



Statement of Accounts

For the year ending
31 March 2020

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For the year ending 31st March 2020

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Narrative Statement

This Narrative Statement gives an overview of the Authority's financial and service delivery performance in the year.

It follows approved accounting standards and where complex language is required a glossary of key terms can be found at the end of this publication.

Introduction

Welcome to the London Borough of Merton's 2019/20 Statement of Accounts, which reports the Authority's financial performance during the year and its financial position at 31st March 2020. The format and content of the financial statements have been prepared in line with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2019/20 and the Service Reporting Code of Practice 2019/20.

Organisational overview

Before the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic Merton Council already faced a significant financial challenge and was completing a number of transformation projects to maximise the use of information technology and streamline processes and service provision. Providing value for money services to residents was at the heart of Merton's business and the priority was to continue to find innovative solutions to maximise future efficiency.

The financial reality facing local government dominates the choices the Council were able to make for the future of the borough. The strategic priorities and principles were:

-) To continue to provide a realistic level of essential services for residents. The priorities of essential services are to:
 - Continue to provide everything that is statutory
 - Maintain services – within limits – to the vulnerable and elderly

-) After meeting these obligations Merton will do all that it can to help residents who aspire. This means addressing the following as priorities:
 - Maintain clean streets and keep Council Tax low.
 - Keep Merton as a good place for young people to go to school and grow up.
 - Be the best it can for the local environment.

Key Challenges

COVID-19

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on the Council and although the above work will continue, the challenge is heightened due to the significant financial impact of COVID-19. The pandemic is hitting our residents, public institutions, businesses, voluntary and community organisations. The Council has had to put

considerable additional resources into services to support our residents, communities and local businesses.

It is important to highlight how the Council has responded to the challenge of managing services during a pandemic. The Council's immediate response during March 2020 was to implement enhanced management arrangements with a structure based on Gold (strategic), Silver (tactical) and Bronze (operational) groups including key partners, to facilitate rapid responses to the evolving position, facilitate appropriate decision making powers as allowed for in the Council's constitution and clear communication.

The impact of COVID-19 has had a widespread impact on the workforce of the Council and the way in which the Council delivers services. The Council has utilised technology to allow staff to work from home to minimise disruption to services. However, facilities such as libraries have had to close and, where appropriate, staff have been redeployed to services such as the community hubs, shielding and food distribution. We are particularly proud of the way our staff have adapted to the pandemic by working flexibly and assisting the Council in delivering critical services to those most in need.

The COVID-19 pandemic has not had a dramatic impact on the final outturn for 2019/20 as the pandemic only started to make a noticeable impact in the last few weeks of March. Given the timing of the national lockdown and the progression of the pandemic, it only had a limited direct impact on the financial position for 2019/20.

The true scale of the financial impact will be substantial and felt in 2020/21, placing additional strain on services and on the budget. The pandemic will have a significant impact on the Council's resources, in terms of increased expenditure, significant reductions in income and the potential non delivery of a range of savings committed in the Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS).

As part of Central Government's response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Council received additional grants and payments in advance, over and above budgeted receipts, to aid with cashflow and to allow the Council to help the residents and businesses. Although some of these amounts were received right at the end of 2019/20, they primarily related to the 2020/21 financial year and, where appropriate, were transferred to an earmarked reserve.

The level of Government funding received so far falls significantly short in addressing the impact of increased costs of service provision and the impact of lost income from Council Tax and Business Rates, fees, charges and commercial investment. Further government support is uncertain at this stage.

The Government published its roadmap in May 2020 for moving to the next stage in the COVID-19 response and phasing the lifting of lockdown and reopening of the economy. The Council will aim to reopen services in line with the latest government guidance.

A key part of the Council's recovery plan is the consideration of the future shape of the Council together with a clear financial plan covering both the revenue budget and capital programme. The plan will set out how the Council can respond to the potentially significant deficit for 2020/21, higher demand for services together with budget reduction requirements for future years. The work is ongoing and will be the focus for 2020/21.

Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) deficit

The Education service continues to be challenging due to the inadequate funding for Education Health Care Plans (EHCP's) to support high needs pupils. The accumulated deficit on the DSG reserve increased by £9.85m at the end of 2019/20, from £2.9m to £12.75m.

Given the size of the deficit on the DSG, during 2019/20 the Council was required to submit a Recovery Plan to the Department of Education (DfE) to outline how the DSG would be brought back to balance over a period of five years. The plan requested by and submitted to the DfE does not project recovery of this deficit but results in a growing deficit. The DfE have subsequently referred to this as a Deficit Management Plan. The actions required to mitigate the growing deficit were agreed with the Schools Forum and a programme of works developed with changes to operational practice. This will be taken forward during 2020/21 in the context of the restrictions on schools resulting from the impact of COVID-19.

The reduction in the schools' balances reflects the deficit on the DSG reserve where £12.75m has been borrowed against future years' allocations. However, given the ongoing pressures on the high needs block which continues beyond 2020/21, without additional Government funding, a deficit position on the DSG is likely to continue for a number of years.

Financial resilience

The Council has built up General Fund reserves over a period of time to provide financial resilience against increased expenditure from demand led services and the impact of a recession. However, there is a risk that the scale of the financial impact of COVID-19 together with the growing DSG deficit cannot be fully funded from the general fund reserves. In order to address this the Council may have to take further steps during the financial year to further reduce spending and potentially "unearmark" earmarked reserves to ensure a balanced position by the year end.

The Council will update the Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) with an analysis of the impact of COVID-19 during the year. The changing environment is likely to result in the Council reviewing the services it provides, its delivery models and outcomes that are the highest priority when addressing these budget issues.

Operational Model

The Council delivers some services itself, commissions others to provide some services on its behalf and works in partnership with other boroughs and organisations to deliver services. The voluntary sector is a key partner in the Borough.

The Council is organised into four directorates:

-) Children, Schools and Families
-) Community and Housing
-) Corporate Services
-) Environment and Regeneration

Corporate Peer Challenge

The Council invited the Local Government Association (LGA) to Merton during 2019/20 as part of the sector led improvement. This focused on five core components comprising:

- Understanding of the local place and priority setting
- Leadership of place
- Financial planning and viability
- Organisational leadership and governance
- Capacity to deliver

The review findings were generally positive, recognising the many strengths of the Council, the response to the challenges being faced and the way that the Council was working to take forward the Borough. The Council welcomed the review and has embraced the recommendations made as a means to strengthen many of the activities already recommended by an internal review. An action plan has been prepared and progress is being monitored to ensure that the key recommendations are addressed, but is currently paused whilst responding to COVID-19.

Financial performance

Revenue Summary

Outturn

The Authority's financial performance is summarised by the table below

	2019/20	2019/20	2019/20
	Current Budget	Outturn	Variance
	£000	£000	£000
Department			
Corporate Services	10,874	10,147	(727)
Children, Schools & Families	60,579	60,377	(202)
Community & Housing	62,510	62,271	(239)
Environment & Regeneration	15,821	16,842	1,021
Net Service Expenditure	149,784	149,637	(147)
Corporate Provisions	2,244	675	(1,569)
Total General Fund	152,028	150,312	(1,716)

Net favourable outturn balance transferred to OCPB* Reserve	1,716
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* Outstanding Council Programme Board Reserve

Grants	(8,169)	(9,476)	(1,307)
Business Rates	(44,026)	(46,690)	(2,664)
Council Tax and Collection Fund	(91,070)	(91,070)	0
Net COVID-19 Emergency funding **	0	(4,789)	(4,789)
Funding	(143,265)	(152,025)	(8,760)
Funding transferred to Earmarked Reserves			8,760

**COVID funding received in 2019/20 for use in 2020/21

Net service expenditure was £147k favourable. There were favourable variances in all departments which offset the significant adverse variance in Environment & Regeneration (E&R). The main reason for the adverse variance in E&R was the delayed implementation of the new parking charges and the effect of COVID-19 on parking revenue across the board including Automatic Number Plate recognition (ANPR), Penalty Charge Notices (PCNs) as well as on and off-street charges income. Within Corporate provisions, the £1,569k favourable variance was primarily due to improved interest rates and additional amounts invested than assumed in the budget.

Reserves

During 2019/20 the Authority's overall usable reserves decreased by £0.257m. This comprised a £2.019m increase in revenue reserves and fund balances and a £2.275m decrease in capital balances.

The increase in revenue reserves comprises a net £11.5m increase in earmarked revenue reserves which is offset by the decrease in schools' balances which includes the DSG deficit of £12.75m. The general fund balance remained unchanged at £13.778m. The earmarked revenue reserves include the favourable variance on General Fund services of £1.716m, the new COVID-19 funding and the additional income from the Business Rates Retention London Pilot Pool.

The net decrease in capital reserves was composed of a net reduction in usable capital receipts (£7.169m) and a net increase in usable capital grants of £4.894m.

Usable Reserves	2019/20 Opening Balance	2019/20 Movement	2019/20 Closing Balance
	£'000	£'000	£'000
General Fund Balances	13,778	0	13,778
Schools (including DSG)	5,187	(9,482)	(4,295)
Earmarked Revenue Reserves	48,105	11,501	59,606
Sub Total-Fund Balances and Revenue Reserves	67,070	2,019	69,089
Capital Receipts Reserve ^B	9,228	(7,169)	2,059
Capital Grants Unapplied	17,006	4,894	21,900
Capital Reserves	26,234	(2,275)	23,959
Total Usable Reserves	93,304	(257)	93,048

^B Movement in 2019/20 reflects 2020/21 grants recognised as income but not yet applied to finance capital projects.

Risks

The key risk affecting the Council relates to its financial position. There are a number of issues which individually present a major risk for the Council:-

1. COVID-19 - The economic impact of the Coronavirus Pandemic (COVID-19) is already affecting most of the world and will continue to do so for the foreseeable future. This will inevitably impact on the Council and the local economy. The Council's services will be under particular pressure due to the need to support businesses and residents, particularly vulnerable groups in need of social care

and there has been a major reduction in the Council's income which will be hard to replace in the short term. The pandemic has also placed some of the Council's programmed savings at risk. The detrimental impact of COVID-19 significantly exceeds the support that the Government has currently pledged to provide.

2. DSG Deficit – the Council has previously identified the significant and growing deficit on DSG services and currently this is responsible for a deficit on the DSG reserve of £12.750m as at 31 March 2020. Prior to COVID-19 this was the Council's most significant financial risk and uncertainty on this issue continues. It should be noted that Merton is one of many local authorities affected by this funding deficit.
3. Social Care –the Council has provided for significant additional financial support to be allocated to social care in recent years. Whilst the Government has begun to recognise the growing impact of changing demographic circumstances on social care responsibilities, a high level of uncertainty remains about future funding, particularly in the light of COVID-19 and the Government has yet to produce the green paper for reform which was initially promised for 2017 and has now been delayed multiple times.
4. Brexit – the outcome of the ongoing and future negotiations between the UK and EU will inevitably have implications for the Council but are impossible to measure at the current time given the concentration of effort on tackling the COVID-19 crisis. The possibility of a No-Deal Brexit remains.

It is possible that as a result of COVID-19, local government will continue to be affected by reductions in the level of funding it receives from central government. Strong financial management is vital to ensure that the Council is financially resilient and prepared to meet any future challenges.

Whilst every year the Council has managed to set a balanced budget in accordance with statutory requirements, there continues to be a significant budget gap over the four year period of the Medium Term Financial Strategy. At the same time, delivery of the annual budget is also dependent upon the delivery of savings which have been identified and agreed by Council as part of the annual budget process.

Economic Outlook

As set out in the section on risks, the uncertainty about future funding makes effective medium term financial planning extremely challenging.

Cost pressures as well as demand pressures are significant elements in local authority financial pressures. The significant loss of income due to COVID-19 will take considerable time and effort to replace.

Since 2010 local government finance issues have been dominated by cuts in government funding and pressure to keep council tax increases down with a recent change in emphasis to allow council tax increases to help alleviate service pressures, particularly in adult social care. Indications, prior to COVID-19, were that the financial

restrictions were beginning to relax but now the future financial uncertainty is more prevalent than ever before.

It is one of the Council's stated priorities to keep council tax low. To achieve this, the Council must have regard to the major risks to its financial position and in particular:

-) The current and future financial implications of COVID-19
-) The significant and growing deficit in the DSG
-) The current economic position including future risks relating to Brexit
-) Demand pressures on the budget
-) Identifying and achieving cost and income improvements
-) Risks to Government funding levels, particularly in light of the impending Spending Review 2020 and delays to the Fair Funding Review and Business Rates Retention to 2021-22
-) Risks to other income streams including Business Rates Retention

Major Issues impacting over the medium term financial strategy and areas of uncertainty

Understandably, in recent months the Government has concentrated effort and resources on tackling COVID-19. This has resulted in a delay in publishing some key announcements for local government.

COVID-19

The Council has played a major role in tackling the COVID-19 crisis and will continue to do so for the foreseeable future. This covers a wide range of different support, from vulnerable clients in social services to support for local business and council taxpayers. Whilst Government has currently provided significant financial support towards the extra costs incurred to date, the Council currently forecasts that this will be much less than needed to address the financial gap between spending, income loss and grant.

Spending Review 2020

The 2020 Spending Review, originally scheduled to be completed by July 2020 has been delayed. It is likely that the 2020 Spending Review will now be moved to November 2020 to coincide with the autumn budget, meaning a delay of at least four months to the process. The Spending Review 2020 is expected to set out detailed financial budgets for each government department for a three year period (2021-22 to 2023-24) and four years for capital investment (to 2024-25)

Details from the Spending Review will form the basis of allocations to local authorities for 2021-22 and beyond as announced in the Local Government Finance Settlement 2021-22 which is also likely to be delayed. If the funding announcement is restricted to just one-year, as was the case for 2020-21, this will have a serious impact on the Council's ability to forward plan in a strategic way.

Brexit

The newly elected Government since January 2020 expected to concentrate its efforts in 2020 on negotiating the UK's exit from the European Union. This has become a secondary issue to tackling COVID-19 but will need to be resolved in the latter part of 2020. The council has a Brexit task group who meet regularly to identify the possible issues and strengthen its resilience and develop contingency plans in key areas such as workforce, regeneration, funding, legislation and community cohesion.

Fair Funding Review

Central government funding for local authorities is based on an assessment of its relative needs and resources. The overarching methodology that determines how much funding each authority receives each year was introduced over ten years ago and has not been updated since funding baselines were set at the start of the 50 per cent business rates retention scheme in 2013/14. As advised last year, the government is therefore undertaking the Fair Funding Review to update the needs formula and set new funding baselines for the start of the new 75 per cent business rates retention scheme. This was delayed from 2019 to 2020 due to Brexit and has now been delayed until 2021 due to COVID-19.

Business Rates Baselines Reset 2020

The business rates retention system was due to be "re-set" for 2020-21 but this has now been deferred until 2021 due to COVID-19. Notwithstanding the wider reforms to the local government finance and business rates retention systems, the Government currently envisages that the re-set will establish new baseline funding levels and business rates baselines for each local authority that is party to the rates retention system.

Business Rates Retention

In 2018/19, Merton, along with all other London boroughs participated in the 100% London Pilot Pool. This had some financial advantages to London. However, the Government subsequently decided to reduce the level of local government Business Rates Retention to 75% and London piloted this in 2019/20 ahead of the Government's plan to fully implement 75% Business Rates Retention for all local authorities in 2020/21. However, the Government has now deferred the introduction of Business Rates Retention of 75% for England as a whole until 2021. In light of this, Councils in London agreed to continue to pool. There are risks around estimating the level of Business Rates income that can support the Council's budget. These will emanate from the impact of COVID-19 and the pressures on the high street from online retail and possibly the repercussions from Brexit, leading to an increase in empty properties, rates relief, defaults, appeals and late payments.

Use of Reserves

Reserves have been used to protect services and although unsustainable in the medium term, it has helped in the management of the significant underlying financial pressure and its ultimate impact on service users and residents. The Council maintains a minimum level of general fund reserves to protect against uncertainty and fluctuations in demand led budgets. At the current time reserves have an increasingly important role in preserving the Council's financial resilience whilst under threat from the pressures of COVID-19.

The Authority's full Business Plan including performance indicators is published at: <https://www.merton.gov.uk/council-and-local-democracy/finance/budgets>

Capital Summary

Capital investment amounted to £23.2m in 2019/20 (£31.6m in 2018/19), this sum comprises £21.3m capital expenditure and £1.9 million investment in a wholly owned housing company. The programme was financed through the application of capital grants/contributions (£13.0m), capital receipts (£9.6m) and revenue contributions (£0.6m). Capital receipts received in year totalled £2.4m (£10.1m in 2018/19, this included £5.9m from the Department of Education for the development of a new secondary school site).

Of the total £23.2m capital expenditure, £16.1 million was spent on the purchase/enhancement of property, plant and equipment, £1.5 million on the purchase/enhancement of intangible assets, £1.9 million investment in a wholly owned housing company and £3.7 million was revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute.

Capital Investment Plans

The Council's capital investment budget for the next four years (as at outturn 2019-20 reporting to Cabinet), is shown in the following table, alongside 2019/20 outturn. Capital investment is required both to maintain existing levels of service and to expand service provision in some areas

Department	Outturn 2019/20 £000s	Capital Budget (£000's)			
		2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Corporate Services	5,177	23,700	11,528	2,895	15,410
Community and Housing	879	1,709	1,680	1,429	425
Children, Schools & Families	8,584	4,489	6,630	1,900	1,900
Environment & Regeneration	8,521	14,654	12,832	8,343	7,029
Total	23,161	44,551	32,671	14,567	24,764

The following projects, whose cost is included in the previous table, are expected to expand service provision:

Capital projects aimed at service expansion	Capital Budget (£000's)			
	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Supported Living	488	633	462	145
Secondary Expansions	196	150	0	0
Special Educational Needs School Expansions	1,404	4,580	0	0
Total	2,088	5,363	462	145

Further information about capital investment plans can be found in the Authority's Business Plan, located at:

<https://www.merton.gov.uk/council-and-local-democracy/finance/budgets>

Investments and Borrowing

The Authority's Treasury activities are managed in accordance with the Council's Treasury Management Strategy (approved by full Council in March 2020).

The Authority manages its cash in-house, placing deposits for periods ranging from overnight to over 12 months depending on anticipated cash flow requirements.

As at 31 March 2020 the Authority held all its cash in short-term deposits and money market funds totalling £80.4m (2018/19 £60.2m). This is mainly based on the advice received from the Council's Treasury Management consultants and the Council's cash flow needs. In the year the Authority earned £1.37m of income from these deposits (2018/19 - £1.12m). This represents a 22% increase from the 2018/19 interest received. During the year the Authority benefited from the favourable rate on the Money market investments whilst maintaining liquidity. Also the fixed deposits and the property investments delivered a good return due to favourable market conditions and interest rates up until mid-March. The Authority accrued £704k above the budgeted interest income in the year.

As at 31 March 2020 the Authority completed another year without the need to make any new long term borrowing. Borrowing remained at £113.0m with £2m maturing in 2020/21. In the year the Authority paid £6.316m in interest (£6.315m in 2018/19) on these borrowings.

Pensions

The Merton Pension Fund is a LGPS defined benefit pension scheme administered by London Borough of Merton. The scheme is managed in accordance with the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013. As at 31 March 2020 the Fund's net asset value was £689.1m and it had 14,318 members in total. Due to the impact of COVID-19 the fund has seen a fall in asset values compared to March 2019 (approximately 4%) but since then has also seen the market rallying increasing the value of the Fund.

The Council is the largest employer in the Fund (92%) and, as at 31 March 2020, there were 12,636 Council employees in the Fund. In the year the Fund completed the 2019 Triennial valuation with a funding level of 103% with assets of £718m against liabilities of £698m.

Statement of Accounts

The Statement of Accounts is comprised of the following statements:

) Core Financial Statements

-) **The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES)** – shows the accounting cost in the year of providing services for the functions for which the Authority is responsible and demonstrates how they have been financed.
-) **The Movement in Reserves Statement (MIRS)** – shows the movement in the year on the different reserves held by the Authority 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 Authority’s general fund.
-) **The Balance Sheet** - summarises the Authority’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. It also includes a technical annex which contains the accounting policies.

-) **The Collection Fund** - reflects the statutory requirement for billing authorities to maintain a separate account that shows the transactions of the Authority 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.

-) **Group Financial Statements** which combine the core financial statements of this authority with those of its subsidiaries, CHAS and Merantun Developments Limited, comprise the following -
 -) **Group Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement**
 -) **Group Movement in Reserves Statement (MIRS)**
 -) **Group Balance Sheet**
 -) **Group Cash Flow Statement**

-) **Statements of Responsibilities for the Statement of Accounts** - set out the different responsibilities of the Authority and the Director of Corporate Services.

Single Entity Core Financial Statements

1. 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 statutory requirements; this may be different from the accounting cost. The taxation position is shown in both the Expenditure and Funding Analysis and the Movement in Reserves Statement.

2018/19				Note	2019/20		
Gross Expenditure £000	Gross Income £000	Net £000			Gross Expenditure £000	Gross Income £000	Net £000
231,684	(168,368)	63,316	Continuing Operations		241,005	(178,019)	62,986
82,659	(23,237)	59,422	Children, Schools and Families	1	85,578	(25,329)	60,249
132,485	(94,618)	37,867	Community and Housing	1	113,624	(83,117)	30,507
59,149	(40,340)	18,809	Corporate Services	1	62,146	(41,783)	20,363
10,143	(10,118)	25	Environment and Regeneration	1	10,452	(10,452)	0
			Public Health	1			
516,120	(336,681)	179,439	Cost of services		512,805	(338,700)	174,105
		15,904	Other operating income and expenditure	3			(1,211)
		19,513	Financing and investment income and expenditure	4			14,972
		(164,486)	Taxation and non-specific grant income	5			(169,939)
		50,370	Deficit on Provision of Services				17,927
		(292)	(Surplus) on revaluation of non-current assets	17			(51,686)
		0	Impairment losses on non-current assets	17			0
		(42,891)	Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability/ (asset)	17, 32			(86,704)
		0	Surplus or Deficit on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				0
		(43,183)	Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure				(138,390)
		7,187	Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure				(120,463)

2. Movement in Reserves Statement

This statement shows the movement from the start of the year to the end on the different reserves held by the Council, analysed into 'usable reserves' (i.e. those that can be applied to fund expenditure or reduce local taxation) and other 'unusable reserves'. The statement shows how the movements in year of the Council's reserves are broken down between gains and losses incurred in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices and the statutory adjustments required to return to the amounts chargeable to council tax for the year. The net increase/decrease line shows the statutory General Fund Balance movements in the year following those adjustments.

2018/19		General Fund Balances	Capital Receipts Reserves	Capital Grants Unapplied	Total Usable Reserves	Unusable Reserves	Total Authority Reserves
Note							
		£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Balance at 1 April 2018		(60,720)	(15,513)	(10,479)	(86,712)	(198,252)	(284,964)
Rounding amendment between Usable Reserves at 1 April		(2)	0	2	0	0	0
<u>Movement in reserves during 2018/19</u>							
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure		50,370	0	0	50,370	(43,183)	7,187
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations		18 (56,718)	6,285	(6,528)	(56,962)	56,962	0
(Increase)/Decrease in Year		(6,348)	6,285	(6,528)	(6,592)	13,779	7,187
Balance at 31 March 2019 carried forward		(67,070)	(9,228)	(17,005)	(93,304)	(184,473)	(277,777)

2019/20		General Fund Balances	Capital Receipts Reserves	Capital Grants Unapplied	Total Usable Reserves	Unusable Reserves	Total Authority Reserves
Note				Note			
		£000	£000	Note	£000	£000	£000
Balance at 1 April 2019		(67,070)	(9,228)	(17,005)	(93,304)	(184,473)	(277,777)
<u>Movement in reserves during 2019/20</u>							
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure		17,927	0	0	17,927	(138,390)	(120,463)
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations		18 (19,945)	7,170	(4,895)	(17,670)	17,670	0
(Increase)/Decrease in Year		(2,019)	7,169	(4,895)	256	(120,719)	(120,463)
Balance at 31 March 2020 carried forward		(69,089)	(2,059)	(21,900)	(93,048)	(305,192)	(398,240)

3. Balance Sheet

The Balance Sheet shows the value of the Council's assets and liabilities as at 31st March. The Council's net assets (assets less liabilities) are matched by the Council's reserves.

31 Mar 2019	Balance Sheet		31 Mar 2020
£000		Notes	£000
701,323	Property, Plant & Equipment	19	744,353
802	Heritage Assets	21	802
0	Long Term Investments	9&10	0
161	Investment in Subsidiaries	34	2,061
4,012	Intangible Assets	20	4,296
6,850	Long Term Debtors	7	7,206
713,148	Long Term Assets		758,718
60,239	Short Term Investments	9&10	80,403
1	Inventories	36	1
37,250	Short Term Debtors	7	33,801
700	Assets Held for Sale	22	4,940
42,377	Cash and Cash Equivalents	14	32,957
140,567	Current Assets		152,102
(1,495)	Short Term Borrowing	9&10	(3,030)
(63,608)	Short Term Creditors	8	(66,401)
(2,868)	Current Provisions	11	(2,656)
(67,971)	Current Liabilities		(72,087)
(9,828)	Provisions	11	(9,296)
(113,010)	Long Term Borrowing	9&10	(111,010)
(30,129)	Other Long Term Liabilities (i)	9	(28,411)
(342,678)	Pension Liability	32	(279,261)
(12,322)	Capital Grants Receipts in Advance	6	(12,515)
(507,967)	Long Term Liabilities		(440,493)
277,777	Net Assets		398,240
(93,304)	Usable Reserves	16	(93,048)
(184,473)	Unusable Reserves	17	(305,192)
(277,777)	Total Reserves		(398,240)

(i) Other Long Term Liabilities include PFI Liabilities (£27.624m) and finance lease liabilities (£0.786m)

Signed

Caroline Holland
 Director of Corporate Services
 30 September 2020

4. Cash Flow Statement

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

2018/19 £000	Cash Flow Statement	Note	2019/20 £000
50,370	Net deficit on the provision of services		17,927
(88,051)	Adjustments to net deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements	15a	(47,598)
30,840	Adjustments for items included in the net deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities	15b	20,805
(6,841)	Net Cash flows from Operating Activities	15c	(8,866)
(5,376)	Investing Activities	15d	18,218
274	Financing Activities	15e	68
(11,943)	Net (increase)/decrease in cash and cash equivalents		9,420
30,434	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period		42,377
42,377	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	14	32,957

Notes to the Core Financial Statements

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INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

NOTE 1: EXPENDITURE AND FUNDING ANALYSIS

The objective of the Expenditure and Funding Analysis is to demonstrate to council tax payers how the funding available to the Council (i.e. government grants, rents, council tax and business rates) for the year has been used in providing services in comparison with those resources consumed or earned by authorities in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices. The Expenditure and Funding Analysis also shows how this expenditure is allocated for decision making purposes between the Council's departments. Income and expenditure accounted for under generally accepted accounting practices is presented more fully in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

2018/19			DEPARTMENT	2019/20		
Net Expenditure Chargeable to General Fund Balances £000	Adjustments between the Funding and Accounting Basis £000	Net Expenditure in the CIES £000		Net Expenditure Chargeable to General Fund Balances £000	Adjustments between the Funding and Accounting Basis £000	Net Expenditure in the CIES £000
61,535	1,781	63,316	Children, Schools and Families	60,377	2,609	62,986
62,914	(3,467)	59,447	Community and Housing (including Public Health)	62,271	(2,022)	60,249
7,465	30,402	37,867	Corporate Services	10,147	20,360	30,507
16,737	2,072	18,809	Environment and Regeneration	16,842	3,521	20,363
148,651	30,788	179,439	Sub-total - Cost of Services	149,637	24,468	174,105
(154,999)	25,930	(129,069)	Other income and expenditure	(151,655)	(4,523)	(156,178)
(6,348)	56,718	50,370	Deficit/(Surplus)	(2,018)	19,945	17,927
(60,722)			Opening General Fund Balances	(67,071)		
(6,348)			Less deficit / (surplus) in year	(2,018)		
(1)				0	(i)	
(67,071)			Closing General Fund Balances	(69,089)		

(i) Rounding adjustment between Usable Reserves (see Movement in Reserves Statement)

NOTE 1: EXPENDITURE AND FUNDING ANALYSIS

Analysis of Differences between General Fund and CIES 2019/20

Department	Adjustments for capital purposes	Net change for pensions adjustments	Other statutory adjustments	Other differences	Total adjustments
<i>Note</i>	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Children, Schools and Families	9,943	7,095	75	(14,504)	2,609
Community and Housing (including Public Health)	801	2,979	99	(5,901)	(2,022)
Corporate Services	2,534	2,128	53	15,645	20,360
Environment and Regeneration	10,995	1,986	(27)	(9,433)	3,521
Sub-total of adjustments within net cost of services	24,273	14,188	200	(14,193)	24,468
Other income and expenditure	(26,927)	9,099	(888)	14,193	(4,523)
Total adjustments	(2,654)	23,287	(688)	0	19,945

Analysis of Differences between General Fund and CIES 2018/19

Department	Adjustments for capital purposes	Net change for pensions adjustments	Other statutory adjustments	Other differences	Total adjustments
<i>Note</i>	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Children, Schools and Families	9,875	8,902	(208)	(16,788)	1,781
Community and Housing (including Public Health)	93	2,935	49	(6,544)	(3,467)
Corporate Services	2,634	11,734	6	16,028	30,402
Environment and Regeneration	12,632	2,935	66	(13,561)	2,072
Sub-total of adjustments within net cost of services	25,234	26,506	(87)	(20,865)	30,788
Other income and expenditure	(5,558)	8,975	1,648	20,865	25,930
Total adjustments	19,676	35,481	1,561	0	56,718

NOTE 1: EXPENDITURE AND FUNDING ANALYSIS

Column 1: Adjustments for capital purposes

This column adds in depreciation and impairment and revaluation gains and losses in the services line, and for:

-) Other operating expenditure – adjusts for capital disposals with a transfer of income on disposal of assets and the amounts written off for those assets.
-) Financing and investment income and expenditure – the statutory Minimum Revenue Provision charge for capital financing and other revenue contributions are deducted from other income and expenditure as these are not chargeable under generally accepted accounting practices.
-) Taxation and non-specific grant income and expenditure – capital grants are adjusted for income not chargeable under generally accepted accounting practices. Revenue grants are adjusted from those receivable in the year to those receivable without conditions or for which conditions were satisfied throughout the year. The Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income and Expenditure line is credited with capital grants receivable in the year without conditions or for which conditions were satisfied in the year.

Column 2: Net change for the pensions adjustments

This column adjusts for the difference between pension contributions paid in year and the cost of pensions as calculated on an IAS 19 basis:

For services this represents the removal of the employer pension contributions made by the Council as allowed by statute and the replacement with current service costs and past service costs.

For financing and investment income and expenditure — the net interest on the defined benefit liability is charged to the CIES.

Column 3: Other statutory adjustments

This column adjusts for other differences between amounts debited/credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and amounts payable/receivable to be recognised under statute, including:

The charge under Taxation and non-specific grant income and expenditure represents the difference between what is chargeable under statutory regulations for Council Tax and NDR that was projected to be received at the start of the year and the income recognised under generally accepted accounting practices in the Code. This is a timing difference as any difference will be brought forward in future surpluses or deficits on the Collection Fund.

An adjustment for any unused employee holiday balances at year-end, which must be charged to the CIES, but is not chargeable to the General Fund (the charge is transferred to the Accumulated Absences Reserve).

Column 4: Presentational differences

This column adjusts for presentational differences, such as for leases and certain grants, between internal management reporting and reporting as per the Code of Practice.

NOTE 2: EXPENDITURE AND INCOME BY NATURE

The Council's expenditure and income is analysed as follows:

2018/19 £000	Note 2: Income and Expenditure by Nature	Note	2019/20 £000
	EXPENDITURE		
211,991	Employee expenses*		221,781
277,848	Other service expenses		267,697
27,091	Depreciation, Impairment losses and revaluation increases within Cost of Services (i)	18	23,964
(810)	Support Services Recharges		(637)
516,120			512,805
6,315	Interest Payments relating to Financial Instruments	9	6,316
8,482	Other Interest Payments inc PFI and Leases	9	4,620
938	Precepts & Levies	3	948
8,975	Interest on net defined benefit liability (asset)	32	8,018
14,966	Loss on disposal of fixed assets	3	0
(98)	Trading accounts deficit/(surplus)	35	52
555,698	Total Expenditure		532,759
	INCOME		
(79,698)	Fees, charges and other service income		(83,796)
(256,983)	Government grants	6	(254,904)
(336,681)	Subtotal		(338,700)
(2,056)	Interest & investment income receivable	4	(2,188)
0	(Gain) on disposal of fixed assets	3	(2,159)
(2,105)	Other finance and investment income	4	(1,846)
(164,486)	Taxation & non-specific grant income	5	(169,939)
(505,328)	Total Income		(514,832)
50,370	Deficit on the Provision of Services		17,927

(i) In addition, depreciation of £0.309m was charged to Trading services.

*Includes the following expenditure on staff employed at voluntary-aided and foundation schools:

NOTE 2: EXPENDITURE AND INCOME BY NATURE

Note 2: Income and Expenditure by Nature		
Employee Expenditure	2018/19 £000	2019/20 £000
VA Schools	30,575	32,346
Foundation Schools	6,063	6,648
Total	36,638	38,994

A segmental analysis of certain types of income and expenditure within Cost of Services is shown below.

Note 2: Income and Expenditure by Nature						
2018/19 Segmental Analysis			Department	2019/20 Segmental Analysis		
Fees Charges and Other service income £000	Revenues from transactions with other operating segments of the authority £000	Depreciation amortisation and revaluations £000		Fees Charges and Other service income £000	Revenues from transactions with other operating segments of the authority £000	Depreciation amortisation and revaluations £000
(3,370)	5,186	10,606	Children, Schools and Families	(7,419)	5,140	5,147
(18,255)	4,496	960	Community and Housing (including Public Health)	(17,160)	4,398	701
(18,781)	(15,237)	2,718	Corporate Services	(17,644)	(14,692)	2,767
(39,292)	4,745	12,807	Environment and Regeneration	(41,573)	4,517	15,349
(79,698)	(810)	27,091	Total	(83,796)	(637)	23,964

NOTE 3: OTHER OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

2018/19 £000	NOTE 3: OTHER OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENDITURE	2019/20 £000
938	Precepts and Levies	948
14,966	(Gains)/losses on the disposal of non-current assets	(2,159)
15,904	Total	(1,211)

Note: The loss on the disposal of current assets shown in the table for 2018/19 included £9m (representing 1.3% of total Property Plant and Equipment assets of £701m) relating to Aragon Primary School which transferred to Academy status in 2017/18.

NOTE 4: FINANCING AND INVESTMENT INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

2018/19 £000	NOTE 4: FINANCING AND INVESTMENT INCOME AND EXPENDITURE	Note	2019/20 £000
14,797	Interest payable and similar charges	9	10,936
8,975	Net interest on defined pension liability	32	8,018
(2,056)	Interest receivable and similar income (i)	9	(2,188)
(98)	Trading accounts not related to services	35	52
(2,105)	Other (income)/expenditure including income from subsidiaries (ii)		(1,846)
19,513	Total		14,972

Notes

(i) This figure includes receivable income from finance leases

(ii) Includes dividend payment and Intellectual Property licence fee payment from subsidiary CHAS 2013 Limited.

NOTE 5: TAXATION AND NON-SPECIFIC GRANT INCOMES

2018/19 £000	NOTE 5: TAXATION AND NON-SPECIFIC GRANT INCOMES	Note	2019/20 £000
(88,980)	Council tax income	6	(93,860)
(53,413)	Non domestic rates	6	(41,680)
(2,936)	Non-ringfenced government grants	6	(16,022)
(19,157)	Capital grants and contributions	6	(18,377)
(164,486)	Total		(169,939)

NOTE 6: GRANT INCOME

The London Borough of Merton credited the following grants, contributions, donations and taxation income to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in 2019/20:

Grants Credited to Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income

NOTE 6: Credited to Taxation and Non Specific Grant Income	2018/19 £000	2019/20 £000
Council Tax	(88,980)	(93,860)
Revenue Support Grant (i)	0	0
Business Rates	(53,413)	(41,680)
NDR Pool Tariff (ii)	9,567	1,144
NDR Payment into Pool (iii)	0	1,352
Net NDR Pool Benefit (iii)	(512)	(1,572)
Capital Grant Income (iv)	(19,157)	(18,377)
PFI Contribution	(4,797)	(4,797)
New Homes Bonus Grant	(2,371)	(2,108)
Section 31 Grant	(4,210)	(4,350)
Covid-19 Emergency Funding	0	(4,965)
Other grants under £1 million	(613)	(726)
Total	(164,486)	(169,939)

Grants and Contributions Credited to Services

NOTE6: Grants and Contributions Credited to Services	£000	£000
Credited to Services		
Schools Delegated Budget	(145,603)	(147,990)
Housing Benefits Subsidy	(73,995)	(63,705)
Public Health Grant	(10,451)	(10,175)
Benefits Administration	(811)	(764)
Pupil Premium	(5,921)	(5,910)
Sixth Form Funding	(5,502)	(5,204)
Adult Social Care Grant	(2,265)	(6,140)
Universal Infant Free School Meals	(2,310)	(2,039)
Adult Education Main	(745)	(2,202)
Unaccompanied Asylum Seekers	(1,163)	(1,753)
Total grants under £1million (iv)	(8,217)	(9,022)
Total Grants	(256,983)	(254,904)
Contributions over £1million and material items		
Contributions from CCG	(3,346)	(2,902)
Local Taxation Services	(1,061)	(847)
Shared Legal Service	(3,717)	(3,639)
Recharge for out of borough SEN support	(485)	(1,325)
Other contributions	(10,469)	(13,577)
Total Contributions	(19,078)	(22,290)
TOTAL GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS	(276,061)	(277,194)

NOTE 6: GRANT INCOME

Notes

Business Rates

In 2019/20 the Government decided not to proceed with most 100% business rates retention pilots. As a result, London boroughs agreed to a pilot pool on the basis of 75% retention.

- i) This meant that Merton did not receive Revenue Support Grant in return for 75% business rates retention.
- ii) Merton paid a tariff of £1.144m
- iii) Based on Merton's estimate of Business Rates income as part of its NNDR1 Return, Merton made a contribution of £1.352m into the London Pilot Pool during 2019/20 and received income of £1.572m from the pool based on estimated benefits from the pool using NNDR1 returns from all London boroughs

Capital Grants

- iv) Includes grant income credited to services to fund REFCUS

The Council has received a number of capital 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 shown in the following table:

Long Term Liabilities - Capital Grants Receipts in Advance

NOTE6: Long Term Liabilities - Capital Grants Receipts in Advance	2018/19	2019/20
	£000	£000
Government Grants and Other Contributions	(828)	(1,232)
Section 106	(10,401)	(10,789)
Schools Capital Grants	(1,093)	(494)
Total	(12,322)	(12,515)

DEBTORS, CREDITORS AND CASH FLOW

NOTE 7: DEBTORS

Debtors Long and Short term

31-Mar 2019			Note 7: Debtors	31-Mar 2020		
Gross Debt £000	Impairment £000	Net Debt £000		Gross Debt £000	Impairment £000	Net Debt £000
670	0	670	Long Term Debtors			
10,386	(4,206)	6,180	Other local authorities	635	0	635
			Bodies external to general government	11,297	(4,726)	6,571
11,056	(4,206)	6,850	Total Long Term Debtors	11,932	(4,726)	7,206
			Short Term Debtors			
6,721	0	6,721	Central government bodies	3,773	0	3,773
2,164	0	2,164	NHS bodies	4,918	0	4,918
3,318	0	3,318	Other local authorities	4,344	0	4,344
37,498	(12,451)	25,047	Bodies external to general government	34,274	(13,508)	20,766
49,701	(12,451)	37,250	Total Short Term Debtors	47,309	(13,508)	33,801
60,757	(16,657)	44,100	Total Debtors	59,241	(18,234)	41,007

Financial Instruments in Debtors

31-Mar 2019			Note 7: Debtors	31-Mar 2020		
Gross Debt £000	Impairment £000	Net Debt £000		Gross Debt £000	Impairment £000	Net Debt £000
670	0	670	Long Term Debtors			
5,557	(257)	5,300	Other local authorities	635	0	635
			Bodies external to general government	6,175	(306)	5,869
6,227	(257)	5,970	Total Long Term Debtors	6,810	(306)	6,504
			Short Term Debtors			
2,164	0	2,164	NHS bodies	4,918	0	4,918
2,206	0	2,206	Other Local Authorities	3,268	0	3,268
20,223	(3,184)	17,039	Bodies external to general government	20,140	(4,550)	15,590
24,593	(3,184)	21,409	Total Short Term Debtors	28,326	(4,550)	23,776
30,820	(3,441)	27,379	Total Financial Instruments in Debtors	35,136	(4,856)	30,280

NOTE 8: CREDITORS

Short Term Creditors

31/03/2019 £000	NOTE 8: CREDITORS - Short Term	31/03/2020 £000
	Short Term Creditors	
(9,805)	Central government bodies	(14,530)
(8,275)	Other local authorities	(6,629)
(1,479)	NHS bodies	(1,597)
(101)	Public Corporations and Trusts	(338)
(43,948)	Bodies external to general government	(43,307)
(63,608)	Total Short Term Creditors	(66,401)

Financial Instruments in Creditors

31/03/2018 £000	NOTE 8: CREDITORS - Financial Instruments in Creditors	31/03/2019 £000
	Short Term Creditors	
(8,245)	Other local authorities	(6,599)
(1,479)	NHS bodies	(1,597)
(101)	Public Corporations and Trusts	(338)
(24,695)	Bodies external to general government	(26,658)
(34,520)	Total Financial Instruments in Short Term Creditors	(35,192)

NOTE 9a FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

The Council 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 Council's accounts.

Categories of Financial Instruments

The following categories of financial instrument are carried in the Balance Sheet:

Financial Assets

NOTE 9a Financial Assets 31 Mar 2020	Non current		Current		TOTAL
	Investments	Debtors	Investments	Debtors	
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Fair Value through Profit and Loss	0	0	10,000	0	10,000
Amortised Cost	0	6,810	70,403	28,326	105,539
Total	0	6,810	80,403	28,326	115,539

Financial Assets 31 Mar 2019	Non current		Current		TOTAL
	Investments	Debtors	Investments	Debtors	
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Fair Value through Profit and Loss	0	0	10,000	0	10,000
Amortised Cost	0	6,227	50,239	24,593	81,059
Total	0	6,227	60,239	24,593	91,059

The Council also held cash and cash equivalents of **£32.957m** at the Balance Sheet date which are also carried at amortised cost.

NOTE 9a FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial Liabilities

NOTE 9a Financial Liabilities 31 Mar 2020	Non current		Current			TOTAL
	Borrowings £000	PFI & Finance Leases £000	Borrowings £000	PFI and Finance Leases £000	Creditors £000	£000
Amortised Cost	111,010	28,411	3,030 (a)	1,665	33,527	177,643
Total	111,010	28,411	3,030	1,665	33,527	177,643

(a) Includes £2.0m borrowing now due within 1 year

Financial Liabilities 31 Mar 2019	Non current		Current			Total
	Borrowings £000	PFI & Finance Leases £000	Borrowings £000	PFI and Finance Leases £000	Creditors £000	£000
Amortised Cost	113,010	30,075	1,495	2,338	32,182	179,100
Total	113,010	30,075	1,495	2,338	32,182	179,100

The Council's policy is to undertake its treasury activities within the scope of the CIPFA Code of Practice for Treasury Management. The annual treasury strategy, which is approved by Council, 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 also sets out the Council's criteria for the minimum creditworthiness required for investment counter parties.

NOTE 9a: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Items of Income, Expense, Gains or Losses

The gains and losses recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in relation to financial instruments are made up as follows:

2018/19		NOTE 9a: Items of Income, Expense, Gains or Losses	2019/20	
Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services £000	Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure £000		Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services £000	Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure £000
		Interest Revenue		
(2,056)	0	Financial assets measured at amortised cost	(2,188)	0
0	0	Other Financial Assets measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	0	0
(2,056)	0	Total Interest Revenue	(2,188)	0
6,315	0	Interest Expense - Borrowings	6,316	0
8,482	0	Interest Expense - Finance Leases	4,620	0
14,797	0	Interest Expense	10,936	0
0	0	Fee Expense Financial Assets or financial liabilities that are not at fair value through profit or loss	0	0
0	0	Total Fee Expense	0	0

NOTE 9a: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Investments

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

NOTE 9b: Investment Profile	31 Mar 2019 £000	31 Mar 2020 £000
Long term	0	0
Short term	60,000	80,000
Accrued Investment Income	239	403
Total	60,239	80,403

NOTE 9b: Investments - Movement in year	£000
Investments at 1 April 2019	60,239
Change in investment managed internally	20,000
Change in accrued investment income	164
Investment at 31 March 2020	80,403
Long term investment (book value)	0
Short term investment (book value)	80,403

NOTE 9b:	Book Value	Fair Value	Unrealised Profits/ (Losses)
	£000	£000	£000
Managed Internally	80,000	80,000	0
Managed Externally			0
Total	80,000	80,000	0

Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities

Fair value is defined as 'the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date'. Fair value has been assessed by calculating the present value of the cash flows that take place over the remaining life of the instruments (Level 2 in the IFRS fair value hierarchy). (Note 40 - Accounting Policy (xxv) refers).

The fair value of the Council's internally managed investment portfolio is not materially different to the book value, and is disclosed in the table above.

NOTE 9b FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The fair value of the Council's investments is greater than the book value because the Council's portfolio of assets includes a number of fixed rate investments where the interest rate receivable is higher than the rates available for similar investments in the market at the balance sheet date. This shows a notional future gain based on economic conditions at 31st March 2020 arising from counter-parties commitment to pay interest to the Council above current market rates.

The Council 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 Council is directly exposed. The Council 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 Public Works Loan Board (PWLB) debt, fair values as at 31st March 2020 published by PWLB have been used.

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.

NOTE 9b FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

NOTE 9b: Borrowing at source - Fair Value	31 March 2019		31 March 2020	
	Fair Value £000	Book Value £000	Fair Value £000	Book Value £000
Public Works Loan Board	68,933	52,010	65,435	52,010
Market Loan	103,453	61,000	97,161	59,000
Temporary Loan	0	0	2,102	2,000
Total	172,386	113,010	164,698	113,010

NOTE 9b: Borrowing - Maturity Profile	31 March 2019 £000	31 March 2020 £000
Less than 1 year	0	2,000
Between 1 and 2 years	2,000	2,000
Between 2 and 5 years	16,010	26,510
Between 5 and 10 years	17,000	4,500
More than 10 years	78,000	78,000
Total Borrowings	113,010	113,010
Accrued Interest (Short Term Borrowings)	1,495	1,030
	114,505	114,040

The balance sheet figures are based upon the maturity profile of borrowings. No early repayment or impairment is recognised. For instruments with maturity of less than 12 months or trade or other receivables, their fair value is assessed as the carrying or billed amount. The fair value of the Council's total liabilities is greater than the carrying amount because the Council's loans portfolio includes a number of fixed rate loans where the interest rate payable is higher than the rates available for similar loans at the balance sheet date. This comparison demonstrates a notional future loss as at 31st March 2020 as a consequence of a commitment to pay interest to lenders above current market rates.

The fair value of PWLB loans of £65.435m measures the economic effect of the terms agreed with the PWLB compared with estimates of the terms that would be offered for market transactions undertaken at the balance sheet date. The difference between the carrying amount and the fair value measures the additional interest that the Council will pay over the remaining terms of the loans under the agreements with the PWLB, against what would be paid if the loans were at prevailing market rates. The Council has a continuing ability to borrow at concessionary rates from the PWLB rather than from the markets.

NOTE 9b FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Statutory Override on Pooled Investments

The Council holds a £10m pooled investment in a property fund. As a result of the change in accounting standards for 2018/19 under IFRS 9, the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) agreed to allow English Authorities time to adjust their portfolios of all pooled investments by announcing a statutory delay to the implementation of IFRS 9 for five years commencing from April 2018. The Council will use the statutory override to account for any changes in the fair value on its pooled investments.

Investments in Equity Instruments

The Council has no investments in equity instruments to be treated under IFRS 9 as fair value through other comprehensive income.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Council holds units in CCLA Property Fund. The Fair Value calculated on the quoted share price is not materially different from the value in the balance sheet.

Following COVID-19, we were advised of the following by CCLA:

“Due to the pervasive effects of Covid-19 (coronavirus) we saw change in the investment environment and infrequency (fewer) of transactions. This means that it was not possible to ensure the CCLA investment valuations truly reflect the prevailing conditions. As this will result in a material risk of disadvantage to either party, CCLA (same as other property managers) suspended transactions (25th March 2020) until the required level of certainty is re-established.

Already pricing stability has returned to the key sectors such as industrials sector, supermarkets and some other specialist areas. However for balanced and diversified funds such as the Local Authority Property Fund, the lifting of the dealing suspension is probably still a few months away.

The Fund continues to pay its quarterly income payment (75%) and expected to be back to normal by Q4 2020”.

NOTE 10: NATURE AND EXTENT OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Council's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks including:

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 Council's customers.

Lending and Investments

In the case of lending/investing surplus funds, risk is minimised through the Council'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 2019/20 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	AAAmf	Aaa-mf	AAAm	

In addition to deposits in higher rated deposit-takers, the Council 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 2020 the disposition of investments was:

Category	£000	%	Spread (number of counterparties)	Fitch Rating
UK Clearing Banks	35,000	43.75%	7	F1, A, a-,1
UK Building Society	0	0.00%	0	F1, A, a-,1
Local Authority	35,000	43.75%	7	n/a
Pooled Property Fund	10,000	12.50%	1	AAAmf
Non UK Banks	0	0.00%	0	AAA
Total	80,000	100.00%	15	

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.

NOTE 10: NATURE AND EXTENT OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Current Deposits and Trade Debtors

No losses or impairments were incurred in 2019/20, nor are expected for the duration of current deposits. The Council does not generally allow credit for customers. The Council'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 2019 £000	31 March 2020 £000
< 3 months	11,153	7,945
3 to 12 months	1,307	2,799
> 1 year	2,292	5,107
Total	14,752	15,851

Cash

The Council's cash is held in a UK clearing bank and when the balance is significant, deposits are spread across a number of institutions to reduce risk.

Liquidity Risk

The Council's ability to pay its financial commitments as and when due is supported by substantial resources. Also, it has a comprehensive cash flow management system that seeks to ensure that cash is available as needed. It plans a balanced annual budget that provides sufficient revenue to cover annual expenditure, and has access to borrowings from money markets and the Public Works Loans Board.

There is no significant risk that the Council will be unable to raise finance to meet its commitments under financial instruments, although there is risk the Council may be bound to replenish some of its borrowings at a time of unfavourable interest rates.

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:

	31/03/2019 £000	%	31/03/2020 £000	%
Under 12 months	0	0.00%	2,000	1.77%
1yr to 2yrs	2,000	1.77%	2,000	1.77%
2yrs to 5yrs	16,010	14.20%	26,510	23.46%
5yrs to 10yrs	17,000	15.03%	4,500	3.98%
10yrs and over	78,000	69.00%	78,000	69.02%
Total	113,010	100.00%	113,010	100.00%

NOTE 10: NATURE AND EXTENT OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

LOBO debt exposure with market rates of:		Pro- spectively repayable / requiring Re-finance £000	Proportion of total debt %
4.00 - 4.99%		5,000	9.80%
5.00 - 5.99%		24,000	47.06%
6.00 - 6.99%		15,500	30.39%
7.00 - 7.99%		2,000	3.92%
8.00 - 8.99%		4,500	8.82%
Total		51,000	100.00%

None of the above debt is reasonably in prospect of option exercise. Liquidity is supported by the significant funds the Council 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 31st March 2020 the sources of potential borrowing appear unimpaired, and the maturity profile of investments, available to support liquidity going forward, is as follows:

Maturity Profile of Investments	£000	%
April to June 2020	5,000	6.25
July to September 2020	35,000	43.75
October to December 2020	20,000	25.00
January 2021 to March 2021	10,000	12.50
April 2021 to June 2021	0	0.00
June 2021 to September 2021	0	0.00
October 2021 and beyond	10,000	12.50
	80,000	100.00

The Council did not experience any liquidity problems in 2019/20 and does not currently anticipate any for 2020/21.

NOTE 10: NATURE AND EXTENT OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Interest Rate (or Market) Risk

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

-) Borrowing at variable rates– the interest expense charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement can rise or fall.
-) Investments at variable rates – the interest income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement 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 rates 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:

	2019/20 £000	0.5% £000	1.0% £000
Borrowings	113,010	565	1,130
Investments	(80,000)	(400)	(800)
Impact on CIES	N/A	165	330

Mitigation

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 would be payable to unwind the fixed deposits.

NOTE 10: NATURE AND EXTENT OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Borrowings

The Council'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.

Maturity in	At 31st March 2019		At 31st March 2020	
	£000	Interest Rate %	£000	Interest Rate %
Under 12 months	0	0.0	2,000	7.0
1 to 2 years	2,000	7.0	2,000	6.5
2 to 5 years	16,010	6.6	26,510	5.9
5 to 10 years	17,000	6.0	4,500	8.3
10 to 15 years	1,000	4.3	1,000	4.3
15 to 20 years	11,500	5.4	11,500	5.4
20 to 25 years	13,500	6.6	13,500	6.6
25 to 30 years	0	0.0	0	0.0
30 to 35 years	7,000	4.4	17,000	5.2
35 to 40 years	25,000	4.6	15,000	4.0
40 to 45 years	20,000	5.0	20,000	5.0
45 to 50 years	0	0.0	0	0.0
	113,010	5.6	113,010	5.6

Prudential Indicator Limits

Maximum % exposure to	2018/19	2019/20	2020/2021	2021/2022
	%	%	%	%
Fixed rates	100	100	100	100
Variable rates	50	50	50	50

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.

NOTE 10: NATURE AND EXTENT OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	2018/19	2019/20	2020/2021	2021/2022
	%	%	%	%
Maximum investment over 1 year as percentage of total investments	50	50	50	50

At 31st March 2020, the investment portfolio's exposure to interest rates is set out in the following table.

Deposit Maturity in:	At 31st March 2019		At 31st March 2020	
	£000	Interest Rate %	£000	Interest Rate %
0-3 months	5,000	1.1	5,000	1.3
3-6 months	25,000	1.0	35,000	0.9
6-9 months	5,000	1.2	20,000	1.0
9-12 months	15,000	1.2	10,000	1.0
over 12 months	10,000	4.1	10,000	4.1
	60,000	1.72	80,000	1.66

Note: Time deposits incur penalties if called before the end date, while the pooled property would incur selling fees.

PFI Borrowing

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

Price Risk

The Council (excluding its Pension Fund, which is subject to separate constraints) 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 Council 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.

NOTE 10: NATURE AND EXTENT OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Refinancing and Maturity Risk

The Council maintains a significant debt and investment portfolio. Whilst the cash flow procedures above are considered against the refinancing risk procedures, longer-term risk to the Council relates to managing the exposure to replacing financial instruments as they mature. This risk relates to both the maturing of longer-term financial liabilities and longer-term financial assets.

The approved treasury indicator limits for the maturity structure of debt and the limits placed on investments made for greater than one year in duration are the key parameters used to address this risk. The Council's approved treasury and investment strategies address the main risks and the central treasury team address the operational risks within the approved parameters. This includes:

-) monitoring the maturity profile of financial liabilities and amending the profile through either new borrowing or the rescheduling of the existing debt; and
-) monitoring the maturity profile of investments to ensure sufficient liquidity is available for the Council's day-to-day cash flow needs, and the spread of longer-term investments provide stability of maturities and returns in relation to the longer-term cash flow needs.

Overall Procedures for Managing Risk

The Council's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets, and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the resources available to fund services.

NOTE 11: PROVISIONS

NOTE 11: Current Provisions		
2018/19 £000	NDR Appeals	2019/20 £000
(641)	Balance at 1 April	(2,868)
(726)	Pooling Re-Distribution from MHCLG	717
(1,929)	Additional provisions made during the year	(780)
428	Amounts used during the year	275
(2,868)	Balance at 31 March	(2,656)

NOTE 11: Long Term Provisions						
2018/19				2019/20		
Insurance Fund £000	NDR Appeals £000	Total £000		Insurance Fund £000	NDR Appeals £000	Total £000
(4,228)	(1,140)	(5,368)	Balance at 1 April	(4,729)	(5,099)	(9,828)
0	(1,290)	(1,290)	NDR Pooling Re-distribution from MHCLG	0	1,275	1,275
(956)	(3,429)	(4,385)	Additional provisions made during the year	(683)	(1,386)	(2,069)
455	760	1,215	Amounts used during the year	836	490	1,326
(4,729)	(5,099)	(9,828)	Balance at 31 March	(4,576)	(4,720)	(9,296)

Insurance Fund:

The Council self-insures for claims up to a certain value. As part of this it maintains an Insurance Fund to cover claims. The Council tops up the fund at year end, so it is maintained within the suggested limits recommended by the Council's actuaries and addresses any further risks.

NDR Appeals:

The Collection Fund contains a provision of £15.367m for the estimated cost of appeals against NDR (Business Rates) charges which may be settled in future years.

The Council's share of this provision (48%) is £7.376m, £2.656m current and £4.720m non-current. During 2019/20, the Council's share charged against this sum was £0.765m and its share of money set aside to cover future appeals was £2.166m. The balance of the appeals provision (52%, £7.991m) is held within the Collection Fund as part of consolidated balances for the GLA and MHCLG

NOTE 12: CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Employment Cases

There are five employment disputes with a maximum potential liability of £0.132m. These cases are subject to the outcome of litigation.

Mitigation of Risk

Where appropriate, the Council defends itself against claims. Due to the inherent uncertainties surrounding the outcome of disputes, the Council has not made provision for these in the accounts.

Synthetic Sports Pitch - Agreement

In 2019, the Council entered into an agreement with The Wimbledon Club in regard to provision of a replacement synthetic pitch at Raynes Park High School.

In the event of the Council terminating the lease without the consent of the school it is required to make payment to the Governing Body. The amount of the payment, which equalled the Agreement amount of £0.501m reduces by 1/15 each year until 2033/34.

Whilst the above does theoretically place a liability on the Council, this would only arise if the council needed to develop the land which, with Section 77 requirements protecting playing fields, could only happen if the school were to close.

NOTE 13: CONTINGENT ASSETS

Employment Matters

There are three employment matters that may give rise to income of £22,000. The amount is subject to the outcome of litigation.

Bishopsford Bridge

There is one potential claim by the council concerning repairs to Bishopsford Bridge. The potential claim is still being calculated but it is likely to amount to approximately £4million. As with all litigation, any case arising could have legal costs claims that may add to or reduce the sum claimed.

NOTE 14: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

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

2018/19 £000	NOTE 14: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	2019/20 £000
(4,438)	Main bank account	13,505
437	Cash in transit (held by agents)	583
18,360	Cash advanced to schools	18,352
28,000	Short Term Deposits	500
18	Cash advanced to establishments (Cash imprests)	17
42,377	Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	32,957

NOTE 15: CASH FLOWS

15a Adjustments to Net Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services for

Non-Cash Movements

2018/19 £000	NOTE 15a: CASH FLOWS	2019/20 £000
	Non Cash Movements	
(21,832)	Depreciation	(22,494)
(4,858)	Revaluation	(607)
(1,081)	Amortisation	(1,172)
(24,990)	Carrying amount of non-current assets and non-current assets held for sale, sold or derecognised	(216)
(35,481)	Movement in Pension Liability	(23,287)
198	(Increase)/Reduction in provision for the impairment of bad debts	(1,578)
(6,688)	(Increase)/Reduction in Provisions	745
0	Acquisition of Donated Asset	2,814
(94,732)		(45,795)
	Accruals Adjustments	
0	Increase/(Reduction) in Inventories	0
4,938	Increase/(Reduction) in Debtors	(966)
46	Increase/(Reduction) in Interest Debtors	164
1,689	(Increase)/Reduction in Creditors	(1,466)
8	(Increase)/Reduction in Interest Creditors	465
6,681		(1,803)
(88,051)	Total	(47,598)

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

2018/19 £000	NOTE 15 b: CASH FLOWS	2019/20 £000
10,365	Proceeds from the sale of PP&E, investment property and intangible assets	2,428
20,475	Any other items for which the cash effects are investing or financing cash flows	18,377
30,840	Total	20,805

NOTE 15: CASH FLOWS

15c. Operating Activities

2018/19 £000	NOTE 15c : CASH FLOWS OPERATING ACTIVITIES	2019/20 £000
(19,676)	Cost of Services less Receipts	(18,244)
(1,954)	Interest received from investments and finance leases	(2,023)
6,307	Interest paid on borrowings	6,781
8,482	Interest paid in respect of finance leases	4,620
(6,841)	Net cash flows from operating activities	(8,866)

15d. Investing Activities

2018/19 £000	NOTE 15d: CASH FLOWS INVESTING ACTIVITIES	2019/20 £000
25,956	Purchase of property, plant and equipment, investment, property and intangible assets	17,868
97,661	Purchase of short-term and long-term investments	95,000
0	Purchase of short-term and long-term investments: investment in Subsidiary	1,900
(97,000)	Proceeds from short-term and long-term investments	(75,000)
661	Net	21,900
(10,365)	Proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets	(2,978)
(21,628)	Other receipts from investing activities	(18,572)
(5,376)	Net cash flows from investing activities	18,218

15e. Financing Activities

2018/19 £000	NOTE 15e: CASH FLOWS FINANCING ACTIVITIES	2019/20 £000
(1,200)	Cash payments/ (receipts) for the reduction of finance leases	2,338
(17)	Repayment / (receipt) of short- and long-term borrowing	0
1,491	Other payments/(receipts) from financing activities	(2,270)
274	Net cash flows from financing activities	68

RESERVES

NOTE 16: USABLE RESERVES

This note sets out the amounts set aside from the General Fund in Earmarked Reserves to provide financing for future expenditure plans, and the amounts posted back from Earmarked Reserves to meet General Fund expenditure in 2019/20.

Usable Reserves	Balance at 31st Mar 2018 £000	Transfers out 2018/19 £000	Transfers in 2018/19 £000	Balance at 31st Mar 2019 £000	Transfers out 2019/20 £000	Transfers in 2019/20 £000	Balance at 31st Mar 2020 £000
General Fund:							
Balances held by schools	(8,748)	151	3,410	(5,187)	2	9,480	4,295
General Fund Balances	(12,778)	0	(1,000)	(13,778)	0	0	(13,778)
Earmarked reserves	(39,196)	18,489	(27,399)	(48,106)	17,240	(28,740)	(59,606)
Total General Fund	(60,722)	18,640	(24,989)	(67,071)	17,242	(19,260)	(69,089)
Capital:							
Capital Receipts Reserves (CRR)	(15,513)	16,360	(10,075)	(9,228)	9,597	(2,428)	(2,059)
Capital Grants Unapplied (CGU)	(10,479)	7,018	(13,545)	(17,006)	4,474	(9,368)	(21,900)
Total Capital	(25,992)	23,378	(23,620)	(26,234)	14,071	(11,796)	(23,959)
Total Usable Reserves	(86,714)	42,018	(48,609)	(93,304)	31,314	(31,057)	(93,048)

Balances held by Schools

This summarises the reserves that are held on behalf of Merton's schools and comprise of the following reserves summarised in the table below:-

Usable Reserves	Balance at 31st Mar 2018 £000	Transfers out 2018/19 £000	Transfers in 2018/19 £000	Balance at 31st Mar 2019 £000	Transfers out 2019/20 £000	Transfers in 2019/20 £000	Balance at 31st Mar 2020 £000
Earmarked Schools balances	(8,145)	151	0	(7,994)	0	(361)	(8,355)
Schools Fund	325	0	(427)	(102)	2	0	(100)
DSG Reserve	(928)	0	3,837	2,909	0	9,841	12,750
Total balances held by Schools	(8,748)	151	3,410	(5,187)	2	9,480	4,295

DSG (Dedicated Schools Grant) Reserve

The reduction in the schools' balances reflects the deficit on the DSG reserve where £12.75m has been borrowed against future years' allocations. Arrangements affecting the DSG were explained in the Narrative statement. Note 26 gives calculations for the total movement on this Reserve.

General Fund Balance

This fund includes any surplus after meeting net expenditure on Council services.

NOTE 16: USABLE RESERVES

Earmarked Reserves

Earmarked Reserves are amounts set aside from the General Fund to provide financing for future expenditure plans. Also included in this note are amounts set aside to meet future insurance claims. (see Note 11 for detail).

Capital Receipts Reserve

This represents receipts from the sale of land and other assets. The reserve can be used for the repayment of external loans, or transferred to the capital adjustment account to finance capital expenditure.

Capital Grants Unapplied

These are unapplied capital grants set aside for future capital expenditure. The balance includes unapplied Community Infrastructure Levy receipts.

NOTE 16: USABLE RESERVES

Transfers to/from Earmarked Reserves

Earmarked Reserve	Balance at 31st Mar 2018 £000	Net Transfer (to)/from Reserve £000	Balance at 31st Mar 2019 £000	Transfers out 2019/20 £000	Transfers in 2019/20 £000	Balance at 31st Mar 2020 £000
Outstanding Council Programme Board	(4,545)	113	(4,432)	1,784	(2,523)	(5,171)
For use in future years' budgets	(11,131)	580	(10,551)	3,979	(4,630)	(11,202)
Revenue Reserve for Capital/Revenuisation	(3,498)	(1,112)	(4,610)	223	(26)	(4,413)
Renewable energy reserve	(1,523)	0	(1,523)	0	(298)	(1,821)
Repairs and renewals fund	(1,090)	(1,000)	(2,090)	0	0	(2,090)
Pension fund additional contribution	(453)	0	(453)	0	0	(453)
Local land charges	(2,038)	(220)	(2,258)	0	(127)	(2,385)
Apprenticeships	(260)	(833)	(1,093)	118	0	(975)
Community care reserve	(1,386)	0	(1,386)	1,783	(1,293)	(896)
Local welfare support reserve	(377)	0	(377)	62	0	(315)
Economic development strategy	(2)	2	0	0	0	0
Corporate services reserves	(1,771)	(478)	(2,249)	451	(204)	(2,002)
Spending Review Reserve	0	(3,100)	(3,100)	32	(4,667)	(7,735)
COVID-19 Emergency Funding	0	0	0	0	(6,173)	(6,173)
Wimbledon tennis courts renewal	(150)	0	(150)	0	0	(150)
Governor support reserve	(28)	0	(28)	0	0	(28)
New homes bonus scheme	(122)	0	(122)	0	0	(122)
Adult social care grants	(2,161)	(2,033)	(4,194)	3,519	(3,387)	(4,062)
Culture & environment contributions	(13)	(389)	(402)	312	(110)	(200)
Culture & environment grants	(517)	251	(266)	91	(419)	(594)
Children & education grants	(426)	(49)	(475)	374	(83)	(184)
Housing GF grants	(106)	(598)	(704)	4,477	(4,638)	(865)
Insurance reserves	(1,955)	0	(1,955)	0	0	(1,955)
School standard Fund	(372)	372	0	0	0	0
Schools PFI fund	(5,247)	(382)	(5,629)	0	(162)	(5,791)
CSF Reserves	(25)	(35)	(60)	35	0	(25)
Grand Total	(39,196)	(8,910)	(48,106)	17,240	(28,740)	(59,606)

NOTE 16: USABLE RESERVES

Purpose of Earmarked Reserves

Outstanding Council Programme Board: This reserve is held to fund the transformation of services for the Council.

For use in future years' budgets: These funds are used to balance any budgetary gaps, as identified in the medium term financial strategy, until agreed savings are achieved.

Revenue reserve for capital/revenue: The reserve provides revenue support towards funding capital expenditure and, where necessary, funds revenue expenditure which has been re-classified from the capital programme.

Renewable energy: To fund the cost of implementing renewable energy measures with lower carbon impact in Council buildings, as part of the Council's strategy to reduce its environmental impact.

Repairs and renewals fund: To support day-to-day revenue expenditure, such as maintenance work, on fixed assets.

Pension fund additional contribution: This reserve is used to fund the costs of any enhanced early retirement benefits, which must be borne by the general fund.

Local Land Charges: The reserve will be used to fund any liability arising from potential legal challenges in relation to local land charges.

Apprenticeships: The reserve is used to fund the Council's apprenticeship scheme.

Community Care Reserve: Used to fund learning and disability transition expenditure, including TUPE and redundancy cost from the NHS, and other learning and disability related expenditure.

Local Welfare Support Reserve: Reserve holds any underspend arising from the local welfare support scheme.

Economic Development Strategy: For projects that support economic development in the Borough.

Corporate Services reserves: This reserve funds corporate projects, LPFA former GLC contributions and also provides a contingency to cover any Housing Benefit Subsidy Grant that may be clawed back from the Council by the Department of Work and Pensions.

Spending Review Reserve: This reserve is to provide for funding risk arising from measures that may be implemented as part of the Government's forthcoming Spending Review

Wimbledon tennis courts renewal: Funds held in accordance with the agreement for the upkeep of Merton's tennis courts.

NOTE 16: USABLE RESERVES

Governor Support Reserve: Service provided jointly with LB Sutton. This reserve holds an underspend from prior years. Expenditure must be agreed jointly by the two Boroughs.

New homes bonus scheme: Top-slice funding received from the Greater London Authority. The funds must be used to deliver three specific projects that contribute to London - Brighter Business: Resilience through energy efficiency; Morden Master planning; and Morden Retail Gateway.

COVID-19 Emergency Funding Reserve: This reserve has been created primarily from the balance of government grant received in 2019/20 towards the costs of tackling the coronavirus pandemic. A small amount was utilised in 2019/20 with the majority transferred to this reserve to fund the significant expenditure to come.

Adult Social Care grants: To ensure that government grant provided for Adult Social Care is utilised efficiently and effectively.

Culture & Environment contributions: The grants and funds will mainly be spent on the weekly collection support scheme.

Culture & Environment grants: To hold unspent funds from various grants, including: Trees for Cities, Air Quality, Heat Networks Delivery Unit and Sports Blast.

Children & Education grants: The reserve holds unspent receipts from the following grants: Social Work Improvement Fund Training, Troubled Families, Adoption Reform, and SEN Reform.

Housing General Fund grants: This reserve is used to manage the rent guarantor scheme. Grant is received to provide rent deposits for homeless people and LBM are required to refund a deposit at the end of the agreed lease period (in line with defined conditions). Also, government grants for housing, awarded late have been carried forward for use in 2020/21.

Insurance Reserves: The Council, in line with most other local authorities, self-insures for claims up to a certain value. The insurance reserve is held for this purpose.

Schools PFI fund: Programmed reserve to balance general fund contributions to the PFI scheme evenly over the contract term.

Schools Standards Reserve: Resources to support inspections preparation, project support, capacity building for transformation and commissioning post funding.

NOTE 17: UNUSABLE RESERVES

The Council keeps a number of reserves in the Balance Sheet. Some are required to be held for statutory reasons, some are needed to comply with proper accounting practice.

31-Mar-19 £000	NOTE 17: UNUSABLE RESERVES SUMMARY	31-Mar-20 £000
(302,267)	Revaluation Reserve (RR)	(348,077)
(224,524)	Capital Adjustment Account (CAA)	(235,372)
342,678	Pensions Reserve(PR)	279,261
(5,450)	Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve(DCRR)	(5,406)
476	Collection Fund Adjustment Account (CFAA)	(413)
4,614	Accumulated Absences Account (AAA)	4,816
(184,473)	Total Unusable Reserves	(305,191)

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 to provide services and the gains are consumed through depreciation; or
- disposed of and the gains are realised.

31-Mar-19 £000	NOTE 17: REVALUATION RESERVE	31-Mar-20 £000
(317,688)	Balance at 1st April	(302,267)
(51,919)	Upward revaluation of assets	(67,283)
51,628	Downward revaluation of assets and impairment losses not charged to the Surplus/ Deficit on the Provision of Services	15,597
(291)	Sub Total: Surplus or deficit on revaluation of non-current assets not posted to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of services	(51,686)
5,741	Difference between fair value depreciation and historical cost depreciation	5,876
9,971	Accumulated gains on assets sold or scrapped	0
15,712	Sub Total: Amount written off to the Capital Adjustment Account	5,876
(302,267)	Balance at 31st March	(348,077)

NOTE 17: UNUSABLE RESERVES

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).

31-Mar-19		NOTE 17: Capital Adjustment Account	31-Mar-20	
£000	£000		£000	£000
	(228,718)	Balance at 1st April		(224,524)
	(15,712)	Amounts written out of the Revaluation Reserve		(5,876)
		Reversal of items relating to capital expenditure debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		
21,832		Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	22,494	
5,930		Revaluation losses charged to CIES for Property, Plant and Equipment where there is no prior Revaluation Reserve balance	6,929	
(1,072)		Reversal of impairment charges to the CIES of non-current assets in prior years where the non-current assets have had an upward revaluation in year	(6,322)	
1,081		Amortisation of intangible assets	1,172	
2,496		Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	3,716	
24,990		Amounts of non-current assets written off on derecognition or sale as part of gain/loss on disposal	216	
	55,257	Sub Total		28,205
	39,544	Net reversal of the cost of non-current assets consumed in the year		22,329
		Capital financing applied in the year:		
(16,360)		Use of Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	(9,597)	
(15,125)		Application of grants and contributions to capital financing or the Capital Grants Unapplied Account	(12,940)	
0		Donations received	(2,814)	
(3,801)		Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment charged against the General Fund (i)	(7,237)	
(99)		Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund	(624)	
	(35,385)	Sub Total		(33,212)
	35	Loan Repayments		35
	(224,524)	Balance at 31st March		(235,372)

NOTE 17: UNUSABLE RESERVES

Pensions Reserve

The Pensions Reserve absorbs the timing differences arising from the different arrangements.

The debit balance on the Pensions Reserve therefore shows a substantial shortfall in the benefits earned by past and current employees and the resources the Council has set aside to meet them. The statutory arrangements will ensure that funding will have been set aside by the time the benefits come to be paid.

2018/19 £000	NOTE 17: Pensions Reserve	2019/20 £000
350,088	Balance at 1st April	342,678
(42,891)	Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability/asset	(86,704)
52,217	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	41,122
(16,736)	Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	(17,835)
35,481	Sub Total included in CIES	23,287
342,678	Balance at 31st March	279,261

NOTE 17: UNUSABLE RESERVES

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 Council 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.

2018/19 £000	NOTE 17: Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve	2019/20 £000
(5,465)	Balance at 1st April	(5,450)
-	Transfer of deferred sale proceeds credited as part of the (gain) / loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	28
15	Transfer to the Capital Receipts Reserve upon receipt of Cash	16
(5,450)	Balance at 31st March	(5,406)

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.

2018/19 £000	NOTE 17: Collection Fund Adjustment Account	2019/20 £000
(1,171)	Balance at 1st April	476
1,647	Amount by which council tax income credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is different from council tax and business rate income calculated for the year in accordance with statutory requirements	(889)
476	Balance at 31st March	(413)

Note: Includes £50k costs

NOTE 17: UNUSABLE RESERVES

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.

2018/19 £000	NOTE 17: Accumulated Absences Account	2019/20 £000
4,701	Balance at 1st April	4,614
(4,701)	Settlement or cancellation of accrual made at the end of the preceding year	(4,614)
4,614	Amounts accrued at the end of the current year	4,815
(87)	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 statutory requirements accordance with Statutory requirements	200
4,614	Balance as at 31st March	4,815

NOTE 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 Council in the year in accordance with proper accounting practice to the resources that are specified by statutory provisions as being available to the Council to meet future capital and revenue expenditure.

NOTE 18 Adjustments between Accounting and Funding Basis	2018-19				2019-20			
	Usable Reserves			Note17	Usable Reserves			Note17
	General Fund Balance	Capital Receipts Reserves	Capital Grants Unapplied	Movement in Unusable Reserves	General Fund Balance	Capital Receipts Reserves	Capital Grants Unapplied	Movement in Unusable Reserves
£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	
Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Adjustment Account								
Reversal of items debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:								
Charges for depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	(21,832)	0	0	21,832	(22,494)	0	0	22,494
Revaluation losses on Property Plant and Equipment	(5,930)	0	0	5,930	(6,929)	0	0	6,929
Reversal of impairment charges to the CIES of non-current assets in prior years where the non-current assets have had an upward revaluation in year	1,072	0	0	(1,072)	6,322	0	0	(6,322)
Amortisation of intangible assets	(1,081)	0	0	1,081	(1,172)	0	0	1,172
Sub Total to agree to Note 2	(27,771)	0	0	27,771	(24,273)	0	0	24,273
Revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute	(2,496)	0	0	2,496	(3,716)	0	0	3,716
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	(24,990)	0	0	24,990	(216)	0	0	216
Subtotal of Items reversed from the CIES Involving the CAA	(55,257)	0	0	55,257	(28,205)	0	0	28,205
<u>Insertion of items not debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement:</u>								
Statutory provision for the financing of capital investment	3,801	0	0	(3,801)	7,237	0	0	(7,237)
Capital expenditure charged against the General Fund balance	99	0	0	(99)	624	0	0	(624)
Revaluation gains charged direct to Revaluation Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal of Items not in the CIES inserted into the CAA	3,900	0	0	(3,900)	7,861	0	0	(7,861)
Totals	(51,357)	0	0	51,357	(20,344)	0	0	20,344

NOTE 18 Adjustments between Accounting and Funding Basis	2018-19				2019-20			
	Usable Reserves		Note17		Usable Reserves			Note17
	General Fund Balance	Capital Receipts Reserves	Capital Grants Unapplied	Movement in Unusable Reserves	General Fund Balance	Capital Receipts Reserves	Capital Grants Unapplied	Movement in Unusable Reserves
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000

Adjustments primarily involving the Capital Grant Unapplied Account:								
Capital grants and contributions unapplied credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	21,655	0	(17,603)	(4,052)	20,649	0	(8,935)	(11,714)
Application of grants to capital financing transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account								
Application of grants to capital financing transferred to the Capital Adjustment Account	0	0	11,075	(11,075)	0	0	4,040	(4,040)
Totals	21,655	0	(6,528)	(15,127)	20,649	0	(4,895)	(15,754)

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	10,025	(10,025)	0	0	2,376	(2,376)	0	0
Use of the Capital Receipts Reserve to finance new capital expenditure	0	16,360	0	(16,360)	0	9,597	0	(9,597)
Use of Capital Receipts Reserve to finance debt premium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contribution from the Capital Receipts Reserve towards administrative costs of non-current asset disposals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfer from Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve upon receipt of cash	0	(15)	0	15	0	(16)	0	16
Repayment of debt	0	(35)	0	35		(35)	0	35
Totals	10,025	6,285	0	(16,310)	2,376	7,170	0	(9,546)

Adjustments primarily involving the Deferred Capital Receipts Reserve:								
Transfer of deferred sale proceeds credited as part of the gain/loss on disposal to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	0	0	0	0	(27)	0	0	27
Sub Total	0	0	0	0	(27)	0	0	27

NOTE 18 Adjustments between Accounting and Funding Basis	2018-19				2019-20			
	Usable Reserves			Note17	Usable Reserves			Note17
	General Fund Balance	Capital Receipts Reserves	Capital Grants Unapplied	Movement in Unusable Reserves	General Fund Balance	Capital Receipts Reserves	Capital Grants Unapplied	Movement in Unusable Reserves
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000

Adjustments involving the Pensions Reserve:								
Reversal of items relating to retirement benefits debited or credited to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (see Note 32)	(52,217)	0	0	52,217	(41,122)	0	0	41,122
Employer's pensions contributions and direct payments to pensioners payable in the year	16,736	0	0	(16,736)	17,835	0	0	(17,835)
Subtotal	(35,481)	0	0	35,481	(23,287)	0	0	23,287

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	(1,648)	0	0	1,648	888	0	0	(888)
Sub Total	(1,648)	0	0	1,648	888	0	0	(888)

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	87	0	0	(87)	(200)	0	0	200
Subtotal	87	0	0	(87)	(200)	0	0	200

Total Adjustments	(56,719)	6,285	(6,528)	56,962	(19,945)	7,170	(4,895)	17,670
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CAPITAL

NOTE 19: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

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 - 19 years
- Infrastructure 25 years

Amortisation

Intangible Assets are amortised over 5 years

Capital Commitments

NOTE 19: Capital Commitments at Year End	2018/19 £000	2019/20 £000
The Authority has entered into a number of contracts for the construction or enhancement of Property, Plant and Equipment in the current year and future years totalling an estimated	4,800	4,022

NOTE 19: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

NOTE 19: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	Other Land and Buildings	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	Infra-structure Assets	Community Assets	Surplus Assets	Assets under construction	Total Property, Plant and Equipment
2019/20	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Cost or Valuation							
At 1 April 2019	571,536	20,805	166,933	0	24,475	456	784,205
Additions	7,382	2,066	6,273	357	0	10	16,088
Donations	0	2,813	0	0	0	0	2,813
Revaluation increase/(decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	49,368	0	0	0	385	24	49,777
Revaluation increase/(decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(5,175)	0	0	0	0	0	(5,175)
Derecognition – Disposals	0	(20)	0	0	0	0	(20)
Derecognition – Other	0	(1,098)	(2,147)	0	0	0	(3,245)
Assets reclassified (to)/from held for Sale	(340)	0	0	0	(3,900)	0	(4,240)
Other – reclassifications	(3,820)	0	0	0	4,310	(490)	0
At 31 March 2020	618,951	24,566	171,059	357	25,270	0	840,203

Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment							
At 1 April 2019	10,051	5,995	66,836	0	0	0	82,882
Depreciation Charge	13,236	2,581	6,677	0	0	0	22,494
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	(1,909)	0	0	0	0	0	(1,909)
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(4,568)	0	0	0	0	0	(4,568)
Impairment Losses /(reversals) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Impairment Losses/(reversals) recognised in the Surplus/ Deficit on the Provision of Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Derecognition – Disposals	0	(19)	0	0	0	0	(19)
Derecognition – Other	0	(1,098)	(1,931)	0	0	0	(3,029)
Other- reclassifications	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
At 31 March 2020	16,810	7,459	71,582	0	0	0	95,851

Net Book Value							
At 31 March 2020	602,141	17,107	99,477	357	25,270	0	744,352
At 31 March 2019	561,485	14,810	100,097	0	24,475	456	701,323

NOTE 19: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

NOTE 19: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	Other Land and Buildings	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture & Equipment	Infra-structure Assets	Community Assets	Surplus Assets	Assets under construction	Total Property, Plant and Equipment
2018/19	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Cost or Valuation							
At 1 April 2018	584,348	14,255	167,503	0	22,859	7,969	796,934
Additions	8,483	8,943	4,586	497	0	5,626	28,135
Revaluation increase/(decreases) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	(2,499)	0	0	0	1,616	0	(883)
Revaluation increase/(decreases) recognised in the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(7,004)	0	0	(497)	0	0	(7,501)
Derecognition – Disposals	(25,414)	0	0	0	0	0	(25,414)
Derecognition – Other	0	(2,393)	(5,156)	0	0	0	(7,549)
Assets reclassified (to)/from held for Sale	483	0	0	0	0	0	483
Other – reclassifications	13,139	0	0	0	0	(13,139)	0
At 31 March 2019	571,536	20,805	166,933	0	24,475	456	784,205
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment							
At 1 April 2018	1,558	5,992	65,292	0	0	0	72,842
Depreciation Charge	12,843	2,289	6,700	0	0	0	21,832
Depreciation written out to the Revaluation Reserve	(1,174)	0	0	0	0	0	(1,174)
Depreciation written out to the Surplus/Deficit on the Provision of Services	(2,644)	0	0	0	0	0	(2,644)
Impairment Losses /(reversals) recognised in the Revaluation Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Impairment Losses/(reversals) recognised in the Surplus/ Deficit on the Provision of Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Derecognition – Disposals	(532)	0	0	0	0	0	(532)
Derecognition – Other	0	(2,286)	(5,156)	0	0	0	(7,442)
Other- reclassifications	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
At 31 March 2019	10,051	5,995	66,836	0	0	0	82,882
Net Book Value							
At 31 March 2019	561,485	14,810	100,097	0	24,475	456	701,323
At 31 March 2018	582,790	8,263	102,212	0	22,859	7,969	724,092

NOTE 19: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Revaluations

The Council carries out a rolling programme that ensures that all relevant Property, Plant and Equipment to be measured at fair value is revalued at least every five years. Valuations are as at 31st March in the year of valuation. In 2019/20,

- i) land value of assets deemed to be depreciated replacement costs (DRC) and assets valued at fair value were valued by District Valuer Services (DVS);
- ii) building values of assets deemed DRC assets were undertaken by our Internal Valuers; and
- iii) assets deemed to be existing use value (EUV) were carried out by Internal Valuers.

Valuations of land and buildings were carried out in accordance with the methodologies and bases for estimation set out in the professional standards of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

All surplus assets and assets held for sale are valued under IFRS 13. These have been categorised by the valuers as being within level 2 of the fair value hierarchy, which are based on observable inputs such as market rents and recent sales of similar properties. Further details of fair value can be found within the accounting policies.

NOTE19: Analysis of rolling revaluation programme	Other Land & Buildings	Vehicles Plant, Furniture & Equipment	Infra-structure assets	Community assets	Surplus assets	Total Property, Plant and Equipment
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Valued at historical cost		17,109	99,477	357	-	116,943
Valued at current value in :						-
2019/20 (incl. Schools)	547,819	-	-	-	25,270	573,089
2018/19	32,629	-	-	-	-	32,629
2017/18	14,056	-	-	-	-	14,056
2016/17	7,635	-	-	-	-	7,635
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Value at 31 March 2020	602,139	17,109	99,477	357	25,270	744,352

The outbreak of the Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19), declared by the World Health Organisation as a “Global Pandemic” on 11 March 2020, has impacted global financial markets. Travel restrictions have been implemented by many countries.

Market activity is being impacted in many sectors. As at the valuation date it is considered that less weight can be attached to previous market evidence for comparison purposes, to inform opinions of value. Indeed, the current response to COVID-19 means that Merton faces an unprecedented set of circumstances on which

to base a judgement. Valuations are therefore reported on the basis of 'material valuation uncertainty' as per VPS 3 and VPGA 10 of the RICS Red Book Global. Consequently, less certainty – and a higher degree of caution – should be attached to the valuation than would normally be the case.

NOTE 20: 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 licenses and internally generated software.

All software is given a finite useful life. The useful life assigned to the major software suites used by the London Borough of Merton is 5 years.

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

NOTE 20: INTANGIBLE ASSETS	2018/19	2019/20
	£000	£000
Balance at start of year:		
Gross carrying amounts	5,049	5,504
Accumulated amortisation	(748)	(1,492)
Net carrying amount at start of year	4,301	4,012
Disposals:		
Gross carrying amounts	(337)	(412)
Accumulated amortisation	337	412
Additions:		
Purchases	792	1,456
Reclassified from assets under construction	0	0
Amortisation for the period	(1,081)	(1,172)
Net carrying amount at end of year	4,012	4,296
Comprising:		
Gross carrying amounts	5,504	6,548
Accumulated amortisation	(1,492)	(2,252)
	4,012	4,296

NOTE 21: HERITAGE ASSETS

The Council'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. Valuations were carried out in February 2017 by qualified external valuers, Denham's, a Sussex based firm of auctioneer's founded in 1884. There are four items within the Art collection and nine 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 £104,000.

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

NOTE 21: HERITAGE ASSETS	Art Collection £000	Regalia & Ceremonial £000	Total Assets £000
Cost or Valuation			
1 April 2019	191	611	802
31 March 2020	191	611	802

NOTE 22: ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

NOTE 22: ASSETS HELD FOR SALE	2018/19 £000	2019/20 £000
Balance outstanding at start of year	1,183	700
Recognition	0	0
Assets reclassified (to)/from Other Land & Buildings/Surplus Assets	(483)	4,240
Balance outstanding at end of year	700	4,940

In accordance with Accounting Policy xviii the Council measures its Assets Held for Sale at Fair Value using Level 2 observable inputs and highest and best use value from a market participants perspective.

NOTE 23: IMPAIRMENT LOSSES

The Council carried out an impairment review of property, plant and equipment in 2019/20. The market review by the valuer concluded there were no impairment losses in 2019/20. In 2018/19 there were no impairment losses.

NOTE 24: 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 following table:

NOTE 24: CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND CAPITAL FINANCING	2018/19 £000	2019/20 £000
Opening Capital Financing Requirement	183,712	179,912
<i>Adjustment to match CFR schedule</i>	0	909
Revised Capital Financing Requirement	183,712	180,821
Capital Investment		
Property, Plant and Equipment	28,136	16,088
Intangible Assets	792	1,456
Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital Under Statute	2,496	3,716
Other Investments		
Housing Company -Shares	161	1,900
Sources of Finance		
Capital receipts	(16,360)	(9,597)
Government grants and other contributions	(15,125)	(12,940)
Sums set aside from revenue:		
Direct revenue contributions	(99)	(624)
Minimum Revenue Provision	(3,801)	(7,237)
Closing Capital Financing Requirement	179,912	173,583
(Decrease)/Increase in underlying need to borrowing (unsupported by government financial assistance)	(3,800)	(7,238)
(Decrease)/Increase in Capital Financing Requirement	(3,800)	(7,238)

NOTE 25: LEASES

Council 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 2019 £000	NOTE 25: LEASES -Finance Leases	31 March 2020 £000
7,264	Other Land and Buildings	7,332
0	Vehicles, Plant, Furniture and Equipment	0
7,264	Total	7,332

The Council 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 Council and finance costs that will be payable by the Council in future years while the liability remains outstanding.

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

31 March 2019 £000	Finance lease liabilities (net present value minimum lease payments):	31 March 2020 £000
29	- current	4
790	- non current	786
1,275	Finance costs payable in future years	1,209
2,094	Total minimum lease payments	1,999

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

31 March 2019 £000	Minimum Lease Payments	31 March 2020 £000
94	Not later than one year	70
284	Later than one year and not later than five years	285
1,716	Later than five years	1,644
2,094	Total	1,999
31 March 2019 £000	Finance Lease Payments	31 March 2020 £000
29	Not later than one year	4
20	Later than one year and not later than five years	20
770	Later than five years	766
819	Total	790

The finance lease payments represent the long term liability excluding interest costs.

NOTE 25: LEASES

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 2019/20 £0.081m contingent rents were payable by the Authority (2018/19 £0.202m).

Operating Leases

The Council 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 2019 £000	NOTE 25: LEASES - Operating Leases	31 March 2020 £000
1,437	Not later than one year	1,469
5,700	Later than one year and not later than five years	5,867
3,263	Later than five years	2,267
10,400	Total	9,603

NOTE 25: LEASES

Council as Lessor

Finance Leases

The Council has leased out property at a number of sites across the Borough on a finance lease basis. The Council 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 Council in future years whilst the debtor remains outstanding.

The gross investment is made up of the following:

31 March 2019 £000	NOTE 25: LEASES -Authority as Lessor - Finance Leases Finance lease debtor (net present value of minimum lease payments):	31 March 2020 £000
17	- current	16
5,437	- non current	5,391
19,079	Unearned finance income	18,737
2	Unguaranteed residual value of property	0.00
24,535	Gross investment in lease	24,143

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

NOTE 25: LEASES -Authority as Lessor -Finance Leases	Gross investment in the Lease		Minimum Lease Payments	
	31 March 2019 £000	31 March 2020 £000	31 March 2019 £000	31 March 2020 £000
Not later than one year	340	336	340	336
Later than one year and not later than five years	1,360	1,345	1,360	1,345
Later than five years	22,835	22,462	22,833	22,462
Total	24,535	24,143	24,533	24,143

The minimum lease payments receivable does not include rents that are contingent on events taking place after the lease was entered into, such as adjustments following rent reviews. In 2019/20, £0.465m contingent rents were receivable by the Council (£0.487m in 2018/19).

NOTE 25: LEASES

31 March 2019 £000	NOTE 25: LEASES - contingent rents were receivable by the Authority	31 March 2020 £000
487		465
487	Total	465

Operating Leases

The Council 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:

2018/19 £000	NOTE 25: LEASES - Operating Leases	2019/20 £000
3,624	Not later than one year	4,327
11,449	Later than one year and not later than five years	14,420
29,964	Later than five years	28,979
45,037		47,726

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

SCHOOLS

NOTE 26: DEDICATED SCHOOLS GRANT

The Council's expenditure on schools is funded primarily by Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG), which is provided by the Department for Education. DSG is ring-fenced and can only be applied to meet expenditure properly included in the Schools Budget, as defined in the School Finance and Early Years (England) Regulations 2018. The Schools Budget includes elements for a range of educational services provided on a council-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 2019/20 are as follows:

NOTE 26: DEDICATED SCHOOLS GRANT	Central Expenditure £'000	Individual Schools Budget £'000	2019/20 Total £'000	2018/19 Total £'000
Final DSG for 2019/20 before Academy recoupment			173,252	167,709
Academy figure recouped for 2019/20			(25,262)	(22,106)
Total DSG figure after Academy recoupment for 2019/20			147,990	145,603
Plus: Brought forward from 2018/19			(2,909)	928
Less: Carry-forward to 2020/21 agreed in advance			0	(614)
Agreed initial budgeted distribution in 2019/20	21,155	123,926	145,081	145,917
In year adjustments	0	0	0	0
Final budgeted distribution for 2019/20	21,155	123,926	145,081	145,917
Less: Actual central expenditure	(30,961)		(30,961)	(26,092)
Less: Actual ISB deployed to schools		(126,870)	(126,870)	(123,348)
Plus: Local authority contribution for 2019/20	0	0	0	0
Carry forward for 2019/20	(9,806)	(2,944)	(12,750)	(3,523)

The final DSG before academy recoupment figure includes a provision for early years block. Final DSG allocations are announced in June following the end of each financial year based on census figures at the preceding January. Any adjustment to the final DSG allocation will be treated as an in-year adjustment.

The £12.750m deficit balance is held in the balances held by schools (see Earmarked Reserves Note 16). This amount has been borrowed against future years' allocations. Further information about the DSG deficit is provided in the narrative statement.

NOTE 26: DEDICATED SCHOOLS GRANT

The following table shows a breakdown of the Council's schools, by category, and the net surplus/(deficit) attributable to each.

NOTE 26: DEDICATED SCHOOLS GRANT	2019/20		2018/19	
	Number of Schools	Net surplus/ (deficit) £'000	Number of Schools	Net surplus/ (deficit) £'000
Maintained Primary	27	3,329	27	2,653
Maintained Secondary	2	2,038	2	1,498
Voluntary Aided Primary	11	888	11	1,204
Voluntary Aided Secondary	2	761	2	638
Foundation	1	435	1	446
Special Schools	4	1,004	4	1,657
Total	47	8,455	47	8,096

NOTE 27: PRIVATE FINANCE INITIATIVES AND SIMILAR CONTRACTS

Property, Plant and Equipment

The Council has a Private Finance Initiative (PFI) scheme under which six secondary schools were rebuilt by a PFI operator, New Schools Ltd. Following a partial termination of the contract in 2006, two schools were transferred to academies. In 2013, a third school also became an academy, but remains within the PFI scheme. Under the PFI contract, which runs until 2030, New Schools Ltd are contracted to provide soft services (such as caretaking and facilities maintenance) to the remaining three schools and one academy, in return for an annual payment. The contract does not allow for any of the four remaining schools to leave the arrangement before 2030. At the end of the arrangement, the Council will retain ownership of the school land and buildings.

Value of Assets Held

The Council's accounts include school buildings constructed under the PFI scheme. The change in value of land follows a recalculation of area of schools.

NOTE 27: PFI & Similar Value of Assets Held	31 March 2019 £000	31 March 2020 £000
Gross Value	97,333	96,796
Accumulated Depreciation	0	0
Net	97,333	96,796

Value of Liabilities

The Council 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. The total combined liability is shown in the following table:

NOTE 27: PFI & Similar Value of Liabilities	Capital £000	Interest £000	Services £000	Total £000
31st March 2021	1,661	2,689	4,882	9,232
Apr 2021 - Mar 2026	12,007	11,103	24,417	47,527
Apr 2026 – Mar 2030	15,617	3,598	21,528	40,743
Liability at 31st March 2020	29,285	17,390	50,827	97,502
Liability at 31st March 2019	31,594	20,300	54,057	105,951
Liability at 31st March 2018	32,949	23,327	58,549	114,825

NOTE 27: PRIVATE FINANCE INITIATIVES AND SIMILAR CONTRACTS

Partial Termination

NOTE 27: PFI & Similar Partial Termination	Capital £000	Interest £000	Services £000	Total £000
31st March 2021	844	815	0	1,659
Apr 2021 - Mar 2026	5,223	3,072	0	8,295
Apr 2026 – Mar 2030	5,697	939	0	6,636
Liability at 31st March 2020	11,764	4,826	0	16,590
Liability at 31st March 2019	12,552	5,699	0	18,251
Liability at 31st March 2018	13,287	6,623	0	19,910

Three Schools and One Academy

NOTE 27: PFI & Similar Three Schools and One Academy	Capital £000	Interest £000	Services £000	Total £000
31st March 2021	817	1,874	4,882	7,573
Apr 2021 - Mar 2026	6,784	8,031	24,417	39,232
Apr 2026 – Mar 2030	9,920	2,659	21,528	34,107
Liability at 31st March 2020	17,521	12,564	50,827	80,912
Liability at 31st March 2019	19,042	14,601	54,057	87,700
Liability at 31st March 2018	19,662	16,704	58,549	94,915

MEMBERS OFFICERS AND RELATED PARTIES

NOTE 28: MEMBERS' ALLOWANCES

The cost of members' allowances to the Council is shown in the table below.

NOTE 28: MEMBERS' ALLOWANCES	2018/19	2019/20
	£000	£000
Allowances	728	722
Total	728	722

Further details of Members allowances and expenses are available on our website at:

<https://www.merton.gov.uk/council-and-local-democracy/councillors/allowances-and-expenses>

NOTE 29: OFFICERS' REMUNERATION

The following table 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, exceeds £50,000 in bands of £5,000.

CIPFA guidance states that the disclosure should exclude staff where the authority is not the employer i.e. teaching staff employed at voluntary aided and foundation schools. Therefore, 76 voluntary aided and foundation school employees have been excluded from 2019/20 and 65 have been excluded from 2018/19 figures.

NOTE 29: OFFICERS' REMUNERATION	2018/19	2018/19	2019/20	2019/20
Remuneration Band £	Teaching Staff	Other Staff	Teaching Staff	Other Staff
50,000 – 54,999	77	67	79	91
55,000 – 59,999	50	33	54	42
60,000 – 64,999	23	15	32	23
65,000 – 69,999	15	14	14	17
70,000 – 74,999	5	16	7	6
75,000 – 79,999	6	7	7	15
80,000 – 84,999	5	8	5	5
85,000 – 89,999	2	1	2	2
90,000 – 94,999	2	2	2	1
95,000 – 99,999	4	2	1	4
100,000 – 104,999	0	2	3	3
105,000 – 109,999	0	1	0	0
110,000 – 114,999	0	0	0	0
115,000 – 119,999	0	0	0	1
120,000 – 124,999	0	2	0	0
125,000 – 129,999	0	0	0	0
130,000 – 134,999	2	1	0	0
135,000 – 139,999	1	0	1	0
140,000 – 144,999	0	2	1	3
145,000 – 149,999	0	0	0	1
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	0	0	0
190,000 – 194,999	0	1	0	0
195,000 – 199,999	0	0	0	1
Total	192	174	208	215

NOTE 29: OFFICERS' REMUNERATION

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

NOTE 29: OFFICERS' REMUNERATION - Exit Packages								
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	
	2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20	2018/19 £	2019/20 £
0 - 20,000	16	40	7	6	23	46	155,975	261,204
20,001 - 40,000	1	4	0	7	1	11	34,251	287,540
40,001 - 100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	17	44	7	13	24	57	190,226	548,744

In accordance with the Accounts and Audit Regulations, there is a legal requirement to report the remuneration of certain senior employees:

- (i) Senior employees whose salary is £150,000 or more per year must be identified by name;
- (ii) 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

NOTE 29: OFFICERS' REMUNERATION

The following table provides this detail for 2019/20 and 2018/19 with supporting sub-notes.

NOTE 29: OFFICERS' REMUNERATION - remuneration of certain senior employees:								
Post holder information	2018/19				2019/20			
	Sub-Notes	Remuneration £	Employer's Pension contributions £	Total £	Sub-Notes	Remuneration £	Employer's Pension contributions £	Total £
Chief Executive Ged Curran	6	192,492	2,438	194,930	1	196,341	0	196,341
Director of Corporate Services Caroline Holland	7	140,468	21,326	161,794	2	143,280	21,779	165,059
Director of Community and Housing Hannah Doody	8	134,783	20,425	155,208	3	146,181	22,220	168,401
Director of Children, Schools and Families Rachael Wardell (Started - 14/05/18)	9	121,608	18,461	140,069	4	142,973	21,732	164,705
Director of Environment & Regeneration Chris Lee	10	140,468	21,326	161,794	5	143,280	21,779	165,059

NOTE 29: OFFICERS' REMUNERATION

Sub-notes 2019/20

NOTE 29: OFFICERS' REMUNERATION - remuneration of certain senior employees- Sub Notes 2019/20
<p>1. Mr G. Curran, Chief Executive, remuneration for 2019/20 was a salary of £196,341 A separate payment of £6,515 was received for Acting Returning Officer duties at the General Election on 12 December 2019. Another separate payment of £6,722 was received for Local Returning Officer duties at the EU Parliament Election on 23 May 2019. Another separate payment of £608.96 was received for Returning Officer duties at the Cannon Hill by election on 20 June 2019. A further £800 payment was received for Local Authority Gold Team duties.</p>
<p>2. Ms C. Holland, Director of Corporate Services, remuneration for 2019/20 was a salary of £143,280 A separate payment of £2,535.20 was received for Deputy Acting Returning Officer duties at the General Election on 12 December 2019. Another separate payment of £2,535.20 was received for Deputy Local Returning Officer duties at the EU Parliament Election on 23 May 2019.</p>
<p>3. Ms H. Doody, Director of Community and Housing, remuneration for 2019/20 was a salary of £146,181 As at the end of March 2019/20 annualised salary was £150,000. A separate payment of £777.54 was received for Polling Station Inspector and Senior Count Supervisor duties as well as travel at the General Election on 12 December 2019. Another separate payment of £994.72 was received for Polling Station Inspector and Senior Count Supervisor duties as well as travel at the EU Parliament Election on 23 May 2019.</p>
<p>4. Ms R. Wardell, Director of Children, Schools and Families, remuneration for 2019/20 was a salary of £142,973 As at the end of March 2019/20 annualised salary was £143,280. A separate payment of £415.06 was received for Polling Station Inspector duties and travel at the General Election on 12 December 2019.</p>
<p>5. Mr C. Lee, Director of Environment and Regeneration, remuneration for 2019/20 was a salary of £143,280 A separate payment of £777.54 was received for Polling Station Inspector and Senior Count Supervisor duties as well as travel at the General Election on 12 December 2019. Another separate payment of £994.72 was received for Polling Station Inspector and Senior Count Supervisor duties as well as travel at the EU Parliament Election on 23 May 2019. A further £800 payment was received for Local Authority Gold Team duties.</p>

2018/19

6. Mr G. Curran, Chief Executive, remuneration for 2018/19 was a salary of £192,492

One separate payment of £7,543.38 was received for Acting Returning Officer duties at the Local election on 3 May 2018. A further £342.84 payment was received for Local Authority Gold Team duties.

7. Ms C. Holland, Director of Corporate Services, remuneration for 2018/19 was a salary of £140,468

One separate payment of £2,485.40 was received for Deputy Acting Returning Officer duties at the Local election on 3 May 2018.

8. Ms H. Doody, Director of Community and Housing, remuneration for 2018/19 was a salary of £134,783

One separate payment of £544.87 was received for Senior Count Supervisor duties at the Local election on 3 May 2018.

9. Ms R. Wardell, Director of Children, Schools and Families, started on 14 May 2018 on an annualised salary of £137,921

No additional payments were received.

10. Mr C. Lee, Director of Environment and Regeneration, remuneration for 2018/19 was a salary of £140,468

One separate payment of £985.01 was received for Polling Station Inspector and Senior Count Supervisor duties at the Local election on 3 May 2018. A further £342.84 payment was received for Local Authority Gold Team duties.

MEMBERS OFFICERS AND RELATED PARTIES

NOTE 30 RELATED PARTIES

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

Central Government

The UK Government has significant influence over the operations of the Council. It provides the statutory framework within which the Council operates and the majority of its funding in the form of grants and prescribes the terms of many of the transactions that the Council has with other parties (e.g. Council Tax bills, housing benefits). Details of grants received from government departments are set out in Note 6.

Members

Members of the Council have direct control over the financial and operating decisions of the Council. The total of members' allowances paid in 2019/20 is shown in Note 28.

This disclosure note has been prepared using the Council's Register of Members' Interest in addition to a specific declaration obtained in respect of related party transactions from members and senior officers. The Council issued 60 standard letters to members; 45 have responded.

During 2019/20, members of the Council (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 £644k. The amounts disclosed below are those material to either party of the related party transaction (i.e. the Council or the other entity).

Organisation	2019/20 £000
Merton and Morden Guild	56
Faith in Action	10
Springfield Advice and Law Centre	59
Merton Community Transport	36
North East Mitcham Community Association	61
Evolve Housing and Support	422
Total	644

Senior Officers

Senior officers of the Council also have direct control over the financial and operating decisions of the Council. Senior officers are required to make a specific declaration in respect of related party transactions. The Council issued 22 standard letters to current senior officers; there have been 22 responses.

NOTE 30 RELATED PARTIES

Two senior officers are directors of CHAS 2013 Ltd and two senior officers are directors of Merantun Development Ltd (See Note 34). Otherwise, senior officers within the Council did not hold any positions in other organisations which would enable them to significantly influence the policies of the Council and result in a related party transaction of a material nature.

Voluntary Organisations

The Council made grants and payments totalling £644k to voluntary and other organisations whose senior management included members of the Council (or members of their immediate family or household). These payments are summarised in the disclosure within this note on members' related party transactions. In all instances the grants were made with proper consideration of declarations of interest. The Council's Register of Members' Interest is open to public inspection on the Council's website.

Pension Fund

Merton Pension Fund is administered by London Borough of Merton. During the reporting period, the Council incurred costs of £0.37m (2018/19: £0.39m) in relation to the administration and management of the Fund and was reimbursed by the Fund for these expenses. The council is also the single largest employer of members of the pension Fund. All monies owing to and due from the Fund were paid in year.

No members of the pension Fund committee are in receipt of pension benefits from the Merton Pension Fund. The three officers and the two staff pensioner reps of the committee are active members of the Fund.

In addition, the four local pension board members are active members of the pension Fund.

Each member of the pension Fund committee is required to declare their interests at each meeting. No other declarations were made during the year

Entities Controlled by the Council

Details of the transactions between the Council and its subsidiary CHAS2013 Ltd and Merantun Developments Ltd are disclosed in Note 34.

PENSION FUND

NOTE 31: PENSION SCHEMES ACCOUNTED FOR AS DEFINED CONTRIBUTION SCHEMES

Teachers employed by the Council are members of the Teachers' Pension Scheme, administered by Capita Teachers' Pensions on behalf of the Department for Education (DfE). The scheme provides teachers with specified benefits upon their retirement, and the Council contributes towards the costs by making contributions based on a percentage of members' pensionable salaries.

The scheme is a multi-employer defined benefit scheme. The scheme is unfunded and the Department for Education uses a notional fund as the basis for calculating the employers' contribution rate paid by local authorities. In 2019/20, the employer's contribution was 16.48% April 19 to August 19 then 23.68% September 19 to March 2020 (16.48% average in 2018/19). Valuations of the notional fund are undertaken every four years.

The scheme has in excess of 10,000 participating employers and consequently the Council is not able to identify its share of the underlying financial position and performance of the scheme with sufficient reliability for accounting purposes. For the purposes of this Statement of Accounts, it is therefore accounted for on the same basis as a defined contribution scheme. As a proportion of the total contributions into the Teachers' Pension Scheme during the year ending 31st March 2020, the Council's own contributions equate to approximately 0.25%.

The Council is responsible for the costs of any additional benefits awarded upon early retirement outside of the terms of the teachers' scheme. The Council is not liable to the scheme for any other entities' obligations under the plan.

The Council also pays an employer's contribution of 14.38% (14.38% in 2018/19) to the NHS Pension Scheme, for staff who transferred to the Council but remain in the NHS scheme. The NHS scheme was previously a defined benefit scheme, with staff benefits linked to their average earnings in the final ten years of employment. From 1st April 2015, it became a career average revalued earnings scheme.

NOTE 31: PENSION SCHEMES ACCOUNTED FOR AS DEFINED CONTRIBUTION SCHEMES

Contributions to the scheme for the current and previous years are set-out in the table below:

NOTE 31: Authority's Contribution	2018/19 £000	2019/20 £000
Authority's contribution to DfE teacher's pension scheme	8,652	11,296
Authority's contribution to NHS pension scheme	84	82

Assuming a 2% staff pay award in 2020/21, an estimate of the contributions to be paid in the next financial year would be:

NOTE 31: Estimate of the contributions to be paid in the next financial year	2020/21 £000
Authority's contribution to DfE teacher's pension scheme	11,522
Authority's contribution to NHS pension scheme	84

NOTE 32: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION SCHEMES

Participation in Pension Schemes

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

The Council 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 2015/16. This is a defined benefit scheme, whereby both the Council and employees make contributions into a fund. The contributions are calculated with the aim of balancing pension liabilities and investment assets. The benefits payable in respect of service from 1st April 2014 are based on career average revalued earnings, rather than final salary.

The scheme accounts are prepared in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the UK 2019/20, 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 remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/asset recognised in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is a gain of £86.703m (£42.891m gain in 2018/19).

NOTE 32: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION SCHEMES

NOTE 32: Local Government Pensions Scheme	2018/19	2019/20
Transactions	£000	£000
Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		
Cost of Services:		
Service Cost	42,888	32,452
Administration	354	652
Finance and Investment Income and Expenditure		
Net interest on defined liability	8,975	8,018
Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services	52,217	41,122
Other Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement		
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability/asset	(42,891)	(86,704)
Total Post Employment Benefit Charged to the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement	9,326	(45,582)
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	(52,217)	(41,122)
Actual amount charged against the General Fund Balance for pensions in the year:		
Employers' contributions payable to scheme	16,736	17,835

NOTE 32: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION SCHEMES

Assets and Liabilities in relation to Post-Employment Benefits

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

NOTE 32: Local Government Pensions Scheme Assets and Liabilities	2018/19 £000	2019/20 £000
Opening Defined Benefit Obligation	960,997	1,008,244
Current Service Cost	30,862	32,023
Interest Cost	25,164	23,920
Change in financial assumptions	45,483	(89,601)
Change in demographic assumptions	(57,823)	(42,177)
Experience loss/(gain) on defined benefit obligation	0	9,328
Liabilities extinguished on settlements	18,257	(81)
Estimated benefits paid net of transfers in	(24,986)	(27,675)
Past service costs including curtailments (i)	6,743	461
Contributions by Scheme participants	5,210	5,554
Unfunded pension payments	(1,663)	(1,631)
Defined Benefit Obligation at end of period	1,008,244	918,365

(i) 18/19 included an amount of £6.550m which is the estimate of the possible impact on total liabilities as at 31 March 2019 based on the Potential impact of McCloud/Sargeant ruling on pensions accounts disclosures paper prepared by the Government Actuary's Department.

NOTE 32: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION SCHEMES

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

NOTE 32: Local Government Pensions Scheme Reconciliation of fair value of the scheme (plan) assets:	2018/19 £000	2019/20 £000
Opening fair value of Scheme assets	610,910	665,567
Interest on assets	16,189	15,902
Return on assets less interest	30,551	(44,489)
Other actuarial gains/(losses)	0	8,742
Administration expenses	(354)	(652)
Contributions by employer including unfunded	16,736	17,835
Contributions by Scheme participants	5,210	5,554
Estimated benefits paid plus unfunded net of transfers in	(26,649)	(29,306)
Settlement prices received/(paid)	12,974	(49)
Fair value of Scheme assets at end of period	665,567	639,104

NOTE 32: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION SCHEMES

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:

NOTE 32: Local Government Pensions Scheme LBM asset share - bid value	2018/19		2019/20	
	£000	%	£000	%
Equities	418,173	62%	379,124	59%
Gilts	84,101	13%	82,000	13%
Property	25,112	4%	22,318	3%
Cash	6,110	1%	3,324	1%
Multi Asset Credit	67,929	10%	55,081	9%
Diversified Growth	64,142	10%	58,005	9%
Infrastructure	0	0%	39,252	6%
Total	665,567	100%	639,104	100%

The above asset valuations are all based on Level 1 inputs (from the IFRS fair value hierarchy), with the exception of the property, which is valued using Level 1 and Level 2 inputs.

NOTE 32: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION SCHEMES

Scheme History

NOTE 32: Scheme History	2014/15 £000	2015/16 £000	2016/17 £000	2017/18 £000	2018/19 £000	2019/20 £000
Present value of scheme Liabilities						
The Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS)	(748,920)	(722,265)	(937,022)	(932,840)	(981,934)	(900,477)
Unfunded Liabilities	(26,459)	(23,507)	(29,714)	(28,157)	(26,311)	(17,888)
Total Liabilities	(775,379)	(745,772)	(966,736)	(960,997)	(1,008,245)	(918,365)
Fair value of assets in the LGPS	481,560	482,618	598,628	610,910	665,567	639,104
Surplus / (Deficit) in the scheme	(293,819)	(263,154)	(368,108)	(350,087)	(342,678)	(279,261)

The liabilities show the underlying commitments that the Council has in the long run to pay retirement benefits. The total liability of £279m has a substantial impact on the net worth of the Council as recorded in the balance sheet. However, statutory arrangements for funding the deficit mean that the financial position of the Council remains healthy. The Council, through the advice of the actuary, provides additional employers contributions to the fund in support of the recovery of past service deficiencies over a twelve-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.

NOTE 32: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION SCHEMES

Basis for Estimating Assets and Liabilities

NOTE 32: Local Government Pensions Scheme		
Basis for Estimating Assets and Liabilities	2018/19	2019/20
Long Term expected rate of return on assets in the scheme:		
Mortality Assumptions		
Longevity at 65 for current pensioners retiring today at 65:		
Men	23.4	21.4
Women	24.8	24.0
Longevity at 65 for future pensioners retiring in 20 years at 65:		
Men	25.0	22.8
Women	26.6	25.5
	%	%
Rate of Inflation	2.40	2.35
Rate of increase in salaries	3.90	2.90
Rate of increase in pensions	2.40	1.90
Rate for discounting scheme liabilities	2.40	2.35
Take up option to convert annual pension into retirement lump sum	50	50

The current estimate of the duration of the Council's liabilities is 20 years. The following assumptions have also been made:

-) Members will retire at one retirement age for all tranches of benefit, which will be the pension weighted average tranche retirement age.
-) 10% of active members will take up the option under the new LGPS to pay 50% of contributions for 50% of benefits.

NOTE 32: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION SCHEMES

Sensitivity Analysis

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

NOTE 32: Local Government Pensions Scheme			
Sensitivity Analysis	£000	£000	£000
Adjustment to discount rate	0.1%	0.0%	-0.1%
Present value of total obligation	900,927	918,365	936,158
Projected service cost	27,932	28,619	29,324
Adjustment to long term salary increase	0.1%	0.0%	-0.1%
Present value of total obligation	919,652	918,365	917,087
Projected service cost	28,633	28,619	28,605
Adjustment to pension increases and deferred revaluation	0.1%	0.0%	-0.1%
Present value of total obligation	934,933	918,365	902,111
Projected service cost	29,312	28,619	27,942
Adjustment to mortality age rating assumption	+1 Year	None	-1 Year
Present value of total obligation	956,992	918,365	881,418
Projected service cost	29,517	28,619	27,748

NOTE 32: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION SCHEMES

Estimation of Contributions to be paid in 2020/21

The table below shows the estimated contributions to be paid to the plan during 2020/21, assuming a 2% staff pay award.

NOTE 32: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION SCHEMES Estimation of Contributions to be paid next year	2018/19 Actual £000	2019/20 Actual £000	2020/21 Estimated £000
Employers contributions - normal	11,633	12,341	14,128
Employers Additional Funding (Deficit Funding)	3,469	3,552	0
Employers Additional Funding (Pension Strain)	138	212	216
Employees contributions	5,226	5,479	6,272
Total	20,466	21,584	20,616

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.

NOTE 32: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION SCHEMES

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

NOTE 33: 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 financial year and the date when the Statement of Accounts is authorised for issue. There are potentially two types of events:

- If they provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, the Statement of Accounts is amended to reflect these events;
- If they are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting period, the Statement of Accounts is not amended. If, however, an event would have a material effect, a disclosure is made in the notes to the accounts, outlining the event and its estimated financial effect.

Any event taking place after the accounts are authorised for issue is not reflected in the Statement of Accounts.

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

A global Covid-19 pandemic was announced by the Government on 23rd March 2020. The effects of the pandemic have not had a significant impact on the Council's financial outturn for 2019/20, though a substantial effect is expected to materialise during 2020/21 and regular updates are provided to MHCLG. At the current time, it is not possible to accurately predict the longevity and severity of Covid-19 and its impact on the economy and the Council. Due to the high level of uncertainty around the impact of COVID-19, the Council is treating it as a non-adjusting event.

NOTE 34: INTEREST IN SUBSIDIARIES & JOINT VENTURES

Subsidiaries

CHAS 2013 Ltd

CHAS 2013 Ltd provides businesses with health and safety pre-qualification assessments to nationally recognised standards.

Governance Arrangements

CHAS 2013 Ltd is a wholly owned subsidiary of LB Merton, based in the Council's offices at the Civic Centre in Morden. LBM's Director of Environment & Regeneration chairs its board of directors.

Trading Arrangements with London Borough of Merton

In 2019/20, CHAS 2013 Ltd's total comprehensive income was £3.45m (£1.77m in 2018/19). Dividends received by LBM from CHAS 2013 Ltd are recognised within the Council's comprehensive income and expenditure statement (CIES). In 2019/20, £1.16m dividend income was recognised (£0.87m in 2018/19).

Separate from any dividends, CHAS 2013 Ltd also makes an annual licence fee payment to LBM, for use of intellectual property owned by the Council. In 2019/20, the licence fee was £0.5m (2018/19 £0.5m), which has been recognised within financing and investment income and expenditure in the CIES.

Group Accounting

LBM's investment in CHAS 2013 Ltd is recognised and measured at cost in the Council's balance sheet. LBM is exposed to variable returns from CHAS 2013 Ltd.

At the year end, the intercompany balance of £2.93m was due from LBM to CHAS 2013 Ltd (2018/19: £0.83m was due from LBM to CHAS 2013 Ltd).

Company Accounts

Audited abbreviated accounts of CHAS 2013 Ltd (company number: 08466203) are filed with Companies House and available on request from:

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

LB Merton have prepared group accounts consolidating CHAS 2013 Ltd.

NOTE 34: INTEREST IN SUBSIDIARIES & JOINT VENTURES

Merantun Development Ltd

Merantun Development Ltd will specialise in developing high quality housing and commercial property for market rent. LBM will be supplying working capital and development finance on commercial terms for the development and acquisition of sites, council and private. Loan finance will be used by the company to fund construction of sites where schemes have demonstrated being commercially viable.

Governance Arrangements

Merantun Development Ltd is a wholly owned subsidiary of LB Merton, based in the Council's offices at the Civic Centre in Morden. Its board of directors is chaired by senior officers within LBM. The company was incorporated on the 5th August 2017.

Trading Arrangements with London Borough of Merton

In 2019/20 the subsidiary has made a loss of £1.53m (£0.31m in 2018/19). At the year end, the intercompany balance due from Merantun Development Ltd to LBM was £nil (2018/19: £0.17m). No land transfers had been made.

Group Accounting

LBM's investment in Merantun Development Ltd is recognised and measured at cost in the Council's balance sheet. At the year-end LBM investment in Merantun Development Ltd was £2.06m.

Merantun Development Ltd has been consolidated into the Group Financial Statements from 1 April 2018.

Accounts

Audited abbreviated accounts of Merantun Development Ltd (company number: 10907028) are filed with Companies House and available on request from:

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

LB Merton have prepared group accounts consolidating Merantun Development Ltd.

NOTE 34: INTEREST IN SUBSIDIARIES & JOINT VENTURES

Joint Venture

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

Governance Arrangements

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, with a corresponding creditor to reflect the sum owed to MSJCB. At 31/03/2020, including cash held and loans to MSJCB, there was a net creditor balance of £282k (net creditor balance of £151k at 31/03/2019).

Group Accounting

On the grounds of materiality, MSJCB has not been consolidated in the LB Merton group accounts.

Accounts

Audited accounts of MSJCB are available on request from:
London Borough of Merton
Civic Centre London Road Morden, SM4 5DX

NOTE 35: TRADING OPERATIONS

The Council 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 Council or from other organisations. A brief description is given below:

1. Printing and Graphic Design: design and printing of official documents.
2. Translation Services: provides translation and interpreting services.
3. Transport: recharged income and expenditure for service department vehicles

NOTE 35: TRADING OPERATIONS		2018/19	2019/20
Included within Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure		£000	£000
Printing and Graphic Design	Turnover	(78.0)	(88.0)
	Expenditure	138.0	67.0
	Deficit/(surplus)	60.0	(21.0)
Translation Services	Turnover	(276.0)	(162.0)
	Expenditure	198.0	119.0
	Deficit/(surplus)	(78.0)	(43.0)
Transport	Turnover	(196.0)	(162.0)
	Expenditure	116.0	278.0
	Deficit/(surplus)	(80.0)	116.0
All trading operations		2018/19	2019/20
		£000	£000
	Turnover	(550.0)	(412.0)
	Expenditure	452.0	464.0
Total	Deficit/(surplus)	(98.0)	52.0

Note:

The 18/19 figures for Transport exclude Corporate internal overheads whereas the 1920 figures include them. If the 1819 figures had included them, the Transport account would have reported a deficit of £0.680m.

NOTE 36: INVENTORIES

The stock balance of £1k in 2019/20 represents the complete stock relating to the Partnership Agreement with the Merton Clinical Commissioning Group and Integrated Community Equipment Services (ICES).

NOTE 36: INVENTORIES	Consumable Stores	
	2018/19 £000	2019/20 £000
Balance outstanding at the start of the year	1	1
Purchases	1,124	1,249
Recognised as an expense in the year	(1,124)	(1,249)
Balance outstanding at year-end	1	1

NOTE 37: POOLED BUDGETS – Partnership – Section 75

Community Equipment Services

During 2019/20 the Council has continued to host a Partnership Agreement 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.

NOTE 37: POOLED BUDGETS	Total	Total
POOLED FUND FOR COMMUNITY EQUIPMENT SERVICES IN MERTON	2018/19	2019/20
MEMORANDUM ACCOUNT	£000	£000
INCOME		
PARTNERS' CONTRIBUTIONS		
Brought forward	0	0
LB Merton	394	385
Merton CCG	316	364
Additional From LB Merton (BCF Contribution)	420	530
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS	1,130	1,279
EXPENDITURE		
Community Equipment Services	1,124	1,273
Stock Adjustment	0	0
Management & Support Costs	6	6
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	1,130	1,279
NET (UNDER) / OVERSPEND CARRIED FORWARD	0	0

NOTE 37: POOLED BUDGETS – Partnership – Section 75

Better Care Fund

The Better Care Fund (BCF) is a major policy initiative between local authorities, clinical commissioning groups and NHS providers. Its primary aim is to drive closer integration of care services and to improve outcomes for patients, service users and carers.

The CCG receives the full BCF allocation from NHS England, then transfers a proportion (£5.759m in 2019/20) into a pooled fund, hosted by the Council, to be spent on services. The Council makes a £1 contribution to the pool. The gross income and expenditure of the partnership is shown in the following table. As per accounting standards, the Council records only its £1 share of the pooled funds as expenditure in its Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES). The CCG's contribution, therefore, is not recognised in the Council's CIES.

Better Care Fund Pooled Budget - Income and Expenditure	2018/19	2019/20
	£000	£000
INCOME		
Merton CCG contribution to pool	(5,591)	(5,759)
LBM contribution to pool	0	0
Total contributions	(5,591)	(5,759)
Expenditure		
Integrated Locality Teams	773	831
Seven Day Working	505	505
Community Equipment and Adaptions	420	530
Protecting and Modernising Social Care	3,692	3,692
Investing in Integration Infrastructure	144	149
Developing Personal and Health Care Budgets	57	52
Total revenue expenditure	5,591	5,759
Net	0	0

OTHER DISCLOSURE NOTES

NOTE 38: EXTERNAL AUDIT COSTS

The Council has incurred the following costs in relation to the audit of the Statement of Accounts, certification of grant claims and assurance of the Teachers Pensions End of Year Certificate, provided by the Council's external auditors:

NOTE 38: EXTERNAL AUDIT COSTS	2018/19	2019/20
	£000	£000
Fees payable to the External Auditor with regard to audit services carried out by the appointed auditor for the year	191	149
Fees payable to the External Auditor for other services provided in year (Teachers Pensions and Housing Benefit audits)	64	62
Total	255	211
The 2019/20 figures include expenditure for audit services and non-audit services relating to previous years. The audits of these financial years were still open during this financial year.		

NOTE 39: ON-STREET PARKING ACCOUNT

The Council maintains a memorandum account in respect of on street parking to show how the income from it is spent. In 2019/20 the Council made a surplus of £10.157m (£9.895m in 2018/19), which was applied notionally as a contribution to concessionary fares in the Community and Housing budget, the cost of which was £8.922m in 2019/20. The contribution was more than the full cost of concessionary fares. Therefore, the excess of £1.235m was applied notionally to fund carriageway and footway day to day maintenance.

NOTE 39: On-Street Parking Account	2018/19				2019/20			
	Parking	Bus Lanes	Moving Traffic Violations	Total	Parking	Bus Lanes	Moving Traffic Violations	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Income								
Penalty Charge Notices	(4,132)	(1,285)	(3,764)	(9,181)	(3,720)	(1,157)	(3,389)	(8,266)
Parking Permits	(3,408)	0	0	(3,408)	(3,566)	0	0	(3,566)
On-Street Parking Charges	(3,637)	0	0	(3,637)	(3,959)	0	0	(3,959)
Other Income	0	0	0	0				0
Total Income	(11,177)	(1,285)	(3,764)	(16,226)	(11,245)	(1,157)	(3,389)	(15,791)
Expenditure								
On-Street Parking	1,110	432	1,264	2,806	1,096	341	999	2,436
Parking Management & Planning	311	0	0	311	241	0	0	241
Parking Enforcement	1,272	494	1,448	3,214	1,331	414	1,212	2,957
Contribution to Public Transport Including (Concessionary Fares)	8,484	359	1,052	9,895	8,577	402	1,178	10,157
Total Expenditure	11,177	1,285	3,764	16,226	11,245	1,157	3,389	15,791
NET	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

NOTE 39: On-Street Parking Account Memorandum Items	2018/19 £000	Surplus Applied £000	2019/20 £000	Surplus Applied £000
Total Expenditure on:				
Concessionary fares	9,027	9,027	8,922	8,922
Carriageway & Footway Day-to-Day Maintenance	1,114	868	2,017	1,235
Carriageway & Footway Planned Maintenance	3,381	0	3,450	0
Total	13,522	9,895	14,390	10,157

TECHNICAL ANNEX – NOTE 40 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES

TECHNICAL ANNEX - ACCOUNTING POLICIES

NOTE 40: ACCOUNTING POLICIES

i. General Principles

The Statement of Accounts summarises the Authority's transactions for the 2019/20 financial year and its position at the year end of 31st March 2020. The Authority is required to prepare an annual Statement of Accounts by The Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2015, in accordance with proper accounting practices. These practices primarily comprise the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2019/20, 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.

The accounts are prepared on a going concern basis.

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 contracts with service recipients, whether for services or the provision of goods, is recognised when (or as) the goods or services are transferred to the service recipient in accordance with the performance obligations in the contract.
-) 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.

Notwithstanding the accrual principle, some items are recorded as received/paid on the basis that there is no material distortion of the 'true and fair view' concept. These items include:

- a) Housing benefit payments and the related subsidy grant are recorded when the payment to housing benefit recipients falls due.

TECHNICAL ANNEX – NOTE 40 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES

b) Income received from Penalty Charge Notices (PCNs) does not equate to the full recorded value of PCNs issued. This is due to prompt payment discounts, disputed notices and other mitigating circumstances. Consequently, income from PCNs is recognised on a cash basis. This accounting treatment is consistent year-on-year, therefore the revenue impact of not accruing PCN income in the CIES is not material.

iii. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and Cash Equivalents are represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions (including Money Market Funds invested for up to 3 months). They are repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours.

iv. 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.

v. 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

TECHNICAL ANNEX – NOTE 40 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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) with a determinable finite life, and is calculated on a straight-line basis over the asset's estimated useful economic life.

vi. Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rates

Billing authorities act as agents, collecting Council Tax and Non-domestic rates (NDR) on behalf of the major preceptors (including government for NDR) and, as principals, collecting Council Tax and NDR for themselves. Billing authorities are required by statute to maintain a separate fund (i.e. the Collection Fund) for the collection and distribution of amounts due in respect of Council Tax and NDR. Under the legislative framework for the Collection Fund, billing authorities, major preceptors and central government share proportionately the risks and rewards that the amount of Council Tax and NDR collected could be less or more than predicted.

Accounting for Council Tax and NDR

The Council Tax and NDR income included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement is the Authority's share of accrued income for the year. However, regulations determine the amount of Council Tax and NDR that must be included in the Authority's General Fund. Therefore, the difference between the income included in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement and the amount required by regulation to be credited to the General Fund is taken to the Collection Fund Adjustment Account and included as a reconciling item in the Movement in Reserves Statement.

The Balance Sheet includes the Authority's share of the end of year balances in respect of Council Tax and NDR relating to arrears, impairment allowances for doubtful debts, overpayments and prepayments and appeals.

Where debtor balances for the above are identified as impaired because of a likelihood arising from a past event that payments due under the statutory arrangements will not be made (fixed or determinable payments) the asset is written down and a charge made to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the CIES. The impairment loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount and the revised future cash flows

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. childcare vouchers), 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.

TECHNICAL ANNEX – NOTE 40 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accrual is made at the wage and salary rates applicable in the following accounting year, being the period in which the employee takes the benefit. The accrual is charged to the Surplus of Deficit on the Provision of Services, but then reversed out through the Movement in Reserves Statement so that holiday entitlements 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 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 Wandsworth.

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 – i.e. an

TECHNICAL ANNEX – NOTE 40 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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 projected earnings for current employees.

Liabilities are discounted to their value at current prices, using a discount rate that is in accordance with actuarial guidance.

The assets of the Pension Fund attributable to the Authority are measured at fair value:

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

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

Service cost comprising:

-) current service cost – 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 Corporate Services segment.
-) net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset), i.e. 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.

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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

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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 based on a classification and measurement approach that reflects the business model for holding the financial assets and their cashflow characteristics. There are three main classes of financial assets measured at:

-) amortised cost;
-) fair value through profit or loss (FVPL); and
-) fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

The Authority's business model is to hold investments to collect contractual cash flows. Financial assets are therefore classified as amortised cost, except for those whose contractual payments are not solely payment of principal and interest (i.e. where the cash flows do not take the form of a basic debt instrument).

Financial Assets Measured at Amortised Cost

Financial assets measured at amortised cost 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 Statement (CIES) for interest receivable are based on the carrying amount of the asset multiplied by the effective rate of interest for the instrument. For most of the financial assets held by the Authority, this means that the interest presented in the Balance Sheet is the outstanding principal receivable (plus accrued interest) and interest credited to the CIES is the amount receivable for the year in the loan agreement.

Any gains and losses that arise on the derecognition of an asset are credited or debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the CIES.

Expected Credit Loss Model

The Authority recognises expected credit losses on all of its financial assets held at amortised cost (or where relevant FVOCI), either on a 12-month or lifetime basis. The expected credit loss model also applies to lease receivables and contract assets. Only lifetime losses are recognised for trade receivables (debtors) held by the Authority.

Impairment losses are calculated to reflect the expectation that the future cash flows might not take place because the borrower could default on their obligations. Credit risk plays a crucial part in assessing losses. Where risk has increased significantly

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since an instrument was initially recognised, losses are assessed on a lifetime basis. Where risk has not increased significantly or remains low, losses are assessed on the basis of 12-month expected losses.

Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

Financial assets that are measured at FVPL are recognised on the Balance Sheet when the Authority becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument and are initially measured and carried at fair value. Fair value gains and losses are recognised as they arrive in the Surplus or Deficit on the Provision of Services.

The fair value measurements of the financial assets are based on the following techniques:

-) instruments with quoted market prices – the market price;
-) other instruments with fixed and determinable payments – discounted cash flow analysis.

The inputs to the measurement techniques are categorised in accordance with the following three levels:

-) Level 1 inputs – quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets that the Authority can access at the measurement date.
-) Level 2 inputs – inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset, either directly or indirectly.
-) Level 3 inputs – unobservable inputs for the asset.

Any gains and losses that arise on the derecognition of the asset are credited or debited to the Financing and Investment Income and Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

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

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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-ring-fenced 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 3 BIDS (Wimbledon, Willow Lane and South Wimbledon Business Area). The latter came into operation in from 1st July 2017.

Community Infrastructure Levy

The Authority has elected to charge a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL). The levy will be charged on new builds (chargeable developments for the Authority) with appropriate planning consent. The Authority charges for and collects the levy, which is a planning charge. The income from the levy will be used to fund a number of infrastructure projects (these include transport, flood defences and schools) to support the development of the area. CIL is received without outstanding conditions; it is therefore recognised at the commencement date of the chargeable development in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement in accordance with the accounting policy for government grants and contributions set out above. CIL charges will be largely used to fund capital expenditure and held in the Capital Grants Unapplied Account until used. However, a small proportion of the charges may be used to fund revenue expenditure.

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.

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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.

Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or abandonment of an intangible asset is posted to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.

xiii. Interest in Subsidiaries and Other Entities

The Authority has reviewed its relationships with companies and external organisations in accordance with the Code guidelines. The Authority has two subsidiaries (CHAS and Merantun) and one joint venture (Merton and Sutton Joint Cemetery Board - MSJCB). From 2017/18 onwards, the Authority has published consolidated group accounts. Details of the subsidiaries and joint ventures are disclosed in Note 34.

xiv. Inventories and Long Term Contracts

The inventory balance is the Authority 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

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Procurement Hub (IPH). Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and current replacement cost.

xv. Jointly Controlled Operations

Jointly controlled operations are activities undertaken by the Authority in conjunction with other venturers that involve the use of the assets and resources of the venturers rather than the establishment of a separate entity. The Authority recognises on its Balance Sheet the assets that it controls and the liabilities that it incurs and debits and credits the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement with the expenditure it incurs and the share of income it earns from the activity of the operation. These arrangements include: -

South London Waste Partnership (SLWP): the SLWP is a joint operation with the LB Croydon, LB Sutton and RB Kingston for the collection of and disposal of waste. LB Croydon and RB Kingston recharge the Authority for its share of the cost and this is accounted for as part of the Environment and Regeneration Department 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.

The Authority has also outsourced the maintenance of its parks and open spaces to a company called Idverde (IDV) in February 2017. The contract includes LB Merton and LB Sutton, but the contract is held by LB Croydon. IDV invoice LB Croydon who then recharge LB Merton and LB Sutton for their share of costs.

Shared Internal Audit Service: LB Richmond hosts the service, which provides the internal audit function for LB Merton, RB Kingston, LB Wandsworth and LB Sutton. Each Authority makes a financial contribution to LB Richmond. A shared service board with senior representatives from each council oversees the delivery of the service and arrangements between the boroughs.

South London Legal Partnership: this is a cost-sharing arrangement with the LB Richmond, LB Sutton, RB Kingston and LB Wandsworth. Merton administers the service and recharges the other authorities with their share of the cost.

Pooled Budget for Community Equipment Services: this is a cost-sharing arrangement with the Merton Clinical Commissioning Group. The Authority's contribution is accounted for in the Community & Housing line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account. The Balance Sheet contains the value of the pooled aids and adaptations stock.

Better Care Fund: The Authority hosts a pooled budget, under Section 75 of the National Health Service Act 2006, with Merton Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) in respect of the Better Care Fund. The CCG receives the allocation from the Department of Health. The CCG then appropriates a proportion to the pooled budget to spend on services. Income and expenditure relating to the Authority's contribution to the pooled budget is reported within the Community & Housing line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Account.

Mental Health Service: This is a delegated Section 75 budget hosted by the South West London and St George's Mental Health NHS Trust. This is an arrangement

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where placement and staff costs are shared across the LB Merton and the NHS in the provision of a Mental Health Service.

Regulatory Services Partnership (RSP): The RSP administers key public protection services including Environmental Health, Trading Standards, and Licensing. The partnership is based on a cost-sharing arrangement with LB Richmond and LB Wandsworth. Merton administers the service and recharges LB Richmond and LB Wandsworth with their share of costs. The service is governed via Management Board and Joint Regulatory Committee.

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.

xvi(a) The Authority as Lessee

Finance Leases

Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) held under finance leases is recognised on the Balance Sheet at the commencement of the lease at its fair value measured at the lease's inception (or the present value of the minimum lease payments, if lower). The asset recognised is matched by a liability for the obligation to pay the lessor. 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

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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).

xvi(b) 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.

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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 hosted within Corporate Services are re-charged to service segments in accordance with the Authority's arrangements for accountability and financial performance.

The Corporate Services segment does not report such overhead recharges as income, but as a reduction of gross expenditure.

xviii. Property, Plant 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.

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

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-) surplus assets – the current value measurement base is fair value, estimated using Level 1 observable inputs and highest and best use from a market participant’s perspective
-) all other assets – current 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 current value because of the specialist nature of an asset, Depreciated Replacement Cost (DRC) is used as an estimate of current value.

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

Assets included in the Balance Sheet at current value are revalued sufficiently regularly to ensure that their carrying amount is not materially different from their current value at the year- end, but as a minimum every five years. Increases in valuations are matched by credits to the Revaluation Reserve to recognise unrealised gains. 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 valuers who are members of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

Revaluations are undertaken as 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.

An exception is made for assets without a determinable finite useful life (i.e. freehold land and certain community assets) and assets that are not yet available for use (i.e. assets under construction).

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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.

An exception is made for assets without a determinable finite useful life (i.e. freehold land and certain community assets) and assets that are not yet available for use (i.e. assets under construction).

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

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reclassification and then carried at the lower of this carrying amount and the fair value less costs of sale. 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 amount before they were classified as held for sale; adjusted for depreciation, amortisation or revaluations that would have been recognised had they not been classified as Held for Sale, and their recoverable amount at the date of the decision not to sell.

When an asset is disposed of or decommissioned, the carrying amount of the asset in the Balance Sheet (whether Property, Plant and Equipment or Assets Held for Sale) is written off to the Other Operating Expenditure line in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement as part of the gain or loss on disposal. Receipts from disposals (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.

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

1. Fair value of the services received during the year – debited to the relevant service in the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. 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)

xx. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions

1. General

The Authority 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 Authority does not normally 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.

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. 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

TECHNICAL ANNEX – NOTE 40 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES

the General Fund Balance 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, local taxation, 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. Local Authority Schools in England and Wales

The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom confirms that the balance of control for local authority maintained schools (i.e. those categories of school identified in the School Standards and Framework Act 1998, as amended) lies with the local authority. The Code also stipulates that those schools' assets, liabilities, reserves and cash flows are recognised in the local authority financial statements (and not the Group Accounts). Therefore, schools' transactions, cash flows and balances are recognised in each of the financial statements of the Authority as if they were the transactions, cash flows and balances of the Authority.

xxv. Fair Value Measurement

The Authority measures some of its non-financial assets such as surplus assets at fair value at each reporting date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement assumes that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- a) in the principal market for the asset or liability; or
- b) in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability;

The Authority measures the fair value of an asset or liability using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

TECHNICAL ANNEX – NOTE 40 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES

When measuring the fair value of a non-financial asset, the Authority takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Authority uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

Inputs to the valuation techniques in respect of assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the Authority's financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, as follows:

Level 1 – quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Authority can access at the measurement date;

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

Level 3 – unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

NOTE 41: ACCOUNTING STANDARDS THAT HAVE BEEN ISSUED BUT HAVE NOT YET BEEN ADOPTED

The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom requires the disclosure of information relating to the expected impact of an accounting change that will be required by a new standard which has been issued but is yet to be adopted by the 2019/20 Code.

At the balance sheet date, the following standards had been issued but not yet adopted by the Code of Practice for local authority accounting:

1. Amendments to IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures: Long Term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures;
2. Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2015 - 2017 Cycle;
3. Amendments to IAS 19 Employee Benefits: Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement;
4. The CIPFA/LASAAC Local Authority Accounting Board has agreed to defer the implementation of IFRS 16 Leases for one year. This will mean the effective date for implementation is now 1 April 2021.

IFRS16 will require all leases, with very few exceptions, to be included in the balance sheet. This is likely to result in many vehicle and property leases currently classified as operating leases to be brought onto the balance sheet.

These changes are not expected to have a material impact on the Authority's single entity statements or group statements.

NOTE 42: CRITICAL JUDGEMENT IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES

In applying certain policies set out in Note 40, the Council 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 given below.

The Statement of Accounts has been prepared on a going concern basis reflecting the economic and statutory environment in which local authorities operate. This assumption implicitly underpins local authority accounts which are drawn up in accordance with the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting, published by CIPFA. These provisions confirm that as authorities cannot be created or dissolved without statutory prescription it is only appropriate for their financial statements to be prepared on a going concern basis.

The going concern assumption under the Code is therefore drawn up to assume that a local authority's services will continue to operate for the foreseeable future. This is despite the impact of the COVID-19 on local authority financial sustainability, because the going concern basis of reporting in the Code and the rationale behind it remains unchanged. The accounting concepts are supported by the fundamental qualitative characteristics of relevance, faithful representation and materiality and four enhancing qualitative characteristics of comparability, verifiability, timeliness and understandability. Where a particular accounting treatment is prescribed by legislation, then the treatment prevails even if it conflicts with one or other of the above accounting concepts. In the unlikely event of this arising, a note to that effect will be included in the accounts. This Code only requires local authority financial statements to disclose information which is material.

Going concern – Basis for preparation

Section 1 – underlying principle

These accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis (Accounting policy (i) refers) that the authority will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future from the date the accounts were authorised for issue (3 July 2020). This statement has been prepared with known information up to 31 July 2020.

The provisions in the CIPFA/LASAAC Code of Practice of Local Authority Accounting 2019/20 and the Financial Reporting Council's Practice Note 10 in respect of going concern reporting requirements reflect the economic and statutory environment in which local authorities operate. These provisions confirm that, as authorities cannot be created or dissolved without statutory prescription, they must prepare their financial statements on a going concern basis of accounting. Local authorities carry out functions essential to the local community and are themselves revenue-raising bodies (with limits on their revenue-raising powers arising only at the discretion of central government). If an authority were in financial difficulty, the prospects are thus that alternative arrangements might be made by central government either for the continuation of the services it provides or for assistance with the recovery of a deficit over more than one financial year and indeed, correspondence from MHCLG during Covid 19 is supportive of this approach. As a result of this, it would not therefore be appropriate for local authority financial statements to be provided on anything other than a going concern basis. Accounts drawn up under the Code therefore assume that a local authority's services will continue to operate for the foreseeable future.

The Council has carried out a detailed assessment of the likely impact of COVID-19 on its financial position and performance during 2019/20, 2020/21 and beyond. This has included modelling scenarios that consider the impact on the following:

- Reductions in income
- Increased expenditure
- Cashflow and liquidity
- General fund balances and reserves

The Council has also considered known and expected government funding and determined that it has sufficient liquidity from its ability to access short term investments and sufficient general fund balances and reserves to continue to deliver services. As a result, the Council is satisfied that it can prepare its accounts on a going concern basis.

Section 2 – current & historical financial position

The Council recognises that the financial position has deteriorated in the early months of 2020/21, having reported a £1.49m favourable variance for the financial period ending 31st March 2020 before additional funding and grants. The deterioration is only due to the impact of Covid-19.

Section 3 & 4 – impact of Covid

The Medium Term Financial strategy was set in February 2020 and set a balanced budget for 2020/21 with residual gaps to be closed of £3.3m and £6.9m for 2021/22 and 2022/23 respectively.

However, since the budget was set, the emergence of Covid-19 has fundamentally changed the financial regime for a period of at least 4 months until the end of July 2020.

The Council is currently forecasting an overspend in 2020/21 of £23m which is predominantly Covid related, without Covid, a £3.9m favourable variance would be reported. We currently estimate that the overall cost of Covid for the Council will be in the region of £39m in 2020/21. To date, we have received £12m in emergency funding from Government together with a range of specific grants to support key areas of the Resident and Business community. A recent announcement of further grant support together with compensation for lost income has been made and we await the detail of the basis and amount.

The council is also reporting a DSG deficit. Based on current regulations and guidance this is not chargeable to the General Fund. However, we have made some provision while we await final clarification on funding from Government.

Work is ongoing in all service areas to review revenue and capital budgets during 2020 to identify options for delivering efficiency savings and / or generating income, with the aim of setting a balanced budget in 2021/22 and reducing the overspend in 2020/21.

Section 5 – reserves and balances position

As at 31 March 2020 the Council has the following reserves to call on in delivering its services. In the event of a serious financial situation it will be prepared to ‘un-earmark’ certain reserves to meet its commitments.

General Fund	£13.8m
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Schools Ring-fenced	-£4.3m
Earmarked	£59.6m
Capital Grants	£21.9m
Capital Receipts	£2.1m

There is also the potential to call on balances from the Sutton & Merton Crematorium Board and CHAS 2013 Ltd. There are no going concern issues with CHAS 2013 Ltd due to Covid. It has found its business largely unaffected by the pandemic in 2020/21.

Section 6 – cash position

The Council had a cash balance of £13.4m at the end of June 2020 compared to the 31 March 2020 year-end figure of £18.4m. The Council also has £35m in money market funds which are instantly callable. It also has £65m in short term deposits maturing between one month and eight months. Further, £10m is held in longer term property related investments, also available within a few days. In light of the Covid outbreak the Council has decided to place any returning fixed term deposits in callable accounts to ensure maximum access to cash deposits should this be required. The Council has prepared a cash flow forecast out to November 2021 which demonstrates a positive cash balance each month supported by the Council's intention to convert returning fixed term deposits into instantly callable cash. Whilst there is some uncertainty on future income, the Council remains confident in its ability to maintain sufficient cash for its services throughout the medium term. The Council is of course also able to borrow short term for cash management if ever needed.

In a 'stressed' case scenario whereby income is constrained further in the event of a second wave, and income recovering only very slowly, the Council has sufficient levels of reserves and investments that it would not run out of cash.

Furthermore, the Council has revisited the 2020/21 capital programme and is postponing or reducing non-essential capital projects that will further protect the levels of cash and useable reserves. The revised programme has reduced by £2.1m to £38.7m, focusing on projects that produce a positive financial revenue return as well as those where there are health and safety requirements or were already in progress and could not be postponed without incurring significant costs.

Section 7 – conclusion

These accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis, following the projection of an overspend in 2020/21 that is well within the level of general useable reserves, when the shortfall on Council Tax and Business Rates is deducted as these will be a call on the Collection Fund in 2021/22 and a plan to produce a balanced budget in 2021/22.

Covid-19

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on the Council and, although our work on financial challenges and transformational projects will continue, the challenge is heightened due to the significant financial impact of COVID-19. The pandemic is hitting our residents, public institutions, businesses, voluntary and community organisations. The Council has had to put considerable additional resources into services to support our residents, communities and local businesses.

It is important to highlight how the Council has responded to the challenge of managing services during a pandemic. The Council's immediate response during March 2020 was to implement enhanced management arrangements with a structure based on Gold (strategic), Silver (tactical) and Bronze (operational) groups including key partners, to facilitate rapid responses to the evolving position, facilitate appropriate decision making powers as allowed for in the Council's constitution and clear communication.

The impact of COVID-19 has had a widespread impact on the workforce of the Council and the way in which the Council delivers services. The Council has utilised technology to allow staff to work from home to minimise disruption to services. However, facilities such as libraries have had to close and, where appropriate, staff have been redeployed to services such as the community hubs, shielding and food distribution. We are particularly proud of the way our staff have adapted to the pandemic by working flexibly and assisting the Council in delivering critical services to those most in need.

The COVID-19 pandemic has not had a dramatic impact on the final outturn for 2019/20 as the pandemic only started to make a noticeable impact in the last few weeks of March. Given the timing of the national lockdown and the progression of the pandemic, it only had a limited direct impact on the financial position for 2019/20. The true scale of the financial impact will be substantial and felt in 2020/21, placing additional strain on services and on the budget. The pandemic will have a significant impact on the Council's resources, in terms of increased expenditure, significant reductions in income and the potential non-delivery of a range of savings committed in the Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS).

As part of Central Government's response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Council received additional grants and payments in advance, over and above budgeted receipts, to aid with cashflow and to allow the Council to help the residents and businesses. Although some of these amounts were received right at the end of 2019/20, they primarily related to the 2020/21 financial year and, where appropriate, were transferred to an earmarked reserve.

The level of Government funding received so far falls significantly short in addressing the impact of increased costs of service provision and the impact of lost income from Council Tax and Business Rates, fees, charges and commercial investment. Further government support is uncertain at this stage.

The Government published its roadmap in May 2020 for moving to the next stage in the COVID-19 response and phasing the lifting of lockdown and reopening of the economy. The Council will aim to reopen services in line with the latest government guidance.

A key part of the Council's recovery plan is the consideration of the future shape of the Council together with a clear financial plan covering both the revenue budget and capital programme. The plan will set out how the Council can respond to the potentially significant deficit for 2020/21, higher demand for services together with budget reduction requirements for future years. The work is ongoing and will be the focus for 2020/21.

It should be noted that:

- The Council's approach to financial management has meant that the General Fund Balance increased in 2018/19 to £13.778m and Earmarked Reserves of £60m (excluding amounts specifically restricted to schools) are held to meet known or predicted liabilities.

- The Council's balance sheet as at 31st March 2020 shows a net worth of £395m and this is significantly reduced by the inclusion of a pension liability of £279¹m. There are statutory arrangements for funding the pension deficit through increasing contributions over the remaining working life of the employees, as assessed by an independent actuary; but, based on the most recent triennial valuation the fund was in surplus by £20²m (103% funded).

- The Council's MTFs will be revisited in light of the COVID-19 pandemic. An update on the Council's finances, along with an analysis of the financial impact on the Council of COVID-19 will be provided to Members during the year. A new MTFs will then be submitted to the Executive for approval in January 2021, alongside the budget for 2021/22.

- The Council is subject to a statutory framework governing its service provision, its duties & responsibilities, and its financial framework. This includes the statutory posts of the Head of Paid Service (Chief Executive), Section 151 Officer (Director of Corporate Services) and Monitoring Officer ((Managing Director of the South London Legal Partnership). Despite the Council's funding gap and structural budget deficit, it has continued to meet the legal requirement of setting a balanced budget combined with the additional requirement of having regard to consideration of such matters as the robustness of budget estimates and the adequacy of reserves.

- The Council has a well-established and robust corporate governance framework to ensure compliance with laws and regulations. This, coupled with political stability, has provided a strong control environment at the operational and strategic level in the Council, enabling sound and balanced decision-making, recognising the importance of financial prudence and sustainability.

Although it is not possible to accurately predict the financial impact, an initial estimate of the total net cost including income losses is expected to significantly exceed the current level of Government funding provided of £10.6m (as at May 2020). The main element of financial loss relates to income reductions ranging from car parking to collection of council tax and business rates. Without any further funding there would be significant costs that would need to be met by the Council and alternative funding would need to be identified.

Funding

It is expected that future levels of funding will be reduced however this is not expected to influence the Council's ability as a going concern.

Legal Claims

The potential outcomes from legal claims are not expected to be material to the Council's accounts.

¹ Balance sheet

² Narrative Statement: Assets £718m less liabs £698m

Accounting for Schools

In line with accounting standards and the Code on group accounts and consolidation, all maintained schools in the borough are considered to be entities controlled by the Council. Rather than produce group accounts, the income, expenditure, assets, liabilities, reserves and cash flows of each school are recognised in the Council's single entity accounts.

Accounting for schools-Balance Sheet recognition of schools.

The Council recognises the land and buildings used by schools in line with the provisions of the Code of Practice. It states that property used by local authority maintained schools should be recognised in accordance with the asset recognition tests relevant to the arrangements that prevail for the property. The Council recognises the schools land and buildings on its Balance Sheet where it directly owns the assets, the school or Governing Body own the assets or rights to use the assets have been transferred from another entity. Where the land and building assets used by the school are owned by an entity other than the Council, school or Governing Body then it is not included on the Council's Balance Sheet. The exception is where the entity has transferred the rights of use of the asset to the Council, school or school Governing Body.

Group Boundaries

The Council carries out a complex range of activities, often in conjunction with external organisations. Where those organisations are in partnership with or under the ultimate control of the Council a judgement is made by management as to whether they are within the Council's group boundary. This judgement is made in line with the provisions set out in the Code and relevant accounting standards. Those entities which fall within the boundary and are considered to be material are included in the Council's group accounts. Profit and loss, net worth, and the value of assets and liabilities are considered individually for each organisation against a materiality limit set by the Council. The assessment of materiality also considers qualitative factors such as whether the Council depends significantly on these entities for the continued provision of its statutory services or where there is concern about the level to which the Council is exposed to commercial risk.

NOTE 43: 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.

Material Valuation Uncertainty

The UK commercial property market is facing unprecedented circumstances as a result of the COVID-19 outbreak and so valuation firms can no longer make reliable judgements on value. This is known as “material value uncertainty”. Valuers are still able to produce valuations and make professional judgements but with less certainty than under normal market conditions. The following statement from the Association of Real Estate Funds is repeated here:

“The outbreak of the Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19), declared by the World Health Organisation as a “Global Pandemic” on the 11th March 2020, has impacted global financial markets. Travel restrictions have been implemented by many countries.

Market activity is being impacted in many sectors. As at the valuation date, we consider that we can attach less weight to previous market evidence for comparison purposes, to inform opinions of value. Indeed, the current response to COVID-19 means that we are faced with an unprecedented set of circumstances on which to base a judgement.

Our valuation is therefore reported on the basis of ‘material valuation uncertainty’ as per VPS 3 and VPGA 10 of the RICS Red Book Global. Consequently, less certainty – and a higher degree of caution – should be attached to our valuation than would normally be the case. Given the unknown future impact that COVID-19 might have on the real estate market, we recommend that you keep the valuation of [this property] under frequent review”.

Brexit

There is still uncertainty about the implications of Britain’s departure from the European Union. At the current time it is not possible to predict the agreement that will be reached at the end of the transition period. The assumption has been made that this will not significantly impair the value of the council’s assets or change the discount rate. However, this assumption will be revisited and reviewed regularly. The items in the London Borough of Merton’s Balance Sheet at 31st March 2020 for which there is a significant possibility of material adjustment in the forthcoming financial year are as follows:

NOTE 43: ASSUMPTIONS MADE ABOUT THE FUTURE AND OTHER MAJOR SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)

Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)	
Uncertainty:	Effect if actual result differs from assumptions:
<p>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.</p> <p>The outbreak of Covid-19 has impacted global financial markets and as at the valuation date, less weight can be attached to previous market evidence to inform opinions of value. There is an unprecedented set of circumstances on which to base a judgement.</p> <p>Valuations are therefore reported on the basis of 'material valuation uncertainty' as per the RICS Red Book Global. Consequently, less certainty and a higher degree of caution should be attached to the valuation. At the current time, it is not possible to accurately predict the longevity and severity of the impact of Covid-19 on the economy. Therefore, values have been based on the situation prior to Covid-19, on the assumption that values will be restored when the real estate market becomes more fluid.</p>	<p>If the useful life of assets is reduced, depreciation increases and the carrying amount of the assets falls. PPE of £744.4m (£701.0m in 2018/19) is included in the accounts. Therefore, a 1% movement in value would result in a change of £7.4m (£7.0m. in 2018/19).</p> <p>The depreciation charge for PPE in 2019/20 was £22.5m (£21.8m in 2018/19). A movement of 1% would result in a change in the depreciation charge of approximately £0.225m (£0.218m in 2018/19).</p>

NOTE 43: ASSUMPTIONS MADE ABOUT THE FUTURE AND OTHER MAJOR SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

PPE – Especially Industrial sites

PPE – Especially Industrial sites	
Uncertainty:	Effect if actual result differs from assumptions:
<p>There is a source of estimation uncertainty arising from a difference of professional opinion between valuers on the impact of Crossrail2.</p> <p>Some properties in the Weir Road area are impacted by the latest published planned route for Crossrail2. LBM valuers have addressed this impact and believe that it has a negative effect on the factors used to value these properties when calculated by the Existing Use Value (EUUV) method. (Disclosure Note 19 refers) The professional judgement of the in-house valuers has been supported by the District Valuer Service. Industrial site properties in that area, that were valued as at March 2020 as part of the rolling programme of valuations, are therefore included in the Balance sheet with a reduced valuation due to Crossrail2 impact.</p> <p>The precise route, land acquisition requirements and future time-scales for Crossrail2 are uncertain and the economic impact of COVID-19 has probably increased this uncertainty.</p> <p>EYRE (EY Real Estates) have reviewed the factors used for the valuations, and their professional judgement in the matter is that there should be no reduction in value of the land as a consequence of Crossrail2 LBM valuers have increased the yield by 1.0% (i.e. reduced valuation) because their assumption is that investors will be put off buying properties that may be reclaimed due to the Crossrail2 project. EYRE disagree, as any reclaimed property will have to be purchased at Market Value under the Compulsory Purchase Order (CPO) and therefore should not affect the valuation of the property. We consider the difference to not be material, given there is a range of reasonable outcomes.</p>	<p>The difference in assumptions for the properties valued in March 2020, is that the use of EYRE suggested values (i.e. no impact arising from Crossrail2), would increase the property values in the Balance Sheet by £5.304m. (0.82% on PPE that is subject to valuation of £624.5m). If that assumption was extrapolated across the affected properties in the same area that were not valued in the rolling cycle at March 2020, the impact would be a further £0.763m (0.12% on PPE that is subject to valuation of £624.5m).</p>

NOTE 43: ASSUMPTIONS MADE ABOUT THE FUTURE AND OTHER MAJOR SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

Provisions

Provisions	
Uncertainty:	Effect if actual result differs from assumptions:
<p>The authority has made provisions of £4.575m (£4.729m in 2018/19) for insurance claims. The fund is used to pay claims for which the authority is self-insured. The suggested 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.</p> <p>The outbreak of Covid-19 has impacted global financial markets and as at the valuation date, less weight can be attached to previous market evidence to inform opinions of value. There is an unprecedented set of circumstances on which to base a judgement.</p> <p>Valuations are therefore reported on the basis of 'material valuation uncertainty' as per the RICS Red Book Global. Consequently, less certainty and a higher degree of caution should be attached to the valuation. At the current time, it is not possible to accurately predict the longevity and severity of the impact of Covid-19 on the economy. Therefore, values have been based on the situation prior to Covid-19, on the assumption that values will be restored when the real estate market becomes more fluid.</p>	<p>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 £0.046m (£0.047m in 2018/19) charge to the General Fund.</p>

Provision for NDR appeals

Provision for NDR appeals	
Uncertainty:	Effect if actual result differs from assumptions:
<p>The authority has made provision of £7.376m for its share of appeals against business rates charges. The amount represents an estimate of the potential effects of appeals and proposals that may be settled in future years. It is based upon the most recent 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.</p>	<p>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 Authority's retained income. 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 Authority's NDR funding baseline.</p>

NOTE 43: ASSUMPTIONS MADE ABOUT THE FUTURE AND OTHER MAJOR SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

Pension Liability

Pension Liability	
<p>Estimation of the net £279.2m (£342.7m in 2018/19) 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. Additionally, the actuary has included the impact of the McCloud case judgement on 27th June 2019.</p>	<p>The assumptions interact in complex ways and changes in assumptions cannot be easily measured. Refer to Note 32 for further detail.</p> <p>The impact of the McCloud case judgement is estimated to increase liabilities by £6.550m as at 31 March 2019.</p>

Impairment of Bad and Doubtful debts

Impairment of Bad and Doubtful debts	
<p>As at 31 March 2020, the Council had an outstanding balance of short-term debtors totalling £47.3m. Against this debtors' balance, there is an impairment allowance of £13.5m. It is not certain that this impairment allowance would be sufficient as the Council cannot assess with certainty which debts will be collected or not. The economic impact of the Covid-19 pandemic has made the estimation of debt impairment more difficult as there is more uncertainty about the economic viability of debtors and hence their ability to settle their debts.</p>	<p>If collection rates were to deteriorate by 10% then the Council would have to re-assess its impairment allowance.</p>

Pensions Schemes - Employers Contributions

Pensions Schemes - Employers Contributions	
<p>Actuaries have prepared estimates of the amount of employer contributions that will need to be paid into pensions schemes during 2020/21. For these estimates they used an expected pay award of 2%. The estimates for the Defined Contributions schemes were £11.522m for the Teachers Pensions scheme and £0.084 for the NHS scheme. The estimate for the Defined Benefit scheme was £14.128m.</p>	<p>If actual pay awards exceed the actuaries assumption by 0.75% then additional employers contributions of £0.189m would be required</p>

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.

COLLECTION FUND

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

2018/19				2019/20		
Business Rates £000	Council Tax £000	Total £000	COLLECTION FUND Income and Expenditure	Business Rates £000	Council Tax £000	Total £000
			A) INCOME			
0	111,202	111,202	Council Tax Receivable	0	118,820	118,820
89,932	0	89,932	Business Rates Receivable	88,028	0	88,028
2,556	0	2,556	Business Rates Supplements Receivable	2,488	0	2,488
92,488	111,202	203,690		90,516	118,820	209,336
			B) EXPENDITURE			
			Apportionment of Previous Year Surplus/(Deficit)			
(1,714)	0	(1,714)	Central Government	339	0	339
(1,223)	1,653	430	Billing Authority (LBM)	(3,250)	1,949	(1,301)
(1,140)	406	(734)	Greater London Authority	(1,621)	489	(1,132)
(4,077)	2,059	(2,018)		(4,532)	2,438	(2,094)
			C) Precepts, Demands and Shares			
0	0	0	Central Government (MHCLG): NDR	22,015	0	22,015
56,308	87,009	143,317	Billing Authority (LBM): NDR & Council Tax	42,269	92,370	134,639
31,673	21,810	53,483	Greater London Authority: NDR & Council Tax	23,777	24,023	47,800
2,556	0	2,556	Greater London Authority: NDR Supplement	2,488	0	2,488
90,537	108,819	199,356		90,549	116,393	206,942
			D) Charges to Collection Fund			
(228)	202	(26)	Less: increase/(decrease) in bad debt provision	238	899	1,137
6,514	0	6,514	Less: increase/(decrease) in provision for appeals	2,917	0	2,917
265	0	265	Less: cost of collection	361	0	361
6,551	202	6,753		3,516	899	4,415
(523)	122	(401)	Surplus/(Deficit) arising during the year (=A-(B+C+D))	983	(910)	73
(3,048)	2,617	(431)	Surplus/(Deficit) b/fwd 1st April	(3,571)	2,739	(832)
(3,571)	2,739	(832)	Surplus/(Deficit) c/fwd 31st March	(2,588)	1,829	(759)

COLLECTION FUND

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.

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 2019/20 before allowance for non-collection is £76,093 (£75,635 for 2018/19). The derivation of this is shown in the table below.

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	
	2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20		2018/19	2019/20
A adjust	2	2	1	1	5/9	0	0
A	1,086	1,098	648	660	6/9	432	440
B	8,385	8,410	5,678	5,683	7/9	4,416	4,420
C	22,884	23,081	17,943	18,075	8/9	15,949	16,067
D	27,657	27,749	23,469	23,555	9/9	23,469	23,555
E	13,140	13,185	11,844	11,884	11/9	14,476	14,525
F	5,432	5,515	5,023	5,102	13/9	7,255	7,369
G	4,010	4,033	3,796	3,815	15/9	6,327	6,358
H	1,716	1,732	1,653	1,677	18/9	3,306	3,354
Total						75,630	76,088
Defence properties						5	5
Council Tax Base						75,635	76,093

The average Council Tax charge for a Band D property (including the GLA) was £1,552.90 in 2019/20 compared to £1,468.06 in 2018/19. From this an income yield of £116.4m was expected (£108.8m in 2018/19). In 2019/20 the income generated was £118.8m (£111.2m in 2018/19) and includes changes to liabilities, exemptions, discounts and the council tax support scheme incurred in the current year but which relate to previous years. This income is received from council taxpayers.

COLLECTION FUND

2. NON-DOMESTIC RATES (NDR)

The Council is responsible for collecting rates due from the business ratepayers in its area. The Valuation Office Agency (VOA) sets the rateable value. These values are then multiplied by a Uniform Business Rate, which is set by Central Government.

Under the 2019-20 London Pilot Scheme, the Authority retains a 48% share of 2019/20 NDR Income with 27% being precepted to the Greater London Authority (GLA). Central government receives the remaining 25%.

	2018/19	2019/20
Non-domestic rateable value at year end	£213m	£212m
Number of Hereditaments	5,490	5,442
Uniform Business Rate (in the £)	49.3p	50.4p

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

	2018/19 £000	2019/20 £000
Gross Rates payable (including net amounts for previous years)	104,543	105,530
Mandatory and discretionary reliefs	(13,719)	(16,939)
Transitional Protection Payments	(892)	(563)
Business Rates Receivable	89,932	88,028
Allowance for Provision for bad and doubtful debts	228	(238)
Change to Provision for losses on appeals	(6,514)	(2,917)
Cost of collection	(265)	(361)
Net Income	83,381	84,512

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 £70,000 pay an additional 2p in the pound.

Collection Fund

2. Non-Domestic Rates (NDR)

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

	2018/19 £000	2019/20 £000
Gross Rates payable	2,811	2,782
Mandatory and discretionary reliefs	(255)	(294)
Net contribution to GLA	2,556	2,488

Collection Fund

3. PROVISIONS FOR IMPAIRMENT OF BAD DEBTS AND LOSSES ON APPEALS

The movements in the provisions for impairments of bad debts and for losses on appeals were as below. The Council is liable for its proportionate share of successful appeals against NDR charges and alterations of rating lists. 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 2019	Allowance for Impairment	Amounts charged against Allowance	Balance at 31 st March 2020
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Council Tax: Impairment of Bad Debts	7,157	899	(410)	7,646
Non-Domestic Rates: Impairment of Bad Debts	2,568	238	(508)	2,298
Non-Domestic Rates: Losses on Appeals	12,450	4,511	(1,594)	15,367
TOTAL	22,175	5,648	(2,512)	25,311

Collection Fund

4. Surpluses and Deficits

Council Tax

There is an accumulated surplus of £1.829m on the Collection Fund (£2.739m in 2018/19). 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.

Council Tax Balance, apportionment	2018/19	2019/20	Change in the Year
	£000	£000	£000
London Borough of Merton Council Tax surplus	(2,159)	(1,451)	708
Greater London Authority Council Tax surplus	(580)	(378)	202
Total	(2,739)	(1,829)	910

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 that body. A detailed analysis of the balances is given below.

Council Tax Surplus Movement	Greater London Authority	London Borough Of Merton	Total
	£000	£000	£000
Accumulated surplus as at 1st April 2019	(580)	(2,159)	(2,739)
Paid to GLA in 2019/20	489	0	489
Transfer to/(from) General Fund in 2019/20	0	1,949	1,949
Surplus in 2019/20	(287)	(1,241)	(1,528)
Total - Accumulated surplus as at 31st March 2020	(378)	(1,451)	(1,829)

Collection Fund

4. Surpluses and Deficits

NDR

There is a deficit of £2.588m on the Collection Fund (£3.571m in 2018/19). 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.

NDR Balance, apportionment	2018/19 £000	2019/20 £000	Change in the Year £000
London Borough of Merton NDR deficit	2,635	1,089	(1,546)
Greater London Authority NDR deficit	1,275	612	(663)
MHCLG NDR deficit	(339)	887	1,226
Total	3,571	2,588	(983)

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. A detailed analysis of the balances is given below.

NDR Deficit Movement	Greater London Authority £000	MHCLG £000	London Borough of Merton £000	Total £000
Accumulated deficit as at 1st April 2019	1,275	(339)	2,635	3,571
Paid to/(from) preceptors in 2019/20	(1,621)	339	0	(1,282)
Transfer to/(from) General Fund in 2019/20	0	0	(3,250)	(3,250)
Deficit in 2019/20	958	887	1,704	3,549
Total - Accumulated deficit as at 31st March 2020	612	887	1,089	2,588

Collection Fund

5. Collection Fund 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 £93.611m (£88,735m in 2018/19) Council Tax income and the £40.565m (£53,364m in 2018/19) NDR income are the Authority'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 Authority's share of the Collection Fund surplus or deficit generated from the previous year's income. This is shown in the following table.

A further £0.248m (£0.244m in 2018/19) council tax income and £0.070m (£0.049m in 2018/19) NDR income have also been recognised in the CIES in 2019/20. These are receipts which had been over-paid by taxpayers prior to 2013/14 and are now beyond the statutory period during which they could legally be reclaimed.

Income and Expenditure	Council Tax	2018/19	2019/20
		£000	£000
Demand on the Fund		87,009	92,370
Transfer of Surplus		1,653	1,949
Total included in I&E under Collection Fund Regulations		88,662	94,319
Adjustment of Collection Fund Surplus under 2011 Code (Reversed in the Movement in Reserves Statement)		73	(708)
Council Taxation Fund Income		88,735	93,611
Movement in Reserves Statement		2018/19	2019/20
		£000	£000
Reversal of adjustment of Collection Fund Surplus under 2011 Code		(73)	708
Net charge to General Fund, which is based on statutory requirements		88,662	94,319

Income and Expenditure Business Rates	2018/19 £000	2019/20 £000
Demand on the Fund	56,308	42,269
Transfer of Deficit	(1,223)	(3,250)
Total included in I&E under Collection Fund Regulations	55,085	39,019
Adjustment of Collection Fund Surplus under 2011 Code (Reversed in the Movement in Reserves Statement)	(1,721)	1,546
Business Rates Fund Income	53,364	40,565
Movement in Reserves Statement	2018/19 £000	2019/20 £000
Reversal of adjustment of Collection Fund Surplus under 2011 Code	1,721	(1,546)
Net charge to General Fund, which is based on statutory requirements	55,085	39,019

Collection Fund

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 MHCLG). There will be a debtor/creditor position at the end of year since the net cash paid to each preceptor in the year will not exactly match its share of cash collected from Council Tax and NDR payers. The amounts actually paid to preceptors are based on estimates made prior to the financial year as required by statute.

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 sum comprising their proportionate share of the surplus/deficit and their proportionate share of arrears, provisions and receipts in advance.

Collection Fund Balance Sheet	Collection Fund 2019/20 £000	Balance Sheet 2019/20 £000
Council Tax		
Arrears	8,045	6,435
Impairment Allowance for Doubtful Debts	(7,646)	(6,072)
Receipts in Advance	(4,634)	(3,536)
Collection Fund (Surplus) / Deficit	(1,451)	(1,451)
GLA	(378)	(1,440)
Cash	(6,064)	(6,064)
Business Rates		
Transitional Protection & Costs Adjustment	(99)	(99)
Arrears	3,534	1,703
Impairment Allowance for Doubtful Debts	(2,298)	(1,104)
Impairment for Loss on Appeals	(15,367)	(7,376)
Receipts in Advance	(2,201)	(975)
Collection Fund (Surplus) / Deficit	1,089	1,089
GLA	612	(3,843)
MHCLG	887	(3,238)
Cash	(13,843)	(13,843)

Group Financial Statements

The Group Financial Statements consolidate the Council's single entity accounts with its fully owned subsidiaries, Contractors Health and Safety Assessment Scheme (CHAS) 2013 Limited and Merantun Development Limited.

1. Group Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement

2018/19				2019/20		
Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure		Gross Expenditure	Gross Income	Net Expenditure
£000	£000	£000		£000	£000	£000
231,684	(168,368)	63,316		Continuing Operations	241,005	(178,019)	62,986
82,659	(23,237)	59,422	Children, Schools and Families	85,578	(25,329)	60,249
132,485	(92,963)	39,522	Community and Housing	113,624	(81,094)	32,530
59,149	(40,340)	18,809	Corporate Services	62,146	(41,783)	20,363
10,143	(10,118)	25	Environment and Regeneration	10,452	(10,452)	0
			Public Health			
516,120	(335,026)	181,094	Cost of services	512,805	(336,677)	176,128
21,164	(7,535)	13,629	Other operating income and expenditure	5,638	(11,613)	(5,975)
		19,513	Financing and investment income and expenditure			16,632
		(164,486)	Taxation and non-specific grant income			(169,939)
		49,750	Group Deficit on Provision of Services			16,846
		464	Tax on Profit			759
		50,214	Group Deficit on Provision of Services			17,605
		(292)	(Surplus) or deficit on revaluation of non-current assets			(51,686)
		0	Impairment losses on non-current assets			0
		(42,927)	Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/(asset)			(86,704)
		(43,219)	Other Comprehensive Income and Expenditure			(138,390)
		6,995	Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure			(120,785)

2. Group Movement in Reserves Statement

	LBM	LBM	LBM	LBM	LBM		
Group MIRS	General Fund Balances £000	Capital Receipts Reserves £000	Capital Grants Unapplied £000	Total Usable Reserves £000	Unusable Reserves £000	Authority share of Subsidiary Reserves £000	Total Group Reserves £000
Balance at 1 April 2018	(60,720)	(15,513)	(10,479)	(86,712)	(198,252)	(2,958)	(287,922)
Rounding Adjustments Btwn reserves	(2)		2	0			0
<u>Movement in reserves during 2017/18</u>							
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	50,370	0	0	50,370	(43,183)	(193)	6,995
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations	(56,718)	6,285	(6,528)	(56,962)	56,962		0
Adjustments between Group Accounts and the Authority's accounts							0
(Increase)/Decrease in Year	(6,348)	6,285	(6,528)	(6,592)	13,779	(193)	6,995
Balance at 31 March 2019 carried forward	(67,070)	(9,228)	(17,005)	(93,304)	(184,473)	(3,151)	(280,928)

	LBM	LBM	LBM	LBM	LBM		
Group MIRS	General Fund Balances £000	Capital Receipts Reserves £000	Capital Grants Unapplied £000	Total Usable Reserves £000	Unusable Reserves £000	Authority share of Subsidiary Reserves £000	Total Group Reserves £000
Balance at 1 April 2019	(67,070)	(9,228)	(17,005)	(93,304)	(184,473)	(3,151)	(280,928)
Rounding Adjustments Btwn reserves							
<u>Movement in reserves during 2019/20</u>							
Total Comprehensive Income and Expenditure	17,927	0	0	17,927	(138,390)	(322)	(120,785)
Adjustments between accounting basis & funding basis under regulations	(19,945)	7,170	(4,895)	(17,670)	17,670		0
rounding adjustments							
Adjustments between Group Accounts and the Authority's accounts							0
(Increase)/Decrease in Year	(2,018)	7,170	(4,895)	257	(120,720)	(322)	(120,785)
Balance at 31 March 2020 carried forward	(69,088)	(2,058)	(21,900)	(93,047)	(305,193)	(3,473)	(401,713)

3. Group Balance Sheet

31 Mar 2019 £000	Group Balance Sheet	31 Mar 2020 £000
701,323	Property, Plant & Equipment	744,368
802	Heritage Assets	802
0	Long Term Investments	0
4,727	Intangible Assets	5,130
239	Deferred Assets	187
6,850	Long Term Debtors	7,206
713,941	Long Term Assets	757,693
60,239	Short Term Investments	80,403
1	Inventories	1
36,212	Short Term Debtors	33,233
700	Assets Held for Sale	4,940
50,206	Cash and Cash Equivalents	39,163
147,358	Current Assets	157,740
(1,495)	Short Term Borrowing	(3,030)
(66,238)	Short Term Creditors	(66,406)
(558)	Current Tax Liability	(173)
(2,868)	Current Provisions	(2,656)
(71,159)	Current Liabilities	(72,265)
(9,828)	Provisions	(9,296)
(113,010)	Long Term Borrowing	(111,010)
(30,129)	Other Long Term Liabilities	(28,411)
(343,923)	Pension Liability	(280,223)
(12,322)	Capital Grants Receipts in Advance	(12,515)
(509,212)	Long Term Liabilities	(441,455)
280,928	Net Assets	401,713
(96,455)	Usable Reserves	(96,521)
(184,473)	Unusable Reserves	(305,192)
(280,928)	Total Reserves	(401,713)

4. Group Cash Flow Statement

2018/19 £000	Group Cash Flow Statement	2019/20 £000
50,214	Net deficit on the provision of services	17,605
(90,764)	Adjustments to net deficit on the provision of services for non-cash movements	(45,653)
30,840	Adjustments for items included in the net deficit on the provision of services that are investing and financing activities	20,805
(9,710)	Net Cash flows from Operating Activities	(7,243)
(6,249)	Investing Activities	18,218
274	Financing Activities	68
(15,685)	Net (increase) in cash and cash equivalents	11,043
34,521	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	50,206
50,206	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	39,163

Pension Fund Accounts

Fund Account

2018/19 £000	Fund Account	Notes	2019/20 £000
	Dealings with members, employers and others directly involved in the scheme		
(23,453)	Contributions	7	(24,910)
(18,933)	Transfers in	8	(12,828)
(42,386)	Total Income		(37,738)
25,816	Benefits	9	26,575
5,242	Payments to and on account of leavers	10	5,594
31,058	Total Expenditure		32,169
(11,328)	Net (additions)/withdrawals from dealings with members		(5,569)
1,133	Management expenses	11	1,701
(10,195)	Net (additions)/withdrawals including Fund management expenses		(3,868)
	Returns on investments		
(8,021)	Investment income	12	(13,011)
7	Taxes on income	13	0
(39,893)	(Profit) and losses on disposal of investments and changes in the market value of investments	14.3	48,680
(47,907)	Net returns on investments		35,669
(58,102)	Net (increase)/decrease in the net assets available for benefits during the year		31,801
(663,152)	Opening net assets of the scheme		(721,254)
(721,254)	Closing net assets of the scheme		(689,453)

Net Assets Statement

2018/19 £000		Notes	2019/20 £000
707,872	Investment assets	14	685,130
707,872	Total Investments		685,130
14,679	Current assets	20	5,662
(1,297)	Current liabilities	21	(1,339)
721,254	Net assets of the Fund available to Fund benefits at period end		689,453

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

Notes to the Pension Fund Accounts

1. Description of Fund

The London Borough of Merton Pension Fund (“the Fund”) is part of the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS) and is administered by the London Borough of Merton (“the Authority”). The Authority is the reporting entity for this Pension Fund.

The LGPS Regulations require the Authority to maintain specified pension arrangements for eligible employees, and to act as the Administering Authority for these arrangements.

General

The Fund is governed by the Public Service Pensions Act 2013. The Fund is administered in accordance with the following secondary legislation:

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

The Pension Fund Advisory Panel (PFAP) oversees and advises on investment of the Fund. This Panel 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 Public Service Pensions Act 2013 requires each Fund within the Local Government Pension Scheme, to establish and run a Local Pension Board. Merton’s Local Pension Board is responsible for assisting the Council as administering authority to ensure the effective and efficient governance and administration of the Fund and to comply with legislation and with any requirement imposed by The Pensions Regulator.

The Board meets quarterly and has no decision-making powers on policy matters but may make recommendations to PFAP. The Board has four members comprising two employers and two scheme member representatives.

Membership

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 Authority. In addition to the Authority, the Admitted and Scheduled Bodies that currently contribute to the Fund are shown in the following table:

Admitted Bodies	Scheduled Bodies
) Greenwich Leisure	) Wimbledon and Putney Commons Conservators
) Merton Priory Homes	) Harris Academy Merton
) CATCH 22	) Harris Academy Morden
	) Harris Academy Primary
	) Harris Wimbledon
	) St Mark's Academy
	) Benedict Academy
	) Park Community School
	) CHAS (Contractors Health and Safety Assessment Scheme)
	) Beecholme Academy
	) Aragon Academy
	) Stanford Primary Academy
	) Chapel Street

The following table summarises the membership numbers of the scheme.

2018/19		2019/20
	Active Members	
3,717	London Borough of Merton	3,880
381	Scheduled bodies	415
52	Admitted bodies	46
4,150		4,341
	Pensioners	
3,643	London Borough of Merton	3,715
164	Scheduled bodies	171
119	Admitted bodies	131
3,926		4,017
	Deferred Pensioners	
5,113	London Borough of Merton	5,451
354	Scheduled bodies	390
125	Admitted bodies	119
5,592		5,960

Funding

The scheme is financed by contributions from employees and employers, together with income and proceeds from investment of the Pension Fund administered by the Authority in accordance with the Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of Funds) Regulations 2013.

Contributions are made by active members of the Fund and range from 5.5% to 12.5% of pensionable pay for the financial year ending 31st March 2019. The employee contributions are matched by the employer contributions which are set based on triennial actuarial Funding valuations. The latest valuation occurred at 31 March 2019 (coming into effect in 2020/21). Currently, employer contribution rates range from 12.0% to 26.4%. Some employers pay a monetary contribution towards past service costs.

Benefits

Prior to 1 April 2014, pension benefits under the LGPS were based on final pensionable pay and length of pensionable service,

From 1 April 2014, the scheme became a career average scheme, whereby members accrue benefits based on their pensionable pay in that year at an accrual rate of 1/49th. Accrued pension is uprated annually in line with the Consumer Prices Index.

There are a range of other benefits provided under the scheme including early retirement, disability pensions and death benefits.

Normal Pension Age is no longer assumed to be 65, but rather the State Pension Age, which is subject to change. This would affect survivor benefits and ill health provision.

2. Basis of Preparation

The Statement of Accounts summarises the Fund's transactions for the 2019/20 financial year and its financial position at year-end as at 31 March 2020. The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the 'Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2019/20', which is based upon International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as amended for the UK public sector.

The financial statements summarise the transactions of the Fund and report on the net assets available to pay pension benefits. 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 disclosed in Note 19.

The accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis. The Merton Pension Fund is an open scheme with strong covenant from the participating employers and therefore able to take a long term outlook when considering the general funding implications of external events.

The Fund was 103% funded at the 31 March 2019 valuation and remained the same as at 31 March 2020. The Fund is cash flow neutral with the majority of the investment income being reinvested into the respective investment for added growth. The Fund is in a position to draw on its investments in the most appropriate order, should short term liquidity be required.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Fund account – revenue recognition

3.1 Contribution Income

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 twelve years).

Refund 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.

3.2 Transfers to and from other schemes

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.

3.3 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.

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.

The figure shown as investment income is made up of different types of income (dividend income for equity, interest income for bond and distributions for pooled investments).

Revenue account – expense items

3.4 Benefits Payable

Pensions and lump-sum benefits payable include all amounts known to be due as at the end of the financial year. Lump sums are accounted for in the period in which the member becomes a pensioner. Any amounts due but unpaid are disclosed in the net assets statement as current liabilities.

3.5 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 LB Merton being the Administering Authority, VAT input tax is generally recoverable on all Fund activities.

3.6 Management Expenses

The code does not require any breakdown of pension Fund administrative expenses. However, in the interests of greater transparency, the Fund discloses its management expenses in accordance with CIPFA's *Accounting for Local Government Pension Scheme Management Expenses (2016)*.

Investment Management Expenses

Fees of the external investment managers and custodian are agreed in the respective mandates governing their appointments. They are deducted from Fund assets by the Fund Managers.

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

Oversight and Governance Costs

All oversight and governance expenses are accounted for on an accruals basis. All staff costs associated with governance and oversight are charged direct to the Fund.

The cost of obtaining investment advice from the external advisor is included in oversight and governance costs.

3.7 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.

Net Asset Statement

3.8 Investment Assets

All investment assets are included in the financial statements on a fair value basis as at the reporting date. A financial asset is recognised in the net assets statement on the date the Fund becomes party to the contractual acquisition of the asset. From this date any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the asset are recognised in the Fund account.

The values of investments as shown in the net assets statement have been determined at fair value in accordance with the requirements of the Code and IFRS 13 (see Note 16). For the purposes of disclosing levels of fair value hierarchy, the Fund has adopted the classification guidelines recommended in Practical Guidance on Investment Disclosures (PRAG/Investment Association, 2016).

3.9 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.

3.10 Foreign currency

All foreign currency investment transactions are converted into sterling at spot rate. The year end balances are converted using the 31st March rate to show the fair value of the investment.

3.11 Derivatives

The fund uses derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to specific risks arising from its investment activities. The fund does not hold derivatives for speculative purposes.

3.12 Cash and cash equivalents

Dividends, interest, purchases, and sales of investments are accounted for at the spot market rates at the date of transaction. End of year spot rate is used to calculate the closing cash balances held in foreign currency, overseas investments and purchases and sales outstanding at the end of the reporting period.

Cash equivalents are short term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to cash and subject to minimum risk of changes in value.

The cash balance includes cash held by the Fund managers and within the Funds' bank account.

3.13 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).

3.14 Additional Voluntary Contributions

Merton Pension Fund provides an additional voluntary contribution (AVC) scheme for its members, the assets of which are invested separately from those of the pension fund. AVCs are not included in the accounts in accordance with Section 4(1)(b) of the Local Government Pension Scheme (Management and Investment of funds) Regulations 2016 but are disclosed for information in Note 22.

3.15 Contingent Assets and Contingent Liabilities

A contingent asset arises where an event has taken place giving rise to a possible asset whose existence will only be confirmed or otherwise by the occurrence of future events.

A contingent liability arises where an event has taken place prior to the year-end giving rise to a possible financial obligation whose existence will only be confirmed or otherwise by the occurrence of future events.

Contingent liabilities can also arise in circumstances where a provision would be made, except that it is not possible at the balance sheet date to measure the value of the financial obligation reliably.

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

4. Critical Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies

In applying the accounting policies set out in Note 3 above, the Authority has had to make certain critical judgements about complex transactions or those involving uncertainty about future events.

4.1 Pension Fund Liability

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 2020 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 Waddingham LLP. The significant judgements are in regard to the discount rate used, salary increase projections, and retirement age.	<p>The impact of a small change in the discount rate of +0.1% would decrease the closing defined benefit obligation by £17.4m and a -0.1% reduction would increase the obligation by £17.8m. An adjustment to the mortality age rating assumption of -1 yr. would decrease the obligation by £36.9m.</p> <p>McCloud- the actuary has included the impact of the McCloud as part of the 2019 Triennial valuation.</p>

6. Events After The Reporting Date

In March 2020 due to COVID19 pandemic the investments value dropped significantly but started to rise in April 2020. As at June 2020 the investments stands at £784.8m, showing an increase of 13.9% since March.

The Fund is an open fund and long term investment focused. The Fund will continue work on this basis and avoid crystallising any losses due to short term events.

7. Contributions Receivable

2018/19 £000	By Category	2019/20 £000
17,348	Employers	18,364
6,105	Members	6,546
23,453	Total	24,910
2018/19 £000	By Authority	2019/20 £000
21,371	Administering	22,680
1,609	Scheduled	1,829
473	Admitted	401
23,453	Total	24,910

2018/19 £000	By Type	2019/20 £000
13,570	Employers normal	14,415
6,044	Employees normal	6,546
3,620	Deficit Funding	3,709
219	Employers additional	240
23,453	Total	24,910

8. Transfers In From Other Pension Funds

2018/19 £000		2019/20 £000
4,523	Individual Transfers	3,165
14,410	Group Transfer	9,663
18,933	Total	12,828

Note: There were two group transfers in 2019/20 from Wandsworth. Legal Services transfer £3.4m. Regulatory Services transfer £6.3m.

9. Benefits Payable

2018/19 £000	By Category	2019/20 £000
21,548	Pensions	22,534
3,755	Commutations and lump sum retirement benefits	3,640
513	Lump sum death benefits	401
25,816	Total	26,575

2018/19 £000	By Authority	2019/20 £000
23,855	Administering	24,182
847	Scheduled	836
1,114	Admitted	1,557
25,816	Total	26,575

10. Payments to and on Account of Leavers

2018/19 £000		2019/20 £000
4,239	Individual transfers	5,461
843	Group transfers	0
112	Refunds of contribution	134
48	State scheme premiums	(1)
5,242	Total	5,594

11. Management Expenses

2018/19 £000		2019/20 £000
387	Administrative costs	632
434	Investment management expenses	654
312	Oversight and governance costs	415
1,133	Total	1,701

11a. Investment Management Expenses

2018/19 Fees Through E5 £000	2018/19 Fees deducted at source £000		2019/20 Fees Through E5 £000	2019/20 Fees deducted at source £000
424	961	Management fees	662	1,652
0	10	Performance related fees	0	11
10	0	Custody fees	(8)	0
0	75	Transaction costs	0	0
434	1,046	Total	654	1,663

Note: Fees deducted at source were calculated and deducted as part of the portfolio's daily Net Asset Value calculation.

12. Investment Income

2018/19 £000		2019/20 £000
1,054	Fixed income (Bonds)	629
3,361	Pooled equity investments	3,536
2,941	Pooled investments (Other)	1,691
803	Pooled property investments	890
0	Infrastructure	4,246
0	Private Debt	1,936
(138)	Other	83
8,021	Total	13,011

13. Taxes on Income

2018/19 £000		2019/20 £000
3	Non-recoverable tax	0
4	Withholding tax	0
7	Total	0

14. Investment

14.1 Asset management arrangements

The management of Pension Fund assets is delegated to external investment managers who are authorised to conduct investment management business in the UK by the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA). 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 2020

2018/19		Fund Manager	2019/20	
£000	%		£000	%
116,617	16	Aberdeen Asset Management	7	0
222,988	31	UBS Asset Management	176,181	25.7
78,321	11	Blackrock	76,107	11.1
103,991	15	Baillie Gifford (LCIV)	100,180	14.6
33,671	5	Pyrford (LCIV)	32,909	4.8
74,694	11	RBC (LCIV)	71,358	10.4
69,360	10	CQS (LCIV)	59,756	8.7
4,389	1	Quinbrook	7,339	1.1
1,157	0.2	Macquarie	11,277	1.7
2,534	0.4	Churchill	11,233	1.6
0	0	JPM Infrastructure	19,445	2.8
0	0	JPM Emerging Markets (LCIV)	25,753	3.8
0	0	Permira	4,474	0.7
0	0	Wells Fargo	88,961	13.0
150	0	LCIV Subscription	150	0
707,872	100	Total	685,130	100

14.2 Analysis of investment assets and income

An analysis of investment assets at 31 March 2020 is shown in the following table.

Market Value 31 March 2019 £000		Market Value 31 March 2020 £000
	Investment Assets	
87,451	Fixed Income (bonds)	69,819
451,366	Pooled equity investments	395,323
135,955	Pooled investments (other)	122,684
23,749	Pooled property investments	24,212
2,534	Private Debt	15,707
5,546	Infrastructure	37,687
0	Derivatives	(6,702)
991	Cash held with fund managers	25,851
129	Investment income due	399
707,722	Total Investment Assets	684,980
0	Investment Liabilities	0
150	LCIV Subscription	150
707,872	Net investment assets	685,130

14.3 Reconciliation of movements in investments and derivatives

The following table shows the movement in the market value of investments held during the financial year 2019/2020. 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.

	Market Value 1 April 2019 £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 2020 £000
Bonds	87,451	95,192	(87,451)	(25,373)	69,819
Pooled Equity Investments	0	33,225	0	362,098	395,323
Pooled Investments Other	587,322	1,691	(67,050)	(399,279)	122,684
Private Debt	8,080	13,388	0	(5,761)	15,707
Infrastructure	0	36,669	0	1,018	37,687
Pooled Property	23,749	1,000	0	(537)	24,212
	706,602	181,165	(154,501)	(67,834)	665,432
Derivative Contracts					
Forward Currency Contracts	0	0	0	(6,702)	(6,702)
	706,602	181,165	(154,501)	(74,536)	658,730
Other Investment Balances					
Cash with Fund Managers	991			25,857	25,851
Investment Income Due	129				399
External Investments at Market Value	707,722				684,980
LCIV Subscription	150				150
Investment Assets	707,872			(48,679)	685,130

Reconciliation of movements in investments and derivatives

The table below shows the movement in the market value of investments held during the financial year 2018/2019.

	Market Value 1 April 2018 £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 2019 £000
Bonds	152,315	1,658	(68,960)	2,438	87,451
Equities	244,427	0	(244,427)	0	0
Pooled Investments	236,156	552,275	(238,696)	37,587	587,322
Private Debt	0	8,847	0	(767)	8,080
Pooled Property	22,896	218	0	635	23,749
	655,794	562,997	(552,083)	39,893	706,602
Derivatives (Futures)					
Future Asset	1,329	0	(1,329)	0	0
Future Liability	(1,348)	0	1,348	0	0
	655,775	562,997	(552,064)	39,893	706,602
Other Investment Balances					
Cash with Fund Managers	2,829	0	0	0	991
Investment Income Due	1,434	0	0	0	129
External Investments at Market Value	660,038				707,722
LCIV Subscription	150				150
Investment Assets	660,188			39,893	707,872

14.4 Detail Analysis of Investments

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

Market Value 31 March 2019 £000		Market Value 31 March 2020 £000
	Bonds	
65,843	UK quoted	65,787
21,608	Overseas quoted	4,032
87,451		69,819
	Pooled Investments	
0	Emerging Markets (Equities)	67,058
451,367	Global Equities quoted	328,265
66,595	Diversified Growth	62,928
69,360	Multi Asset Credit	59,756
587,322		518,007
	Pooled Property Investments	
7,918	Property Managed Fund/Units quoted	7,553
15,831	Property Managed Fund/Units unquoted	16,659
23,749		24,212
	Private Debt and Infrastructure	
1,157	Macquarie	11,277
2,534	Churchill	11,233
4,389	Quinbrook	7,339
0	JPM	19,071
0	Permira	4,474
8,080		53,394
	Derivatives	
0	Forward Currency Contracts	(6,702)
129	Other Investment Balances	399
991	Cash with Fund Managers	25,851
707,722	Total Investment Assets	684,980
150	LCIV Subscription	150
707,872	Total	685,130

14.5 Stock lending

There were no stock lending arrangements in place during the financial year ended 31 March 2020.

14.6 Investments exceeding 5% of net assets

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

% Market Value 2018/19	Security	% Market Value 2019/20
7.2	Aberdeen Global II Index Linked	-
12.7	UBS Life World Equity Tracker	7.6

15. Fair Value – Basis of Valuation

The basis of the valuation of each class of investment asset is set out below. There has been no change in the valuation techniques used during the year. All assets have been valued using fair value techniques, which represent the highest and best price available at the reporting date.

Description of asset	Valuation hierarchy	Basis of valuation	Observable and unobservable inputs	Key sensitivities affecting the valuations provided
Market quoted investments	Level 1	Published bid market price ruling on the final day of the accounting period	Not required	Not required
Quoted bonds	Level 1	Market value based on current yields	Not required	Not required
Pooled investments - Property Funds	Level 2	Closing bid price where bid and offer prices are published Closing single price where single price published	NAV-based pricing set on a forward pricing basis	Not required
Unquoted equities	Level 3	Comparable valuation of similar companies in accordance with International Private Equity and Venture Capital Valuation Guidelines 2012	Not required	Not required

15a Fair Value Hierarchy

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 – Where the fair values are derived from unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Comprise quoted equities, quoted bonds and unit trust.

Level 2 – Where quoted market prices are not available, or where valuation techniques are used to determine fair value based on observable data.

Level 3 – Where at least one input that could have a significant effect on the Instrument's valuation is not based on observable market data.

The following table provides an analysis of the financial assets and liabilities of the Pension Fund grouped into Levels 1, 2 and 3, based on the level at which the fair value is observable.

31 March 2019				31 March 2020		
Quoted market price Level 1 £000	Quoted market price Level 2 £000	Quoted market price Level 3 £000		Quoted market price Level 1 £000	Quoted market price Level 2 £000	Quoted market price Level 3 £000
674,922	23,749	8,080	Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	588,827	16,659	53,394
1,120	0	0	Loans and Receivables	26,250	0	0
0	0	0	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss	0	0	0
676,042	23,749	8,080	Total	615,077	16,659	53,394

16. Financial Instruments

16.1 Classification of financial instruments

The following table analyses the carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities by category and Net Asset Statement heading.

31 March 2019				31 March 2020		
Designated at fair value through profit and loss £000	Assets at amortised cost £000	Financial liabilities at amortised costs £000		Designated at fair value through profit and loss £000	Assets at amortised cost £000	Financial liabilities at amortised costs £000
			Financial Assets			
87,451	0	0	Bonds	69,819	0	0
587,321	0	0	Pooled Investments	518,007	0	0
23,749	0	0	Pooled Property Investments	24,212	0	0
8,080	0	0	Private Debt & Infrastructure	53,394	0	0
0	150	0	LCIV Subscription	0	150	0
0	0	0	Derivatives	(6,702)	0	0
0	991	0	Cash With Fund Managers	0	25,851	0
129	0	0	Other Investment Balances	399	0	0
0	467	0	Debtors	0	865	0
0	12,607	0	Cash	0	3,106	0
706,730	14,215	0		659,129	29,972	0
			Financial Liabilities			
0	0	(1,297)	Creditors			(1,339)
0	0	(1,297)				(1,339)
706,730	14,215	(1,297)		659,129	29,972	(1,339)

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 2019 £000		31 March 2020 £000
39,893	Financial Assets Fair Value through profit and loss	(48,680)
39,893	Total	(48,680)

17. Nature and Extent of Risks Arising From Financial Instruments

17.1 Risk and risk management

The Fund's primary long-term risk is that the Fund's assets will fall short of its liabilities (i.e. promised benefits payable to members). Therefore, the aim of investment risk management is to minimise the risk of an overall reduction in the value of the Fund and to maximise opportunity for gains across the whole portfolio. The Fund achieves this through asset diversification to reduce exposure to market risk (price risk, currency risk and interest rate risk) and credit risk to an acceptable level. In addition, the Fund manages its liquidity risk to ensure there is sufficient liquidity to meet the Fund's forecast cash flows. The 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 Panel. Risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Authority's pensions operations. The Investment Strategy Statement and Risk Register are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in the Fund's strategy, activity and in market conditions. The Fund also ensures authorised investment managers are used through its rigorous Fund manager selection process. In addition, the Fund employs an adviser, JLT Employee Benefits, who provides advice on investment issues.

17.2 Market risk

The Fund is exposed to market risk from its investment activities, particularly through its equity holdings. The level of risk exposure depends on market conditions, expectations of future price and yield movements and the asset mix. The objective of the Fund's risk management strategy is to identify, manage and control market risk exposure within acceptable parameters, while optimising investment return.

17.3 Price risk

Potential price changes are based on the observed historical volatility of asset class returns. Riskier assets in the Fund such as equities display greater potential price volatility than bonds and other asset classes. The Fund investment managers mitigate this price risk through diversification and the selection of securities. Other financial instruments are monitored by the Authority to ensure they are within limits specified in the Fund investment strategy.

Asset Type	Value at 31 March 2020 £000	% Change	Value on Increase £000	Value on Decrease £000
Bonds	69,819	7.6	75,125	64,513
Equities & Emerging Markets	395,323	11.8	441,971	348,675
Diversified Growth	62,928	5.9	66,641	59,215
Multi Asset Credit	59,756	7.6	64,297	55,215
Pooled Property	24,212	3.6	25,084	23,340
Private Debt & Infrastructure	53,394	4.2	55,637	51,151
Cash	25,851	0.9	26,084	25,618
Derivatives	(6,702)	0.0	(6,702)	(6,702)
Income Due	399	0.0	399	399
LCIV Subscription	150	0.0	150	150
Total Assets	685,130	8.3	748,685	621,575

Asset Type	Value at 31 March 2019 £000	% Change	Value on Increase £000	Value on Decrease £000
Bonds	87,451	9.6	95,862	79,040
Equities	451,367	8.7	490,463	412,271
Diversified Growth	66,595	3.5	68,902	64,288
Multi Asset Credit	69,360	9.6	76,019	62,701
Pooled Property	23,749	3.4	24,556	22,942
Private Debt and Infrastructure	8,080	5.5	8,522	7,638
Cash	991	0.6	997	985
Income Due	129	0.0	129	129
LCIV Subscription	150	0.0	150	150
Total Assets	707,872		765,599	650,144

Note: The % change for total assets includes the impact of correlation across asset classes

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 2020 asset mix as shown in the following table (Note 17.4):

17.4 Other price risk

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

The Fund is exposed to share price risk. This arises from investments held by the Fund for which the future price is uncertain. All securities represent a risk of loss of capital. The maximum risk resulting from financial instruments is determined by the fair value of the financial instruments. The Fund's investment managers aim to mitigate this price risk through diversification and the selection of securities and other financial instruments.

The following table shows the volatility between the asset classes invested in.

Asset Type	Potential market movements (+/-) %
Bonds and Index Linked	7.6
Equities	11.8
Diversified Growth	5.9
Multi Asset Credit	7.6
Property	3.6
Private Debt and Infrastructure	4.2
Cash	0.9

17.5 Interest rate risk

The Fund invests in financial assets for the primary purpose of obtaining a return on investments. These investments are subject to interest rate risks, which represent the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Fund's interest rate risk is routinely monitored by the council and its investment advisors in accordance with the Fund's risk management strategy, including monitoring the exposure to interest rates and assessment of actual interest rates against the relevant benchmarks.

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 2020.

Asset Type	Value at 31 March 2020 £000	% Change	Value on Increase £000	Value on Decrease £000
Overseas Bonds	4,032	7.4	4,330	3,734
Private Debt & Infrastructure	48,920	7.4	52,540	45,300
Total Overseas Assets	52,952		56,870	49,034

The table below shows the currency exposure by asset type as at 31 March 2019.

Asset Type	Value at 31 March 2019 £000	% Change	Value on Increase £000	Value on Decrease £000
Overseas Bonds	21,608	9.3	23,626	19,590
Private Debt & Infrastructure	8,080	9.3	8,835	7,325
Total Overseas Assets	29,688		32,461	26,915

The following table calculates the aggregate currency exposure within the Fund as at 31 March 2020. 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.

Assets exposed to currency risk	Value at 31 March 2020 £000	% Change	Value on Increase £000	Value on Decrease £000
Overseas Bonds (US Dollar)	4,032	8.5	4,375	3,689
Private Debt & Infrastructure (US Dollar)	48,920	8.5	53,078	44,762
Total	52,952		57,453	48,451

Assets exposed to currency risk	Value at 31 March 2019 £000	% Change	Value on Increase £000	Value on Decrease £000
Overseas Bonds (US Dollar)	21,608	9.30	23,626	19,590
Private Debt & Infrastructure (US Dollar)	8,080	9.30	8,835	7,325
Total	29,688		32,461	26,915

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.

The average long-term credit rating in the bond portfolio is AA as at 31 March 2020. The investment manager reports on the credit quality of the portfolio on a quarterly basis.

The table below shows the credit quality for the Bond portfolio.

Value at 31 March 2019 £000		Value at 31 March 2020 £000
4,466	AAA	25,851
64,005	AA	0
0	AA-	69,819
8,318	A	0
8,931	BBB	0
700	BB or below	0
1,138	Cash	0
8	Settled Cash	0
87,566	Total	95,670

17.8 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk represents the risk that the Fund will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Pension Fund therefore takes steps to ensure that it always has adequate cash balance to meet its commitments. The Fund's cash holding as at 31 March 2020 was £3.1m (31 March 2019: £12.6m).

17.9 Refinancing risk

This is the risk that the Authority will be bound to replenish a significant proportion of its Pension Fund financial instruments at a time of unfavourable interest rates. The Authority does not have any financial instruments that have a refinancing risk as part of its treasury management and investment strategy.

18. Funding Arrangements

In line with the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013, the Fund actuary undertakes a Funding valuation every three years for the purpose of setting employer contribution rates for the forthcoming triennial period. The last such valuation took place as at 31 March 2019 (effective from April 2020) and the next valuation will take place as at 31 March 2022.

The key elements of the Funding policy are:

1. To ensure the long-term solvency of the Fund, i.e. that sufficient Funds are available to meet pension liabilities as they fall due for payment;
2. To ensure that employer contribution rates are as stable as possible;
3. To minimise the long-term cost of the scheme by recognising the link between assets and liabilities and adopting an investment strategy that balances risk and return;
4. To reflect the different characteristics of employing bodies in determining contribution rates where it is reasonable to do so, and;
5. To use reasonable measures to reduce the risk to other employers and ultimately to the council taxpayer from an employer defaulting on its pension obligations.

The aim is to achieve 100% solvency over a period of 12 years and to provide stability in employer contribution rates by spreading any increases in rates over a period of time. Solvency is achieved when the Funds held, plus future expected investment returns and future contributions, are sufficient to meet expected future pension benefits payable.

As at the 2019 actuarial valuation, the Fund was assessed as 103% Funded. This corresponded to a surplus of £20m at that time of the valuation.

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

	2013 Valuation	2016 Valuation	2019 Valuation
Funding Level %	89.0	94.0	103.0
Funding (Deficit)/surplus £m	(53.2)	(32.7)	20

The assessed value of assets held by the Fund at 31 March 2019 was £718.m (2016 valuation: £525.5m), whilst the liabilities accrued in respect of pensionable service were £698m (2016 valuation: £558.2m).

The valuation of the Fund has been undertaken using the projected unit method under which the salary increase for each member is assumed to increase until they leave active service by death, retirement or withdrawal from service. The principal assumptions were as follows.

Financial Assumptions

Financial Assumption		31-Mar-19	31-Mar-16
Discount rate		4.80%	5.50%
Pay increase	Long Term	3.60%	3.90%
	Short Term	N/A	Consumer Price Inflation (CPI) for period from 31 March 2016 to 31 March 2020
Consumer price inflation (CPI)		2.60%	2.40%
Pension increases		2.60%	2.40%
Pension increases on GMP		Funds will pay limited increases for members that have reached SPA by 6 April 2016, with the Government providing the remainder of the inflationary increases. For members that reach SPA after this date , we have assumed that Funds are required to pay the entire inflationary increases	For members that reach SPA after this date, we have assumed that Funds will be required to pay the entire inflationary increases.

19. Actuarial Present Value of Promised Retirement Benefits

The accounting standard IAS26 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 2020, using a valuation methodology that is consistent with IAS19.

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

Financial Assumptions	Assumptions as at 31 March 2020 %
Inflation/Pension Increase Rate	1.9
Salary Rate Increase	2.9
Discount Rate	2.35

The value of the Fund's promised retirement benefits as at 31 March 2020 was:

31 March 2019 £m		31 March 2020 £m
1,059.9	Present value of promised retirement benefits	975.4m

20. Current Assets

31 March 2019 £000	Current Assets	31 March 2020 £000
1,605	Contributions Due	1,691
467	Sundry Debtors	865
12,607	Cash	3,106
14,679	Total	5,662

Analysis of Debtors

31 March 2019 £000	Current Debtors	31 March 2020 £000
1,442	Administering Body	1,530
163	Admitted and Scheduled Bodies	161
467	Sundry Debtors	865
2,072	Total	2,556

21. Current Liabilities

31 March 2019 £000	Creditors	31 March 2020 £000
(184)	Fund Managers Fees	(83)
(793)	Sundry	(928)
(320)	Payroll	(328)
(1,297)	Total	(1,339)

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 Authority's shared payroll service and invested by a specialist AVC provider, Prudential PLC, independently of the London Borough of Merton Pension Fund.

The amount of additional voluntary contributions paid by members during 2019/20 to AVC schemes outside the Authority's responsibility was £0.438.5m (£0.415m at 31 March 2019). The external providers have reported that at 31 March 2020 the total value of accumulated AVCs is £2.72m (£2.47m at 31 March 2019).

23. Related Parties

Merton Pension Fund is administered by London Borough of Merton. During the reporting period, the Council incurred costs of £0.39m (2018/19: £0.41m) in relation to the administration and management of the Fund and was reimbursed by the Fund for these expenses. The council is also the single largest employer of members of the pension Fund. All monies owing to and due from the Fund were paid in year.

No members of the pension Fund committee are in receipt of pension benefits from the Merton Pension Fund. The three officers and the two staff pensioner reps of the committee are active members of the Fund.

In addition, the four local pension board members are active members of the pension Fund.

Each member of the pension Fund committee is required to declare their interests at each meeting. No other declarations were made during the year.

Key Management Personnel

The key management personnel of the Fund are the Director of Corporate Services, the Assistant Director of Resources and the Head of Treasury and Pensions. Total remuneration payable to key management personnel is shown below:

	31 March 2019 £	31 March 2020 £
Short-term benefits	84,068	80,412
Total remuneration	84,068	80,412

24. Contingent Liabilities & Contractual Commitments

Outstanding capital commitments (investments) at 31 March 2020 were £46.7m (31 March 2019 £41.2m).

These commitments relate to outstanding call payments due on private debt and infrastructure investments. The amounts 'called' by these investments are irregular in both size and timing over a period of between one and three years from the date of each original commitment.

Statements of Responsibilities

The Council's Responsibilities

The Council is required:

1. 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 Council, that officer is the Director of Corporate Services.
2. To manage its affairs to secure economic, efficient and effective use of resources and to safeguard its assets.
3. 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 Council'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:

1. Selected suitable accounting policies and then applied them consistently;
2. Made judgements and estimates that were reasonable and prudent;
3. Complied with the local authority Code of Practice.

The Director of Corporate Services has also:

1. Kept proper accounting records which were up to date;
2. 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 Council at the accounting date and its income and expenditure for the year ended 31st March 2020.

Signed

C Holland

Director of Corporate Services
30 September 2020

1.3 Approval of Accounts by Standards and General Purposes Committee

I hereby certify that the Statement of Accounts has been approved by resolution of the Standards and General Purposes Committee of the London Borough of Merton in accordance with the Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2015 and the Accounts and Audit (Coronavirus) (Amendment) Regulations 2020.

Signed

Peter McCabe

*Chairman Standards and General Purposes Committee
30 September 2020*

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

The final Auditors report will be received from EY at the end of October.

Glossary

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Rules and practices followed in drawing up the accounts.

ACCOUNTING CODE OF PRACTICE

The Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting supports consistent financial reporting at the level of the formal statements of accounts.

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:

1. Events have not coincided with the actuarial assumptions made for the last valuation (experience gains and losses); or
2. The actuarial assumptions have changed.

AMORTISED COST

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

1. Repayments of principal (minus), and
2. Cumulative amortisation of any difference between the initial amount and the maturity amount (using the effective interest method) (plus or minus).

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

AMORTISED COSTS FINANCIAL ASSETS

Investments for which any gains and losses in fair value are not accounted for until the investment matures or is sold. Defined as financial assets:

1. Held within a business model whose objective is to hold investments in order to collect their contractual cash flows, and
2. Which have the form of a basic lending arrangement (i.e. contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding).

APPROPRIATIONS

The assignment of revenue balances for specified purposes.

ASSET HELD FOR SALE

An asset is classified as held for sale if its carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continued use. The asset must be available for immediate sale in its present condition and its sale must be highly probable.

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.

BUSINESS MODEL

Arrangements for holding financial assets, whose objectives can involve making a return by either collecting the cash flows payable under the contracts for each investment (e.g. interest) or hoping to sell investments to gain from increases in their value.

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

Capital receipts on the disposal of non-current assets where cash settlement is deferred.

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.

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 Council 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 Council.

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.

CONTRACT ASSET

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

CONTRACT LIABILITY

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

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 Council's area and the proceeds are paid into the Collection Fund for distribution to precepting authorities and to the Council's own General Fund.

CREDIT-ADJUSTED EFFECTIVE INTEREST RATE

The effective interest rate calculated for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets that takes into account expected credit losses.

CREDIT-IMPAIRED FINANCIAL ASSET

A financial asset for which events have occurred that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows due to the Council (e.g. financial difficulties of the borrower, a breach of contract).

CREDIT LOSSES

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

CREDITORS

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:

1. Termination of employees' services earlier than expected, for example, as a restructuring of operations
2. 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.

DEFICIT FUNDING (Employers Additional Funding)

An agreed additional payment made annually by the employer to the Pension Fund to cover a past service deficiency over a fixed recovery period.

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).

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 Council'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.

EFFECTIVE INTEREST METHOD

The method that uses effective interest rates to calculate the amortised cost of a financial instrument and allocates interest revenue or expense to the particular financial years over which the instrument is held.

EFFECTIVE INTEREST RATE

The interest rate that exactly discounts future cash payments and receipts over the life of a financial instrument to the carrying amount (gross of any loss allowance) (asset) or to the amortised cost (liability). This might be different from the actual interest rate where (e.g.) transaction costs have been accrued or because of interest at less than market rates being spread over the term of the instrument.

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 Council, 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.

EXPECTED CREDIT LOSSES (ECLs)

The credit losses that the Council estimates will arise from the amounts that it is currently owed. ECLs are calculated by measuring the losses that would arise from

different default scenarios and calculates a weighted average loss based on the probability of each scenario taking place.

12 MONTH EXPECTED CREDIT LOSSES

The expected credit losses for a financial asset that are projected for the possible default events that might happen only in the next financial year.

FAIR VALUE

Fair value is defined as 'the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date'. The IFRS 13 fair value hierarchy has three levels of valuation:

Level One – fair value has been obtained using quoted prices in active markets for identical items.

Level Two - fair value has been obtained using other inputs observable for the item.

Level Three – unobservable inputs have been used to reach fair value.

FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FINANCIAL ASSETS

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

1. Held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling investments; and
2. Which have the form of a basic lending arrangement (i.e., contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding).

FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS FINANCIAL ASSETS

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

FINANCE 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 INSTRUMENT

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

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.

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 Council and the services it provides for a period of more than one year. These can be tangible or intangible.

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 a Council in return for compliance with certain conditions relating to the activities of the Council.

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 Council. 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.

LCIV (LONDON COLLECTIVE INVESTMENT VEHICLE)

LCIV is a Collective Investment Vehicle for London Local Authorities (LLA) Pension Funds which delivers broader investment opportunities and enhanced cost

efficiencies than LLAs can achieve individually and overall better risk adjusted performance.

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 council 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.

LIFETIME EXPECTED CREDIT LOSSES

The expected credit losses that are projected to arise from all possible default events that might happen in the lifetime of a financial asset.

LOSS ALLOWANCE

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

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.

MHCLG

This is the Government department for Housing, Communities and Local Government.

NAV (NET ASSET VALUE)

Net Asset Value is the value of an entity's assets minus the value of its liabilities.

NET ASSETS

The Net Assets of the Council is the amount that the Council 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 Council shows how the net assets of the Council 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-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 council 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 Council in the direct delivery of those services for which it has either a statutory or discretionary responsibility.

PAST DUE (FINANCIAL ASSETS)

A financial asset for which a payment that was due contractually to the Council has not yet been paid.

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.

PAYMENTS OF PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST

The amounts that would be paid under a basic lending arrangement. For accounting purposes, they comprise:

1. The repayment of the fair value of a financial asset when it was brought onto the Council's Balance Sheet (principal); and
2. Consideration for the time value of money, compensation for credit risk, recovery of basic lending costs and a profit margin (interest).

PENSION STRAIN (Employers Additional Funding)

Payments made to the Pension Fund to cover additional costs to the Pension Fund where a member draws their pension benefits a lot earlier than expected.

PERFORMANCE OBLIGATION

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

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 EVENTS

These are events which arise after the end of the accounting period. They can be divided into

1. 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.
2. 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.

PURCHASED OR ORIGINATED CREDIT-IMPAIRED FINANCIAL ASSET

A financial asset that was credit-impaired when it was first brought onto a Council's Balance Sheet.

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 New Schools 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.

SERVICE RECIPIENT

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

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:

1. A lump-sum cash payment to scheme members in exchange for their rights to receive specified pension benefits;

2. The purchase of an irrevocable annuity contract sufficient to cover vested benefits; and
3. The transfer of scheme assets and liabilities relating to a group of employees leaving the scheme.

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.

TRANSACTION PRICE

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

USEFUL LIFE

This is the period over which the local Council derives benefit from the use of a fixed asset.

VESTED RIGHTS

In relation to a defined benefit scheme, these are: -

1. for active members, benefits to which they would unconditionally be entitled on leaving the scheme;
2. for deferred pensioners, their preserved benefits;
3. for pensioners, pensions to which they are entitled.