Summary Statement of Accounts 31st March 2021

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this explanatory paper is to provide Council stakeholders with a guide to the full Statement of Accounts and to give clear answers to the following key questions:

- What did our services cost in the year?
- Where did the money come from?
- What are our assets and liabilities?

It is both a summary and an interpretation of the accounts, highlighting the key issues that have arisen during the financial year. The full set of accounts are available on the Council's website at:

https://www.merton.gov.uk/council-and-local-democracy/finance/statement-of-accounts

THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

The Statement of Accounts, which has been prepared in accordance with the Local Authority Code of Accounting Practice, is the source of information for this paper, which focuses on the following key areas:

Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement - Shows the net cost of Council services and the income received from fees and charges and specific grants from Central Government.

Balance Sheet - Shows the Council's assets and how they have been financed.

Pension Scheme (Defined Benefit Pension Scheme) - Shows member contributions to the scheme and the benefits paid from it, together with details of investment activity during the year. It excludes Pension Fund liabilities.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS 2020/21

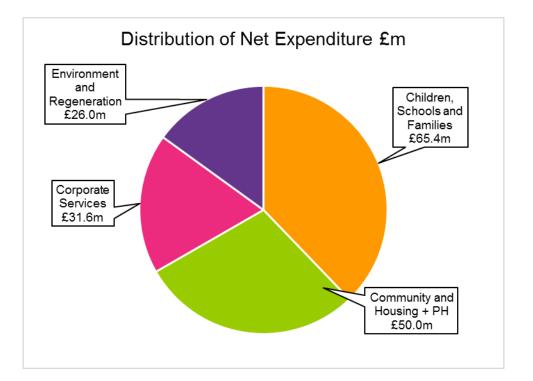
- Total net assets decreased by £16.8m, comprising a £73.8m reduction in unusable reserves and a £56.8 increase in usable reserves. The £73.8m reduction in unusable reserves was due to a £17.9m reduction in capital reserves, DSG adjustment and Collection Fund adjustments, and an increase in the pensions reserve of £55.9m.
- Borrowing reduced to £112m at 31/03/21.
- The Council had a net underspend of £8.6m against its budget in 2020/21, which has been added to earmarked revenue reserves.

REVENUE SPENDING

Merton's net cost of services was £173.0m, attributable to services as shown below:

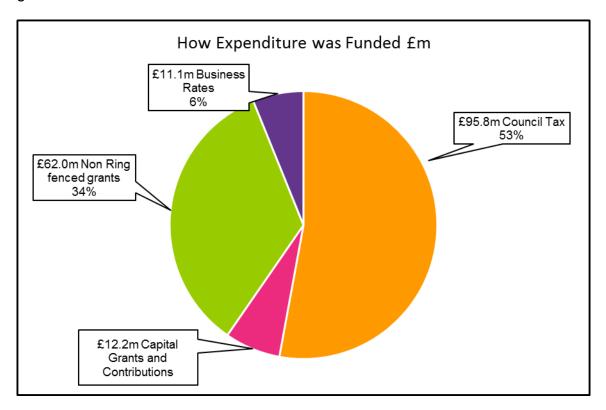
Service Areas	Gross Expenditure £m	Gross Income £m	Net Expenditure £m
Children, Schools and Families	252.3	-186.9	65.4
Community and Housing + Public Health	97.8	-47.8	50.0
Corporate Services*	110.0	-78.4	31.6
Environment and Regeneration	67.6	-41.6	26.0
Net Cost of Services	527.7	-354.7	173.0

* Includes Housing Benefits



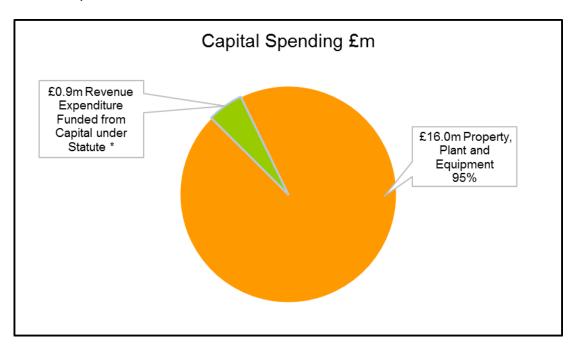
How was expenditure funded?

Other than income collected by departments from fees, charges and specific government grants, services are paid for from contributions from the business rates pool, council tax and special grants for specific purposes. The following chart shows the actual funding of the net cost of services from local taxation and non-specific grant income:



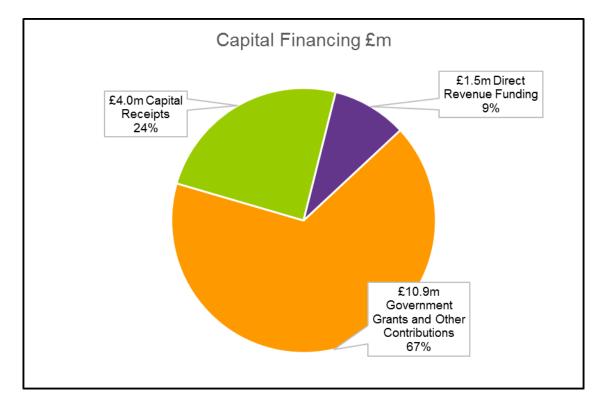
CAPITAL SPENDING

Capital expenditure relates to spending on fixed assets such as buildings and equipment where the benefits to the Authority last for more than one year. The Council spent $\pounds 16.9m$ in 2020/21 as shown below.



*This is revenue expenditure, which can be funded from capital resources under statutory requirements.

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Capital spending was financed from a variety of resources as shown below.

Capital expenditure and the budget for the next four years, is shown by department in the following table. The budget is based upon the budget approved on 3 March 2021 plus slippage:

Department	Outturn 2020/21	Capital Budget (£000's)			
	£000s	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Corporate Services	3,081	11,205	4,942	5,245	13,734
Community and Housing	764	1,132	2,450	752	280
Children, Schools and Families	2,312	9,050	1,900	1,900	1,900
Environment & Regeneration	10,774	19,408	8,427	7,516	5,324
Total	16,931	40,795	17,719	15,413	21,238

FINANCIAL HEALTH

The Balance Sheet gives a snapshot of the Council's financial position at the yearend (i.e. 31st March 2021). It shows what the Council owns (its assets) and what it owes (its liabilities) and the funds which support them.

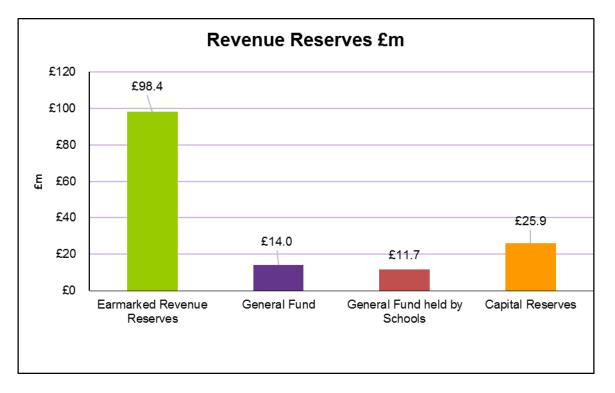
Summary Balance Sheet

	As at 31 st March 2020	As at 31 st March 2021
Summary Balance Sheet	£m	£m
Fixed and Other Long Term Assets	758	783
Current Assets including investments, cash and debtors	152	209
Current Liabilities including creditors and short term borrowing	-72	-118
Total Assets Less Current Liabilities	838	874
Long term borrowings	-111	-109
Other liabilities and provisions	-50	-48
Pension Fund Liability	-279	-340
Total Long Term Liabilities	-440	-497
Total Net Assets	398	377
Represented by:		
Reserves and balances which can be spent	-93	-150
Reserves and balances which cannot be spent	-305	-227
Total Net Worth	-398	-377

RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES

In total, the Council now has usable reserves and fund balances amounting to \pounds 149.9m, being \pounds 25.9m capital receipts and grants, and \pounds 124.0m fund balances and revenue reserves which are broken down below.

Breakdown of Fund Balances and Revenue Reserves



PENSION SCHEME

The pension scheme is financed by contributions from employees and the employer, together with income and proceeds from investments administered by the Council. The Council is required to report where the assets and liabilities stand on an IAS19 commitment basis. On this basis, the assets in the scheme increased by £199m during the year to £834m and the estimated pension liability increased by £255m to £1,173m, leading to an £56m increase in the pension deficit, which stands at a notional £340m. Although this is a significant notional liability, the basis on which the pension deficit is valued for funding purposes is determined by a separate triennial actuarial valuation. At the 2019 Triennial valuation there was a funding level of 103%.

CABINET REPORTING

The revenue outturn in the Statement of Accounts has been prepared in accordance with the CIPFA Code of Practice, which is based on IFRS accounting. A reconciliation of the Cabinet reporting, which is used for management purposes, to

LONDON BOROUGH OF MERTON Summary Accounts 2020/21

Appendix 1

the CIPFA Code of Practice reporting is provided within the 2020/21 Statement of Accounts as disclosure note 1.

Disclaimer: - All of the figures in this summary have been compiled having due regard to proper accounting practice. In order to provide simplified and meaningful summary information, some figures have been combined.