Only nominal returns are reported in 2013.

Financial Assumptions	2007		2010	
Investment Return	% p.a.	Real % p.a.	% p.a.	Real % p.a.
Equities	7.6	4.3	7.4	3.9
Gilts	4.7	1.3	4.5	1.0
Bonds & Property	5.4	2.0	5.6	2.1
Index Linked Gilt yields	3.4			
Equity Risk Premium	3.0			
Equity Return	7.6			
Discount Rate	6.9	3.5	6.7	3.2
Pay Increases	4.9	1.5	5.0	1.5
Price Inflation	3.4		3.5	
Pension Increase	3.4		3.0	(0.50)

Future Assumed Returns at 2013	Risk Adjusted Discount Rate Weighting	
% p.a.	%	
Equities	6.9	71
Gilts	3.3	25
Cash	3.1	1
Property	6.0	3
Expense allowances	0.1	-
Financial Assumptions	2013	2010
Discount Rate	5.9	6.7
Retail Price Index (RPI)	3.5	3.5
Consumer Price Inflation (CPI)	2.7	3.0
Pension & Deferred Pension Increases	2.7	3.0
Short Term Pay Increase	In line with the CPI assumption for the 2 yrs to 31 March 2015	Pay freeze for those earning over £21k for the 2 years to 31 March 2012
Long Term Pay Increase	4.5	5.0

18.3 Funding policy

Regulations require the Actuary to set the employer's contribution rate for the authority and Scheduled and Admitted Bodies, so that it is sufficient to meet 100% of existing and prospective liabilities including pension increases. The funding objective is to ensure that the Scheme's assets and income are adequate to finance scheme members' benefits when they fall due.

The actuary has recommended contribution rates that recover any deficiency in the Fund over the next fifteen years from 1st April 2010 (twelve years from 1st April 2014), and this is consistent with the funding strategy.

18.4 Funding position

The overall funding level increased from 84% in 2010 to 89% in 2013.

Investment returns were higher than assumed and pay increases lower than assumed.

The table below shows the funding level and deficit for the past three triennial valuations.

	2007 Valuation	2010 Valuation	2013 Valuation
Funding Level %	90.5	84.0	89.0
Funding (Deficit) £m	(33.5)	(67.2)	(53.2)

The funding deficiency of £53.2 million at the time of the 2013 valuation was equivalent to 11% of accrued liabilities, compared to 16% as at the time of the 2010 valuation.

The Common Rate of Contribution payable by each employing authority under Regulation 36 for the period 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2014 is 21.4% of pensionable payroll. From 1st April 2014 to 31st March 2017 the Common Rate of Contribution will be 21% of pensionable pay.

Individual employers' rates will vary from the common contribution rate depending on the demographic and actuarial factors particular to each employer. Full details of the contribution rates payable can be found in the 2010 and 2013 actuarial valuation reports.

The table below shows the reconciliation of past service position from the 2007 and 2010 valuations.

	Funding Position £m	
Deficit at 2007 Valuation	(34)	
New Liabilities	(50)	
Contributions Paid		59
Interest on Deficit	(6)	
Asset Gain/Loss	(70)	
Liability Gain/Loss	(28)	
Experience		3
Change in Assumptions/CPI		59
Deficit at 2010 Valuation	(67)	

The table below shows the reconciliation of past service position from 2010 and 2013 valuations.

	Funding Position £m	
Deficit at 2010 Valuation	(67)	
Deficit Funded (Use of Surplus)		18
Financial Loss	(14)	
Experience		11
Change in Assumptions	(1)	
Deficit at 2013 Valuation	(53)	

The following tables show the past service funding position for the 2010 and 2013 valuations.

		31 March 2010 £000
Smoothed Asset Value		343,541
Past Service Liabilities		
Active Members	139,683	
Deferred Pensioners	59,740	
Pensioners	211,227	
Value of Scheme Liabilities		410,650
Surplus (Deficit)		(67,109)
Funding Level		84%
Employer Contribution Rates		
		% of Payroll
Future Service Contribution Rate		14.1
Deficit Recovery (15 years)		7.3
Total Contribution Rate		21.4
		31 March 2013 £000
Asset Value		450,974
Past Service Liabilities		
Active Members	165,417	
Deferred Pensioners	87,644	
Pensioner Members	251,112	
Total		504,173
Surplus (Deficit)		(53,199)
Funding Level		89%
Employer Contribution Rates		
		% of Payroll
Future Service Cost		14.0
Deficit Recovery (12 years)		7.0
Total Contribution Rate		21.0

The funding position is a statement that encapsulates the liability to finance pension payments over many years, and does not imply that there is any difficulty in financing them in the short term. Investments in support of the Local Government Pension Scheme are long-term investments, and there is an expectation that over the long

term the value of the fund will ride-out the cyclical movements of the investment markets, and support an adequate funding level.

19. Actuarial Present Value of Promised Retirement Benefits

The accounting standard IAS 26 sets out the measurement and disclosure principles for reporting retirement benefit plans. For this purpose the Code of Practice requires that actuarial assumptions and methodology used should be based on IAS19 rather than the assumptions and methodology used for funding purposes.

In order to meet this requirement, the Fund's actuary has carried out an additional assessment of the Fund as at 31 March 2014, using a valuation methodology that is consistent with IAS19.

The financial assumptions used for the purposes of the calculations are as follows:

	Assumptions as at 31/03/14 %
Inflation/Pension increase rate	2.8
Salary rate increase	4.6
Discount Rate	4.4

The value of the Fund's promised retirement benefits as at 31 March 2014 was £685.2m

Year Ended	31/03/13 £m	31/03/14 £m
Present value of promised retirement benefits	637.6	685.2

20. Current Assets

	31/03/13 £000	31/03/14 £000
Debtors		
Contributions due	2,650	2,066
Cash Balances		
Cash in Hand	1,388	1,104
Current Assets	4,038	3,170

21. Current Liabilities

Creditors	31/03/13 £000	31/03/14 £000
Cash overdrawn	(377)	(217)
Fund Managers Fees	(181)	(160)
Sundry	(597)	(500)
Current Liabilities	(1,155)	(877)

22. Additional Voluntary Contributions

The scheme provides for members to pay Additional Voluntary Contributions (AVCs) to increase their benefit entitlement at retirement, subject to HMRC limits. Under Regulation 4 (2) (b) of the Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2009 (SI 2009 No: 3093), AVCs are not included in the pension fund accounts but are paid over by the Council's shared payroll service and invested by specialist AVC providers, Prudential PLC and Bank of Ireland independently of the London Borough of Merton Pension Fund.

The amount of additional voluntary contributions paid by members during 2013/14 to AVC schemes outside the authority's responsibility was £0.187m (£0.133m at 31 March 2013). The external providers have reported that at 31 March 2014 the total value of accumulated AVCs is £1.450m (£1.263m at 31 March 2013).

23. Related Parties

Related parties to the pension fund include: -

- i) **The London Borough of Merton**, a separate pension fund bank account is in full operation which holds pension fund cash balances. The Council recharges the Fund for incurred overheads while the pension fund recharges the council for any employers recharge to pensioners pay.
- ii) **The Admitted and Scheduled bodies** who make employer contributions to the fund.
- iii) **Local authority elected members and senior management officers** who sit on the Pension Fund Advisory Panel.

There are two serving Councillor Members on the Pension Fund Advisory Panel who are contributors to the Pension Fund. In addition, there is one Pensioner representative on the Panel who is in receipt of pension benefits.

The relevant senior officer in the financial management of Merton Pension Fund is the Director of Corporate Services who is remunerated by Merton Council as the administering authority. They are not paid directly by the Merton Pension Fund. However the pension fund is recharged by the Administering Authority for officers time spent in the management of the pension fund. Further information on remuneration is available within the financial statements of Merton Council.

There have been no related-party disclosures, or material declarable transactions with the Pension Fund during the financial year other than administrative services and the use of the council's financial systems which may result in occasional cross transactions. The former were undertaken by the Council on behalf of the Pension Fund, at a cost, of £0.521m (£0.348m in 2012/13).

24. Contingent and Contractual Liabilities

There is a contingent liability in respect of the bulk transfer for South Thames College (formerly Merton College). This transfer is particularly difficult to quantify at this stage as neither the data nor the actuarial basis for quantifying the liability have been agreed between the parties.

Statements of Responsibilities

The Authority's Responsibilities

The Authority is required:

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

1.1. The Director of Corporate Services' Responsibilities

The Director of Corporate Services is responsible for the preparation of the authority's statement of accounts in accordance with proper practices as set out in the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom (the Code).

In preparing this Statement of Accounts, the Director of Corporate Services has:

- Selected suitable accounting policies and then applied them consistently;
- Made judgements and estimates that were reasonable and prudent;
- Complied with the local authority Code of Practice.

The Director of Corporate Services has also:

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

1.2 Certification of Responsible Finance Officer

I hereby certify that the Statement of Accounts give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Authority at the accounting date and its income and expenditure for the year ended 31st March 2014.

Signed

C Holland
Director of Corporate Services
17th September 2014

1.3 Approval of Accounts by General Purposes Committee

I hereby certify that the Statement of Accounts has been approved by resolution of the General Purposes Committee of the London Borough of Merton in accordance with the Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2011.

Signed

Peter McCabe
Chairman General Purposes Committee
17th September 2014

Further information about the accounts is available from:

Director of Corporate Services
8th Floor

Merton Civic Centre

London Road

MORDEN

Surrey

SM4 5DX

Or alternatively, please ask for Stephen Bowsher on 020 8545 3531.

Independent Auditor's Report (TBA)

Glossary

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Rules and practices followed in drawing up the accounts.

ACCOUNTING CODES OF PRACTICE

These are designed to support consistent standards of financial accounting in local authorities. There are two accounting codes :-

The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting supports consistent financial reporting at the level of the formal statements of accounts.

The Service Reporting Code of Practice (SerCOP) supports consistent financial reporting between local authorities below the level of the formal statement of accounts. In particular the SerCOP is designed to support consistency and comparability in reporting the cost of individual services and activities.

The IFRS based Code of Practice requires that the analysis of services in the Consolidated Revenue Account should follow that prescribed by the SerCOP.

ACCRUALS

The concept that income and expenditure are recognised as they are earned or incurred, not as money is received or paid. This concept is reflected in the accounts by the inclusion of debtors and creditors.

ACTUARIAL GAINS AND LOSSES

For a defined benefit pension scheme, the changes in actuarial deficits or surpluses that arise because:

- a. Events have not coincided with the actuarial assumptions made for the last valuation (experience gains and losses); or
- b. The actuarial assumptions have changed.

APPROPRIATIONS

The assignment of revenue balances for specified purposes.

ASSETS

These are rights or access to future economic benefits controlled by an entity as a result of past transactions or events.

BALANCES

Balances are maintained to meet expenditure pending the receipt of income and to provide a cushion against expenditure being higher or income lower than expected.

Contributions to balances can be either a planned contribution from the revenue budget or a transfer of any revenue surplus at the year end. The maintenance of an appropriate level of balances is a fundamental part of prudent financial management.

BUDGET

Statement of the spending plans for the year.

CAPITAL ADJUSTMENT ACCOUNT (CAA)

This reserve is debited with the historical cost of acquiring, creating or enhancing fixed assets over the life of those assets and with the historical cost of deferred charges. It is credited with resources set aside to finance capital expenditure. Where there is a credit balance, capital finance is being set-aside at a faster rate than resources have been consumed. Where there is a debit balance, fixed assets are being consumed in advance of their being financed.

CAPITAL CHARGES

Charges to service revenue accounts to reflect the cost of fixed assets used in the provision of services.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Expenditure on the acquisition of a fixed asset or expenditure, which adds to, and not merely maintains, the value of an existing fixed asset.

CAPITAL RECEIPTS DEFERRED

Amounts receivable in the future from mortgages granted on the sale of Council houses.

CAPITAL RECEIPTS

Proceeds from the sale of fixed assets and repayments of capital grants and loans. These are divided into reserved and usable parts.

CHARTERED INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC FINANCE AND ACCOUNTANCY (CIPFA)

The Institute produces standards and codes of practice that must be followed in preparing the Council's financial statements.

CLG

This is the Government department for Communities and Local Government. This was formerly called the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM).

COLLECTION FUND

This is a statutory 'ring fenced' account. It records income and expenditure on Council Tax, Non Domestic Rates, payments to the precepting authorities and transfer to the Council's General Fund.

COMMUNITY ASSETS

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

COMPREHENSIVE SPENDING REVIEW (CSR)

The CSR is a governmental process carried out by HM Treasury which sets out fixed three-year departmental expenditure limits and through public sector service agreements defines key service improvements.

CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

A contingent asset is a possible asset, which may arise in the future if certain events take place. A contingent liability is a possible loss or charge, which may arise in the future if certain events take place. In both cases, these events may not be wholly within the control of the Authority.

Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the accounts but should be disclosed by way of a note if there is a possible obligation which may require payment or a transfer of economic benefits.

CORPORATE AND DEMOCRATIC CORE

The corporate and democratic core comprises all activities which local authorities engage in specifically because they are elected, multi-purpose authorities. It has two elements - corporate management and democratic representation and management. The activities within the corporate and democratic core are in addition to those which would be carried out by a series of independent, single purpose bodies managing the same services. There is, therefore, no logical basis for apportioning these costs to services.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Corporate Governance is the system by which local authorities direct and control their functions and communicate to their communities.

COUNCIL TAX

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

CREDIT APPROVAL

The permission to borrow given to each local authority annually by the Secretary of State. Local authorities can obtain supplementary credit approvals during the year for particular projects.

CREDITORS

Money owed by the Council, which is due immediately or in the short term. Accordingly, it does not include money on taxation to the Council. Creditors are an example of the concept of accruals.

CURRENT SERVICE COST (PENSIONS)

The increase in the present value of the liabilities earned by employees in the current period in a defined benefit scheme.

CURTAILMENT COSTS

For a defined benefit scheme, an event that reduces the expected years of future service of present employees or reduces for a number of employees the accrual of defined benefits for some or all of their future service. Curtailments include:

- a. termination of employees' services earlier than expected, for example, as a restructuring of operations

- b. termination of, or amendment to, the terms of a defined benefit scheme so that some or all future service by current employees will no longer qualify for benefits or will qualify only for reduced benefits.

DEBTORS

Money that is due to the Council but which has not yet been received. Debtors are an example of the concept of accruals.

DEFERRED CONSIDERATION

This is the value of buildings transferred to NewSchools under the PFI contract and will be amortised over the life of the contract.

DEFINED BENEFIT SCHEME

A pension or other retirement benefit scheme other than a defined contribution scheme. Usually, the scheme rules define the benefits independently of the contributions payable, and the benefits are not directly related to the investments of the scheme. The scheme may be funded or unfunded (including notionally funded).

DEFRA

DEFRA (The Department for the Environment, Fisheries and Rural Affairs)

DEPRECIATION

Depreciation is a charge to the revenue account to reflect the reduction in the useful economic life of a fixed asset. The reduction in the value of a fixed asset in the balance sheets is in line with the expected useful life.

DISCRETIONARY BENEFITS

Retirement benefits which the employer has no legal, contractual or constructive obligation to award and are awarded under the Authority's discretionary powers, such as The Local Government (Discretionary Payments) Regulations 1996, The Local Government (Discretionary Payments and Injury Benefits) (Scotland) Regulations 1998, or The Local Government (Discretionary Payments) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2001.

EMOLUMENTS

All sums paid to or receivable by an employee, and sums due by way of expenses allowances (as far as those sums are chargeable to UK income tax) and the money value of any other benefits received other than in cash.

EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS

Material items, which derive from events or transactions that fall within the ordinary activities of the authority, but which are not expected to recur frequently or regularly.

Exceptional items should be shown as part of the Net Cost of Services to which they relate or on the face of the Income and Expenditure Account if that degree of prominence is necessary to give a fair representation of the accounts.

FAIR VALUE

The fair value is the value of an asset or liability in an arms length transaction between unrelated, willing and knowledgeable parties. In practice this is often taken

as market value but there are acceptable approximations, which can be used when there is no market for the asset or liability. In relation to assets the recorded value would be less, where applicable, any grants receivable towards the purchase or use.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS ADJUSTMENT ACCOUNT

This account provides a balancing mechanism between the different rates at which gains and losses are recognized under the SORP and are required by statute to be met from the General Fund. The account is designed to hold the difference between the book value and fair value. It is not used at present because the sums involved are not significant.

FINANCE LEASE

A finance lease is one that transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of a fixed asset to the lessee. It should be presumed that such a transfer of risks and rewards occurs if at the inception of a lease the present value of the minimum lease payments including any initial payment, amounts to substantially all (normally 90% or more), of the fair value of the leased asset.

FINANCIAL YEAR

The financial year runs from the 1st April to the following 31st March.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset in one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument in another. In practice, this covers both assets and liabilities and includes bank deposits, investments, debtors, loans and advances, debt premiums, creditors and borrowings.

FIXED ASSETS

Tangible assets that yield benefits to the local authority and the services it provides for a period of more than one year. These can be tangible or intangible.

FRED

Financial Reporting Exposure Drafts. These are proposed accounting standards issued by the ASB for comments. The final accounting standard is released once the comments have been incorporated or addressed.

FTSE 100

This is the index of the top 100 UK listed companies by market capitalisation.

GENERAL FUND

The main fund of the Council, from which all expenditure is met and all income is paid, with the exception of those items, which by statute have to be taken to some other account.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS

Financial assistance by government and other bodies, in the form of cash transfers to an authority in return for compliance with certain conditions relating to the activities of the authority.

GROSS EXPENDITURE

The total expenditure of a fund or account.

GROUP ACCOUNTS

Accounts that show the total financial results for a group of entities for a particular period, rather than the separate results of each entity.

HERITAGE ASSETS

These are a class of assets which were formerly categorized as Community Assets. These assets are deemed to contribute to a nation's society, knowledge and/or culture.

IFRS

International Financial Reporting Standards: these are the standards that have superseded national accounting standards. The Code of Practice which has replaced the SORP is fully IFRS based.

IMPAIRMENT

The loss of value in a fixed asset arising from physical damage, deterioration in the quality of service provided by the asset or from a general fall in prices.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

Accounts which show all money receivable or payable by the Council in the accounting period to which they relate. Accounts that record receipts and payments are converted to income and expenditure by the inclusion of debtors and creditors.

INFRASTRUCTURE ASSETS

Fixed assets that have no realistic expectation of being sold but are retained to deliver core services e.g. roads, drainage etc. and in respect of which expenditure cannot be recovered through disposal.

INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets are defined in IAS38 as 'identifiable non-monetary assets without physical substance'.

INTEREST COST (PENSIONS)

For a defined benefit scheme, the expected increase during the period in the present value of the scheme liabilities because the benefits are one period closer to settlement.

INVESTMENTS (PENSION FUND)

The investments of the pensions fund will be accounted for in the statements of that fund. However, authorities (other than district councils in Northern Ireland) are also required to disclose, as part of the disclosures relating to retirement benefits, the attributable share of pension scheme assets associated with their underlying obligations.

INVESTMENTS (NON-PENSION FUND)

A long-term investment is an investment that is intended to be held for use on a continuing basis in the activities of the Authority. Investments should be so classified

only where an intention to hold the investment for the long term can clearly be demonstrated or where there are restrictions as to the investor's ability to dispose of the investment.

Investments, other than those in relation to the pensions fund that do not meet the above criteria should be classified as current assets.

JOINTLY CONTROLLED ENTITY

A joint venture that involves the establishment of a corporation, partnership or other entity in which each venturer has an interest.

LEASING

This facility is a means to obtain the use of vehicles, plant and computer equipment without actually owning these items.

LEVY

An amount levied by a local authority or other statutory body which is paid by the Council.

LIABILITIES

An entity's obligations to transfer economic benefits as a result of past transactions or events.

LOCAL AREA AGREEMENT (LAA)

A local area agreement is a set of priorities for a local area agreed between central government and a local area, which usually comprises of a local authority, the local strategic partnership (LSP) and other key partners. The priorities have objectives and targets, and funding to achieve these comes from central government.

MATERIALITY

Materiality sets the threshold for determining whether an item is relevant. This is defined as: an item of information is material to the financial information if its misstatement or omission might reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users of those financial statements, including their assessments of management's stewardship. Whether information is material will depend on the size and nature of the item in question judged in the particular circumstances of the case.

NET ASSETS

The Net Assets of the authority is the amount that the authority owns (its assets) less the amount that it owes (its liabilities).

NET BOOK ASSETS

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

NET CURRENT REPLACEMENT COST

The cost of replacing or recreating the particular asset in its existing condition and in its existing use, i.e. the cost of its replacement or of the nearest equivalent asset, adjusted to reflect the current condition of the existing asset.

NET REALISABLE VALUE

The open market value of an asset in its existing use (or open market value in the case of non-operational asset), less the expenses required realising the asset.

NET WORTH

The Net Worth of the authority shows how the net assets of the authority are allocated between usable resources, resources that have been set aside to finance capital expenditure, unrealised gains from increases in asset values and the reserves which are needed to manage the complexities of local authority accounting.

NON-DISTRIBUTED COSTS

These are overheads from which no user now benefits and these costs should not be apportioned to services.

NON-DOMESTIC RATE (NDR)

The rates paid by businesses. The amount paid is based on the rateable value set by the Valuation Office multiplied by a rate in the £ set by the government, which is consistent throughout the country.

NON-OPERATIONAL ASSETS

Fixed assets held by a local authority but not directly occupied, used or consumed in the delivery of services. Examples of these assets are investment properties and assets that are surplus to requirements, pending sale or redevelopment.

OPERATIONAL ASSETS

Fixed assets held and occupied, used or consumed by the local authority in the direct delivery of those services for which it has either a statutory or discretionary responsibility.

PAST SERVICE COST

For a defined benefit scheme, the increase in the present value of the scheme liabilities related to employee service in prior periods arising in the current period as a result of the introduction of, or improvement to, retirement benefits.

POOLED VEHICLES

A pooled vehicle is a single investment whose value and performance is the aggregate of a number of separate investments held within the pooled arrangement. Pooled investments are undertaken to improve the diversification and efficiency of investment activity, particularly where a similar spread of segregated investments would incur higher management costs, and be less economic.

POST BALANCE SHEET EVENT

These are events which arise after the end of the accounting period. They can be divided into

- Adjusting events, which provide further evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the accounting period and that may require changes to the accounts.

- Non Adjusting Events, which are indicative of conditions that arose subsequent to period end, that are reported by way of a note to the accounts.

PRECEPTS

An amount collected by the Council as part of the Council Tax on behalf of another statutory body.

PRIVATE FINANCE INITIATIVE (PFI)

PFI contracts are agreements with private sector organisations to refurbish, maintain and operate fixed assets on behalf of public sector organisations such as local authorities.

PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENTS

Prior period adjustments are material adjustments relating to the accounts of previous years and which arise from changes in accounting policies or from the correction of fundamental errors. A fundamental error is one that is of such significance as to destroy the validity of the financial statements. Prior period adjustments do not include normal recurring corrections or adjustments of accounting estimates made in prior years.

PROVISIONS

Amounts set aside for any liabilities or losses which are likely to be incurred, but which are uncertain as to the amounts or the dates on which they will arise.

RESERVES

These are amounts set aside for specific purposes. The Council has discretion in whether it wishes to set aside these amounts as distinct from sums set aside in provisions.

RESIDUAL VALUE

This is the estimate, based on current prices, of the increase in market value of the buildings transferred to NewSchools under the PFI contract.

REVALUATION RESERVE

The Revaluation Reserve records increases and reductions in the value of fixed assets when compared to their original book value. Reductions in value can be offset against accumulated revaluation gains before they are charged to the income and expenditure account.

REVENUE EXPENDITURE

Expenditure incurred on day to day running costs and confined to accounts within one financial year.

REVENUE EXPENDITURE FUNDED BY CAPITAL RESOURCES UNDER STATUTE

This is expenditure which is classified as revenue expenditure but which can be funded from capital resources under statutory requirements. This expenditure was called deferred charges under the 2007 SORP.

SCHEME LIABILITIES

These are the liabilities of a defined benefit scheme for outgoings due after the valuation date. Scheme liabilities measured using the projected unit method reflect the benefits that the employer is committed to provide for service up to the valuation date.

SETTLEMENT COSTS

An irrevocable action that relieves the employer (or the defined benefit scheme) of the primary responsibility for a pension obligation and eliminates significant risks relating to the obligation and the assets used to effect the settlement. Settlements include:

- A lump-sum cash payment to scheme members in exchange for their rights to receive specified pension benefits;
- the purchase of an irrevocable annuity contract sufficient to cover vested benefits; and
- the transfer of scheme assets and liabilities relating to a group of employees leaving the scheme.

STATEMENT OF RECOMMENDED PRACTICE (SORP)

This is the authoritative guidance on the application of accounting standards and incorporates UK GAAP. (See Accounting Codes of Practice). The SORP has now been superseded by the IFRS based Code of Practice.

STOCKS

The amount of unused or unconsumed supplies held in expectation of future use.

SUBSIDIARY

An entity, including an unincorporated entity such as a partnership that is controlled by another entity (known as the parent).

SUPPORT SERVICES

These are services that are not statutory local authority services but which give support to those services.

UK GAAP

UK Generally Accepted Accounting Principles cover accounting practices that are regarded as permissible by the accounting profession. These practices may be laid down in accounting standards and/or legislation (such as Local Government Finance Legislation) but it also includes accounting practices that are outside the scope of accounting standards but are generally accepted by practitioners as legitimate. Local Authority accounts are now required to be IFRS compliant.

USEFUL LIFE

This is the period over which the local authority derives benefit from the use of a fixed asset.

VESTED RIGHTS

In relation to a defined benefit scheme, these are: -

- a) for active members, benefits to which they would unconditionally be entitled on leaving the scheme;
- b) for deferred pensioners, their preserved benefits;
- c) for pensioners, pensions to which they are entitled.

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Summary Statement of Accounts

31st March 2014

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this explanatory paper is to provide Council stakeholders with a guide to the full Statement of Accounts and to give clear answers to the following key questions:

- What did our services cost in the year?
- Where did the money come from?
- What are our assets and liabilities?

It is both a summary and an interpretation of the accounts, highlighting the key issues that have arisen during the financial year. The full set of accounts and this summary are also available on the Council's website at: www.merton.gov.uk/council/finance.

THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

The Statement of Accounts, which has been prepared in accordance with the Local Authority Code of Accounting Practice, is the source of information for this paper, which focuses on the following key areas:

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement - Shows the net cost of Council services and the income received from fees and charges and specific grants from Central Government.

Balance Sheet - Shows the Council's assets and how they have been financed.

Pension Fund - Shows member contributions to the fund and the benefits paid from it, together with details of investment activity during the year. It excludes Pension Fund liabilities.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS 2013/14

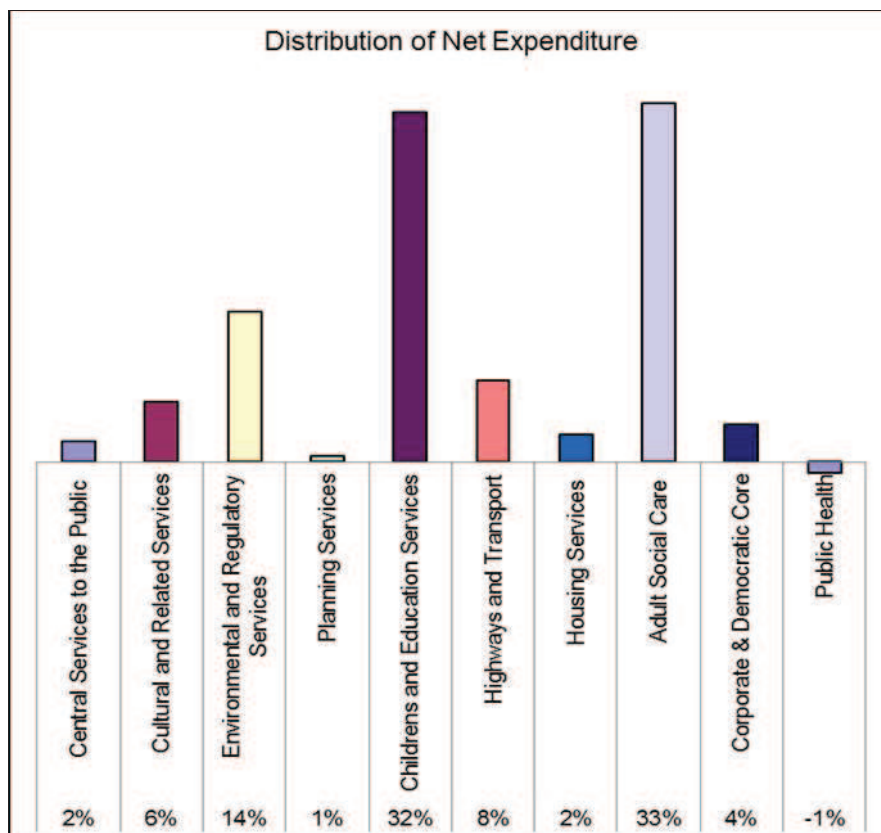
- The Council spent £32m on capital schemes, a reduction of 22% from 2012/13.
- Total net assets decreased by £20m, with usable reserves increasing by £9m.
- Long Term borrowings remained at £117m.
- The Council had a net nil under/over spend against its budget in 2013/14 prior to any transfers to the General Fund Balance.

REVENUE SPENDING

Merton's net cost of services was £178m, attributable to services as shown below.

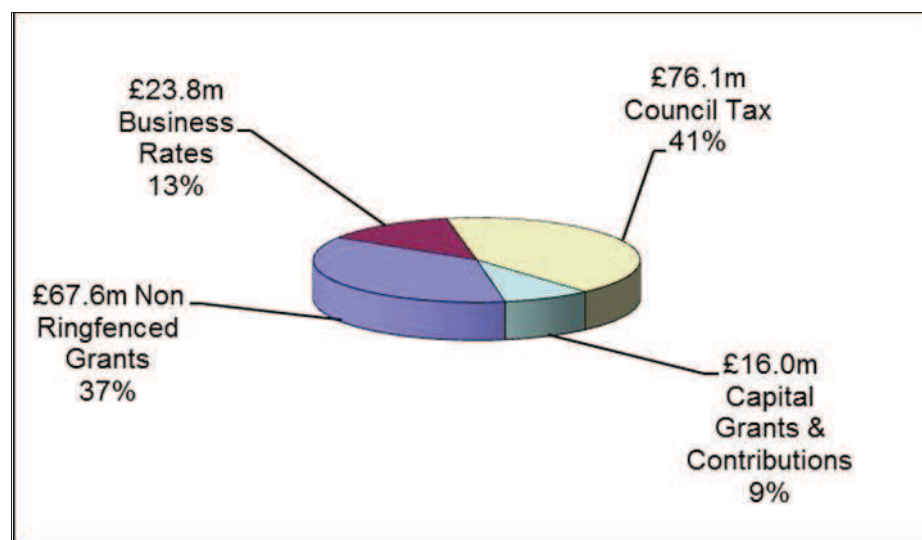
Service Areas	Gross Expenditure £m	Gross Income £m	Net Expenditure £m
Central Services to the Public	6.8	(3.6)	3.2
Cultural and Related Services	11.3	(1.9)	9.4
Environmental & Regulatory Services	26.3	(4.1)	22.3
Planning Services	7.3	(5.7)	1.6
Education and Children's Services	219.6	(152.1)	67.4
Highways and Transport	26.6	(14.6)	12.0
Housing Services (Note 1)	98.7	(94.7)	4.0
Adult Social Care	70.1	(16.9)	53.2
Corporate & Democratic Core	5.5	(0.1)	5.4
Public Health	8.2	(9.9)	(1.7)
Non Distributed Costs	7.9	(6.5)	1.3
Net Cost of Services	488.4	(310.2)	178.2

Note 1 - Includes Housing Benefits, Homelessness and Supporting People.



How was expenditure funded?

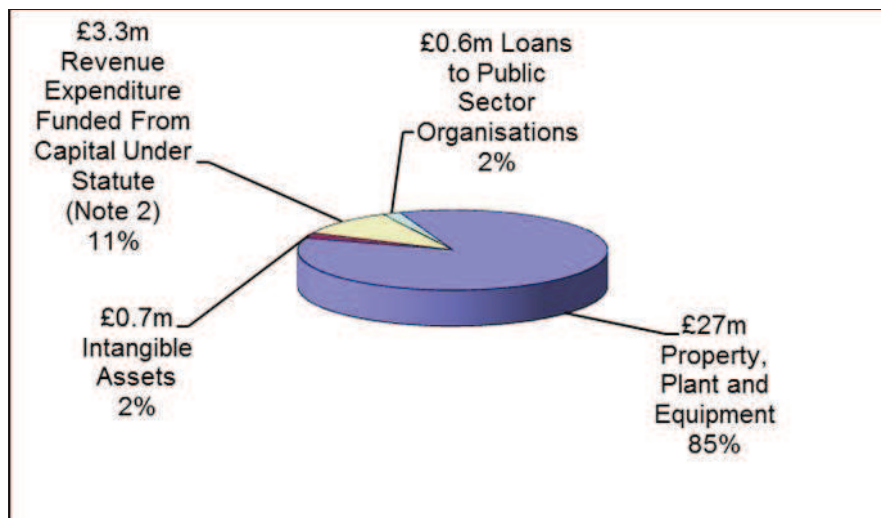
Other than income collected by departments from fees, charges and specific government grants, services are paid for from revenue support grant, which is money from Central Government, contributions from the business rates pool and Council Tax and special grants for specific purposes. The following chart shows the actual funding for 2013/14.



In 2013/14, Merton's Council Tax remains the 9th lowest Council Tax (Band D) of the twenty outer London boroughs.

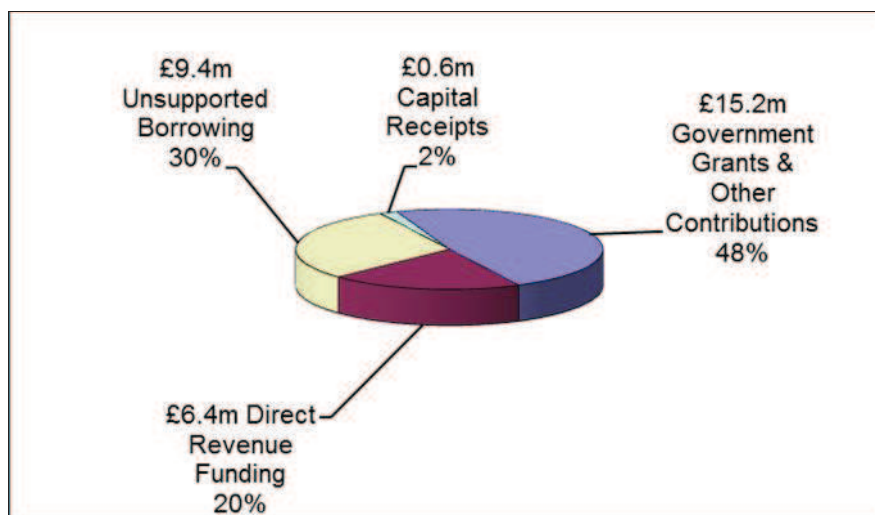
CAPITAL SPENDING

Capital expenditure relates to spending on fixed assets such as buildings and equipment where the benefits to the authority last for more than one year. The Council spent £32m in 2013/14 as shown below.



Note 2 - This is expenditure which is classified as revenue expenditure but which can be funded from capital resources under statutory requirements.

Capital spending was financed from a variety of resources as shown below.



FINANCIAL HEALTH

The Council's Balance Sheet gives a snapshot of the Council's financial position at the year-end (i.e. 31st March 2014). It shows what the Council owns (its assets) and what it owes (its liabilities) and the funds which support them.

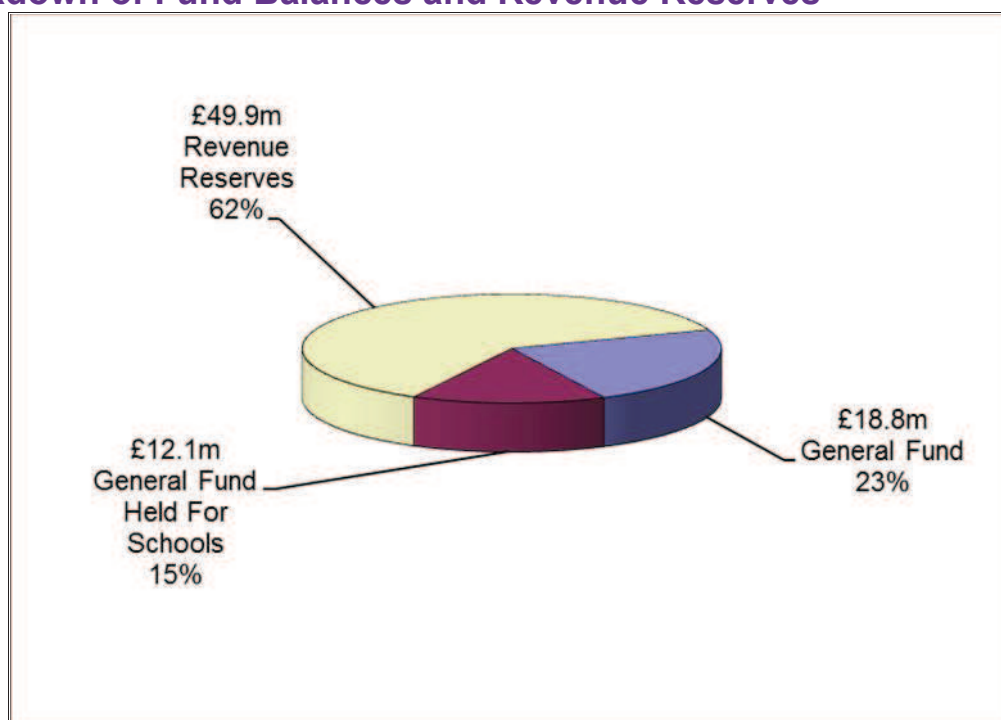
Summary Balance Sheet

Assets	As at 31 st March 2013 £m	As at 31 st March 2014 £m
Fixed and Other Long Term Assets	457	463
Current Assets including investments, cash and debtors	119	125
Current Liabilities including creditors and short term borrowing	(60)	(64)
Total Assets Less Current Liabilities	516	524
Long term borrowings	(117)	(117)
Other liabilities and provisions	(50)	(49)
Pension Fund Liability	(195)	(224)
Total Long Term Liabilities	(362)	(390)
Total Net Assets	154	134
Represented by:		
Reserves and balances which can be spent	(106)	(115)
Reserves and balances which cannot be spent	(48)	(19)
Total Net Worth	(154)	(134)

RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES

In total, the Council now has usable reserves and fund balances amounting to £115m, £34m capital receipts and grants, and £81m fund balances and revenue reserves which are broken down below.

Breakdown of Fund Balances and Revenue Reserves



PENSION FUND

The pension scheme is financed by contributions from employees and the employer, together with income and proceeds from investments administered by the Council. The Council is required to report the assets and liabilities on a commitment basis (IAS19). On this basis the assets in the scheme increased by £12m during the year to £430m and the estimated pension liability increased by £41m to £654m, leading to a £29m increase in the pension deficit, which stands at a nominal £224m. Although this is a significant notional liability, it is not the basis on which the real deficit on the fund is valued and against which a deficit recovery plan has to be prepared. The fund was revalued on the real basis at the end of March 2013 and had a deficit of £53m. The Council has a 12 year plan to eliminate the deficit with a substantial one off payment being made in 2014/15 and reported as part of the budget process.

CABINET REPORTING

The revenue outturn in the statement of accounts has been prepared in accordance with the CIPFA Service Reporting Code of Practice which sets out a standard form for the reporting of services to enable this authority to compare the gross and net cost of its services with all other local authorities. A reconciliation of the Cabinet reporting, which is used for management purposes, to the CIPFA Service Reporting Code of Practice is provided below.

2013/14	Cabinet (Draft Accounts) £000	Budgetary control presentation £000	Services in corporate in Sercop £000	IFRS Adjustments £000	Statement of Accounts £000
Services	153,582	3,251	(300)	21,690	178,223
Corporate	11,287	9,389	300	(487)	20,489
Cost of services	164,869	12,640	0	21,203	198,712
Corporate Funding	(164,869)	(12,640)		(6,111)	(183,620)
(Surplus)/deficit on provision of services	0	0	0	15,092	15,092
Unrealised Gains and Losses	0	0	0	4,540	4,540
(Surplus)/deficit	-	-	-	19,632	19,632

Disclaimer: - All of the figures in this summary have been compiled having due regard to proper accounting practice. In order to provide simplified and meaningful summary information, some figures have been combined.

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Appendix 3 - Analysis of adjustment made to the 2013/14 Core Statements

No.	Explanation of adjustment	Impact of adjustment	Accounting entries
1	<p>Education & Children's Services:</p> <p>Gross income and gross expenditure had been overstated in 2012/13 and 2013/14 by £5.14m and £4.53m respectively. Consequently, gross income and expenditure figures in the Comprehensive Income & Expenditure Statement (CIES) have been restated. Net expenditure is unchanged.</p>	<p>Balance Sheet, Cash Flow, Movement in Reserves – no impact.</p> <p>CIES – gross income and expenditure have been restated but as net expenditure is unchanged, there is no impact on the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services.</p>	<p><u>CIES</u></p> <p>Dr Education & Children's Services Income Cr Education & Children's Services Expenditure</p>

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Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Accounts: Net Cost of Services

		£'000	£'000
Employees			
	<u>Direct employee expenses</u>		
	Salaries & wages	132,108	
	Employers NICs	10,460	
	<u>IAS19 Defined Benefit Pension Costs</u>		
	Employers pension current service costs	17,363	
	Employers pension past service costs	0	
	Recognition of gain/loss on settlement of pension liability	397	
	Pension contributions defined contribution plans and other external schemes (includes Teachers Pension Scheme)	6,179	
	Agency staff	12,321	
	Employee expenses	28	
	<u>Indirect employee expenses</u>		
	Other employee expenses	4,343	
	Employee-related provisions expense	0	
	Debits resulting from soft loans to staff	0	
	Total Employee Costs		183,199
Premises			
	Business Rates	1,040	
	Premises related provisions expense	0	
	Other premises related expenditure	9,392	
	Total Premises Costs		10,432
Transport			
	Transport related provisions expense		
	Other transport related expenditure	7,356	
	Total Transport		7,356
Supplies & Services			
	Audit costs	260	
	PFI service charge	3,511	
	Provisions expense	1,424	
	Other purchases of supplies & services	64,659	
	Total Supplies & Services		69,854
Third-Party Payments			
	Independent units within the council		
	Joint authorities	468	
	Other local authorities	1,920	
	Health Authorities (incl. NHS Trusts, Primary Care Trusts etc)		
	Government departments		
	Levies (included within service lines)		
	All other bodies	77,918	
	Total Third-Party Payments		80,306
Transfer Payments			
	Housing benefit and Council Tax Benefit (to taxpayers, no CPID)	93,128	
	Other transfer payments	12,225	
	Negative Housing Revenue Accounts Subsidy		CLG
	Payment to CLG to buy out HRA subsidy		CLG
	Total Transfer Payments		105,353
Support Services	Total recharged cost from support functions	37,911	37,911
Depreciation & Impairment Losses			
	Depreciation	15,374	
	Amortisation of intangible assets	607	
	Revaluations	17,872	
	Impairment (PP&E)	536	
	Movement in fair value of investment property	0	
	Miscellaneous expenditure	345	
	Total Depreciation and Impairment Losses		34,734
Income			
	Dwelling rents (gross) within the Housing Revenue Account (HRA)		
	Cost of NDR Collection Allowance (treated as income)		[no CPID] -281
	Miscellaneous income		
	<u>Government Grants (received from bodies within WGA boundary)</u>		
	Income from CLG to settle HRA subsidy		CLG
	Housing Revenue Accounts Subsidy		CLG
	Supporting People		CLG
	PFI Special Grant (component recognised in NCS)		
	Council Tax Benefit: subsidy	0	DWP
	Rent Allowance: subsidy	-90,864	DWP
	HRA Rent Rebates: subsidy		DWP
	Non-HRA Rent Rebates: subsidy		DWP
	Housing Benefit & Council Tax Benefit Admin Grant	-1,396	DWP
	Sure Start Grants		DfE
	Dedicated Schools Grant	-135,940	DfE
	Schools Standard Grant & Schools Standard Fund		DfE
	Greater London Authority Transport Grant		DfT
	EU current grants		
	Other revenue grants & contributions (from Govt)	-13,210	
	Other Non-Govt revenue grants & contributions	-17,463	
	<u>Capital Grants and Contributions</u>		
	Capital grant income (from Govt bodies)		
	Capital grant income (EU grants)		
	Capital grants & contribution income (from non-Govt)		
	Amounts released from receipts in advance (deferred income)		[no CPID] -7,209
	<u>Customer & client receipts</u>		
	recharge receipts	-40,766	
	external receipts (fees & charges for services)	-43,827	
	Other Operating Income		
	Total Income		-350,956
NET COST OF SERVICES			178,189

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CI&E Account: Net Operating Expenditure and Surplus/Deficit for the year

£'000

NET COST OF SERVICES

178,223

Corporate Income and Expenditure:

Provisions expense (any amount not in NCS)	
Trading operation results - Income	-10,025
Trading operation results - Expense	10,325
Other corporate income	
Other corporate expense	

(Following Group Accounts Only)

[SCOTLAND ONLY] Police, Fire, SESTRAN & Strathclyde P'ship for Transport	
Share of Surplus/Deficit of assoc & JVs (not recognised within NCS, net of tax):	
Taxation payable of subsidiaries	
Minority interest share of profits or losses of subsidiaries	

Corporate Income and Expenditure:

300

Other Operating Expenditure

Levies (not included in service lines)	914
Net gains/losses on disposal of PPE	
Net gains/losses on disposal of intangibles	
Net gains/losses on disposal of assets held for sale	2,472
Local (Parish Council) Precepts	
Amounts payable to Housing Capital Receipts Pool	

Other Operating Expenditure

3,386

Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure

Interest Payable and similar charges	
Interest element of on-balance sheet PFI contract	3,520
Finance charges for finance leases (non-PFI)	8
Impairment losses - debtors	
Impairment losses on other financial instrumts in the loan & receivables (less debtor impmt shown separately above) & available-for-sale assets categories	
Losses arising on the derecognition of financial instruments	0
Interest paid - within govt	2,643
Interest paid - bank loans & overdrafts (Non-Govt)	3,828
Interest paid - other borrowings (Non-Govt)	245
Net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset)	8,027
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset) for long term employee benefits	
Interest and investment income	-1,468
Income & exp in relation to investment properties and changes in their fair value	
Rental Income from investment properties	
Direct operating expenses arising from investment properties	
Net Gains/Losses on disposal of investment properties	
Movement in fair value of investment property	
Dividends receivable - associates, joint ventures & subsidiaries	
Dividends receivable - other (within Government)	
Dividends receivable - other (non-Government)	
Net gains/losses on financial instruments carried at fair value through profit or loss	0
Financial instruments fee income/expense (from sheet Fin Inst (15))	0

Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure

16,803

Taxation and Non Specific Grant Incomes

Income from Council Tax		-76,123
CLG Grants: Revenue Support Grant	CLG	-47,470
CLG Grants: Local Services Support Grant	CLG	-70
Non domestic rates (Distributed Non-Domestic Rate pool)	CLG	-23,841
Non domestic rates retained income	[no CPID]	
Police Grant	HO	
Greater London Authority General Grant	CLG	
PFI Special Grant (not in NCS)		
Other government grants (non-capital)		-20,082
Other Grant Income & contributions (from non-Govt bodies)		
LA levy income		
Business Rates Supplement Income		
Amounts released from receipts in advance (deferred income)	[no CPID]	-16,034
<u>Capital Grants and Contributions</u>		
Capital grant income (from Govt)		
Capital grant & contribution income (from non-Govt bodies)		

Taxation and Non Specific Grant Incomes

-183,620

SURPLUS(-)/DEFICIT ON THE PROVISION OF SERVICES

15,092

Other comprehensive income and expenditure (taken from top of reserves sheet)

4,540

TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

19,632

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Committee: General Purposes Committee

Date: 17th September 2014

Agenda item:

Wards:

Subject: Internal Audit Progress Report

Lead officer: Caroline Holland – Director of Corporate Services

Lead member: Chair of the GP Committee

Forward Plan reference number:

Contact officer: Margaret Culleton Head of Internal Audit & Investigations

Tel. 020 8545 3149 margaret.culleton@merton.gov.uk

Recommendation:

- A. **That Members note the report and comment upon matters arising from the Internal Audit Progress Report**

1 PURPOSE OF REPORT AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1.1 This report summarises the work carried out by Internal Audit up to September 2014 and the key areas of activity planned for the remainder of the year.
- 1.2 Internal Audit seeks to ensure that Merton's financial and other systems adhere to recognised standards and that public accountability can be demonstrated and is transparent.
- 1.3 Internal Audit is responsible for conducting an independent appraisal of all the Council's activities, financial and otherwise. It provides a service to the whole Council, including Members and all levels of management. It is not an extension of, nor a substitute for, good management. The Internal Audit Service is responsible for giving assurance on all control arrangements to the General Purposes Committee and the Director of Corporate Services (also known as the Section 151 Officer); it also assists management by evaluating and reporting to them the effectiveness of the controls for which they are responsible.

2. Details

- 2.1 Since the last progress report in March 2014, we have finalised 34 audit reviews and have 13 reports at draft stage.
- 2.2 In order to contribute to the Annual Governance Statement all Internal Audit reports give an audit assurance as follows:
- a) Full Assurance
 - b) Substantial Assurance

- c) Satisfactory Assurance
- d) Limited Assurance
- e) No assurance

2.3 In addition each recommendation is given a high, medium or low risk priority. All recommendations are followed up by Internal Audit to ensure that they have been implemented.

Planned Audit Reviews

2.4 Since the last progress report in March 2014, there have been 21 reports issued with a satisfactory assurance or above and 5 reports issued with a limited assurance. There have also been 5 grant claims audited and 3 audit reports issued covering specific issues where concerns have been raised. (see Appendix 1).

2.5 A summary of the findings and agreed actions are detailed further in Appendix 2 for all those receiving a limited assurance report

Table 1 – Audit Reviews with a limited assurance

Audit Title	Department
Payroll (Itrent)	CS
No recourse to public funds	CH/CSF
Community Equipment Service	CH
Sherwood primary school	CSF
Itrent expenses	CS

2.6 The actions recommended are all either implemented or in progress to be implemented. Follow-up of audit actions are always undertaken to seek assurance that the weaknesses in controls have been strengthened.

2.7 The payroll audit was carried out by Moore Stephens, commissioned by London Borough of Sutton on behalf of the other authorities in the Itrent partnership, Merton, Kingston and Richmond. This review received a qualified opinion based on a number of control weaknesses detailed in appendix 2.

2.8 The main issues relating to iTrent expenses related to the authorisation of expenses, retention of receipts. Despite guidance notes asking Line Managers to redirect claims to respective budget holders for authorisation (if they are not a budget holder) this does not always occur. There does not appear to be a process in place for accountancy to account for VAT on VATable expenses claimed via iTrent.

2.9 In the 'No recourse to public funds' audit it was found that the assessment stage was not robust and there was lack of regular review.

2.10 The community equipment audit identified poor budget setting, reconciliation and weaknesses in the authorisation process.

Key reviews planned for the third quarter

- 2.11 In the third quarter of the year we plan to issue final reports for budget management, procurement, bailiff service, vehicle maintenance and SLWP.
- 2.12 Key audits due to commence include: Public health, capital budget management, use of interim staff and financial systems.

Investigations & whistleblowing

- 2.13 The Investigation Team are responsible for undertaking both Housing Benefit and corporate fraud investigations, received either through Whistleblowing, manager concerns or as a result of an internal audit review.
- 2.14 The responsibility for Housing Benefit investigations will be transferring to the DWP on the 1st November 2014. A corporate anti-fraud function will continue to be funded by the council.
- 2.15 Other proactive fraud work undertaken by the investigation team, is on blue badge fraud. Since April 2014, there have been 10 cautions (written warning) and 1 prosecution.
- 2.16 Whistleblowing allegations are investigations by the Investigation Team, Internal Audit, HR or an outside appointment, depending on the nature of the allegation.
- 2.17 Reported to GP committee in March 2014, there were 24 cases for 2013/14 of which 12 cases were on-going, an update on the status of these is as follows:
- One case is being prepared for prosecution
 - Four cases recommended disciplinary action, one resulted in a written final warning and 3 are in progress.
 - One case recommended improved controls
 - Two are in progress with Internal Audit
 - Four cases have no further action
- 2.18 There have been 18 Whistleblowing allegations received since March 2014. (this is a slight increase from 16 this time last year). 13 resulted in no further action, due to insufficient evidence of fraud, of the remaining 5 cases:-
- Two cases are in progress with the Investigation Team.
 - Three are with Internal Audit (1 final and 2 draft report recommending improved controls).

3. Following up on the Implementation of Agreed Actions and responses to Draft Reports

- 3.1. The agreed actions for audits completed in 2013/14 have been followed up. At the time of this report 84% of audit actions had been implemented, 16% were due to be implemented.

- 3.2 Follow up reminders are sent out monthly to officers responsible for implementing the agreed actions when the due date is reached, to ascertain whether the actions have been implemented.
- 3.3 If the actions have not been implemented by the following month reminders are escalated to Heads of Service/ Assistant Director Level. Once they reach 3 months overdue a report is then sent to Directors for those actions.
- 3.4 As at the 9th September there were no audit actions overdue by more than 3 months.
- 3.5 Where there are overdue actions Internal Audit contacts the manager to seek explanations for the delays in implementing these recommendations. If an action remains outstanding, these audit areas are considered for a follow up audit review.

4. ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS

- 4.1 None for the purposes of this report.

5. CONSULTATION UNDERTAKEN OR PROPOSED

- 5.1. The Internal Audit Plan has been agreed with Chief Officers who have consulted with their Management Teams. Service Level Agreements are in place. The Head of Internal Audit & Investigations has periodic meetings with the Directors to report upon progress against the Plan.
- 5.2. All audit reports are discussed with the relevant manager prior to issuing as a draft, further meetings are held if required and comments from the Manager and Head of Service/Assistant Directors are included in the final report.

6. TIMETABLE

- 6.1. None for the purposes of this report.

7 FINANCIAL, RESOURCE AND PROPERTY IMPLICATIONS

- 7.1 The planned work and unplanned work is undertaken within the budget allocated.

8 LEGAL AND STATUTORY IMPLICATIONS

- 8.1 This report sets out a framework for Internal Audit to provide a summary of internal audit work for 2014/15. The Local Government Act 1972 and subsequent legislation sets out a duty for Merton and other councils to make arrangements for the proper administration of their financial affairs. The provision of an Internal Audit service is integral to the financial management at Merton and assists in the discharge of these statutory duties.

9. HUMAN RIGHTS, EQUALITIES AND COMMUNITY COHESION IMPLICATIONS

- 9.1 Effective and timely auditing and advice enables Departments, Voluntary Organisations and Schools to provide quality services to their clients. These client groups are often vulnerable members of the community, e.g. elderly people, disabled people, asylum seekers, members of staff and voluntary organisations. The audit service helps to identify weak financial management and sometimes reflects weaknesses in other operational systems such as quality and ethnic monitoring. Audit, therefore, has a crucial role in ensuring that Council resources are used to enable a fair access to quality services.

10 CRIME AND DISORDER IMPLICATIONS

- 10.1 There are no specific crime and disorder implications arising from this report.
- 10.2 The report does however include brief details of potential fraud investigations in progress.

11 RISK MANAGEMENT AND HEALTH AND SAFETY IMPLICATIONS

- 11.1. The Audit Plan has a risk assessment formula built into the process. This takes such aspects as expenditure, income, and previous audit findings into account and calculates priorities and the frequency of the audit.
- 11.2. In addition to the audit risk assessment formula the Corporate Risk Register is consulted during the production of the Internal Audit Plan.
- 11.3. The audit brief at the beginning of the audit, and the internal audit reports at the end of the audit also identify risks. Audit Recommendations are categorised high, medium or low priority in relation to the level of risk involved.

APPENDICES – THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS ARE TO BE PUBLISHED WITH THIS REPORT AND FORM PART OF THE REPORT

- Appendix 1 – Audit reports issued since March 2014
- Appendix 2 - Audit Report summary (limited assurance)

BACKGROUND PAPERS

- i. Documents held in Internal Audit Files

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Audits since March 2014

Appendix 1

Audit Title	Department	Final Report Date	Assurance	No of actions	No of outstanding actions	No of overdue actions
IT security in schools-Hillcross	CSF	20/03/14	assurance	12	2	1
IT security in schools-Cramner	CSF	20/03/14	assurance	12	4	0
Oyster card procedures	CS	10/03/14	n/a	2	1	0
St Matthews Primary School	CSF	20/03/14	substantial	3	0	0
City cycle (2)	ER	20/03/14	N/A	n/a		
Sherwood primary school	CSF	21/03/14	limited	16	5	0
Pupil place funding	CSF	18/03/14	assurance	4	0	0
Cash and Bank	CS	31/03/14	assurance	7	3	0
IT audit on proactis	CS	31/03/14	assurance	3	2	0
Firewall phase 1,2 & 3	CS	31/03/14	assurance	3	0	0
Ursuline high school	CSF	07/04/14	assurance	9	0	0
Housing Benefits	CS	31/03/14	assurance	13	1	0
Residents Parking	ER	24/04/14	assurance	5	5	2
Housing Nominations -allocations	CH	17/04/14	assurance	6	4	4
No recourse to public funds	CH	24/04/14	limited	10	6	0
itrent expenses	CS	09/04/14	limited	9	1	1
Persaid special school	CSF	17/04/14	assurance	17	2	0
Passenger transport	ER	25/04/14	assurance	3	0	0
MSJCB	ER	12/05/14	N/A	n/a		
Firewall Security Phase 3	CS	27/05/14	assurance	1	0	0
General Ledger	CS	27/05/14	assurance	13	6	3
Fixed Assets	CS	28/05/14	assurance	3	3	0
Adoption reform grant	CSF	28/05/14	n./a	n/a		
IT Confirm	CS	09/06/14	assurance	9	9	0
Commerical Property Rents	ER	06/06/14	assurance	7	5	0
AYSE grant claim	CSF	18/06/14	N/A	n/a		
St Teresa's Primary School	CSF	12/06/14	assurance	12	7	0
Payroll	CS	28/06/14	limited	18	14	0
Troubled families grant	CSF	11/07/14	n/a	n/a		
Concessionary fares	CS	09/07/14	assurance	9	5	0
Use of car	CS	24/07/14	n/a	21	12	0
Community equipment service	CH	09/07/14	limited	23	23	0
CCTV concern	ER	24/07/14	n/a	12	12	0
SLWP	ER	27/08/14	assurance	9	9	0

Audit Ref.	Audit Title	Department	Management Summary
<p>Final report issued:- 11th August 2014</p>	<p>Community Equipment Service</p> <p>No of agreed actions: 23</p>	<p>Community & Housing</p> <p>No.of outstanding actions: 23</p>	<p>Limited assurance has been concluded due to the poor initial budget setting, reconciliation and weaknesses in the authorisation process.</p> <p>The contract for the supply of Complex aid to daily living started on the 01/03/2012. However, this contract is still draft, and yet to be finalised.</p> <p>The Retail model for the supply of simple aid to daily living is currently not providing the efficiency and savings intended.</p> <p>Lack of governance and lack of clear structure of prescribers and authorisers has resulted in weaknesses in controls.</p> <p>The budget for Complex and Retail equipment is not being set in line with actual trends and movement in activity.</p> <p>No reconciliation between the Uniquis ordering system and Citibank (Retail) is being undertaken</p> <p>The system used for the ordering of equipment – Uniquis was found to have many weaknesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • no authorisation process to input new clients on the system • no regular review on the number of prescribers • no clear or consistent automation levels on authorisers <p>The accredited retailer appointment and monitoring process was found to be weak, as no audit trail of the decision process is documented and no follow up’s undertaken.</p> <p>Summary of Agreed Actions by Department</p> <p>The Contract for the Complex equipment (Croydon Equipment Solutions Limited) will be made final with immediate effect.</p> <p>A review of the Retail Model will be considered as part of the commissioning and procurement of the Community Equipment Service.</p> <p>Delivery options will be reviewed on a regular basis in order to control budget spend</p> <p>The total budget, 3 year budget projection and the pooled budget split will be considered and reviewed.</p> <p>A review is being undertaken of the Uniquis system, number of prescribers, authorisation limits and groups.</p> <p>A review to ensure correct governance is being undertaken in relation to teams, structure and authorisation limits.</p> <p>Declaration of interest forms will be completed by all prescribers on Uniquis.</p>

Audit Ref.	Audit Title	Department	Management Summary
	<p>No recourse to Public Funds</p>	<p>Childrens Schools and Families/Community & Housing</p>	<p>Our review covered two distinct areas which provide care to clients with no recourse to public funds (NRTPF), namely Adult Social Care and Children’s Social Care.</p> <p><u>Adult Social Care</u> deal with a limited number of clients (nine at the time of this audit). As the majority of clients tend to be long term. Discussions with the responsible managers and review of the current caseload highlighted the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A lack of overall direction and coordination of policy and procedures. • The lack of a clear audit trail which can demonstrate that decisions with regard to eligibility for NRTPF are transparent. • Inconsistent approach to review of client cases, with frequency of reviews varying from 6 months to 18 months or longer. <p>The <u>Children Social Care Team</u> has a larger number of clients (28 at the time of this audit). Following recent case law which places the onus on local authorities to provide care to children who have no recourse to public funds, there has been a significant increase in numbers. Some clients who had previously been funded under Section 17 were more recently identified as eligible to NRPTF. Our review identified the following key issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uncertainty in respect of the demand for provision of care for clients who do not have access to public funds, making it difficult to forecast spend accurately. • There is potential for incorrect decisions to be made due to the variable levels of knowledge and expertise within the teams to deal with referrals correctly. Due to the changing nature of case laws, staff are required to interpret complex legislation and apply it correctly. • There are no formal written procedures, although staff are known to follow good practice. • The current process for the issue, recording and storage of food vouchers leaves it vulnerable to misappropriation and loss of stock. • Inconsistency in payment of food vouchers and subsistence; and lack of a clear audit trail to decision making. <p>The Head of Children’s Social Care has informed us that they have set up a panel of experts, comprising of staff drawn from different disciplines to ensure that correct decisions are being made. A comprehensive review of the current ways of working is also proposed</p>

Audit Ref.	Audit Title	Department	Management Summary
<p>Final issued: 25th April 2014</p>	<p>No of agreed actions:- 10</p>	<p>No of outstanding audit actions: 6</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to teams using old cost codes, the correct spend was not being captured on the cost centres set up for this purpose. This has now been resolved. <p>Summary of agreed actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop formal procedures for both the Adult Social Care Teams & Children’s’ Social Care Teams which are consistent with good practice. • Undertake annual review of Adult Social Care clients. • Ensure that there is a clear audit leading up to the final decision to provide care through NRTPF. • Undertake a review of the current system for storing, recording and issuing of food vouchers; ensure that stock is regularly reconciled. <p>Undertake a review of the procedures for making subsistence payments to ensure that they are applied consistently</p>

Audit Ref.	Audit Title	Department	Management Summary
<p>Final report sent 24th April 2014</p>	<p>iTrent Expenses</p> <p>No of actions:9</p>	<p>Corporate Services Department</p> <p>No of outstanding actions: 1</p>	<p>The review found the overall audit assurance to be limited. A number of issues were identified with regards to the authorisation of expenses. The issue of the system allowing non budget holders to authorise expense has already been highlighted in a review of the iTrent system. The review also found that the guidance notes issued for the claiming of expenses needs amendments to avoid confusion, including the requirement to attach receipts.</p> <p>In the sample selected only 10 percent of receipts were found to have been attached to iTrent and 22 percent of claimants could not provide copies of their claim receipts when requested.</p> <p>Despite guidance notes asking Line Managers to redirect claims to respective budget holders for authorisation (if they are not a budget holder), 40 percent of claims were found to have been authorised by officers other than the budget holder in the sample tested.</p> <p>The review also identified that there is no upper limit threshold on the amount that can be claimed through iTrent therefore allowing claims where an alternative method would have been more appropriate.</p> <p>Furthermore, there does not appear to be a process in place for accountancy to account for VAT on VATable expenses claimed via iTrent.</p> <p>Summary of agreed actions</p> <p>A review of expense claim descriptions currently in use will be undertaken with the view of expanding element and category available.</p> <p>iTrent procedure and guidance notes will be reviewed to ensure it is fit for purpose.</p> <p>System parameters will also be changed to ensure that only Budget Holders are able to authorised expense claims. Furthermore an up limit will be £250 will be set on the amount that can be claimed using iTrent expense claims.A monthly report identifying all Payroll VAT related expenditure will be generated to allow relevant VAT information to be journal to the correct VAT account. __.</p>

Audit Ref.	Audit Title	Department	Management Summary
<p>Final report issued 21st March 2014</p>	<p>Sherwood Primary School</p> <p>No of agreed actions:- 15</p>	<p>Childrens Schools and Families</p> <p>No of outstanding audit actions: 5</p>	<p>The Internal Audit review found that the school has recently been given a Financial Notice of Concern, as the schools deficit for 2013/14 has increased to an unacceptable level of well over £100,000.</p> <p>The LA finance team are working very closely with the school to ensure the measures are put into place to stop the increasing deficit and compile a repayment plan.</p> <p>The internal audit review identified the following weakness by the school in monitoring their budget:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget deficit – The planned deficit of £66,424 for 2013/14 which was agreed has not been sustained, and further £100,000 overspend has been identified and spent without prior permission. • Finance Committee has not been meeting regularly to monitor the financial situation of the school • There are also no monthly budget meeting being held between the Head teacher and the Business Manager. • Ordering and Payments – During the financial year 2013/14 55% of orders were raised after receipt of an invoice and 48% of transactions were paid without an order having been raised at all. This makes it difficult for the school to have a clear picture of committed expenditure and therefore effects budget monitoring. • A revised ‘Statement of Roles & Responsibilities, Terms of Reference and Delegated Powers’ document needs to be compiled and agreed. <p>Summary of Agreed Action</p> <p>Governor Finance Committee – Due to the School current deficit, finance committee meetings will be held monthly to monitor cost centres and spending.</p> <p>Budget Plan – a revised 3 year budget plan has been completed and due to be signed by Governor</p> <p>Budget Monitoring – Regular monthly meeting with Merton Finance Team will be held, and main areas of overspend will be reviewed.</p> <p>Ordering Process - Purchase orders will be raised, and payments slip will be signed by both cheque signatories.</p> <p>Petty Cash – regular reconciliations will be undertaken</p>

Audit Ref.	Audit Title	Department	Management Summary
<p>Final report issued 4th July 2014</p>	<p>Payroll</p> <p>No of agreed actions:- 18</p>	<p>Corporate Services</p> <p>No of outstanding actions- 14</p>	<p>The Governance Board Terms of Reference state that the Board should meet on a monthly basis. Evidence showed that the Governance Board met on a quarterly basis during the period under review. This did not comply with the requirements of its Terms of Reference. The agendas and minutes of the June, September and December 2013 meetings of the Governance Board were requested for review. Those for June and September 2013 could not be provided. In the absence of minutes for the June and September 2013 Governance Board meetings, we were unable to confirm that the performance of Agilisys and Midland HR had been subject to regular review over the period: The December Board minutes did provide evidence of performance review.</p> <p>Although the staff complement of the Shared Service was technically at full strength during the period under review, we noted that two members of staff were absent on long-term sick leave. Their positions had not been filled on a temporary basis during the period under review.</p> <p>Our review of The Payroll Client Team User Handbook and discussions with senior management confirmed that this document does not constitute a procedure guide for the Shared Service. Although some procedures have been documented, this is limited. Comprehensive, procedural guidance has not been documented for the Shared Service.</p> <p>We noted that the Head of Joint HR Transactional Services' role requires her to work across three sites and that the Payroll Manager works three days a week. The provision of management support to staff at the Shared Service is therefore limited. This, combined with the lack of comprehensive documented procedures, increases the risk that procedures and controls may not operate consistently as required. For example, we noted during the course of the audit that the Shared Service 'clear desk' policy was not adhered to by staff, and that cupboards containing documents such as employee bank details, were not locked.</p> <p>No documented procedures covering the provision of logical access e.g. to starters and leavers were maintained or in use by the Business Operations team.</p> <p>Sample testing identified one exception, a leaver with a leaving date of 26/8/2013 who was found to be still active on the iTrent system. The leavers process was not documented.</p> <p>Sample testing identified two exceptions: The user accounts of two employees absent on long-term sick leave were found to be still active on the iTrent system</p>

Audit Ref.	Audit Title	Department	Management Summary
			<p>We noted that passwords are not required to include both alpha and numeric characters. Inclusion of a complexity requirement would provide enhanced password security on user access control.</p> <p>Management do not periodically review the iTrent user profiles information to ensure that newly created user profiles and permissions are included and configured as per user or group roles. The last review was done in February 2012. Our sample testing did not identify any incompatible permissions.</p> <p>Process walkthrough and discussions with the Business Operations Team confirmed that there are no controls in place to prevent or detect errors in manual input when posts are created. Reliance is placed on client HR teams to identify input errors</p> <p>The large spreadsheet uploads reviewed provided confirmation of the date of upload, but no evidence of checking on accuracy of input.</p> <p>We noted that Section 23 and 24 of the LB Sutton Integrated HR and Payroll Service Contract do not specify what constitutes 'appropriate' payroll/HR data or specify a minimum data retention period. There was no evidence that the statutory requirement had been formally communicated to and agreed by Agilisys.</p> <p>There is no documented procedure for processing new starters; There is no list of authorised signatories for Voluntary Organisations new starter instruction forms to confirm that details provided have been subject to appropriate pre-employment checks to supporting documentation prior to authorisation.</p> <p>Testing identified 4/10 instructions where all required information had not been provided on the instruction. Our sample test identified two exceptions where the requirement for separate provision of bank details by the new starter was not complied with . Effective control is undermined by the lack of an approved list of designated, contacts for authorising amendments at each voluntary organisation</p> <p>Effective control is undermined by the lack of an approved list of designated contacts for authorising amendments at each voluntary organisation.</p> <p>The pay award spreadsheet for the financial year commencing April 2013 showed the awards that were instructed and the dates that the parameters were changed, checked and/or signed off. However this spreadsheet did not provide evidence of the operation of controls regarding the accuracy of the changes made. Changes in parameters are not second checked or signed off.</p> <p>Testing identified one case where an employee had provided their bank details on note paper and this had been accepted for processing.</p>

Audit Ref.	Audit Title	Department	Management Summary
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			<p>Summary of agreed actions</p> <p>As the Board agreed to meet quarterly over the Review period the Terms of Reference will be updated to reflect this decision</p> <p>Given the scale and volume of activity over the past two years since go live in April 2012, the focus of the payroll team comprising a Client Manager, a Payroll Officer and 2 Payroll Assistants for 3 London Boroughs has been to pay staff, councillors and third party service users, accurately and on time. Capacity to write comprehensive procedural guidance on each payroll procedure has been inadequate and not available. To achieve this recommendation, additional experienced payroll resource is required.</p> <p>Training all team members of the importance of data security is ongoing and will be reinforced with immediate effect. Whilst the JtHoS and Client Manager work closely together to ensure there is always 5 day site cover for both payroll and business operations team, there is no resilience at a senior, experienced level if neither manager were available. The recommendation for an additional experienced payroll officer is essential given the shared service is now delivering to 5 organisations. Clear desk policy will be re-emphasised and inexcusable.</p> <p>Procedural guidance can be produced and this would require one of the 4.0FTE Client Officers with appropriate experience in this area being allocated dedicated time to complete this task. In so doing their own workload would be reprioritised which might compromise other important activities being progressed as quickly as customers would expect.</p> <p>Evidence as requested should be produced by Agilisys and MidlanHR. This will provide the necessary assurances to the Partnership</p> <p>Process clearly works but as above, written procedural documentation to support the process is required. As above, an appropriately experienced Client Officer re-allocated to produce this work with slippage on other pressing actions. To mitigate against slippage, additional resource will be required.</p> <p>A testing schedule to review iTrent user profile information will be developed and enacted to ensure a more robust procedure regarding user profiles is in place.</p> <p>A review of existing new starter process, evidenced by procedural documentation with a specific focus on Merton's Voluntary Organisations.</p>
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Committee: General Purposes Committee

Date: 17th September 2014

Agenda item:

8 Wards: All

Subject: Annual Governance Statement 2013/14,

Lead officer: Caroline Holland – Director of Corporate Services

Lead members: Chair of General Purposes Committee

Contact officer: [Margaret Culleton Head of Audit & Investigations](#)

margaret.culleton@merton.gov.uk

Recommendations:

- A. That the General Purposes Committee agrees the final Annual Governance Statement.
-

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1.1 Merton Council is required to prepare an Annual Governance Statement (AGS) for the year 2013/14. This statement is required in order to comply with Regulation 4(3) of the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2011.
- 1.2 A draft copy of the AGS was agreed at Standards Committee and General Purposes Committee in June 2014, subject to Implementation dates being added to the improvement plan going forward.
- 1.3 A review of the AGS by external audit, recommended some minor amendment and the following to be included in the AGS.
- ▶ *Reference to effectiveness of the arrangements are in place for the discharge of the monitoring officer and the head of paid service function*
 - ▶ *Assessment of the core functions of the General Purposes Committee against the guidance in *Audit Committees: Practical Guidance for Local Authorities**
- 1.4 A review of the core functions of the General Purposes committee against the Cipfa identified that the committee supports all areas of governance, except risk management. This was last reported to GP committee in June 2012. The governance arrangements for risk are however covered by other committees:-
- Key strategic risks are reported quarterly to Overview and Scrutiny committee and Cabinet

- Risk strategy is included in the business plan which is presented to Council on an annual basis.

2. DETAILS

- 2.1 The purpose of the AGS is to report on the robustness of the Council's governance arrangements. Corporate governance is defined, for the purposes of this report, as:

“ The framework of accountability to users, stakeholders and the wider community, within which organisations take decisions, and lead and control their functions, to achieve objectives. The quality of corporate governance arrangements is a key determinant of the quality of services provided by organisations.”

- 2.2 The AGS is effectively a commentary on how well Merton Council manages itself. In recognition of this, a Corporate Governance Steering Group was established in 2007/08, the first year when the AGS came in to force, in order to oversee and advice on the preparation of the AGS. The current membership of this group is:

Caroline Holland	Director of Corporate Services
Margaret Culleton	Head of Audit & Investigations
Kate Herbert	Head of Policy, Strategy and Partnerships
Zoe Church	Head of Business Planning
Fiona Thomsen	Head of Shared Legal Services
Julia Regan	Head of Democracy Services
Karin Lane	Head of Information Governance
Adam Viccari	Head of Safety Services

- 2.3 The Framework consists of six core principles:

Principle 1

Focussing on the purpose of the authority and on outcomes for the community and creating and implementing a vision for the local area

Principle 2

Members and officers working together to achieve a common purpose with clearly defined functions and roles

Principle 3

Promoting values for the authority and demonstrating the values of good governance through upholding high standards of conduct and behaviour

Principle 4

Taking informed and transparent decisions which are subject to effective scrutiny and managing risk

Principle 5

Developing the capacity and capability of members and officers to be effective

Principle 6

Engaging with local people and other stakeholders to ensure robust public accountability

- 2.4 The CIPFA/SOLACE Joint Working Group issued an addendum to the framework and a revised guidance note in December 2012.
- 2.5 The guidance note highlights a number of developments since the launch of the framework. These areas were covered in the AGS for 2013/14. Recent changes however are detailed below.

Transparency

- 2.6 The government is committed to increasing transparency across Whitehall and local authorities in order to make data more readily accessible to the citizen and to hold service providers to account. The Department for Communities and Local Government published The Local Government Transparency code 2014, which sets out the data to be published and also data recommended for publishing. The council has met most of the requirements of the code. A top level structure chart has been published and work is in progress to publish the outstanding data of the council's organisation chart and pick up on any new requirements.

Changes to Local Authority governance structures

- 2.8 Commissioning and Partnerships with other local authorities and sectors are being used more to deliver public services in local authorities. Each partner organisation may have its own governance and accountability structure, its own code of conduct and risk management arrangements. It is important that clear lines of accountability for stakeholders and customers are demonstrated.
- 2.9 A review will be carried out in 2014/15 on the governance arrangements in place for the councils shared services to ensure that requirements such as FOI and the council's code of conduct are followed.

Review of effectiveness

- 2.10 The council has a responsibility for conducting, at least annually, an adequate and effective internal audit of its accounting records and of its system of internal control in accordance with the proper practices in relation to internal control.
- 2.11 An external review was carried out in March 2014 on the effectiveness of internal audit. This review found that the service provided at Merton conformed to the Public Sector Internal Audit Standards.
- 2.12 The review of effectiveness of the system of internal control is informed by the work of the internal auditors. Effectiveness of the system is also conveyed by Directors, Assistant Directors and Heads of Service within the authority that has responsibility for the development and

maintenance of the internal control environment. The overall opinion is that the internal control environment is satisfactory.

Counter fraud arrangements

- 2.13 The council currently has a corporate investigation team within the Audit & Investigation service that investigates both welfare and non welfare benefit. From November 2014, the posts within this team will be transferred to the DWP under the single fraud investigation service. An anti-fraud function will be established either within the Audit & Investigation Service or provided by a 5 borough shared fraud service led by Wandsworth which is currently being considered.
- 2.14 The Audit & Investigation service has anti fraud policies in place, including strong Whistleblowing arrangements and the Head of Audit & Investigations reports all cases of Whistleblowing on an annual basis to the general purposes committee

Internal Audit Annual Report

- 2.12 The council has a responsibility for conducting, at least annually, an adequate and effective internal audit of its accounting records and of its system of internal control in accordance with the proper practices in relation to internal control. The review of effectiveness of the system of internal control is informed by the work of the internal auditors. Effectiveness of the system is also conveyed by Directors, Assistant Directors and Heads of Service within the authority that has responsibility for the development and maintenance of the internal control environment.
- 2.13 The Annual Report summarises the work of Internal Audit in 2013/14 and provides the Head of Audit opinion on the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal control environment. This report was presented and approved at General Purposes Committee on the 26th June 2014.
- 2.14 The overall opinion is that the internal control environment is satisfactory. 79% of Internal Audit reviews provided satisfactory or above levels of assurance. This is the higher than last year (70%).
- 2.15 Some concerns still remain in procurement issues, with a number of issues being raised by Internal Audit. Other issues identified during audit review were the lack of audit trail or clear processes in particular in service specific areas such as adoption (financial review), street market traders and No Recourse to Public funds.

3. ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS

- 3.1 There are no alternative options as the AGS is a statutory requirement, as stated at paragraph 1.1 above.

- 4. CONSULTATION UNDERTAKEN OR PROPOSED**
- 4.1 No external consultation has taken place or is planned for this document.
- 5. TIMETABLE**
- 5.1 This report has been prepared to meet the timetable for the approval of the Statement of Accounts.
- 6 FINANCIAL, RESOURCE AND PROPERTY IMPLICATIONS**
- 6.1 There are no specific financial, resource or property implications apart
- 6.2 from the need to implement the AGS Improvement Plan, which will be completed within existing resources
- 4. LEGAL AND STATUTORY IMPLICATIONS**
- 6.1 The AGS is a statutory requirement, as stated at paragraph 1.1 above.
- 5. HUMAN RIGHTS, EQUALITIES AND COMMUNITY COHESION IMPLICATIONS**
- 8.1 There are no specific human rights, equalities or community cohesion implications, except in so far as this report is wholly concerned with good governance
- 6. RISK MANAGEMENT AND HEALTH AND SAFETY IMPLICATIONS**
- 9.1 There are no specific risk management or health and safety implications other than the assessment of the Council's risk management arrangements in the AGS
- 7. APPENDICES – THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS ARE TO BE PUBLISHED WITH THIS REPORT AND FORM PART OF THE REPORT**
- 10.1 Appendix I: Annual Governance Statement 2013/14
- 8. BACKGROUND PAPERS – THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS HAVE BEEN RELIED ON IN DRAWING UP THIS REPORT BUT DO NOT FORM PART OF THE REPORT**
- 11.1 CIPFA / SOLACE Delivering Good Governance in Local Government – Framework
- 11.2 CIPFA / SOLACE Delivering Good Governance in Local Government – Guidance Note for Local Authorities 2012
- 11.3 CIPFA Rough Guide to Annual Governance Statement

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ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT 2013/14

This statement from the Leader and the Chief Executive provides assurance to all stakeholders that within Merton Councils processes and systems have been established, which ensure that decisions are properly made and scrutinised, and that public money is being spent economically and effectively to ensure maximum benefit to all citizens of the borough.

1. Scope of responsibility

- 1.1. Merton Council is responsible for ensuring that its business is conducted in accordance with the law and proper standards, and that public money is safeguarded and properly accounted for, and used economically, efficiently and effectively. Merton Council also has a duty under the Local Government Act 1999 to make arrangements to secure continuous improvement in the way in which its functions are exercised, having regard to a combination of economy, efficiency and effectiveness.
- 1.2. In discharging this overall responsibility, Merton Council is responsible for putting in place proper arrangements for the governance of its affairs, facilitating the effective exercise of its functions, and which includes arrangements for the management of risk.
- 1.3. Merton Council has approved and adopted a code of corporate governance, which is consistent with the principles of the CIPFA/SOLACE Framework *Delivering Good Governance in Local Government*.
- 1.4. This statement explains how Merton Council has complied with the code and also meets the requirements of regulation 4(3) of the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2011 which requires all relevant bodies to prepare an annual governance statement.

2. The purpose of the governance framework

- 2.1. The governance framework comprises the systems and processes, culture and values by which the authority is directed and controlled and its activities through which it accounts to, engages with and leads its communities. It enables the authority to monitor the achievement of its strategic objectives and to consider whether those objectives have led to the delivery of appropriate services and value for money.
- 2.2. The system of internal control is a significant part of that framework and is designed to manage risk to a reasonable level. It cannot eliminate all risk of failure to achieve policies, aims and objectives and can therefore only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance of effectiveness. The system of internal control is based on an ongoing process designed to identify and prioritise the risks to the achievement of London Borough of Merton policies, aims and objectives, to evaluate the likelihood and potential impact of those risks being realised, and to manage them efficiently, effectively and economically.
- 2.3. The governance framework has been in place at the London Borough of Merton

for the year ended 31 March 2014 and up to the date of approval of the annual report and statement of accounts.

3. The governance framework

- 3.1 The London Borough of Merton has responsibility for conducting, at least annually, a review of the effectiveness of its governance framework including the system of internal control. The review of effectiveness is informed by the work of the senior managers within the authority who have responsibility for the development and maintenance of the governance environment, the Head of Internal Audit & Investigations' annual report, and also by comments made by the external auditors and other review agencies and inspectorates
- 3.2 As part of this review a Corporate Governance steering group has been established and terms of reference agreed. Monthly meeting held and an evidence pack compiled to consider a combination of economy, efficiency and effectiveness factors, the results of this review are detailed in the six principles below and areas of improvement in section 13.

4. Principle 1: Focusing on the purpose of the authority and creating and implementing a vision

- 4.1 The Merton Community Plan has been developed by the Merton Partnership and sets the overall direction and vision for the borough until 2019. This is supported by the Council's Business Plan and Departmental Service Plans. These are reviewed and updated annually.
- 4.2 The Council's Business Plan 2014-18 sets out the following vision:

'By 2015 Merton Council will be smaller, reducing in size. Our top priority will continue to be to provide safe services of the best possible quality. Providing value for money services to our residents is at the heart of our business and we must be able to demonstrate that all of our services represent best value for money. We will do this by finding innovative solutions to maximise future efficiency.

We will deliver services that customers want and need and, where possible, involve our customers in service specification and design.

Delivering quality and value services in an era of significantly reduced resources will require strong and determined leadership. A single business view is essential to ensure a 'One Council' approach is followed in everything we do. Leaders at all levels will be visible and lead by example.

Change of this magnitude will only be achieved through a unified effort.

- **Get Involved!** – identify and implement improvements.
- **One team** – Directors, managers and staff have an equal part to play.
- **Learn** – from each other, our mistakes and from what our customers say.
- **Determination** – to try out new ideas'.

Performance management

- 4.3 The council has robust performance management arrangements in place and as part of the service planning process, performance indicators are challenged by the Business Planning team, Departmental Management Teams (DMT), Corporate Management Team, reviewed by members and Overview and Scrutiny.
- 4.4 Performance data on the service plan indicators are published on both the intranet and internet on a monthly basis. Progress on performance is regularly reviewed by DMTs and members
- 4.5 Review and challenge of PIs are established as part of service planning e.g. if PI this year is different from last years. Review and challenge with monthly, quarterly and annual returns e.g. monitor if changes markedly from prior measure. London Authority Performance Solutions provides current comparison data across London for approximately 30 Indicators – compare and challenge if our data changes markedly and report to Corporate Management Team - this is not published as agreed by constituent authorities
- 4.6 Performance reports on partnership working are produced for the Merton Partnership Executive Board.

Financial strategy and financial management

- 4.7 The council has approved a four year Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) for the years 2014/15 to 2017/18, which is aligned and integrated with its business plan priorities, and incorporates the revenue and capital expenditure implications of budget proposals. The MTFS is reviewed, and rolled forward annually in order to ensure that the council's scarce resources are focused on achieving the council's vision, strategic objectives, and statutory functions as set out in the Business Plan.
- 4.78 Merton's financial performance is reported on a monthly basis to the Corporate Management Team, and action plans are prepared if any likely major variations are identified. Regular reports are made to the overview and scrutiny commission and panels, and to the council's cabinet. These are used to inform the MTFS process. Ongoing implications of current year spending pressures are incorporated into the MTFS and future years' budgets as appropriate.

Partnerships

- 4.9 The Merton Partnership – the local strategic partnership – is the overarching strategic partnership and is responsible for the delivery of the Merton Community Plan (the Sustainable Community Strategy). The Merton Partnership Governance Handbook and the Performance Management Framework set out the respective governance and performance management arrangements for the Merton Partnership, including the thematic partnerships sitting under the Partnership and Executive Board (namely the Health and Wellbeing Board, the Children's Trust, the Sustainable Communities and Transport Board, and the Safer and Stronger Strategy Group [which also serves as the Crime & Disorder Reduction Partnership]). The Merton Partnership

website is www.mertonpartnership.org.uk

- 4.10 The principles guiding the relationship and conduct between the Council and voluntary, community and faith sector is set out in the Merton Compact (last refreshed in 2011). The Merton Compact is monitored by the Compact Board, comprising representatives from Merton Council (political and officer), representatives from the voluntary, community and faith sector, and representatives from other public sector bodies, as well as the local Chamber of Commerce.
- 4.11 The Merton Community Plan was refreshed in 2013. This involved consulting over 1,000 residents, partner organisations and a wide range of representatives from the voluntary, community and faith sector. The Merton Community Plan sets out the achievements of the Partnership over recent years and priorities for the next five years.
- 4.12 The Council maintains a Partnerships Register which captures details of partnership bodies the Council is involved in that are outside the standing bodies of the Council, but which inform policy development or implementation. The Partnerships Register is reviewed annually to ensure it is up to date, and is published on the Council's intranet and website.

5 Principle 2: Members and Officers working together to achieve a common purpose with clearly defined function and roles

- 5.1 Elected Members are responsible for the governance of the council. The council's governance arrangements are enshrined in the constitution. Within this framework, the council is able to provide clear leadership to the community; take decisions efficiently and effectively; improve service delivery; and hold decision makers to account.
- 5.2 The constitution is updated regularly. Amendments are recommended to Council by the General Purposes Committee, following reference by the Chief Executive as the statutory Head of Paid Service, the Assistant Director of Corporate Governance, and the Standards Committee.

Delegations

- 5.3 The Council's constitution sets out the roles and responsibilities of the executive, non-executive, scrutiny and officer functions.
- 5.4 The functions of Council are set out in Article 4 of the constitution. These include responsibility for adopting and changing the constitution, policy framework and budget
- 5.5 Cabinet (Article 7) has responsibility for carrying out all of the Council's functions which are not the responsibility of any other part of the local authority.
- 5.6 Part 3B of the constitution sets out responsibility for non-executive council functions, including those carried out by Standards Committee, Appointments Committee, Planning Applications Committee, Licensing committee, Appeals Committee, General Purposes Committee and the Borough Plan Advisory

Committee.

- 5.7 Overview and scrutiny (Article 6 and Part 3B) discharges the functions conferred by the Local Government Act 2000, Local Government Act 2003, Health and Social Care Act 2001, Police and Justice Act 2006 and the Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007. Its operation is set out in more in section 6 of the report.
- 5.8 Except for matters reserved to members or other decision makers, all other matters relating to the Council's executive and non-executive functions are delegated to the Chief Executive.
- 5.9 The constitution includes a scheme of delegation that sets out the powers delegated to officers, and provides for Financial Regulations, Contract Standing Orders and a range of operational and departmental procedures which govern the council's discharge of its functions.
- 5.10 Statutory officers are documented within the constitution, The Chief Executive (Head of Paid Service) is documented in the constitution, and there is effective discharge of this role through his work with Members and Directors to deliver the council's themes.
- 5.11 The Monitoring Officer is in place and in accordance to the constitution is responsible for ensuring agreed procedures are followed and that all applicable statutes and regulations are complied with. During 2013/14 the monitoring officer was the main contact for the FID Whistleblowing investigation and co-ordinated the response to the external auditors reports as well as setting up a working group to ensure that recommendations are implemented

Chief Financial Officer

- 5.12 The authority's financial management arrangements conform to the governance requirements of the CIPFA Statement on the Role of the Chief Financial Officer in Local Government (2010).

Internal Audit

- 5.13 Internal Audit is an assurance function that provides an independent and objective opinion on the control environment. It operates to defined standards as set out in the Public Sector Internal Audit Standards. An external assessment was carried out in March 2014, which concluded that Merton's Internal Audit function complied with the standard.
- 5.14 An annual report is produced by the Head of Audit & Investigations which provides an opinion on the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal control environment.
- 5.15 A review has been undertaken on the 5 elements of the CIPFA statement on the role of the Head of Audit & Investigations in public sector organisations. These elements are all met.

6 Principle 3: Values of Good Governance and standards of behaviour

Codes of conduct

- 6.1 The Council has an Employee Code of Conduct that applies to all Council employees without exception, as well as to non-employees who are engaged (e.g. agency workers) or contracted by the Council. The summary code of conduct is available on the intranet, is given to all new members of staff and discussed as part of the induction process.
- 6.2 The Members' Code of Conduct is included in the Council's Constitution and includes the principles of public life and information on declaring and registering interests. Each year (after Annual Council) Members are asked to declare their interests and mechanisms are in place to update these regularly when there are changes.
- 6.3 The Standards Committee receives annual reports on gifts and hospitality declared by staff and Members.

Standards Committee

- 6.4 The Standards Committee has overall responsibility for corporate governance. The Committee is also concerned with the promotion and maintenance of high standards of conduct within the council; the enforcement of the Member Code of Conduct; and advising the council on ethical governance matters. The Committee monitors the registers maintained in relation to gifts and hospitality received by councillors and offered to and accepted by staff. The Committee comprises eleven members, three of whom are non-voting co-opted members.

General Purposes Committee

- 6.5 The Council operates an General Purposes Committee, that fulfils the role of an Audit Committee in accordance with CIPFA recommended best practice, and this committee has overall responsibility for ensuring controls are adequate and working effectively
- 6.6 This Committee is responsible for a range of non executive functions, including electoral matters and personnel issues. It also has responsibility for considering and making recommendations to Full Council on any changes to the Council's Constitution. Its functions include ensuring compliance with relevant laws and regulations, internal policies and procedures, and overseeing council accounts and audit activity.
- 6.7 A review was carried out on the effectiveness of the General Purposes committee against Cipfa's guidance, Audit Committees: Practical Guidance for Local Authorities. This found that the committee was meeting regularly and covered the range of governance issues, except risk management. Risk is however reported to Cabinet and overview and Scrutiny on a regular basis as well as to council on an annual basis as part of the business plan, therefore reliance could be placed on this.

7. Principle 4: Making transparent decisions which are subject to scrutiny and risk management

- 7.2 The council has an anti fraud and corruption strategy. Integral to these arrangements is the Whistleblowing Policy which is communicated to staff via the intranet, leaflets and posters to outbuildings. All Whistleblowing cases and action are reported annually to the General Purposes committee.
- 7.3 The council also participates in the National Fraud Initiative (NFI) a computerised data matching exercise, currently led by the Audit Commission, designed to detect fraud perpetrated on public bodies. Housing Benefit Matching to Department for Works and Pensions (DWP) records is also undertaken.
- 7.4 The Audit and Investigations teams merged in February 2014 to form the Audit & Investigation service. The merger will assist with future proactive fraud work and will help to co-ordinate the investigations of fraud and irregularity.
- 7.5 As part of Central Governments Single Fraud Investigation Service, all Housing Benefit fraud investigation work and staff undertaking this work will transfer to the Department for Work and Pension on the 1st November 2014. This means that all investigation staff are in scope to transfer. Arrangements are currently being made to ensure that a funding is available to undertake corporate fraud work.

Complaints

- 7.6 The Complaints policy is reviewed regularly to ensure on-going continuous improvement in how we deal with complaints. Complaints handling is included in departmental induction and specific training on how to respond positively to complaints has been provided to teams who have high volumes of complaints. Work is on-going with service departments in identifying Policy complaints so that they can be dealt with appropriately and also ensuring we learn from complaints. Performance is steadily improving with fewer complaints escalating to Stage 2. The council's performance in responding to complaints is published on the council's website via the performance monitoring dashboard and the annual complaints report is published on the council's website..

Transparency agenda

- 7.7 The council publishes most of the information specified by the government's Open Data requirements on the council's Open Data webpage. Work is in progress to publish the outstanding data of the council's organisation chart and the new requirements of the 2014 Transparency Code. The current data published on the council's website includes:
- Spending over £500
 - Senior employees' salaries
 - Job descriptions of senior staff
 - Pay multiple
 - Pay policy statement

- Payments to councillors – allowances and expenses
- Democratic data including the Constitution, minutes, decisions and election results
- The Business Plan, policies, performance, audit and inspections
- Finance data
- Link to Merton's contract register
https://www.londontenders.org/procontract/portal_contracts.nsf/fcontent?ReadForm&requesttype=view&requestview=authority&start=1&count=10&contentid=1.003
- Funding to the voluntary and community sector
- Top level staff structure
- List of property assets was published

7.8 The Protection of Freedoms Act 2012 places a number of duties on public authorities with the aim to simplify the complex procedures around the release of Government-held datasets so they can be requested and used by the public and published on a regular basis. To accompany the dataset provisions the Information Commissioner's Office has issued guidance. This advises that:

- when we disclose a dataset in response to an information request, this should be provided in an electronic format which is capable of re-use, whenever reasonably practicable,
- where we own the copy right we must license the dataset for re-use,
- we may charge a fee for licensing re-use of the data set,
- we have to make requested datasets available for re-use under our Publication Scheme, unless it is not appropriate to do so.

7.9 Merton Council publishes an Information requests disclosure log which gives brief details of the requests received that week under the Freedom of Information Act 2000 and the Environmental Information Regulations 2004.

7.10 Under the Freedom of Information Act, a public authority must respond to a Freedom of Information (FOI) request within 20 working days. The council is measured against a corporate target of 90% FOI requests dealt with in time (Monthly in arrears). Performance has dropped slightly for 2013/14 in responding to FOI requests to 88.3% however there has been a 22% increase in the number of requests received. Performance is published on the council's website via the performance monitoring dashboard.

Risk management

7.11 Risk management is a central part of the organisation's system of internal control. The focus of the risk management strategy is to ensure the identification and treatment of risk as part of everyday management.

7.12 As part of the transformation process, the responsibility for risk management has been moved to the corporate Business Planning, to ensure risk management is embedded in all financial and service planning. The Corporate Risk Management Group (CRMG) meets quarterly to review and challenge the

risk registers and share best practice. Quarterly Key Strategic Risks are reported as part of the financial monitoring report to cabinet and overview and scrutiny and annually included as part of the business plan to Council

- 7.13 The corporate risk strategy was reviewed as part of the annual refresh of the Business Plan 2014-18, which is submitted to Council in March. The risk management strategy has been revised and streamlined. Changes include the wording of the risk scoring methodology, which now allows managers to make a more realistic assessment of their risks. The strategy also now makes reference to the authority's risk tolerance levels, to recognise that some risks can be tolerated and others must be mitigated against. Work has been undertaken with a "Risk Management" specialist through our insurance arrangement to review departmental and corporate risk registers, separating "risks" and "issues" and standardising classification.
- 7.14 Risk analysis is also included in the service review process, where managers are required to risk rate their proposed budget savings for the coming years

Policy and decision making

- 7.15 Policy and decision making is conducted within a leader and cabinet structure. The cabinet leads on the preparation of the council's policies and budget, and makes recommendations to the full council on the major policy plans and the budget and council tax. Where there is a relevant policy, the cabinet takes decisions within the adopted framework of plans and the procedural rules to implement them.
- 7.16 The constitution provides that the responsibility for the adoption and alteration of policy documents within the council's strategy framework lies with the full council. New policies and proposed changes are considered in the first instance by the General Purposes Committee, and are also subject to scrutiny
- 7.17 A forward plan of proposed key decisions is published and updated each time a new key decision is added to the list. This sets out details and the proposed timing of key decisions (as defined by law and Article 13 of the constitution) to be made by the council. The Council has introduced new processes in relation to reports containing exempt information in order to comply with The Local Authorities (Executive Arrangements) (Meetings and Access to Information) (England) Regulations 2012 which came into force on 10 September 2012

Overview and Scrutiny Commission and Panels

- 7.18 The Overview and Scrutiny Commission and Panels are responsible for holding the executive to account, influencing the decision making process, and shaping the development of new policy. Scrutiny oversees the development of the council's business plan and budget and takes an active role on financial and performance monitoring of council services. Three scrutiny panels cover all portfolios, and all areas of council activity. The Commission comprises fourteen members, four of whom are co-optees. The chair of the Commission is the leader of the Merton Park Ward Independent Resident Group.
- 7.19 The External Scrutiny Protocol sets out scrutiny powers, duties and responsibilities of the council and its partners. The protocol seeks to ensure all

partners, statutory and non-statutory, adhere to the same principles for effective scrutiny, provide information, consider recommendations and respond to the relevant overview and scrutiny panel within an agreed time frame. The protocol forms part of the council's constitution.

- 7.20 The key principles of scrutiny in Merton, set out in the scrutiny handbook, are that it should be member-led, consensual, evidence-based and relatively informal. The handbook also contains advice for councillors and officers on their respective roles, guidance and practical steps on how to achieve successful scrutiny. It is based on experience of scrutiny in Merton, best practice research and examples from other local authorities.
- 7.21 Under the Council's constitution an annual report is presented to Council, outlining the work of the overview and scrutiny function over the course of the municipal year. This is used as an opportunity not only to showcase the work carried out but also to demonstrate some of the outcomes achieved and the ways in which local residents have been involved in scrutiny.

Health and Safety

- 7.22 The council's safety management system ensures compliance of employers under the Health and Safety At Work Etc Act 1974, The Management of Health and Safety At Work Regulations 1999 and all sister regulations.
- 7.23 Primary functions are to
- Promote good health and safety practice across the council,
 - Develop and implement corporate policies and guidance to safeguard the health, safety and welfare of the Council's employees, clients, and members of the public and other persons.
 - Provide departmental management teams with suitable systems and procedures to ensure compliance with their duties under the legislation.
 - introduce priority action and follow-up processes as part of the inspection and audit program ensures that resources are directed to dealing with the more important items first.

Civil Contingencies, business continuity and emergency planning

- 7.24 There has been a sustained period of change within civil contingencies and emergency management. Since 2012 the London resilience structure underwent several changes, with resilience moving under the remit of London's Mayor and City Hall. Changes to the London arrangements saw the implementation of Borough Resilience Forums as statutory bodies delivering resilience at the local level and during the last year the inclusion of Public Health to the agenda and public risk registers. The revision of the Minimum Standards for London during 2013 placed increased responsibility on local authorities to self regulate and provide greater resilience on supporting community cohesion

and community recovery post incident. This increase in workload has come with no additional resource.

- 7.25 Safety Services has undertaken a full review of all disaster and business continuity plans with departments. A process of reviewing business impact assessments was undertaken with Business Partners and CMT agreed a structure of criticality for recovery. The revision also included a disaster recovery framework which has been developed with IT to enable the critical services to function within prescribed timescales as part of a recovery process. The revised strategic and departmental arrangements have been agreed by CMT in May this year and are published on the intranet. During this coming year the plans and departmental arrangements will be tested as part of the on-going assurance to London Resilience Team that Merton is compliant with Civil Contingencies both at a local level and as part of the London resilience planning process.

8 Principle 5: Developing the capacity of members and officers to be effective

- 8.1 Members – A members’ development plan is in place. Induction training is provided for all new and existing members. In preparation for the May – Local elections a series of workshops will be designed and delivered to support new members. The workshops will include. Overview of the Council, standards and ethics, information security and managing casework, the role of a Councillor; introduction to overview and scrutiny, introduction to finance, safeguarding community leadership, licensing, planning, risk management and the importance of developing personal development plans.
- 8.2 In addition to the induction topics covered above; in house sessions will be arranged to explain specific items i.e. Housing Benefits, Public Health. Generic training will be provided to include public speaking, understanding equalities, using social media, IT skills, speed reading, chairing meetings, influencing skills, personal organisation, personal safety – this is not an exhaustive list. Personal Development Plans will be put in place for all members and these will be reviewed on an annual basis to ensure learning needs are met and other areas for development identified.
- 8.3 Officers – All council employees (except those on probation) will have an annual appraisal. Training needs are identified through staff appraisals and training can now be booked on the council’s iTrent System. The Council has Induction workshops throughout the year for new starters and for employees who change their roles. There is a managers’ induction session for managers new to the Council or new to role. Training is available for all staff to ensure they have the skills and knowledge to undertake their role. The management behaviours have been included in the appraisals for Departmental Management Teams and Leadership team for 2014/15 with the view to rolling it out to other management grades after the appraisal analysis.

9. Principle 6: Engaging with local people and stakeholders

- 9.1 A wide range of communications channels are used by the council to target different audiences. The Council magazine, My Merton, is delivered to every household in the borough four times a year. The Council also uses online and social media channels to target different audiences. Some services have developed bespoke communication channels to reach particular target audiences.
- 9.2 A wide range of engagement forums are used, some led by the council, others by the community, to communicate the council's vision and to consult local people, for example the Interfaith Forum, LGBT Forum, BAME Forum, Involve, Community Forums, Youth Parliament, and Young Advisors
- 9.3 The council follows the principles for engagement agreed by the Merton Partnership in 2010 as part of the Get Involved - Community Engagement Strategy. These principles let residents know what they can expect from council consultations and they are invited to report on occasions when consultations fall short of these expectations.
- 9.4 All our consultations and many of our partner's consultations are listed in our online database. Residents and stakeholders can sign up for alert emails to be updated when new consultations are in place on the system so they can find out how to get involved.

10. Other areas of corporate governance and assurances

- 10.1 A review of the effectiveness of the governance arrangements for the council have been carried out also using the following areas:
- Performance management
 - Internal Audit
 - External Audit
 - Risk management
 - Other Inspection Reports
- 10.2 This evidence has been considered by the Steering Group as the review of effectiveness of the Corporate Governance Framework and Internal Control. The external audit review and Internal Audit Annual Report (see Appendix A).
- 10.3 External Audit Value for money review – Good Governance framework for local government include the following supporting principle 'ensuring that the authority makes best use of resources and that tax payers and service users receive excellent value for money'.
- 10.4 Comments on the 2012/13 accounts were
- 'We did not identify any areas which would lead to qualifying the economy, efficiency and effectiveness criteria
- We did not identify any areas which would lead to qualifying the financial resilience criterion.'

External Audit review on Whistleblowing allegation

- 10.5 External Audit completed a review of a Whistleblowing allegation late 2013 early 2014, into possible corruption. The review found no evidence of corruption but made a number of recommendations in relation to the procedures for appointing interim staff, regular review of their appointment, procedures for exemptions to Contract Standing Orders and procedures relating to declaring staff relationships. A working group was established to put these recommendations in place and the AGS working group will follow progress on these as part of the improvement plan for 2014/15.
- 10.6 We have been advised on the implications of the result of the review of the effectiveness of the governance framework by the Corporate Governance working group to the General Purposes committee that the arrangements continue to be regarded as fit for purpose in accordance with the governance framework. The areas already addressed and those to be specifically addressed with new actions planned are outlined below

11. Follow up of 2013/14 Improvement Plan

- 11.1 The working group reviewed progress on the actions from the AGS review of 2012/13, which resulted in an improvement plan for 2013/14. There were ten recommended improvement actions, of which 6 have been completed, one resulting in a further action (compliance software) leaving 5 actions to carry forward to the 2014/15 improvement plan. These are detailed below

Proposal for improvement	Action taken
<p>Business Continuity Plans and Business Impact Assessments To update all Business Continuity Plans and to ensure that Business Impact assessments have been completed</p>	<p>Completed The strategic business continuity plan and corporate services business continuity plan have been agreed at CMT and are published on the Merton intranet. Disaster recovery arrangements with LB Wandsworth are in place and will continue to develop towards a fully automated process over the coming year. This does not affect the implementation of the plan or the recovery of services but is a continued development of IT process</p>
<p>Financial regulations and procedures To review and update</p>	<p>Carry forward to 2014/15 Improvement Plan These amendments will go as part of the constitution amendments in October 2014 to Standards Committee and to General Purposes Committee in November 2014 for approval.</p>
<p>Scheme of Delegations To develop and implement a new template and guidance to simplify, streamline and ensure consistency</p>	<p>Completed The new approach and template agreed by CMT for the departmental schemes of management has been implemented. These are shorter, simpler and standardised. All departments published revised new-look schemes by end November 2013</p>

<p>Declaration of Interests On-Line form New on-line form for staff to complete their annual returns. This will include declaration of staff relationships</p>	<p>Carry forward to 2014/15 Improvement Plan New on-line form has been designed and has been tested. Guidance has been issued to Directors and staff guidance has been revised and will be issued when the on-line form is ready for launch. The online system has been delayed as the Personal Relationships Policy is currently being reviewed</p>
<p>Establish a Partnership Register for the Council</p>	<p>Completed A revised Partnership Register was established in July 2013 building on the last review in 2009. This has now been published on the Council's intranet pages under Plans and Strategies. In May 2014 the Partnership Register was also published on the Council's website at http://www.merton.gov.uk/council/partnerships.htm. The Policy, Strategy and Partnerships Team as updated the Partnership Register again in July 2014 and will do annually thereafter.</p>
<p>Update Policy Register</p>	<p>Completed Due to the delay in implementation of compliance software, a Policy Register for the council was developed in 2013 and is published on the Council's intranet pages under Plans and Strategies. In May 2014 the information presented in the Policy Register was also published on the Council's website at http://www.merton.gov.uk/council/plansandpolicies.htm. The Policy, Strategy and Partnerships Team will update the Policy Register again in July 2014 and annually thereafter. Carry forward to 2014/15 Improvement Plan The roll out of compliance software to assist in ensuring compliance for operational policies is currently in progress. There has been some delay due to compatibility issues with Wyse terminals, but this has now been resolved. The Head of Policy, Strategy & Partnerships has taken on responsibility for overseeing roll out and met with the compliance software suppliers in May 2014 to have a demonstration of the system. A revised roll out plan is in development.</p>
<p>Performance and Risk Management System To implement a new performance management system to improve the monitoring of targets</p>	<p>Completed <u>Performance Management</u> Corporate and Service Planning Indicators are monitored on the new Covalent System. This has greatly improved reporting flexibility. <u>Risk Management</u> Risk registers have been transferred onto the Covalent System</p>

<p>Management behaviours To roll out the management behaviour system for all managers to ensure a consistent and suitable level of competency</p>	<p>Carry forward to 2014/15 Improvement Plan Management behaviours will be rolled out to managers across the organisation. The behaviours have been included in the 2014/15 appraisal process for DMTs and Leadership teams. The Council has used the 360-degree feedback for these tiers to identify strengths, development and gaps to inform the 2014 appraisal and learning development needs.</p>
<p>Transparency Agenda To publish the remaining requirements of the DCLG Code of Recommended Practice for Local Authorities on Data Transparency</p>	<p>Carry forward to 2014/15 Improvement Plan A new Transparency Code was published by the DCLG in May 2014, and publication of much of the information it covers will become mandatory. The Information Governance Team is working with HR and other relevant teams to meet the updated requirements of the new Code, including where possible, publishing some of the information which is recommended but not mandatory.</p>
<p>Workforce Development Strategy To complete the strategy in relation to succession planning</p>	<p>Completed The Workforce Strategy Board has produced a draft workforce strategy. This has been presented to DMT and CMT who provided comments and approved the draft. The workforce strategy was then presented and approved by the Merton 2015 Board in June 2014. The strategy will be implemented to support the 'change programme' in the organisation.</p>

12. Assurances by Directors and Heads of Services

- 12.1 All heads of services have completed self-assessment questionnaires on corporate governance and internal control. These are reviewed and signed off by the appropriate director.
- 12.2 No major weaknesses in Corporate Governance and Internal Control were identified from the self-assessments however the following key areas of development/improvement were identified:

Children, School and Families

- Further work on-going in relation to establishing the Youth Partnership in Mitcham
- As the EYCC Locality arrangements are embedding further work is on-going to support robust self-evaluation and planning linked to analysis
- Work being planned to deliver a 0 -25 SEND service in collaboration with Adult Services – this is in line with legislation in the Children and Families Act 2014

Environmental and Regeneration

- Governance arrangement being developed for new waste disposal contracts – 3rd phase on-going. (Merton is the lead in partnership with 3 other boroughs)

- Divisional risk registers to be established for street scene and waste.
- Highway assets management plan is on-going- procurement later this year
- Traffic & highways moving to sustainable communities – need improved partnership between this and Future Merton
- Constant review of non-statutory fees as well as work undertaken to implement recommendations of any relevant audit reports
- Considering appointment of H&S champions within the division.

Community and Housing

- A major planning and re-design process is currently underway across ASC to prepare for the Care Act 2014 implementation in April 2015
- Currently all services are increasing the use of volunteers in connection with MVSC, MENCAP and other groups.
- Ongoing review of partnership arrangements. Re-procurement of security and self-service contracts in the next 18 months

Corporate Services

- A corporate asset database is being developed to hold all of the Council's property related information in respect to operational and non-operational assets.
- Further improvements in frequency and quality of reconciliations are planned for 2014/15 and these measures are integral to the replacement of financial systems.
- There are plans to review the feasibility of a four-borough HR service
- Single Fraud Investigation Service – transfer of investigation staff. Setting up an anti fraud function.
- Volunteering project to support service users to manage their money effectively– MSVC

12.3 We have been advised on the implications of the result of the review of the effectiveness of the governance framework by the General Purposes committee and that the arrangements continue to be regarded as fit for purpose in accordance with the governance framework. The areas already addressed and those to be specifically addressed with new actions planned are outlined below'.

13. Significant governance issues (Improvement Programme 2014/15)

13.1 The improvement actions below have been identified as a result of the review carried out. Progress will be followed up during 2014/15 and reported to General Purposes committee.

Action	Lead	Proposed completion date
To review and update Constitution including financial regulations and procedures	Assistant Director of Corporate Governance and Joint Head of Legal Services/ Head of Business Planning	March 2015
Strengthen compliance systems by rolling out compliance software Roll out compliance software to assist in ensuring compliance with operational policies	Head of Policy, Strategy & Partnerships	December 2014
Declaration of Interests On-Line form New on-line form for staff to complete their annual returns. This will include declaration of staff relationships	Head of Human Resources	November 2014
Management behaviours To roll out the management behaviour system for all managers to ensure a consistent and suitable level of competency	Head of Human Resources	June 2015
Transparency Agenda To publish the remaining requirements of the DCLG Code of Recommended Practice for Local Authorities on Data Transparency	Head of Information Governance	December 2014
Implement External Audit recommendations in the Whistleblowing report in relation to the procedures for the appointment of interim staff, reviews, and exemptions to CSO and staff relationship policy.	Head of Human Resources/Head of Commercial Services	December 2014
Shared Services – review of governance arrangements of each shared service including how FOIs are managed	Joint Head of HR and Heads of Shared Services	March 2015

13.1 We propose over the coming year to take steps to address the above matters to further enhance our governance arrangements. We are satisfied that these steps will address the need for improvements that were identified in our review of effectiveness and will monitor their implementation and operation as part of our next annual review.

Signed: _____ **Leading Member**

Signed: _____ **Chief Executive**

Committee: General Purposes Committee

Date: 17th September 2014

Agenda item:

Wards: All Wards

Subject: Whistleblowing Policy

Lead officer: Caroline Holland- Director of Corporate Services

Lead member: Chair of General Purposes Committee

Forward Plan reference number:

Contact officer: Margaret Culleton Head of Internal Audit & Investigations

Recommendation:

- A The Committee comments upon and approves the revised Whistleblowing policy

1 PURPOSE OF REPORT AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1.1. In May 1995 the Nolan Committee issued a report on the Standards in Public Life: Local Public Spending Bodies. This report made a number of recommendations, some sector specific and others more general in nature. The Nolan Committee recommended that Local Authorities should institute Codes of Practice on Whistleblowing, which would enable concerns to be raised confidentially inside and if necessary outside the organisation. Merton's first policy was agreed at the Policy Strategy and Quality Committee on the 8th March 2000.

2 DETAILS

WHISTLEBLOWING POLICY

- 2.1 A Whistleblowing commission was established in February 2013 by the charity Public Concern at Work to review the effectiveness of existing arrangements for workplace Whistleblowing and make recommendations for change.
- 2.2 They issued a report in November 2013 with recommendations to the secretary of state and a recommended Code of Practice. This code sets out practical guidance for the raising, handling, training and reviewing Whistleblowing arrangements.
- 2.3 A review has been undertaken by Merton on its Whistleblowing policy, to compare it to the code of practice. The following areas were found to need strengthening.

The written procedures for raising and handling concerns should require that a worker raising a concern:

- 1 Will be told how and by whom the concern will be handled
- 2 Be given an estimate of how long the investigation will take
- 3 Be told, where appropriate, the outcome of the investigation
- 4 Be told that if the worker believes that he/she has suffered a detriment for having raised a concern, he/she should report this and
- 5 Be told that he/she is entitled to independent advice

2.4 The whistleblowing policy has been updated in paragraph 14.8, 14.9, 14.10 with the above.

The Council should demonstrate a commitment to high standards of conduct and maintain public confidence, by establishing an effective policy whereby staff can properly raise concerns without prejudice to their personal position. An effective policy on Whistleblowing allows employees and members of public the opportunity to raise their concerns, either internally to the Audit & Investigation Service or Senior Officers of the Council or externally to outside bodies.

2.5 An effective and positive whistleblowing culture has the following advantages:

- Detects and deters wrongdoing;
- Provides information to managers so they can make decisions and contain the risk;
- Demonstrates to stakeholders that Merton is serious about good governance;
- Reduces the chance of anonymous or malicious leaks;
- Reduces the chance of Legal claims against the Council.
- Clear whistleblowing arrangements are likely to help with a defence under the Bribery Act 2010.

2.6 CIPFA's guide on delivering good governance, recommends the following is considered as part of its Annual Governance Statement

2.7 Ensure that effective arrangements for Whistleblowing are in place to which officers, staff and all those contracting with or appointed by the authority have access. That a Whistleblowing policy exists and is reviewed on a regular basis. The policy is made available to members of the public, employees, partners and contractors.

2.8 The content of the current policy has therefore been reviewed and compared to best practice and other Local Authority's Whistleblowing Policies.

- 2.9. A copy of the Council's policy is attached as Appendix 1.

THE PUBLIC INTEREST DISCLOSURE ACT 1998

- 2.10. Employees who blow the whistle on wrongdoing at work are protected from victimisation and dismissal under the Public Interest Disclosure Act 1998. This Act aims to promote greater openness in the workplace between employers and workers in dealing with wrongdoing that might arise.
- 2.11. Under the Act, workers are initially required to resolve these concerns with their employer. Employees are protected from victimisation if in the last resort they have to take their concerns to an outside body.
- 2.12. A disclosure to a manager or the employer will be protected if the whistleblower has an honest and reasonable suspicion that the malpractice has occurred, is occurring or is likely to occur. The whistleblower will also be protected if they make their disclosures to an external body as long as they honestly and reasonably believe that the information and any allegations are substantially true.

CONFIDENTIALITY

- 2.13. An important issue addressed in the context of investigating allegations and dealing with complaints from an informant is that of respecting the anonymity of the informant, where appropriate or where requested.
- 2.14. Nolan considered it appropriate that anyone should be able to whistleblow confidentially if they so wish. As long as their complaint appears to have been made in good faith, their wish for confidentiality should be respected. Without this guarantee there is a risk that matters of concern could escape investigation, as people with genuine concerns might be deterred from bringing these concerns to the attention of the council.
- 2.15. This approach is further supported by decisions of the court. They have recognised in certain circumstances the identity of the persons who have made the complaints or given information to the public or other bodies should not be revealed (in the course of legal proceedings, for example). They recognise that disclosure could discourage others from making complaints or giving information to the proper authorities. It is important to note, however, that a cast iron guarantee of confidentiality cannot be given to a whistleblower if a court or other tribunal directs otherwise.
- 2.16. Merton's whistleblowing policy respects and reinforces this concept of confidentiality.
- 2.17. Confidentiality has always been maintained at Merton.

REPORTING

- 2.18. The Audit & Investigation Service maintains a central register of all whistleblower allegations. This register records a summary of the original allegation and the actions taken. Where an allegation has been received by other departments in the council and involves a non-financial issue, an appropriate manager will be appointed to investigate the issue; this will be reported to the Audit & Investigation Service when the original allegation is made and at the conclusion of the investigation. The Audit & Investigations Service reviews the controls in place in areas where concerns have been raised and investigated.
- 2.19. A summary of whistleblowing allegations is reported to the General Purposes committee on a yearly basis. The whistleblower's identity will however, always remain confidential if known, unless the whistleblower makes it public.

PUBLICITY

- 2.20. It is important that all members of staff, contractors and members of the public are provided with details of the policy. These initiatives have continued to take place or are planned to promote the policy:
- Leaflets sent out to all Departments, partners and schools .
 - Intranet Links on the Procurement site and the CHAS website on the Internet
 - The policy is available on the Intranet and the Internet.
 - Confidential hotline

3 ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS

- 3.1. None for the purposes of this report.

4 CONSULTATION UNDERTAKEN OR PROPOSED

- 4.1. Other Local Authorities' Whistleblowing Policies have been reviewed in the past for the purposes of updating Merton's Policy.
- 4.2. Human Resources, Legal Services and Directors were also consulted in respect of the policy review in earlier years.

5 TIMETABLE

- 5.1. This does not apply.

6 FINANCIAL, RESOURCE AND PROPERTY IMPLICATIONS

- 6.1. The costs of dealing with Whistleblowing allegations and the publication and promotion of the policy is usually met from within existing budgets.

7 LEGAL AND STATUTORY IMPLICATIONS

- 7.1. These are contained within the report and reflect the requirements of the Public Interest Disclosure Act 1998 and the Bribery Act 2010.

8 HUMAN RIGHTS, EQUALITIES AND COMMUNITY COHESION IMPLICATIONS

- 8.1. Human Rights implications are considered in the conduct of all whistleblowing investigations. For example if directed surveillance is felt necessary this will be carried out in accordance with the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000.
- 8.2. In addition the Whistleblowing Policy provides a mechanism where concerns regarding the welfare of clients can be raised and therefore helps protect their Human Rights.
- 8.3. Whistleblowing investigations will take into consideration Equality and Diversity implications. Investigations may reveal weaknesses in financial management and other monitoring systems, e.g. ethnic monitoring. Ensuring action is then taken in respect of these weaknesses plays a role in ensuring that Council Resources are used to enable fair access to quality services.

9 CRIME AND DISORDER IMPLICATIONS

- 9.1. The Whistleblowing Policy allows for staff to come forward and report their concerns without the fear of reprisals in any form.

10 RISK MANAGEMENT AND HEALTH AND SAFETY IMPLICATIONS

- 10.1. Each allegation is considered on a risk basis as to the amount of resources that should be employed in the investigation.
- 10.2. Some allegations involve Health and Safety matters and these are referred to the appropriate Council Section for investigation.

11 APPENDICES – THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS ARE TO BE PUBLISHED WITH THIS REPORT AND FORM PART OF THE REPORT

- Appendix 1 – Whistleblowing Policy – September 2014

12 BACKGROUND PAPERS

- 12.1. Whistleblowing Policies and register
- 12.2. Internal Audit Papers

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LONDON BOROUGH OF MERTON

WHISTLEBLOWING POLICY

September 2014

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London Borough of Merton's Whistleblowing Policy

1. Policy Statement

- 1.1. The London Borough of Merton is committed to achieving the highest possible standards of service, including honesty, openness and accountability, and recognises that employees have an important role to play in achieving this goal.
- 1.2. All of us at one time or another has concerns about what is happening at work. Usually these concerns are easily resolved. However, when you are troubled about something that involves a danger to the public or colleagues, misconduct or malpractice or wrongdoing with affects others, it can be difficult to know what to do.
- 1.3. You may be worried about raising such an issue, perhaps feeling it's none of your business or that it's only a suspicion. You may feel that raising the matter would be disloyal to colleagues, to managers or to the Council. You may have said something but found that you have spoken to the wrong person or raised the issue in the wrong way and are not sure what, if anything, to do next.
- 1.4. The London Borough of Merton has introduced this policy to enable everyone to blow the whistle safely so that such issues are raised at an early stage and in the right way. We know from experience that to be successful we must all try to deal with issues on their merits. The Council welcomes your genuine concerns and is committed to dealing responsibly, openly and professionally with them. Without your help, we cannot deliver a safe service and protect the interests of the public, staff and the Council. If you are worried, we would rather you raised it when it is just a concern than to wait for proof.
- 1.5. If something is troubling you, which you think we should know about, or look into, please use this procedure. If, however, you are aggrieved about your personal position, please use the Grievance Procedure. This Whistleblowing procedure is primarily for concerns where the interests of others or of the Council are at risk.
- 1.6. The Council has an Anti-Fraud and Corruption Strategy and an Anti Money-Laundering Policy. These are available on the Council's website. Where a concern relates to an employee or Member of the Council failing to comply with the Anti-Money Laundering Policy this concern can be raised in accordance with this Whistleblowing Policy. The Anti-Fraud and Corruption Strategy sets out the ways in which the Council prevents, detects and investigates fraud and corruption. A concern about fraud and corruption can also be raised through in accordance with this Whistleblowing Policy.

2. Introduction

- 2.1. The London Borough of Merton seeks to ensure that all of its activities are conducted to a high standard and with integrity. In the event that employees or members of the public become aware of activities that give cause for concern, the following Whistleblowing policy, or code of practice, will be followed. This policy acts as a framework to allow concerns to be raised confidentially and provides for a thorough and appropriate investigation of the matter to bring it to a satisfactory conclusion.
- 2.2. The London Borough of Merton is committed to tackling fraud and other forms of malpractice and treats these issues seriously.
- 2.3. The London Borough of Merton recognises that some concerns may be extremely sensitive. It has therefore, developed a system that allows for the confidential raising of concerns within the Council environment but also has recourse to an external party outside the management structure of the Council.
- 2.4. The London Borough of Merton is committed to creating a climate of trust and openness. A person who has a genuine concern or suspicion can raise the matter with full confidence that it will be appropriately considered.

3. Purpose of the policy

- 3.1. The purpose is as follows:
 - To encourage you to feel confident in raising concerns.
 - To provide the you with a confidential method of raising concerns.
 - To enable you to confidentially raise concerns within the Council environment.
 - To ensure you receive a response to your concerns and if not satisfied you are aware of how to pursue them.
 - To reassure you that you will be protected from reprisals or victimisation where you reasonably believe the disclosure to be made in the public interest.

4. Scope

- 4.1. Council employees including schools, agency staff, trainees, apprentices, volunteers , consultants and interim managers, or any self employed staff employed on council business.
- 4.2. The policy applies to contractors working for the Council and partner agencies,. It also covers any suppliers and those providing services under a contract or in partnership with the Council in their own premises.

4.3. This policy is in addition to the Council's Complaints, Grievance and Dignity at Work procedures, and other statutory reporting procedures that may apply to some sections.

4.4. This policy is not part of the disciplinary procedures, although disciplinary action may result from the use of this policy.

5. What types of activity would Whistleblowing apply to?

5.1. The type of activity or behaviour that the Council considers should be dealt with under this policy includes:

- Action which is contrary to the code of conduct for employees or members.
- The inappropriate use of the Council's standing orders and financial procedures.
- Corruption, bribery or blackmail
- Dangerous procedures risking Health and Safety, including risk to the public as well as other employees.
- Services that fall below approved standards or practice.
- Sexual or physical abuse of clients, or
- Other unethical conduct, including deliberate concealment of information relating to the above.
- Damage to the environment.
- The unauthorised use of public funds.
- Conduct which is a criminal offence or a breach of law.
- Disclosures related to miscarriages of justice.
- Involves possible fraud or financial irregularity
- Failure to comply with legal or regularity duty or obligation..

6. Raising unfounded malicious concerns

6.1. You are encouraged to come forward in good faith with genuine concerns with the knowledge they will be taken seriously. If you make an allegation in good faith, but it is not confirmed by the investigation, no action will be taken against you. However, when it appears that there are clear grounds for suggesting that you may have acted frivolously, maliciously or vexatiously, this will be taken seriously and may constitute a disciplinary offence.

7. Harassment or Victimisation

7.1 The Council is committed to good practice and high standards and wants to be supportive of employees.

7.2 The Council recognises that the decision to report a concern can be a difficult one to make. If what you are saying is true, you should have nothing to fear because you will be doing your duty to your employer and those for whom you provide a service.

7.3 The Council will not tolerate any harassment or victimisation (including informal pressure) and will take appropriate action to protect you when you raise a concern.

8. Main Principles

8.1. The following important principles are contained within this policy:

- a) The policy is complementary to the Council's Code of Conduct for employees, Code of Conduct for members and Procedures relating to Member complaints;
- b) The Chief Executive has overall responsibility for the maintenance and operation of this policy;
- c) It contains the provisions that are required from the Public Interest Disclosure Act 1998, and requirements under the common law "duty of care", e.g., to:
 - Draw attention to any matter considered damaging to the interest of service users, carers or colleagues,
 - Put forward suggestions which may improve quality of service,
 - Correct any statutory omission,
 - Prevent malpractice;
- d) That the Council is committed to tackling malpractice and that employees know that any matter regarding malpractice and other illegal acts will be dealt with seriously;
- e) If a matter raised results in any disciplinary action, the Council's disciplinary procedure will apply.

9. What protection have you got?

9.1 The Public Interest Disclosure Act 1998 has given protection to Whistleblowers from victimisation and dismissal. This Act has both the support of employers' organisations and Trade Unions.

9.2 The Council will not tolerate any harassment or victimisation (including informal pressures).

9.3 Under the Act, you will be required to resolve your concerns directly with the Council and will be protected from victimisation if in the last resort you have to take your concerns to an outside body.

9.4 A disclosure will be protected if you have an honest and reasonable suspicion that the malpractice has occurred, is occurring or is likely to occur. You will also be protected if you make your disclosures to an external body as long as they honestly and reasonably believe that the allegations are substantially true.

- 9.5 . If appropriate, for members of staff, the Council's Dignity at Work procedure will apply to those who carry out unacceptable behaviour. Any investigation into allegations of potential malpractice will not influence or be influenced by any disciplinary, grievance, capability or redundancy procedures.

10. Support for Employees

- 10.1. It is recognised that raising concerns can be difficult and stressful. Advice and Support is available via an employee's line manager, Departmental Human Resources or Trade Union representative. It must be recognised that employees who are subject to investigation following concerns being raised will also be entitled to support from the same sources, although not from the same individuals. The Council provides employee assistance programme (EAP) for members of staff which can provide support including regarding employment issues, consumer rights. This service is free to employees and is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year. Contact details are available on the intranet at: <http://intranet/staffcounsellingservice>.
- 10.2. Employees can also discuss their concerns with Public Concern at Work. <http://www.pcaw.org.uk/> or telephone 020 7404 6609.
- 10.3. The Council will take steps to minimise any difficulties which you may experience as a result of raising a concern. For instance, if you are required to give evidence in criminal or disciplinary proceedings the Council will arrange for you to receive advice about the procedure.
- 10.4. Help will be provided to you in order to minimise any difficulties which you may experience. This may include advice on giving evidence if needed. Meetings may, if necessary be arranged off-site with you and with you being represented, if you so wish.
- 10.5 If you believe that you have suffered a detriment for having raised a concern, you should report this.
- 10.6. If you are not satisfied with the action taken by the Council and feel it's right to question the matter further may consider the following possible contact points:
- External Auditor
 - the employee's Trade Union
 - the Citizens Advice Bureau and / or law centre / firm
 - relevant professional bodies or regulatory organisations
 - the Local Government Ombudsman
 - the Information Commissioner
 - a relevant voluntary organisation
 - the Police and/ or Health and Safety Executive

11. Confidentiality

- 11.1 Wherever possible the London Borough of Merton seeks to respect the confidentiality and anonymity of the Whistleblower and will as far as possible protect you from reprisals. The Council will do its best to protect your identity when you raise a concern and do not want your name disclosed. However, it must be appreciated that the investigation process may reveal the source of the information and a statement by you may be required as part of the evidence in criminal proceedings or Employment Tribunals.
- 11.2. The Council will endeavour to ensure your identity will not be disclosed to third parties without a court order.
- 11.3. The Council will not tolerate any attempt to victimise you or attempts to prevent concerns being raised and will consider any necessary disciplinary or corrective action appropriate to the circumstances.
- 11.4. The confidentiality of service users will not be compromised as employees have a duty in law and within their professional codes of conduct to maintain this.
- 11.5. Where the procedure allows a matter to be taken outside the Council, you should not disclose confidential information unless the information relates to the matter under investigation and until the internal procedures have been exhausted. No confidential information shall be disclosed externally in a frivolous or vexatious manner.

12. Anonymous allegations

- 12.1. This policy encourages you to give your name when making an allegation. Concerns expressed anonymously are usually much less powerful, but they will be considered at the discretion of the investigating officers.
- 12.2. In exercising the discretion, the factors to be taken into account would include:
 - the seriousness of the issues raised;
 - the credibility of the concern; and
 - the likelihood of confirming the allegation from attributable sources.
 - the evidence base.

13. What action should the *you* take?

- 13.1. The London Borough of Merton encourages you to raise the matter internally in the first instance. This allows staff and those in positions of responsibility and authority the opportunity to right the wrong and give an explanation for the behaviour or activity.

- 13.2. As a first step you should normally raise concerns with your line manager or the line manager's manager.
- 13.3 If the circumstances make contacting a line manager not appropriate then you can use the Whistleblowing Hotline 0208 545 3223
- 13.4 The following officers can be contacted: -
- Chief Executive 0208 545 3332
 - Leader of the Council 0208 545 3424
 - Head of Audit & Investigations 0208 545 3149
 - Assistant Director Corporate Governance (Monitoring Officer). 0208 545 3338 / 3163
 - Joint Head of Human Resources 0208 545 3370
 - Chair of the General Purposes Committee (contact democratic services on 0208 545 3864)
- 13.5. You may prefer to raise the matter in person, by telephone or in written form marked private and confidential and addressed to one of the above named individuals. All matters will be treated in strict confidence and anonymity will be respected wherever possible.
- 13.6. Concerns made in writing should set out the background and history of the concern, giving names, dates and places where possible and the reason why there are particular concerns about the situation. The earlier the concern is expressed, the easier it is for someone to take action.
- 13.7. If you need advice and guidance on how matters of concern may be pursued, this can be obtained from Departmental HR Managers, or Audit & Investigations service.
- 13.8. Because of the difficulty of raising a concern, a trade union or work colleague may raise the matter on behalf of you, or accompany the you when making the allegation.
- 13.9. If you are not in a formal line management relationship because of your employment relationship, e.g., agency staff or contractors, you should first discuss your concerns with a relevant colleague or manager within the service.

14. How will the Council respond?

- 14.1. The individual who receives the information or allegation will assemble the information made available to them. The details of the allegation is then immediately passed on to the Audit & Investigations service in order that it can be included on the central Whistleblowing register.
- 14.2 An appropriate investigating officer is then appointed by the relevant service, dependent on the nature of the allegation.. The investigating

officer(s) will carry out a preliminary investigation. This will seek to establish the facts of the matter and assess whether the concern has foundation and can be resolved internally. The initial assessment may identify the need to involve third parties to provide further information, advice or assistance. This could involve for example members of staff, the Audit & Investigations service, external audit, , legal or HR advisors, or the police. Concerns or allegations, which fall within the scope of specific procedures (e.g., child protection, Health and Safety or discrimination issues), will normally be referred for consideration under those procedures. It may be decided to employ an outside firm to undertake the investigation or it may be passed to external audit to investigate, depending on the nature of the allegation,

- 14.3. Records will be kept of work undertaken and actions taken throughout the investigation. The investigating officer(s), will consider how best to report the findings and what corrective action needs to be taken. This may include some form of disciplinary action or third party referral such as the police.
- 14.4. The amount of contact between the officers considering the issues and you will depend on the nature of the matters raised, the potential difficulties involved and the clarity of the information provided. If necessary, further information will be sought from you as part of the investigation process. If you are a Council employee, and the investigating officer has invited you to attend a meeting, you will have the right to be accompanied. This should be a representative of a recognised trade union, or a work colleague who is not involved in the area of work to which the concern relates.
- 14.5. The Council will take steps to minimise any difficulties that you may experience as a result of raising a concern. For instance, if you are required to give evidence in criminal or disciplinary proceedings, the Council will advise on the procedure.
- 14.6. A central register of all Whistleblowing allegations will be held by the Audit & Investigations Service, this register will record the nature of the allegation and the action taken.
- 14.7. Whistleblowing allegations are reported annually to the General Purposes Committee, so that they can ensure that the appropriate action has been taken in investigating the matter (your identity will remain confidential).
- 14.8. You will be informed within 4 weeks of receipt of the Whistleblowing, how and by whom the concerns will be handled and an estimate of how long the investigation will take and where no further action is proposed, reasons for this decision.
- 14.9. Subject to legal constraints, you will be informed of the outcome of the investigation however you will not be provided with specific details of

any proposed disciplinary action, as these will remain confidential to the individual(s) concerned.

- 14.10. If you are dissatisfied with the conduct of the investigation or outcome of the matter or have genuine concerns that the matter has not been handled appropriately, or feel you have suffered a detriment for raising the concern, you should report this to the Chief Executive or appropriate nominated officer. You are entitled to independent advice on this.

15. How the matter can be taken further

- 15.1. This policy is intended to provide you with a way in which concerns can be raised and resolved within the Council.
- 15.2. In exceptional circumstances you may consider the matter too serious or sensitive to raise within the internal environment of the Council. In this instance depending on the nature of the concern, the matter could be directed to the police or local MP (contact through directory enquiries or local telephone directory).

Up to March 2015 the Audit Commission is a 'prescribed person' under the Public Interest Disclosure Act 1998 and provides a confidential public interest disclosure line for employees of councils where they are unable, or unwilling, to report internally. Their Whistleblowing hotline is **0303 444 8346**.

From April 2015, the NAO will take over this role. Their contact details are:- **Telephone: 020 7798 7999**

Or write to:

The Comptroller and Auditor General
National Audit Office
157-197 Buckingham Palace Road
London SW1W 9SP

The councils external auditor is Ernst & Young
<http://www.ey.com/UK/en/Home/>

- 15.3. The Local Government Ombudsman can also be contacted, they will not however, take any action until the allegation has been dealt with internally first. They can be contacted at: [-http://www.lgo.org.uk/](http://www.lgo.org.uk/)

Telephone the LGO Advice Team on 0300 061 0614 or 0845 602 1983

The Local Government Ombudsman
PO Box 4771
Coventry CV4 0EH

- 15.4. In addition, information and advice can be obtained from the charity Public Concern at Work. This charity provides free advice for

employees who wish to express concerns about fraud or other serious malpractice. They can be contacted at:-

Public Concern at Work

<http://www.pcaw.org.uk/>

Whistleblowing Advice Line: 020 7404 6609 e mail:

whistle@pcaw.co.uk

Public Concern at Work

3rd Floor, Bank Chambers

6 - 10 Borough High Street

London SE1 9QQ

Further information may be obtained from the following:

Citizens Advice Bureau <http://www.citizensadvice.org.uk/>

The Information Commissioner <http://www.ico.gov.uk/>

Health and Safety Executive <http://www.hse.gov.uk/>

Care Quality Commission 0207448 9200

Ofsted (Whistleblowing hotline) 0300 123 3155

16. Relationship with other employee procedures

- 16.1. The Whistleblowing Policy is not designed to replace the Grievance or Dignity at Work Procedures because it exists for clearly defined reasons.
- 16.2. An issue considered under the Whistleblowing Policy may lead to action under the Council's Disciplinary Procedure and/or action by the Council's Audit & Investigation service or the police.
- 16.3. The Council's Code of Conduct outlines the approach employees must take regarding contact with the media. It is particularly important that disclosures are not made directly to the media but are initially directed through the Whistleblowing Policy if appropriate. Failure to do this may expose vulnerable clients to public view and may expose the employee to disciplinary action.

17. Conclusion

- 17.1 Existing good practice within the Council in terms of its systems of internal control both financial and non-financial and the external regulatory environment in which the Council operates ensures that cases of suspected fraud or impropriety rarely occur. This Whistleblowing policy is provided as a reference document to establish a framework within which issues can be raised confidentially internally and if necessary outside the management structure of the Council. This document is a public commitment that concerns are taken seriously and will be actioned.

18. In Summary

DO

- Make an immediate note of your concerns
 - a. Note all relevant details, such as what was said in telephone or other conversations, the date, time and the names of parties involved.
 - b. Note any documentary evidence that may exist to support your claim but do not interfere with this evidence.
- Report your concerns
 - a. to your line manager or
 - b. to those listed above in 13.4
- Deal with the matter quickly. Any delay could allow the problem to continue and escalate and evidence to disappear
- Think about risks and outcomes before you act
- Follow the guidance provided and contact the appropriate officer

DON'T

- Do nothing and let it go unreported
- Be afraid of raising concerns
- Approach and accuse individuals directly
- Try and investigate the matter yourself
- Don't convey your suspicions to anyone except those of the proper authority as set out in our policy.
- Use the whistleblowing procedure to pursue a personal grievance

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Work Programme General Purposes Committee

Outline programme – scheduled audit and finance items

MARCH

- External auditor: certification of claims report
- External auditor: fee letters for audit and for the Council and Pension fund
- Internal audit: Progress report
- Internal audit: Plan, strategy and terms of reference
- Internal audit: Whistleblowing policy and annual update

JUNE

- Internal audit: Annual Governance Statement
- Internal audit: Annual Report
- Finance: Draft Accounts

SEPTEMBER

- Internal audit: Progress on annual audit plan
- Finance: Final Accounts

NOVEMBER

- External auditor: annual audit letter
- External auditor: audit results report
- Internal audit: Annual Governance Statement update on improvement plan

OTHER STANDARD ITEMS

- Polling places
- Constitutional amendments

SPECIFIC ITEMS

- Constitutional changes – Financial regulations, GP terms of reference, Council standing orders, and Chief Exec's delegation
- Report addressing recommendations of the External Auditor's review of the whistleblowing statement – JUNE 2014.

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